MONTREAL WITNESS
AND
CANADIAN HOMESTEAD
The People's Paper

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers

FIVE CENTS, $2.00 A YEAR
Montreal and Suburbs, $2.50

VOL. LXXVIII. No. 17. MONTREAL, APRIL 25, 1923. 78th YEAR.

"Make Canada a Land to Love"

The Week's Outlook

Dilapidation.

NOVA SCOTIA and the Western provinces seceding from the Dominion of Canada; Canada as a whole refusing any co-operation with the empire; Australia about to raise "a first class row" if Great Britain doesn't forthwith reverse her trade policy for her benefit; Egypt about to hustle the British out. My! what a smash up! And, with the exception of Egypt whose quarrel is national, it is all about protective tariffs—mischievous things!. The Australian bugbear is invoked by the protectionist plotters in England. The Empire Development Union, which is chiefly a protectionist organization, held a solemn pow-wow at the London Mansion House, at which a terrible orator named Hewins shook the whole Antipodes in the face of the Toriest of governments. He did not say what that "first class row" would be. His monster got no further than the witch in Macbeth: "I'll do! I'll do!! I'll do!!!" As for Nova Scotia, the proposal of secession comes from Yarmouth, whose speech is that of New England, whose intimacies have always been with New England; even when she was blockade running. But the proposal has something of reason in it from a trade point of view, as well as from that of right and wrong. What was practically a poll on the confederation question was taken at the time of that movement and showed nine to one "anti" (with a long i). The interests of Nova Scotia, like those of Britain, were with the outer world and her policy was almost free trade. By the management of some of her statesmen, she was brought into the union. The Canadian tariff was not very burdensome at the time; but it has become so since. Secession as proposed would enable Nova Scotia to exercise free trade, but as her trade would be with the United States, which would not reciprocate, her next move, if based on trade, would be for annexation. Neither would the West gain a market by secession. Only in one way could the West get those burdens borne for her which have hitherto been borne by Canada. But will not these secession threats be interesting reading in Ireland? Ireland will ask if other dominions are going to have at their own choice what she in vain sailed through bloody seas to gain. About the meanest of the many declarations of independence is that of some of our newspapers which are declaring that, as Great Britain has to protect her interests in the seven seas any way, Canada has no call to contribute. Her share is to get any protection her citizens need as citizens of a first class power for nothing, and no thanks to the Mother Country. But all these things, once more leaving out Egypt, are only "a manner of speaking." The citizens of the empire are loyal to the empire and proud of it.

The Treaty With France.

WHAT is the use of discussion in parliament between men living in different worlds, who cannot even see each other's point of view, and perhaps don't want to. The French Treaty, the protectionists argue, is all give and no take. On a lot of articles, such as tools, etc., they say Canada is to pay fifty percent duty when she sends them into France, but is only to collect twenty to twenty-five percent on importing them from France. How would this read if we should put it this way? The French people have to pay fifty percent duty on what they import as well as on ten times more that they do not import, while Canadians have to pay only twenty to twenty-five percent. The trouble is that those on one side of the controversy can only see the protected interests, while those on the other keep the interests of the people who need tools somewhat in view. Mr. Fielding simply replied that France was a high tariff country while Canada is a low tariff country. It is therefore vain to balance tariffs against each other. What we are interested in is to get good terms as compared with our competitors in the French market—practically the United States. There are, of course, those who boggle at the statement that Canada is a low tariff country. Mr. Forke thought Mr. Fielding's attitude that of a high protectionist. That depends on the side from which you look at him. Those whom Mr. Forke represents think twenty to twenty-five percent altogether too much to have to pay for the tools, and so forth, more than they could get them for if this was a free country, especially when they pay this extra price to certain eastern tool makers, and not to the running of the country.

The Ruhr.

PUNCH once had a picture which abides in the memory. A Yorkshire man is sitting in a third-class railway compartment with a square-jawed bulldog sitting looking out of the door. "No dogs allowed," says a porter. "Then, thee'd better tak' un oot, yoong man," says the dog's master. The press of Britain is largely at one in declaring that France has neither purpose nor hope of collecting the reparations; that, for that, she is throwing a whale to catch a sprat—that she has obviously no purpose but to stay there always. In accordance with this conclusion, report has it that France is leasing German hotels to her own citizens on five-year leases. British papers of every color denounce what the Government calls "benevolent neutrality"—what Mr. Asquith calls "benevolent impotence." At the bottom of France's behavior is of course the beastly brutality of the Germans when in France. That savagery may be forgotten by the rest of us, but is burned into the very souls of those who were in direct contact with it. It is not Christian; but it is eminently human to resent being forbidden to give Germany some slight return for that. In her defiance of British opinion there is also jealousy. Britain, her papers aver, got so much more out of the war than she did—referring to a number of very unprofitable mandates that were laid upon Britain. The same newspapers insist that Britain's restiveness over France's occupation of the Ruhr is due to England's commercial greed—referring to the fact that Britain, being absolutely dependent on foreign commerce, and not, like France, self-contained, must continue to be in a languishing and largely unemployed condition so long as her vital currents are strangled. Thus, we have, combined with the human spirit of revenge, this jealousy of Britain and also, perhaps, principal among her causes of action, as at bottom of things, usually is, fear. France wishes to render Germany impotent, but is only making her venomous. Added to all is the primitive desire for conquest similar to that which set Germany upon France. This unfriendliness of France toward her ally does not make the English any more tolerant towards aggressions which are costing Britain so much loss of business, with the prospect of another grievous war at a not distant date. Yet we see no very well-defined proposal about how to get France out of the Ruhr, supposing some one else got hold of the reins in Britain. The most definite we have seen is the mobilizing of such a volume of sentiment among the other nations that France will not be able to withstand it. "The other European nations," is the proposal. But few see much hope in that, so long as the United States is not counted in. There is behind all that is written in England an indictment of the United States, as being negatively the cause of the world's continued dislocation. Belgium, which has been heartily with France in the invasion, is not with her in the matter of permanent occupation. What she honestly wants is reparation—perhaps revenge. What she does not want is through the annexation of the Ruhr to find herself practically surrounded by France. The trouble is that nothing but cumulative ills can come out of this occupation. Every day it lasts seems to make it more difficult to end it.

Bank Act Revision.

THE Committee on Banking and Commerce has been taking its decennial cruise through the mists of public understanding of the question. It may be to public edification that much time has to be spent in listening to theories of credit resting on what is known to sailors as Cape Flyaway; for it is certain that, in their anxiety to be provided with money, sections of our people are in the attitude of the landsman aboard ship who is always seeing land through the fog where there is none. Mr. Bevington, of Edmonton, would give any man ready money on any asset. The money would of course be in dollar bills, paper promises to pay. He has not given up the idea that gold, which all such bills promise, must still be the measure of their value. If asked to redeem that currency he would not have the government take possession of the security assets, most of which it could do nothing with. It must go into the market with new promises to pay and with these would buy gold enough to meet the demand. The real fact is that that demand is always in operation. Not that anybody is asking for gold, but that the value of the paper issued varies with its proportion to the available gold at call. To go into the market to buy gold implies that somebody would be keeping reserves of gold. As it is, whoever issues the bills keeps the reserve. That is the only way, if we do not want values depending on gold to fluctuate in the way sugar has been doing. "My contention," said Mr. Bevington, "is that any country that is a progressing country must continually inflate its currency." You mean, "increase its currency," put in Mr. Good, of Brant. "Well, that's inflation," replied Mr. Bevington. Later he said that if the credit did not exceed the requirements of business he would not consider it inflated. It is no doubt inflation in so far as a greater issue and exchange of paper promises to pay gold takes place with no equivalent increase in the volume of the gold reserve. It is also true that this paper rests on commodities in so far as there are actual commodities behind every transaction. But the security is based on the completion of transactions, not on unavailable assets, and the bankers in their competitive eagerness for business strain that form of security to the utmost. Infation—that is, the loose and unprotected issue of paper—lowers the value of currency, and so adds to the cost of living. But this effect does not follow when real business demands the extra issue and creates the extra exchange of paper. Unfortunately, all transactions are not real business. But what Mr. Bevington proposes would simply lower the buying power of money. Inflation always works the same way. Before the British occupation of Canada the French had found an easy means of financing the government of the country by the issue of "ordonnances" or "promises to pay." It paid off these promises with more promises. When the British came they paid for their supplies in coin—Spanish dollars. The French farmers sold their produce to the British for coin rather than to their own troops for promises which had so fallen in the people's regard that they would not be taken in exchange for goods or service. To this, as much as anything, Montcalm owed his defeat. The inflation of currency in Germany, Austria and Russia is due to this disparity between promises to pay and the wherewithal to implement the promise.

The Borrower's Concern.

THE concern of the borrower is to find out why what is called credit, but is better defined as cash against assets, has been difficult to obtain, or, being obtainable, has to be paid for at what the borrower deems a high rate of interest. In comparing Canadian with American rates our bankers point out that some American banks, limited as to the rate of interest, in granting loans, insist on the borrower maintaining during the currency of the loan a free balance to the credit of his account with the bank equal to a given percentage of the loan. This required balance is sometimes as high as twenty percent. The borrower then has the use of only eighty percent of the loan while paying interest on the whole. An interest rate of six percent would thus really mean seven and a half. As regards the scarcity of credit, the banks say that it is not their business to advance money against any but "quick" assets. Their contract with their depositors is to refund deposits on demand; and on their ability to do that is based the confidence of the public in the bank and in its currency. For periods not exceeding six months, they are prepared to anvance cash for such purposes as marketing crops or cattle. These loans may be renewed or not at the discretion of the banker. In effect, by these short loans the bank may finance the borrower for two years or more; but it has the advantage of periodically reviewing the terms of the loan, having regard to the market value of the assets, the standing of the borrower and the demand for cash. Since the bank has to be prepared to pay on demand it cannot tie up its assets in long term loans on security which might not be readily converted into cash. This is the legitimate field of the loan and mortgage companies. These make loans from their long term deposits and from revenues realized by the sale of debentures. In the past Britain has been the market for many such debentures France and Belgium too contributed their quota. But the adverse exchange rate has greatly reduced the inflow of overseas capital. This has no doubt been partly responsible for the scarcity of credit for mortgage loans. The fact is that the war burned up most of the world's accrued capital, and the rapid development of retarded enterprise created vast new demands for money, so that all who need credit are in distress.

More About The Sugar Flutter.

LAST week we quoted a Western paper as calling the sugar manipulators, "these sneak thieves, compared with whom, "the common highwayman is a gentleman." The United States District Attorney has picturesquely demanded that the sugar gamblers "remove their roulette wheel from the American breakfast table," and to compel them to do so, he has filed an injunction to forbid dealing in "sugar futures," that is, to forbid any transaction in sugar unless the vendor has in his possession or under his control an actual supply of sugar to meet the requirements of the transaction. The overwhelming majority of the transactions on the sugar exchange have been mere bets on the future price of raw sugar, and have not been actual sales or purchases. The result of this gambling was shown in a jump of eleven percent during the first week of February and a total increase of sixty percent by the end of March. It is reported that the available stocks of raw sugar are greater now than at any time during the last three years and

there is therefore no justification for these increases. But how to stop this gambling? The injunction served upon the sugar exchange will, if it is granted, perhaps stop gambling on the premises of the exchange. It will drive such transactions from the offices of regular brokers to those on the bucket shop level or the curb. It will put them among those gambling events that cannot be enforced by law. Much may be effected by prohibiting of the publishing of prices of raw sugar as fixed by transactions on the exchange. But market prices of a staple product for which there is a world demand cannot be withheld from the public as Mr. Raney would withhold the betting odds of the race tracks. That the injunction has a value is proved by the fact that on the mere application for it about one fifth of its false increase, which, we presume, represents the gamblers estimate of the efficacy of the government's action.

The Hudson Bay Route.

IT is pleasant at last to get solid engineering opinion on the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route. No one is better able in the present condition of knowledge to give a valid engineering opinion than Mr. Cowie, so long the engineer of Montreal Harbor and the St. Lawrence route, or more likely to be under the sway of prejudice—that prejudice which is supposed in the west to govern all eastern judgment of the matter. The west is not to blame for so thinking so long as it gets its knowledge of the east from newspapers, openly or covertly devoted to the local interest. Mr. Cowie was, as it were, brought up upon the St. Lawrence navigation problem under the late Sir John Kennedy. Where in the world, he says, have there been such prodigious difficulties successfully met? Mr. Cowie quotes from the reports of seven expeditions during a period of thirty years and, frankly admitting the objections of the adverse reports, says they are not insuperable to modern engineering. He accepts the report of Captain Anderson who, four years in succession surveyed the Bay and Straits, that navigation is possible with comparative safety from July 15th until November 15th with an extension of a week at either end according to season. Mr. Cowie writes:

> "Those who know, will accept, that no one may be more, or even equally loyal to the St. Lawrence route, than the writer, who has given his best towards its success, in the last thirty-seven continuous years, and based on mature experience, he is of the opinion that the Hudson's Bay route, under accepted limitations, offers a prize, in favor of production, worthy of fuller investigation and a better attempt to demonstrate it.
>
> "If the St. Lawrence, under similar conditions of isolation, safeguards, local protection, and experience were being investigated today, what would be the accepted duration of the season of navigation? During May there is, on occasion, ice in the Gulf, and in November there are snow storms as well as ice, a full month before the last vessel clears from Montreal. May we not expect, with the establishment of safety depots, wireless stations, air patrols, aids to navigation and an ice-breaking service, that better results than now experienced, would be recorded on the Hudson's Bay route?
>
> "The dread hauntings of danger and shipwreck which now pertain to the isolated Hudson Bay, pertained to the river St. Lawrence, within the memory of living men, who have, however, seen success won from "the seemingly impossible."
>
> "Fully appreciating the difficulties, and freely admitting that there is justification for differences of opinion, the writer believes that the suggestion of Sir Henry Thornton, recommending investigation, is the only one which may settle the question, finally, one way or the other."

Broadminded Canadians, besides uniting to demand such further investigations will also greatly hope that they will demonstrate the practicability of the Hudson Bay route.

On Common Ground.

MR. WHITE, editor of the Montreal Gazette, who might very well be taken as the spokesman of the Montreal "über alles" mind, is unconvinced, but does not differ from Mr. Cowie in his demand for investigation.

> "It was argued, says Mr. White, "that it could work four months a year, while Montreal was open only seven months. But when this port was not open Montreal was still in active business, forwarding traffic to other ports, while Port Nelson, except for two or three months a year, would be absolutely dead, with no traffic whatever, although it would have to be maintained."

Montreal has, and has always had its absolutely dead season as a seaport—four months, it is true, not eight. Yet Montreal has as a seaport done pretty well. What we have asked for, what Mr. Cowie and Mr. White ask for, is a thoroughly competent engineering report. By this means the country could enter on this new enterprise with a fair assurance of its feasibility and a fair idea of what it will cost. Besides bringing the prairies nearer their market, it might become the summer highway between Britain and the Orient.

Rebellion Crumbling In Ireland.

A WEEK ago it was Austin Stack, one of de Valera's principal colleagues, who fell into the hands of the government; a few days later it was Dan Breen, "Commandant of the Third Tipperary Brigade." Breen was at one time a resident of Chicago, and there had been talk among the "Republicans" of sending him to prop up the falling cause of de Valera in the United States. That shadowy figure still fulminates from the clouds growing ever more truculent as it fades. He was at one time prepared to accept the conditions which have since come to pass, but he found he could not climb down from an imaginary parity with the enthroned ones of the earth. His followers are stampeding to America. His last frantic appeal to the remnant tells them that their sad task is one upon which only heroes would venture. "You must fling yourselves across the path of the stampeding nation; it is better to die as your chief died, than to live as slaves." A year ago de Valera was telling his followers that they might have "to wade through the blood of Irishmen, perhaps even the blood of members of an Irish government, to attain Ireland's freedom." The tragedies which have desolated Ireland during the last ten months show how his irresponsible talk was interpreted by a people to whom disorder and patriotism had long been synonymous. Whether they will be as ready to "fling themselves in the path of a stampeding nation" merely to save the face of a Latin-American adventurer is doubtful. If any one is to act that thankless and entirely unnecessary role, why not de Valera himself? Lack of opportunity for advancement has led many generations of Irishmen to set their faces to a land of hope in the West. Whether they became policemen and aldermen in New York or farmers on the prairies they have largely attained the sort of success they courted. So that America is still the City of Refuge.

Republican Despotism.

ENGLAND, and almost every member of the Commonwealth put themselves under conscription during the Great War. Ireland was exempt but her Republicans soon started conscription on their own account by forcing young men, under threat of their lives and the lives and properties of their relatives, into the Republican ranks. Young Englishmen who skipped across to Dublin to escape conscription were known in Ireland as "Fly-Boys," but to be an Irish "fly boy" was a difficult and dangerous matter. During the Great War emigration from Great Britain and Ireland was necessarily at a standstill, but as soon as it was over Irish youth prepared to follow the traditional path across the Atlantic. Sinn Fein took drastic action. It declared that every young Irishman must remain in the country "to fight for Ireland." Steamship ticket agents in country towns were visited with dire penalties, and in some cases, intending emigrants who had got as far as Liverpool were captured and forcibly repatriated. This element, afire with suppressed desire for change and adventure, has been the ready tool at the hand of revolutionary leaders. Now, however, the tide of emigration has set in again. Seven hundred and fifty Irishmen reached New York in one ship the other day. Many of them frankly admitted that they had been members of de Valera's army. They were glad to get out of Ireland and one of them confessed that the Free State was glad to get rid of them. The British delegates to the League of Nations have favored the admission of Ireland. The other nations were willing but whether Ireland herself were willing was for some time in doubt. Strange to say the opposition was strongest in the Senate, which contains so many of Ireland's intellectuals. The government made application for admission, however, and doubtless this will be accorded. Turkey and Egypt are also expected to come in shortly, which will bring the membership of the League to fifty-five nations. The more Ireland learns to co-operate with other nations, the sooner will she be at peace within her own borders. Her people have shown plenty of idealism in their national politics. It is to be hoped they will extend the same quality in laboring for the world's peace.

Sun-Maid Raisins.

IN the history of co-operative marketing no effort has drawn to itself so much attention, or has been so frequently and consistently held up as a model, as has the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association. The Association was formed eleven years ago, and has marketed each raisin crop since at a profit to the individual producer. The Sun Maid has heretofore been the guardian angel of co-operation. Has she recently become a siren, luring the innocent and ignorant co-operators to their doom? Such at any rate will be the verdict which will be given to the world by anti-co-operationists. The Association, its finances becoming involved, called in expert advice, and was told that it should increase its capital from three millions to eight millions. In approved Sun-maid fashion, April twenty-sixth has been declared "Raisin Day," and on that day a thousand volunteer salesmen will go out and sell two and a half million dollars worth of "Sun-Maid seven percent preferred stock," and at the same time they will endeavor to sign up the fourteen thousand producers on a new contract. The present contract, it is said, was made when nobody in the industry would concede that prices might materially drop and adversity follow prosperity. It guarantees payments that cannot be made. Furthermore, it violates both the spirit and the letter of the United States laws regarding co-operative organizations. As a cudgel for recalcitrant producers, the statement is made that if the campaign is not successfully completed by April twenty-sixth, the corporation will be dissolved and its forty packing houses sold to satisfy creditors. It would appear then that a great part of the new capital is required, not for legitimate expansion, but to satisfy the creditors who would otherwise seize the packing houses, and that this condition has arisen through the directorate paying under the old contract, profits which the organization had not earned. It is surprising that an organization such as this one, guided by the best men whom high salaries could procure, should have adopted such an unsound policy as guaranteeing in advance the price of the product. It cannot be too plainly stated that the law of supply and demand is a law of nature which cannot be overridden by any scheme of man's devising. Co-operators must look for their profit in reduction in the cost of producing the product and delivering it to the consumer. This guaranteed price to the raisin grower necessitates a fixed price to the consumer which, apart from the fact that such price-fixing would depend on immoral and illegal combines, is an economic impossibility. We note that, while the intention of the executive is to increase the capital by five millions, the campaign's objective is only two and a half millions. What about the other two and a half? The public mind to-day is on the alert for, and has recently had experience of, gigantic stock-selling campaigns with their immense bonuses and commissions. It would have been well if the Raisin Growers had cleared up that point in advance. We are anxious that co-operation in every line of human endeavor shall be carried as far as its natural functions permit, but we are equally anxious that it should be clearly understood that price fixing is not one of its functions.

Widening Horizons.

PEOPLE used to see five miles vividly and fifty miles dimly. Now by riding on the air they get startlingly comprehensive visions of things on earth. It is so in the social world. The peasant was all alive to the size of turnips or the nativity of lambs within a half day's walk. He might never have seen his county town. Had he a vote? That was Squire's business. It was worth to him an extra pot of ale at election time. Then came the crowding into towns and the ferment there which developed a national life not known before, a life of parliamentary scope. Then came general education and international intercourse. Men began to soar in cloudy regions of the untraveled ether, and to get fascinating, sometimes iridescent, glimpses of fellowmen in other countries, men with like passions with themselves. The newspaper with its tentacles in the remotest wonderland, and in every social stratum, the moving picture bringing the romance of travel to every village opened many windows, and the Great War blew holes in dividing walls. Thus it comes that the theme of cottage gossip is widened from the freshet that swamps the neighbor's meadow to the great ocean currents of mankind. Climbing over and tumbling among the wrecks of empires the human mind can no longer satisfy itself with petty and immediate issues. It is to be looked for therefore that writers seeking the general ear should disport themselves over sky-wide horizons. In this way we have Mr. Lloyd George filling the air with the Bolshevik revolution that overhangs Britain, and Mr. Carman telling us that revolution across the Atlantic has no such terror for us as has the yellow peril. And in the same day's paper with these we have Dr. Desloges, Director of Asylums for the province of Quebec, telling us that, at the present rate of increase, the civilized world will have gone insane in twenty-five years. Such things as these are the best of newspaper dope. The skilled journalist knows that the readers are in search of a sensation which titillates them to-day and which they forget to-morrow. Dr. Desloges is, of course, only talking in a figure of speech, learnedly called hyperbole. He is not looking for any such lapse of his own intellect or of those of his friends. He is only giving emphasis to his warning as to the natural results of the dizzy whirl in which the Great War left the world. Things are not going to get worse. We are at "the peak of the load." It is a time of revulsions of fortune, of anxieties as to the means of living. Home life has been lost in the delirious excitement of the dance hall and the theatre, which have been multiplied ten- or twenty-fold. Sober art has run riot in jazz of all sorts. There has been the replacement of the horse by the perilous car, and coming, is the replacement of that by air locomotion. Similar revolutions have taken place in our methods of intercourse. A generation ago we passed from the present voice to the telephone, and we are now passing to the wireless and the radio. We just have not got used to the world of which our fathers knew nothing.

The Bolshevist Cloud.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE was once a radical with a strong and natural sympathy with Labor. He is now the prophet who sees the oncoming cloud of Bolshevism which threatens extinction to Europe and, sad to say, to Great Britain first. In 1885, two Socialist candidates got from the people of Britain sixty-one votes. In 1923, the Labor party in parliament, representing four and a quarter million votes, is solid for a revolutionary abolition of capital. Adding those Liberals whom Mr. Ramsay Macdonald claims as adherents to the policy of nationalization of business and of capital levy, that means about half the electorate. Britain has a larger proportion of industrial wage-earners than almost any other country. It is therefore the country that must receive the first shock of this revolution. Let us not get frightened. There has never been a time in the world's history, there has never

been a political system—in which there has not been a great deal of socialism. Government has always been, and will always be, a compromise between social action and individual freedom. The general trend of civilization has been toward the protection of individual liberty. Nothing is more natural than that reactions should come—that the masses, feeling their strength through democratic institutions, should be inclined to use that strength with something of the same acquisitiveness as has for many generations been used against them. Man being what he is, any other attitude would be unaccountable. Nor is there any lack of sacred sanction in the conscience of those who would turn the world upside down. The many have altogether a better appeal to divine right in supplying themselves from their neighbors' possessions than had those who, many of them still, assume the reverse to be the divine order. The difficulty will come when they attempt to put their restitution rule into practice. When they get there they will find the cupboard very bare. But let it be noted that the revolutionary demand that Labor supports does not propose, as Mr. Lloyd George puts it, to execute capital all at once, only by instalments. In other words, it proposes to proceed experimentally, as we are doing anyway. We in Canada have taken over half our railways; we could not help it, as the British government has also had largely to do without wanting to. Any party that makes a daring move in this direction will do its utmost to make it a success. If it is not a success, the reverse process will set in, as it has done many a time. The British workman has got a notion. It may cost the country a good deal to experiment with it. But the British workman is not yet in Dr. Desloges's limbo. He has his head on straight, and, guided by facts, will act under conviction.

The Overflowing East.

NOW as to the yellow peril. We agree with Mr. Carman that it is a bigger question than the Bolshevist one. Contemplative Asia, that heard the Roman legions pass and then dreamed on, is not dreaming to-day. It has felt the electric impact of the West, and is sitting up and more than rubbing its eyes. It is perhaps a mistake to say it counts itself superior. The change that has been wrought upon Japan, on innermost India and on China—a more rapid modernization than Europe ever knew is a confession of the reverse. But we only see one side of the coin. The east views with a superior disdain the barbarian superiority of the west in military force and in the merely practical side of life. There are many things in which it counts itself superior, and some in which we are learning and will learn more from it. On the lower material plane, it has one obvious point of superiority, and that is, numbers. An Anglo-Indian magnate thought he could do anything with China; there was no chance of her man power giving out. China, Mr. Carman says, has a serenely confident sense of superiority, and should she undertake to force her superior civilization on us with the same benevolent intent as we have exercised toward her, there is nothing to hinder her. China has in large things acted as a unit and, in strong hands, might again. China, wielded by Japan, would be like Russia wielded by Germany. But all this is not the peril which we see. Greater than physical force, and moving with steady certainty, is the economic force. The rule of life is the survival of the fittest. It is common to say with disdain that an Asiatic can live where a white man would starve. That is just it. Do what we will that rule will work. The eastern multiplies and the white man, more and more demanding twentieth century comforts, multiplies less and less. The great world problem is across the Pacific. We can build dykes against the tide, but the world refuses to be more than one world. Whether we face this problem on this side of the sea or the other, we are up against it, and probably the more we attempt to fight it, the greater the danger. We can only win in this cosmic race by moral superiority. The superiority either of our military or our commercial morality is not convincing. When we have presented Christianity it has been convincing. The great part missions have played is now commonly admitted. Let the West turn Christian and act in a Christian way and it will conquer.

Canada in Disgrace.

A FLEET of enemy ships hangs off the coast of New Jersey, supplying New York city with a hundred thousand cases of liquors a year, a trifle compared with her old supply. The prohibition officer says the rum runners—that is, presumably, the jackal craft which serve as tenders to these enemy ships—must be eliminated if prohibition is to be satisfactorily enforced, and he as much as calls upon the United States navy to help in so doing. If these are eliminated the enemy fleet will disappear. He makes no remarks about what flags the enemy ships fly, or whence they hail; but most of those who read will assume that they mostly fly the British flag, probably also, that a majority of them hail from Canada. At least that is what we would gather from items of misadventure to these blockaders. Mr. Canfield says nothing about the country these ships hail from, but that does not say that he does not feel very very strongly about it, or that the good-living people of the United States, who by enormous majority are in earnest about prohibition, do not feel in the same way, or that Canada does not deserve to be hated by them. There are, indeed, people over there who are talking "der tag" and threatening to grab Canada "for her own good." Nor is that sentiment likely to be mollified by the lordly and insulting sneer that comes across the Atlantic from beer ruled Britain about the imbecile delusion that has possessed the Americans, a sneer that finds daily covert echo in our own liquor-fed press. We are not referring to speeches in the House of Commons, where special pleading by holders of brewery stock is quite in order, but to the supercilious utterances of commercial and literary globe-trotters—even of divines and prelates, who can only see—many of whom only want to see—what the beer propaganda tells them. It is, of course, hard for Englishmen to think of any country as in advance of themselves in the moral march. Canada as a whole abhors this house-breaking attitude, which her Parliament forces upon her, and is storing up wrath against the day of wrath, particularly against the rum ruled Senate.

Canada Fosters Lawlessness.

SO says the Morning Oregonian, of Portland, Oregon, in an editorial on British Columbia's "thriving and extensive business in smuggling alcoholic liquor into the United States." Canada openly abets this traffic; openly licenses export houses, as such, and derives revenue from them. In Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert are private liquor import houses which are allowed to import in bond for re-export. The liquor is imported from Europe free of duty and placed in these warehouses under bond. It is then reshipped on smaller vessels for "Mexico." These liquor ships, of course, never see Mexico. Their cargoes are either transferred to the bootleggers' fleet outside the three mile limit, or landed on one of the numerous islands off the coast of British Columbia to be picked up by Canadian motor boats and landed without paying duty in some of the secluded inlets of the Pacific province itself. The Canada Temperance Act does not put it within the power of a province to prohibit exportation and therefore the exporters are free to pursue their profitable trade with the bootleggers who have more to fear from rum pirates than from prohibition agents. In 1917, the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta passed legislation to rid themselves of such export houses, but the acts were declared by the courts to be ultra vires. Last year the temperance forces brought forward amendments to the Canada Temperance Act which would have enabled the provinces to purge themselves of these parasites, but the Conservative senators, true to their traditions, blocked the new legislation. Thus, as a nation, we still permit to exist a condition which vetoes not only our own temperance laws but those of our neighbors.

Wolves On The Prairies.

THE referendum in Manitoba on Government Liquor sale and control, as advocated by the Moderation League, has been postponed from the fourth to the twenty-second of June. The change was made by the Law Amendments Committee of the Legislature, on the suggestion by Farmer members, that the roads would be in bad condition in the early part of June owing to the present floods. The postponement should make for good in every way. It gives nearly three weeks more for prohibitionists to correct liquor misrepresentations. With the improved facilities for getting to the polls afforded by the abatement of the floods and the drying up of the roads, it should ensure a much larger vote, and the vote of every elector in Manitoba should be recorded. This fight will be a stern one. The liquor people have limitless financial resources and have never been hampered by scruples. Their offensive on Manitoba and her prohibition law must be countered by hard, self-sacrificing work, by every citizen that values the welfare of the province, its people, and especially the welfare of the rising generation. Prohibition sentiment has always been strong in Manitoba but this strength must be actively exerted. Faith in Prohibition must be manifested by votes. A decided victory for the existing law should give so-called "Moderation"—which is really the same old liquor traffic with the same old abuses—warning to refrain from troubling Manitoba in the future.

Alberta Referendum.

ALBERTA, like Manitoba, has been honored by the attentions of the lisuor party, and a referendum will be held in the fall. At first it was to be confined to the "Beer and Wine" question but amendments were presented to the legislature embodying several other alterations. These were accepted by the government and a choice of several evils is to be submitted to the people. Their duty is plain. There must be no compromise with liquor. Any weakening of the present law would mean, essentially, as those who are planning them intend, its destruction. A concerted attack on prohibition is being made all over Canada and in the United States. As at the long front in Flanders, if the defence is broken down at any point in the line the whole great system will be weakened and endangered. The battle against liquor machinations will cost money, time and trouble, but protection of the home and the nation is worth all the money, all the time and all the trouble that may be expended. Manitoba and Alberta must defeat this liquor invasion. But the call is not only to the people of Manitoba and Alberta, their cause is the cause of the whole of Canada. Liquor manufacture is at the root of the evil. The question will never be settled until manufacture, importation, and sale, one and all, are prohibited. This has been the goal of Canadian prohibitionists from the beginning. It should never be lost sight of. It must come sooner or later if our nation is to fulfil her highest destiny. The sooner it comes the better will Canada be able to meet the demands which these hard and strenuous years are making upon her.

Prohibition Gets Into Parliament.

TEMPERANCE has had an innings this session in the British parliament. Lady Astor carried a bill through for the protection of young people. It was severely amended but is an advance on previous legislation. Several times she has felt obliged to assure the very devoted disciples of Bacchus that she had no intention of depriving them of their beloved liquor. But the British House contains an uncompromising temperance advocate. The city of Dundee is noted for its whisky, it is also noted for its group of consistent and determined prohibitionists. A quarter of a century ago a Unionist government had put through the iniquitous "Brewers Endowment Act." This Act rose up against them in condemnation in the subsequent general election. The great body of temperance opinion supported the Liberal party which was pledged to remove some of its most objectionable features. With the Liberals were all the great temperance organizations which form such an important element in British life. One temperance organization held aloof. The Dundee prohibitionists refused to countenance any party or government that was wedded to the principle of liquor license. It was vain to point out to them that the Unionist party had proved itself a creature of the brewers and that the Liberals contained many prohibitionists in their ranks and might be trusted to do a great deal for temperance. Mr. Scrymgeour, the Dundee prohibitionist, and his followers, were implacable. They worked and voted against Winston Churchill, the Liberal candidate. In the eyes of most temperance people, they threw away their votes, risking the return of a friend of the brewers. Mr. Churchill won at the poll and entered on his brilliant career as a member of a Liberal administration, but his opponent, Mr. Scrymgeour, still kept up his prohibition work. He and his Dundee workers did not confine themselves to the advocacy of a prohibition law. As before, they held street meetings, encouraged pledge signing and did everything but countenance what they considered a compromise with evil. More than twenty years passed and then a surprising thing happened. There was another general election and Winston Churchill, brilliant ex-Cabinet minister and politician went down to defeat before Scrymgeour, the prohibitionist. Mr. Scrymgeour's one ambition was to give prohibition a voice in the parliament of the nation. He succeeded. He presented a bill seeking to end all existing licenses on the fifth of April, 1924, after which date it would be unlawful to manufacture, import or sell alcoholic liquors in Britain. Mr. Scrymgeour spoke for more than an hour. Not one sentence from his speech is quoted in the cable despatches, while they give ample space to monstrously absurd assertions by his opponents. One of these stated that boot-leging was now one of the largest industries in the United States. Another that it was estimated that ninety percent of the population of the United States were involved in attempts to break the law. Of course Mr. Scrymgeour's bill was defeated. Not even its author expected that it would carry. The defeat was heavy. Fourteen members out of a House of two hundred and fifty voted for the brave Scotsman's measure. But that even fourteen members in the British parliament should vote for prohibition is in itself something. Nothing in the world is as strong as an idea, and nowhere have ideas more potency than in Britain. Who would have thought, fifty years ago of seeing a Labor party as heir apparent to the government? A British prohibitionist government fifty years hence is more likely.

Courtesy.

"COURTESY costs nothing" was the motto which an English railway manager posted up all over his line. From a money point of view perhaps it does not cost anything. It is all on the credit side. "Courtesy is religion in little things," is a motto which the Kiwanians have put in the shop windows. There is not much religion in doing what costs nothing. It costs something to give up your seat in a car. It costs more to keep your temper when people are nagging at you or snubbing you. It costs people with short tempers a great deal more than those with naturally even tempers. But these are just the people to whom it is worth most, because anger wears one's own life and shortens it. Why are we talking about courtesy? Because it is right even thus late to thank the Kiwanians for having instituted a courtesy week and having done what was in their power during that time to turn the mind of the people in that direction. It is to the highest degree a good service to the people of Canada for the reason that the Anglo-Saxon gives less attention to the forms of courtesy than most of the peoples on earth, indeed, compares badly in real courtesy with Hindoo, African or Arab. Like most tough things, he can take on a high polish; but it does not come natural to him, as it does, for instance to the Irishman. It is worth teaching at home, not as it used to be taught, with formal utterances that were at war with affection and confidence, nor as in this generation in which no

expression of respect is inculcated or developed. After all, the outward form is essential if the inward grace is not to be smothered. It is worth teaching in school but in some less servile and artificial way than the "please teacher" before every reply to a teacher's question. It should not be a veneer to leave off outside of the schoolroom, but a sense of mutual respect that the pupils will naturally carry into the play ground and into life.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-UNION MOVEMENT

(By J. Lewis Milligan.)

The establishment of the United Church of Canada, by the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Churches, is imminent. That which was an ideal vision with the Canadian fathers is rapidly shaping itself into a reality, and Canadians will soon stand out before the world as pioneers of progress in ecclesiastical affairs, as they have in many phases of national life. Initiative and courage have marked the Canadian in peace and war; he refused to be trammelled by tradition or convention when the issue is clear and the call comes to move forward.

After protracted negotiations, extending over twenty years, during which every phase of the subject was thoroughly discussed, the three churches have agreed to unite. Legislation has been drawn up in accordance with the basis of union adopted by all the various church courts and by a referendum of the congregations. This legislation has already been endorsed by the General Conference of the Methodist Church and the Congregational Union, and will be presented for approval at the Presbyterian General Assembly in June next, after which it will be submitted to the federal and provincial parliaments for enactment.

Although there was a considerable minority vote in the Methodist congregations against the union, and the Congregationalists were not unanimous in its favor, the only active opposition has come from the Presbyterian minority. About six years ago, after the second vote of the people was taken, and after the General Assembly had definitely committed itself to the union, a Presbyterian Church Association was organized with the object of "preserving the Presbyterian Church in Canada". This association is still making strenuous efforts to prevent, if possible, the union being consummated; or, failing that, to salvage a remnant of the Presbyterian Church in Canada by inducing as many congregations as possible to stay out of the union.

Owing to the increasing activities of this association, the Unionists at the beginning of this year, formed a Presbyterian Church-Union Movement Committee for the purpose of supplying information to the church and the country generally regarding the union movement. The facts of the situation were presented in a series of pamphlets, which reviewed the history of the union movement in Canada for the past twenty-five years. It was pointed out that the Presbyterian Church has cautiously and constitutionally advanced step by step towards the union and had irrevocably committed itself to its consummation. Through its publicity department, the committee supplied to the press throughout the Dominion special items of news and information on the union question. A sharp controversy started in the correspondence columns of the newspapers, and letters pro and con appeared almost daily.

By means of this publicity the people were enabled to judge afresh as to the importance of the issue involved, and the first public expression of this judgment was the almost unanimous action of the Presbyteries overturing the General Assembly to consummate the union immediately. Out of 52 Presbyteries voting on the question, 49 urged immediate action, 2 voted for delay, and only one Presbytery definitely opposed the union.

This is where the matter now stands; the next move will be made by the Presbyterian Committee on Church Union, which meets in Toronto, April 24. The whole situation will be reviewed by this committee and a new report prepared to be submitted to the General Assembly. It is understood that the Anti-Unionists who form part of the committee will vigorously oppose the proposed legislation on the ground that it is coercive, in that congregations not favorable to the union will automatically become part of the United Church and will have to vote themselves out within six months after the passing of the act of incorporation. The lawyers who drew up the legislation contend that they have followed the precedent set by the Presbyterian Union of 1875. Provision has been made in the legislation for an equitable division of the general property of the church in the event of a number of churches desiring to remain out of the union. It is generally believed that the Union Committee will send on a recommendation to Assembly for the approval of the bill with minor amendments.

The General Assembly, which meets at Port Arthur the first Wednesday in June, will be one of the most critical and epoch-marking in the history of Presbyterianism in Canada. If the legislation is approved, as is anticipated, the final step to the consummation will be taken and the union controversy will be over. The three churches will at once proceed to merge and become the United Church of Canada.

The first meeting of the General Council of the United Church, according to the provision of the legislation, will be held in Toronto on the sixth Wednesday after the date of the passing of the act of incorporation. The General Council will consist of 150 members appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly, 150 members appointed by the Methodist General Conference, 40 members appointed by the Congregational Union, and 10 members appointed by the General Council of Local Union Churches. The Methodist General Conference, at its quadrennial meeting last October, provisionally appointed its 150 representatives.

The first General Council of the United Church of Canada will determine the number and boundaries of the conferences to be established under the provisions of the basis of union, and also the number of ministers and non-ministerial representatives to be chosen by the various conferences to constitute the next General Council, which may be convened at any time within a period of two years from the date of the first meeting.

While the projected union will organically unite the three churches, it is not anticipated that it will result in a drab and stereotyped uniformity. There will be distinctive types within the United Church. Individual churches will retain their identity so far as form of worship and the choice of the minister are concerned. There will be very little change in the system of government. The union will mean the co-ordination of the larger activities of the three great churches and a wider fellowship to the members of each. The United Church will be the first church "made in Canada."

OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, April 21.—Minor subjects occupied the attention of the House of Commons during the past week. The French Treaty was not a subject of vital importance, even if a couple of afternoons were spent in discussing it. Indeed, the whole affair was more a tilting of wind mills than anything else. The Government endeavored to show that it was a genuine effort to promote trade, while the Conservatives declared it was much ado about nothing. The discussion over British Columbia freight rates was academic, while the House had been so winded through its previous efforts on the immigration estimates that it quickly allowed these to go through.

Parliamentary Committees

The committees, rather than the House, are the scene of the most important news this session. There the things that count most are being done. It may be difficult for the person unused to parliamentary ways to realize this, but it is a fact all the same. The little flare-ups between leaders are not important, even though they may secure a big headline. At that the Banking and Commerce, the Special Committee on Agriculture, Civil Service and fuel committees, have supplied quite as many front page stories as the House has this year.

The House committees have always produced much good copy, as those who followed the proceedings of the public accounts committee in the old days know. But the Progressives have found a new use for them, for it gives them an excellent opportunity to get their case before the country. If a member makes a speech in the House he, of course, gets publicity through Hansard and the press, but that is not deemed sufficient. Often a member has an impression that certain facts useful to him exist, but he is not certain of it, even if he were certain and said so his word might not be accepted. But if a committee is in session he may have a witness summoned, and out of the witness' mouth may secure the testimony desired.

Farmers And Banking

It is surprising how westerners get before the spot light and stay there. The man who has attracted most attention around the parliament buildings during the last ten days is Mr. George Bevington, an Alberta farmer, who has been presenting a case for a federal loan department before the Banking and Commerce committee. In Toronto and Montreal there is a tendency to pass up quickly any person from the far West who attempts to pose as an expert on banking and finance generally, the characteristic attitude is this: "Your Alberta farmer may know a lot about raising cattle, hogs, and grain, but as for knowing much about banking, that is a different matter."

Mr. Bevington may not know as much about monetary systems and banking as some of his supporters think, but certainly he has commanded attention. His expositions have been unusually able, and he has stood up well under fire. It is unlikely that he can convert the majority of the committee to his views, for the fact that he does not attach very much importance to the gold reserve, makes many look askance at him. But he is preaching the gospel of a more liberal banking system, and getting his views in good shape, before the public. This went on for ten days, which means that this Alberta farmer has probably had more of the Committee's attention than anyone else will have.

The Western farmers are very eager to secure the establishment of a federal loan organization that will provide money for farmers at the low rates now being granted in the United States. They want Parliament to do what Congress has recently done in providing ample form credits, Mr. Bevington has been presenting the case for this. It looks as though he should have gone first before the Special committee on agriculture, which is especially investigating farm credits; but as his proposals relate to other producers than farmers, he would have had to go before the Banking and Commerce committee anyway. The incident is of special interest for it shows that the West is constructive as well as critical.

The attention that the Alberta men are paying to banking, for so far they have been setting the pace in committee, is evidence that much of the old-time mystery in which banking was shrouded has been dispelled. There was a time, not so very long ago either, when a first class knowledge of this subject was considered the possession of only a few. But the necessity of raising two billions of money during the war through the sale of bonds, changed all this. These bonds were sold not in the old, formal, sedate way, but through the most sensational circus-like methods, which demonstrated that the chief thing after all in finance, as in other kinds of business, is to get the money. The war-loan campaigns also demonstrated that to get it one must go ultimately to the man in the street, and that upon him the whole financial life of the country ultimately rests.

The bankers have found in Parliament a situation quite different from that existing during previcus revisions of the Bank Act, for the Labor and Progressive groups are very keen on this subject. The bankers have evidently been proceeding on the assumption that nobody had many complaints about the banking system, the rate of interest, or anything else connected with it. But one is safe in saying that they have changed their opinions. Very probably never before during his 45 years as a banker was Sir Frederick Williams Taylor subjected to anything like as thorough a questioning. He did not get much more consideration than the Conservatives gave to Hon. James Murdock on his estimates. To the Westerner a Knight's word on the banking system isn't much better than that of anyone else. They all seem to be from Missouri.

There is more humor in committee than in the House proceedings. A good example of it came during Sir Frederick's testimony. He is very dignified in appearance, careful in speech and generally quite proper. Notwithstanding this Mr. Irvine of Calgary subjected him to quite a lively questioning. Finally a question was put which Sir Frederick did not quite understand, so being a bit flustered he replied, "I don't know exactly what you are driving at, Mr. Irvine, but I say "No;" and he did so with emphasis. Immediately the audience broke into loud laughter in which Sir Frederick joined.

Western Dissatisfaction

The hard luck speeches of some western members have caused some others from the West to start on another line. So Mr. McMurray of North Winnipeg has been telling the House that Saskatchewan has more telephones per head than any other country save Sweden; more autos per head than any country but the United States, and that her farmers pay more income taxes than those in any other part of the Dominion. It made one glad to hear it, for it recalled the old days of a decade or more ago, when everything was lovely and everybody was striking oil. Hon. J. G. Gardiner has also been pointing to the silver lining on the dark clouds. Between the two sides the public will draw its own conclusions.

Mr. Tom Sales, of Saltcoats, an Englishman who has the gift of apt statement, pretty well touched the core of the agrarian discontent when in the House a few nights ago he told a story. He said he had sent his boy to the agricultural college at Saskatoon. When he came home recently he used some strong language in discussing certain subjects and his father said, "My boy what's the matter?" Replied the boy, "I've got my eyes opened. I'm not going any longer to work fifteen hours a day raising cheap food for fellows who will only work eight." Probe rural discontent to the bottom and it will be found that much of it has its origin in the fact that the city folk are not working nearly as hard, getting more money and having a better time than those on the farm. Parliament is hearing much about this, because the farmers have returned their own members.

The Budget

In the House everybody is awaiting the Budget. Almost every day Sir Henry Drayton arises and with a smile on his face asks Mr. Fielding when it is likely to be brohght down, which evokes an evasive reply, leaving the House as wise as before. The joke has been overdone, and one sometimes thinks that something new should be sprung. From present indications the Budget will produce a free-for-all. The Conservatives in any event will be critical, and the Progressives hard to satisfy. If the latter are much disappointed they will probably attack much more vigorously than they did last year. In the Moose Jaw be-election the Liberals and Progressives gave one another some cracks that still hurt.

Redistribution

Redistribution moves at a snail's pace, Toronto's representation holding it up, for there the Conservatives demand ten seats. If they don't get them in committee there will be a lively row in the House, and the Government doesn't like to face the charge that it is keeping down the representation of a large city through fear. Mr. Crerar dropped into the House on his way down to New York and Washington, and received a hearty welcome.

MUSSOLINI ON LIBERALISM

Mussolini, in a short article on "Forza e Consenso,", declares that Liberalism is not the last word in the art of governing. Experience after the war has shown the defeat of Liberalism. Russia and Italy have proved it to be possible to govern outside, above and contrary to Liberal ideology. Communism and Fascism are outside Liberalism.

Mussolini asks what this Liberalism is which so excites every enemy of Fascism. Does it signify universal suffrage? The permanent sitting of a Parliament which has caused general nausea in the country? Or is it the giving of liberty to a few in order to enable them to destroy the liberty of all? And liberty to those who work against the State? When has it happened in history that a State has rested exclusively upon the consent of the people without the use of force? Consent is as changing as the shifting sands. Take away armed force from a government, leaving it only its immortal principles, and it falls a victim to the first organised group bent upon overthrowing it. It is the right and duty of the party in power to fortify and defend itself against all opposition.

Mussolini sees evident signs that Italians are weary of this orgy of liberty, and that the young generation is drawn towards Fascism by its roll-call of "Order, Hierarchy, and Discipline." "Fascism," he says, "which did not fear in the first instance to call itself reactionary when many Liberals of today lay prone before the triumphant beast, has no hesitation whatsoever now in declaring itself il-Liberal and anti-Liberal. Let it be known, once and for all that Fascism recognizes neither idols nor fetishes. It has passed across the more or less decomposed body of the Goddess of Liberty."

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "THE PILGRIM"

Rev. Dr. Hart, pastor of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, Montreal, in his sermon Sunday night made it clear that he is not against entertainments by comedians on the screen, and believes such performances act as a tonic. However, one of Charlie Chaplin's latest efforts in that direction fails to secure the ministerial approval. This is "The Pilgrim," which was shown recently in several theatres in Montreal, and which Rev. Dr. Hart went to see for the purpose of getting first hand information. In this picture Charlie Chaplin plays the role of an escaped convict, disguised in clerical garb, who, by a succession of errors, takes charge of a church service, and is mistaken for the expected new minister.

"The whole thing is a burlesque on either or both the Methodist and Baptist Churches of the United States, who are considered to be more responsible than any other denominations for the establishment of prohibition. The inference to be drawn from this burlesque is that many of the church people responsible for prohibition are hypocrites, people who say and do one thing in public, but who say and do the opposite in private, veritable religious humbugs. Charlie Chaplin may have seen prohibitionists of that type in his travels, but I have never heard of one, let alone seen one of them. There are hypocrites in the church as well as outside of it, but it would be the height of folly to characterize generally either the church or society as being hypocritical for the insincerities of the few."

Religion Caricatured

Rev. Dr. Hart objected to the caricaturing of any religious faith as indecent, irreverent, sacrilegious and intolerable. He could not conceive of the Roman Catholic Church permitting any play to be given or pictures to be shown which would reflect disparagingly upon the Roman Catholic Church or its priests without a vigorous protest. Yet Protestants entered by thousands into theatres in this city where their clergy and their peculiar forms of Divine worship were being caricatured, smiled and laughed at the many things, and went away without even the faintest whisper of a protest upon their lips.

Citizen-Making the Mission of the School

An Address Given at the Recent Educational Conference in Toronto.

The following timely and forceful address was given at the close of the recent Educational Conference in Toronto by Mr. J. A Elliott, editor of "The British Whig," Kingston, and President of the Educational Association of Ontario:

If, as Canadians, we are to get anywhere as nation builders we must begin early to plan and think in terms of Canada. And the work towards this end must be carried on in the schools and colleges of the Dominion. For a long time to come citizen-making must be the profound and predominating mission of the schools. The imagination of the pupils must be stimulated by an outlook on our wonderful heritage, their hopes and aspirations must be centred upon Canada and the future place it must hold in the world. Full and complete must be our ambitions for the country's weal, for the upbuilding and development of half a continent in righteousness, freedom and harmonious relations in all our parts.

Makers of Canada

It has been said that the makers of Canada are in the halls of parliament; this may be true in part—and I would not for a moment detract from the splendid work of our fathers of Confederation and others since then have performed—but my conception is that the real makers of Canada are in the schools of the country. There the training is provided that develops citizenship, and it is my wish that I might emphasize this greatly-to-be-desired feature of school work. We need true, noble, self-denying, self-sacrificing men and women whose love of country will lead them into the larger life demanded if we are to attain to our worthy ideals. And where better to impress and mould, stimulate and enthuse than in the schools? Knowledge, information, barrelled facts and concentrated essence of abstruse deductions are helpful in their place as mental discipline, but not in whole the kind of goods desired in making alert, active, aggressive Canadians. And I am satisfied that if a wider and wiser measure of attention was given to civics and citizenship in their widest sense, our teachers and scholars would find enthusiasm and delight in creating new forces for the betterment of the land they love. We have been too curtailed, too inane in our mode of developing citizens; we have evidently gone on the conviction that every boy or girl turned out would respond to the claims of citizenship, but too often we have lost our appreciation of values. To produce good citizens, there must be persistent and constant training. If we do not fill the children's minds with uprightness, honor, responsibility of service and good common sense we will have, as we have now in many instances, grasping, selfish, unprincipled citizens, whose aim is not for the highest good of the social organization but what will best advance themselves and the utilitarian causes they espouse. Self, self, self, is the dominating and unworthy motive that moves many who call themselves Canadian citizens.

A Great Reponsibility

Our schools must develop character training. A clever boy will make a better scoundrel than a dullard, unless his mind and thought and activities are directed towards the worthy goal of fidelity as a member of the Canadian fabric.

I am not expounding any new ideas; I am only emphasizing what is in the minds of our foremost thinkers. In Canada we have reached a point where we step from dependency into nationhood and the guidance of the future life is an overwhelming responsibility upon those who seek to instil and lead aright the children of our homes. These will be the future leaders and the custodians of Canada's commonwealth; hence the tremendous force with which the men and women of today must operate to make the men and women of tomorrow worthier and better citizens than their predecessors. And then, too, we must pause to think, for in the past few years we have lived lives full of actual and overmastering responsibilities. But we have also been spendthrifts, pleasure-loving, disregardful of our patrimony, and now the whirlwind must be reaped. Can we settle back into the right ways, into the safe and serene paths, into a richer and fuller conception of what life really means? We must do so if we are again to grow and thrive and lead in the world's progress and advancement.

It is in moulding anew the lives of children that teachers can do their most comprehensive work. Algebraic phrases and philosophic theorizing may conduce to all round development, but the personal, human, uplifting story of citizenship must be unfolded, enriched and ennobled, before the eyes and minds of the bright youths in the schools. And out of these must come a truer, and greater body of Canadians, made true to form, true to tradition, true to birth, by the painstaking efforts and sacrifice of the noblest of all professions—the teaching profession.

Higher Type of Canadianism

The whole country is calling for a higher type of Canadianism; every newspaper and magazine teems with clarion calls for a wider view of the requirements of citizenship. It must in large part come through the schools, the home and church and press and have a like responsibility. The youth of Canada must be caught in childhood and trained.

How can this be brought about? It is not for a layman like myself to develop methods. The call is insistent and it is up to educational experts to devise and create. I do humbly submit, however, that from infancy to adolescence the plastic minds can be impressed and developed and made serviceable to fulfil the requirements of citizenship. Let us make the plunge forward.

We have been surfeited with United States thought; Irish, Scotch, British and other nationalities have all influenced our ideas — and however good they may be they cannot take the place of real, genuine Canadian idealism. It was ex-Premier Lloyd George, who, speaking of the idealism of the Welsh, said: "We have fought better for the Empire as good Welshmen than we would have done as bad Englishmen. It is no good thing taking a Highlander out of his kilts. The Empire is a temple of many stones. Far distant lands all contribute, and all its local stones are polished. That is its beauty; that is its strength. I want the granite of Wales to be there, but I don't want it painted to look like Aberdeen granite."

Just so; and we want the Canadian marble to be there too, and not with a United States veneer! The color and tracery must be Canadian, polished and beautiful if you will. The Empire will be stronger for it and Canada will be the better. We need more Canadian literature, more Canadian imagination and finer Canadian songs. Having these well implanted in Canadian life, we will make a nobler contribution to the Empire and to humanity.

The Adolescent Act

We have lately heard much about the Adolescent School Attendance Act, and, if I have any conception of the motives for its inception, I find it based upon and justified by two views:—

(1) The fact that the boys and girls leaving school at fourteen years have not sufficient intellectual equipment for citizenship; they have not learned enough; their tastes are not formed; they cannot distinguish the evil from good; they enjoy what they should not, and do not enjoy what they should.

(2) The belief that, since it is well known that the period of adolescence, (roughly fourteen to eighteen) is the most critical for the development of character. Young people should not, at this most susceptible age, be entirely freed from the discipline of study, the restraint of school, and the contact with more mature minds in the class room.

Whatever the cause, it is unquestionably true that the youth of today are impatient of restraint, impatient of instruction, unwilling to accept standards, prone to follow their own impulses, contemptuous of the teaching experience—and all this to a greater degree than ever before. It is noteworthy that the great majority of recent convictions, especially for crimes of violence, involves youths in their teens or early twenties.

The Adolescent Act, as I understand it, is not intended to provide more and better workers; after all is said, it still remains true that the restoration of the old system of apprenticeship is the only means of increasing the supply of skilled mechanics.

Work in Factories

It is also true that modern manufacturing practice, as exemplified in any systematized factory, does not demand skilled labor from most of the workers, unless it be the small amount of skill required to operate a machine—a degree of skill readily picked up by the average unskilled worker in a very short time. In fact, manufacturers discourage the transfer of workers from one type of machine to another, preferring the increased dexterity and consequent larger production that comes from long familiarity of the workers with one machine. In such a factory, very few men have a knowledge of more than one or two of the operations of manufacture; the others are simply part of the machine; the result is want of interest and of pride in their work, and this is deadly to the worker. There is consequently all the more need that they find pleasure elsewhere; find it they will, and it is the function of education to see that they find it in enjoyments which elevate rather than degrade.

However, it is true that our secondary school system, based as it is largely on preparation for college and for the professions, should be modified to meet the needs for manual workers. As things now are, from thirty-three to forty per cent. of those who enter high school fail to go through with their courses. Most of these could probably be kept at school if we had classes better suited to their needs. What is required is a school which will provide (1) full time classes for those not otherwise employed; (2) part time classes for those employed industrially. In both full time and part time classes, emphasis must be placed on such general education as will train for citizenship, while not neglecting such industrial and mechanical training as will make for greater efficiency as workers.

Propaganda for Education

It is a source of great satisfaction that the propaganda for education throughout the province has spread so rapidly and has resulted in largely added numbers to the school population. The trustees have been campaigning for a purpose, a widespread appreciation of the value of education, particularly in the rural sections. In this province as in other countries, the little red school house has served its day, and chiefly because there are so few children to occupy it. The demand now is for concentration, for consolidation, for a gathering together of the children so that better work, intellectually, physically, and morally, may be attained. The presence of the great numbers at this convention testifies to the widespread awakening to the needs of education—the most helpful thing in attaining to a better citizenship. Education pays. It is far cheaper to make a good man than a bad one. The whole machinery of the law is required, and at great cost, to try to untwist the evil tendencies of uneducated persons. And the sorrow of it all is that the solid, substantial citizen has to pay the tax on indolence, indulgence and crime. The lack of care and attention by the state in regard to the weak-minded and degenerate particularly, has foisted upon the country a progeny of defectives that entail enormous expense upon the taxpayer in addition to the charity that moves every one to meet distress. The social reformers, the Christian uplifters and the active moral workers all seek financial aid for plans to succor and support the unfortunates. The great bulk of this philanthropic work could be overcome by sterner laws, wider knowledge and stricter medical regulations to preserve the human race.

Private Property in Labor

"Is it not time to end this control of human beings by other human beings, and say with Lincoln that no human being is wise enough to control other human beings?" asked Prof. Harry F. Ward, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in addressing a public meeting at the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, on the subject of "Private Property." Certain classes of society, he said, were today practically owned by others, because their labor power was controlled, and profit made out of it. The essence of property was the right to demand taxation, to exact tribute from others. As one means towards remedying the present economic and social situation he advocated the setting of a maximum income, the drawing of a line above which no income would be permitted to go.

Prof. Ward's lecture was followed with keen interest by the audience, which, although comprised chiefly of members of the ministerial profession, included also a considerable number of laymen. Dean Gordon J. Laing presided.

Leaders in social service work in Montreal will attend the 50th anniversary of the National Conference of Social Work, in Washington, D. C., from May 16 to 23.

ROBERT STEAD

A Canadian-born novelist, who is a candidate for the post of President of the Canadian Authors' Association.

CANADA

Young land of hope and promise
Far flung from sea to sea;
Whose coming day holds destiny
Of millions yet to be.
From shore lines of Atlantic
To far Pacific main,
One voice shall raise a song of praise,
And this the grand refrain.

Canada, our Canada,
First, last, for thee we stand;
Canada, our Canada,
Dear home and fatherland.

Thy streams, lakes, forests, mountains,
Shall be from age to age
O'er leagues of space for all thy race
God-given heritage.
Rich fruitful lands encircled
By sweep of earth and sky;
On every side horizon's wide
The boundless prairies lie.

In all thy great dominions
Resources vast, untold;
On land and sea where industry
Shall wondrous wealth unfold.
Yet valued more and grander
Shall sons and daughters be;
Canadians all true to the call
Of people who are free.

O Canada, our Canada,
Whose day is but begun;
Be this the prayer to think and dare
With Empire to be one.
So may thy path be forward,
Banner of peace unfurled;
Strength, courage, right, thy badge of might
And known of all the world.

—Wm. Lothian.

Victoria, B. C.

COAL MINERS' PRAYERS

(Philadelphia Record)

Miners employed in the workings of the Valier Coal Company, at Valier, Ill., have instituted the custom of gathering every morning at the foot of the shaft before starting the day's labor and holding a short prayer service. "The services are conducted with all the solemnity and reverence of a church service," says the newspaper report. "This idea is a unique one in coal mines, and probably without precedent in the United States. Prayers for the safety of the miners are offered by their leaders, while the men stand with bared heads until the ceremonies are concluded."

We know of no occupation more hazardous than that of the miner—that is, in time of peace—and it seems to us a pretty good idea to offer prayer for his safety while he is still alive and in good health. The Lord helps those who help themselves, and cannot be expected, of course, to take care of a reckless miner who increases the hazard of his work by taking foolish and unnecessary risks; but the holding of such services is well calculated to impress the men with the seriousness of the precautions prescribed for their safety and with the reality of the dangers with which they are surrounded.

When the United States Congress and other legislative bodies open their sessions with prayer the dangers against which Divine protection is sought threaten other people—not the legislators—which may account for the fact that these religious petitions are often very perfunctory. When a man is praying for himself he is likely to be a little more sincere and fervent; so that we can well believe there is force and carrying power behind the miners' plea.

The Illinois innovation might well be introduced into Pennsylvania mines. And if our miners ever get together to pray for protection before entering the mines we hope the consumers of coal will have gumption enough to get together in their churches and petition for lower prices for that necessity of life. Divine intervention seems to be the only possible way of achieving that miracle.

A PROHIBITION FLEET

An official survey is in progress in the United States Navy Department to determine what facilities are available to carry out any order that might come from President Harding bringing the navy into the fight to make the United States "dry" from the shore line to the three-mile limit.

The plans under consideration by the Administration contemplate a cordon of American vessels of some sort patrolling within the three-mile limit along the Atlantic coast to Florida. Early announcement of the new plan is expected, but there will be further conferences before it is decided whether the patrol will be composed of naval vessels, an augmented coastguard or a special prohibition navy.

According to a dispatch from Paris, the Senate unanimously adopted a bill for the appropriation of 4,000,000 francs for a Canadian travelling exposition in France. The exhibition which is to be held this year, is for the purpose of advertising Canada's manufactures and natural resources by means of motor cars, which will tour the principal districts of France.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE QUESTION OF COERCION

The Provision of The Act of 1875 re Dissenting Congregations, And of The Present Proposed Bill of Union.

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—While there are points of similarity between these they are not identical. Let me point out the dissimilar elements upon which this question of coercion in the latter turns.

The provision of the Act of 1875 refers to the Congregation that decided "not to enter into the said Union, but to dissent therefrom." In the proposed Bill the provision refers to the Congregation that decides "not to concur in the said Union of the Churches, but to withdraw therefrom."

The difference between these two statements is apparent.

The provision of 1875 was for a congregation that did not enter into the Union, but dissented therefrom. In that case no coercion was used. The congregation decided not to enter into the Union; dissented from the Union; and did not enter into the Union.

In the proposed Bill, the provision is for a Congregation, that does not concur in the Union; but is legislated into the Union; and afterwards withdraws from the Union. The coercive element in the proposed Bill is legislating the non-concurring Congregation into the Union. That, the Act of 1875 did not do. Thus between the Act of 1875 and the proposed Bill is all the difference between the exercise of choice in the former, and the use of coercion in the latter. Otherwise what is the meaning of the phrase "withdrawing from the Union?" Will any Unionist explain how it is possible to withdraw from the Union without first entering or being taken into the Union? Or are we to infer from the latest explanation that the phrase "withdrawing from the Union" is only a sophism? If it is only a sophism, better get rid of it and state the fact. To say that only those "not withdrawing from the Union" will ultimately be incorporated into the "United Church of Canada" is self-evident. But it evades the point at issue, which is—why frame a Bill for the purpose of legislating into the Union the unwilling along with the willing? Why disregard their choice to remain out, and attempt by legislation to force them in, and lay upon them the onus of withdrawing therefrom?

In my letter on clause No. 3 of the proposed Bill, that appeared some time ago in the public press, may I just repeat the suggestion it contained by which the coercive element in clause No. 3 may be removed, viz., by eliminating the words: "not withdrawing from the Union," and substituting in their place, "willing to enter the Union, etc.

In the Upper room at Jerusalem the Apostles sought to attain to greatness through strife. Jesus gave them an object lesson on the way to greatness in His Kingdom, and said: "If ye know these things happy are ye if ye do them." (John 13:7.) Greatness in Christ's Kingdom was a worthy objective, but the Apostles through strife among themselves sought it by unworthy means. Granting that a united Protestant Church is a worthy objective, are ecclesiastical authority claiming to be the Church ,strife and ,threatened disruption resulting therefrom, the proposed Bill with its coercive element, and such like, worthy means for the Presbyterian Church to adopt? Will they meet with the approval of Jesus Christ? Are they an expression of His Spirit.

W. J. FOWLER.

Fort Coulonge, Que.

Note:—Plainly the phrasing of the latter act is, from a Presbyterian point of view, the more correct. The whole structure of the Presbyterian Church is that it acts as a whole through the machinery of its courts. When the Church as a whole enters into a union with other bodies, as the Presbyterian Church will have done when that act passes, then all its congregations and all its members will have entered the Union unless they withdraw from it. There is no more coercion in this than there is in any other act of the Church as a whole through its courts.

CONSIDERATE DELIBERATION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—The letter by "Fidele" which appeared in your issue of April 11th calls for a few remarks. Your correspondent complains of the "absence of the spiritual in the union movement." On what grounds is this complaint based? "Fidele" gives none, except the fictitious notion that union is being put through by a process of coercion. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The movement has proceeded slowly. Consideration and forbearance have been manifested during a long term of years by the friends of union in their attitude toward the minority in opposition. Union has been delayed and suspended in deference to their position. They have been shown every courtesy. They have been called no hard names. Full representation on all committees has never been withheld from them. The attempt has been made to stifle discussion or restrict the witness of these dissentient brethren against the proposed union. This does not give one the impression of unspiritual procedure. It would be well for your correspondent, and all of us, to reflect that spirituality finds one of its best forms of expression in patience, fair-dealing, and sympathetic consideration for those who may be opposed to us. May the writer also suggest, using some plainness of speech, that your correspondent might well take a look at the language and methods used by certain anti-unionist propagandists. He would, I am sure, find grave cause to question the spirituality of much of the opposition that is being offered to Church Union. Take, for example, the extracts from the speech of Dr. McMillan sent in by your correspondent, N. Kay, of Belle River, P. E. I. The union movement represented "Soviet control of conscience," was suggestive of a "chain-gang doing the lockstep;" the leaders promoting it presented the picture of men with a "distorted prayer, a misinterpreted book and a big stick, shouting 'thou shalt believe with me'." One hardly knows whether these extracts were sent in to help or hinder union. The friend forwarding them should follow up with an explanation.

"Fidele's" interpretation of the Vine and the Branches is quite incorrect. The "branches" do not represent the various denominations that have sprung up in Christendom. To say they do is to put into the mouth and into the mind of our Lord what He never intended. The "branches" are individual believers and not denominations, as "Fidele" imagines. The truth is there are no anti-unionist doctrines or implications in the New Testament. The New Testament witness is on the other side, in so far as it is applicable to the present situation.

"Fidele" seems greatly taken with the idea of "unity in diversity." A poetical expression of this occurs to the writer which he passes on without charge—"Separated like the billows, we are one like the sea." Heterogeneity at the top, homogeneity at the bottom. That is the idea. Well, there will probably be enough diversity left in Canada and the world after the proposed union is effected to satisfy even the poets.

Your correspondent expresses fear of the centralization in Toronto (poor old Toronto) of a kind of Church bureaucracy lording it over the brethren. Are we to believe that a United Church, comprising perhaps some 700,000 members is likely to result in a bureaucratic tyranny? Are the leaders of the Church men of such a character that they cannot be entrusted with the business direction of a body of such dimensions? What about the control of the far greater churches already existing in other Christian lands? Is it also burdensome, machine-like and tyrannical? The writer belongs to the rank and file of the ministry, is just a working pastor who has never received any honors or been entrusted with any official duties. Yet he wishes to bear testimony to the uniform kindness and consideration, yea brotherly sympathy, he has always received from headquarters. Is there any reason to believe that Union will suddenly change all this? Surely not.

The writer heartily agrees with "Fidele" in desiring an increase of spiritual life and energy in the church. Is it not a reasonable hope, even expectation, that there will be found in Union a stimulus and new impulse which the Holy Spirit can use to bring upon the church bountiful showers of blessing?

I. N. BECKSTEAD.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE CHURCH?

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—The church seen in the light of its ancient and modern history confirms the truth of scripture: (1) The gates of hell shall not prevail against it. (2) Its foundation proven impregnable. (3) Christ loved the church, and gave Himself for it.

From the foregoing we conclude therefore, the institution of the church to be right, and whatever may appear to be wrong has heretofore been discovered among its adherents who have either: (1) Climbed up some other way, instead of entering by the door into the sheepfold; (2) Betrayed their Master by profession; (3) Sold their possessions, keeping back part of the price, in imperfect consecration; (4) Crept in unawares, not having on the wedding garment. These are murmurers, complainers; but they shall proceed no further, for their folly shall be manifest unto all men, saith the Word.

The historian has well said the power of the church to purify itself is the greatest proof of its divine origin, and the clearest prophecy of its certain conquest of the world. A critical view of the home might cause some one to say, "What's wrong with the home?" Both are divinely instituted, and will endure to the end of the age. Amen, and Amen!

It might help to solve the question of the church if Dr. Huestis would submit the confession of his personal belief in the doctrine of the atonement accomplished by the death of the Son of God on Calvary. "He is the Head of the body—the church—saith the scripture, in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth into an holy temple in the Lord.

Personally—

"I love thy church, O God,
Her walls before Thee stand,
Dear as the apple of Thine eye,
And graven on Thy hand.

Jesus, Thou Friend divine,
Our Saviour and our King,
Thy hand from every snare and foe
Shall great deliverance bring."

FUNDAMENTALIST.

Alta., April 12, 1923.

GERMANY MAY MAKE NEW REPARATION OFFER

The German government on Sunday night issued a bulletin announcing a complete change in the political situation, which has been brought about by the speech of Lord Curzon. Chancellor Cuno has called the cabinet for a conference to prepare an answer.

It is rumored in political circles that Germany is not only willing to alter the reparations plan offered in a way which would be more favorable to France, but is also contemplating an offer of a guarantee of truce on the eastern border, with the eventual promise of non-intervention by Berlin in Russo-Polish war.

A Rhineland truce, which must be based on reciprocity, is reported as being planned by France, Holland, Belgium and Germany, with England guaranteeing it and the United States controlling it.

The United States will be expected to take a large part in solving the economic questions involved in the settlement.

A large part of the international loan on which any German proposal is based will, it is expected, be absorbed by the United States.

The government leaders here have been assured that the American bankers are ready to advance huge sums providing proper securities are forthcoming and international control of German finances permitted. Proofs of Germany's sincere willingness to settle the reparations question are demanded by Premier Poincare as a preliminary to any Ruhr peace overtures.

This position, outlined by the premier on Sunday at the dedication of a monument to war dead at Void in the Meuse is interpreted as the French answer to Lord Curzon's latest attempts at peace-making.

Although Poincare refrained from mentioning the British foreign minister's recent conciliatory speeches as affecting the situation in the Ruhr his emphasis on the need of German guarantees was regarded as a direct reply to Curzon, while at the same time it left the door to German offers.

Herr Rosenberg's offer of thirty billion gold marks reparations, made in the Reichstag last week, was the chief point of Poincare's attack. It gave the French no assurance, according to the premier, that Germany meant to carry it out.

Communist Outbreak at Mulheim

Advices from Mulheim on Thursday reported serious rioting carried out by communist mobs, who were in complete possession of the city.

The rioters were making excessive demands for unemployment pensions. After looting the shops and seizing arms they formed marauding squads, which terrorized the town.

Communistic outbreaks were also reported at Essen and Recklinghausen.

The German government ordered reinforcements of security police to Mulheim from Duisburg.

After being terrorized for three days by the Communist mobs which held it, Mulheim on Friday was again under control of the constituted German authorities. The force of 300 police and city officials which had been besieged in the Rathaus issued from this great fortress-like building on Friday morning, cut through the lines of the besiegers, caught them in the rear, and arrested many and again took control of the city.

Thirty leaders of the besiegers were arrested. One of them, a man named Kurten, is said to have been the leader of the Kiel revolution in 1903. He resisted arrest and was wounded, probably fatally.

The casualty list for the period of disorders, so far as made up on Friday, showed eight dead and from 60 to 70 wounded.

The Red Cross Society's representatives have since reported that nine or ten persons are dead and seventy wounded in consequence of the three days of mob rule; but this count is not an accurate one, inasmuch as those who had besieged the Rathaus and other parts of the town carried away some of their dead and injured. Most of those among the unemployed who were injured were beaten over the head with clubs. Ten of the defenders of the Rathaus received bullet wounds.

In the suburbs, where the bands driven out of the town are gathering, it is reported that they are holding up pedestrians and engaged in plundering.

LABOR DELEGATION TO RUHR

Sees Terrible War Threatening And Wants International Tribunal

"France is spending millions on the occupation and getting next to nothing out of it; she is using a whale to catch a sprat."

This strikingly phrased conclusion is contained in the report of the Labor party's delegation, which went to the Ruhr about the middle of March to investigate the situation there and in other parts of Germany.

The delegation was composed of Thomas Shaw, Charles R. Burton, and Wm. Adamson, all members of the House of Commons.

The report declares that the delegation found a state of war existing in the Ruhr, and lays stress on the dangerous possibilities for the future of such conditions, where the occupation force runs the risk of being "inextricably involved in the common ruin and being itself wiped out."

Admitting incompetency to express an opinion on the legal aspects of the situation, the report proceeds:—"In our judgment the situation cannot adequately be dealt with by any machinery under the Treaty of Versailles, but requires a new instrument, international in character, in the framing of which the German people should participate."

The report makes no definite recommendations, but suggests that, as delay may be fatal, an appeal should be made to the French and German Governments to submit their proposals with regard to reparations and security to an international tribunal, and since British interests are more directly involved than those of any other state, except France, Germany and Belgium, that the initiative should be taken by the British Government in the form of a frank and definite statement of British policy, and that no effort should be spared to keep in touch with both sides in order to take advantage of every development calculated to narrow the gap between their conflicting claims and terminate the present deadlock.

The delegation is convinced that such a suggestion would be well received by the great masses of German workers, while if nothing is done and the French, Belgians and Germans are left to themselves "sooner or later they will fight it out, with terrible and incalculable consequences to Europe and the world."

PRESIDENT EBERT ASSAILS FRANCE FOR SAVAGERY IN RUHR

President Frederich Ebert, in an interview granted the United Press on Friday, said: "At any moment we are ready for a solution which guarantees unity in the land of our fathers and the freedom of German labor under a just peace reached by an honest free understanding from nation to nation.

"The unfettered German worker is willing to bear all burdens compatible with his capacity and honestly to assume a due share in the so-bitterly-needed re-construction of the world's sick economy.

"But under threatening mouths of loaded murder weapons such unfettered German workmen cannot now and never can develop."

He bitterly denounced France's procedure, declaring that black Africans with loaded carbines and drawn sabres had driven several hundred workers and officials with their wives and children from their dearly beloved homes, sometimes destroying their goods in the manner of vandals, simply because "these people showed fidelity to their Fatherland."

"Every utterance regarding the Ruhr situation at the present time must naturally stand under the shadow of that fearful blood bath among the peaceful workers at Essen."

FRENCH PRESIDENT ATTACKED

A bold demand for President Millerand's resignation in the leading column of the Figaro has stirred France.

The Figaro accuses President Millerand of the responsibility for all the entanglements in which France now finds itself. The seriousness of the attack lies in the connection that its words are words of M. Poincare.

It is charged that M. Poincare has contracted to become a political writer on the Figaro at a large salary when he leaves the premiership. A two-column article which appeared Sunday morning is the culmination of one of a series of virulent attacks upon the president.

"It is a smoke screen to distract attention from the imminent breakdown of M. Poincare's reparations policy." President Millerand's newspaper friends replied on Sunday night.

The demand for President Millerand's resignation marks the opening of a bitter fight in the French domestic politics, the outcome of which will determine how France will settle the reparations problems.

EGYPT A FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE

The new Egyptian constitution, which was signed by King Fuad on Thursday night, declares the country to be a sovereign state, free and independent. Succession to the throne shall be hereditary in the family of Mohammed Ali; the official religion shall be the Islamic, and the official language Arabic.

One of the outstanding features is an article providing for the obligatory elementary education of both sexes, to be provided free of charge in public schools. This marks a great educational stride, especially in the case of the girls.

The constitution declares that all powers shall emanate from the nation. The legislative power is to be exercised by the King, concurrently with the Senate and Chamber, but the King and the Chamber alone will have the right to create an increase in taxes. The King may return any bill to Parliament for renewed examination, but if then approved by two-thirds of a majority in each House it will become law.

PILOTLESS FRENCH PLANE

Extraordinary Possibilities of New Invention

A remarkable series of experiments has been carried out at Villesauve airdrome at Etampes with an airplane directed by wireless from the ground. The work has been done under the supervision of the Military Technical Committee, which is entirely satisfied with results up to the present. The inventor of the appliance used is Captain Boucher, ably seconded by two engineers, Percheron and Bernady.

On April 9 successful flights were made at a height of 500 meters. The machine was a large Voisin bombing plane with a 300 horsepower engine. It flew easily, manoeuvred freely and landed and rose several times in succession without a hitch of any kind. Percheron and another engineer were aboard taking observations.

A Sperry stabilizer with four gyroscopes maintains equilibrium automatically, while a special device cuts off the spark when the machine nears the ground so that it lands as gently as a plane guided by a pilot.

Captain Boucher pointed out many uses to which a pilotless plane could be put both in peace and in war as soon as the appliances have been perfected, which he is satisfied will be accomplished very shortly. Among possible uses to which he pointed one of the most important is the mail service. Captain Boucher declares that under existing circumstances a pilotless machine with a turbo compressor could fly at a high altitude and great speed and deliver at Paris mail from Marseilles in two hours, from Algiers in four and from Tananarivo, Madagascar, in forty.

LASSEN ACTIVE AGAIN

Lassen Peak, America's only active volcano, spoke in a deep, loud, rumbling voice, exhaled great smoke clouds just before dark, Saturday evening. As dusk settled over the valley below it, the peak began expiring the smoke in intermittent gusts, as if aided by powerful bellows. From a distance it was seen that a smoke line had been formed extending southward for about twenty miles.

There were unconfirmed reports that a shower of hot rocks had been thrown down the sides of Lassen Peak. The rumbling noises inside the crater were described as the loudest since the volcano broke a silence of centuries and erupted on Decoration Day, 1914. On May 12, 1915, an eruption hurled lava rocks with such force that several buildings were destroyed. Residents of the valley fled, and scores of cattle were killed.

Drinking by Minors Forbidden in Japan

Imperial sanction has been given to a bill in the lower house of Japan which prohibits the use of alcoholic beverages by minors or the sale of wines to them. Under the provisions of the measure which now has the government of Japan back of it, all minors are prohibited from indulging in alcoholic beverages and those engaged in the sale or supply of wines shall not sell or supply wines when aware of the fact that the same is for the purpose of minors. Wines and wine drinking accessible for the purpose of drinking by minors, will be dealt with by the law by confiscation, destruction or other necessary measures.

Boy Scouts Invited

Working boys, boy scouts, and several other types of English youth, will attend the wedding of the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon at the special invitation of the bridegroom. About twenty members of various boys' clubs in London in which the Duke has long interested himself, are to be selected to see the ceremony, among them some of the lads who have attended the Duke's summer camps, to which he always invites an equal number of little aristocrats and working boys. Then there will be a delegation of boy scouts and thirty other youngsters from industrial centres, to symbolize the interest which the Duke takes in the Industrial Welfare Society.

FRENCH PUBLICITY AGENT

Claude Melanson, recently appointed French publicity agent for the Canadian National Railways.

GOTHENBURG EXPOSITION

In view of the prominence given to the forthcoming centennial Jubilee Exposition of Gothenburg, the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited reports an unusually large number of books on its steamships engaged in the Montreal-Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg service.

The exposition, which provides an opportunity for visiting other interesting places en route from Montreal or Quebec via Southhampton, Liverpool or Hamburg, will be a most comprehensive review of Swedish industry, art and history, offering a variety of attractions, among which will be the International Aero Show, which opens on July 20th for a period of 23 consecutive days. Various congresses will also be held during the term of the exposition in addition to a call to be made by many hundred of representatives from Canada and the United States en route to the world-wide Baptist Alliance Congress to be held at Stockholm next July.

To cope with this unusual exodus of tourists, the Canadian Pacific announces the following weekly sailings from Montreal to Southampton and offering possibly the most direct facility to Gothenburg. By this way, the trip is made to Gothenburg via London.

The Minnedosa will leave Montreal on May 9th, followed thereafter by the Melita on May 23rd and the Marglen on June 2nd. By way of Liverpool and Hull, the company schedules a weekly service commencing with the sailing of the Montcalm on May 4th, the Montrose on May 11th and the Montclare on May 25th from Montreal, and the new Montlaurier on May 18th from Quebec. Alternative trips from Quebec to Hamburg during this summer will be available by the Empress of Scotland, the Empress of Britain and the Empress of France. From Hamburg, there is an attractive trip to Malmo, Sweden and thence by rail to Gothenburg.

The Canadian Pacific reports very good prospects for the coming summer service on the St. Lawrence route from both ports of Montreal and Quebec. To meet this increased traffic, the Company has scheduled 99 arrivals and departures, an increase of 17 over last season's. There will be 72 departures from Montreal and 27 from Quebec.

PEEL LIBERALS KEEP OUT OF CONTEST

The Liberals of Peel constituency decided at their party convention in Brompton, Ont., on Saturday to remain out of the field in the coming election and let the U. F. O. and the Conservative forces go to battle. Last week's filibuster in the Legislature against the transferable vote and the Premier's suggestion of a basis for redistribution was cited as one reason for the Liberals' action.

On motion of A. H. Milner, of Brampton, seconded by J. M. Godfrey, of Port Credit, the following resolution was carried:

"That this convention desires to place on record its condemnation of the obstructive tactics of the Conservative party which resulted in the defeat of the single transferable vote. That this convention regards the single transferable vote as a democratic measure, which would not permit a candidate being elected for this county by a minority of the voters, as is now the case of both provincial and Dominion Houses, and that for these reasons the convention should not select a candidate."

There was considerable dissension to this resolution, James Laidlaw stating that the U. F. O. did not consider the Liberal party and that he would like to see a contest. The resolution, however, was passed almost unanimously.

The Montreal Board of Trade will approach the Provincial Government with suggestions that some "blue sky" legislation be adopted which will prohibit the sale of unprofitable, fraudulent or worthless stocks.

N. S. TEMPERANCE ACT

Amendments to the Nova Scotia Temperance Act to make its enforcement more drastic have been passed in the House of Assembly as follows:

Search may be made without a warrant, by an inspector or assistants, and entry by force into premises under suspicion of violating the act.

If a person has been previously convicted of a violation of the act, and found to have in his possession in any vehicle any liquor, it is a prima facie fact of violation of the act, and the vehicle may be confiscated.

The board of vendors will issue to physicians application forms of certificates and prescriptions serially numbered, and no prescription not so numbered will be accepted by druggist or vendor.

Any one who gives liquor to any one under 20 years of age is subject to a fine of $25 to $50.

Dates of issue of prescription order must be on prescriptions.

A FAVORITE RECITATION

Jeanette Kent, North Sydney, C. B.—Am enclosing copy of "Mary Queen of Scots," for E. M. W., Toronto. It was a favorite recitation of my school days, and I have much pleasure in passing it on.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

(By H. G. Bell)

I look'd far back into other years, and lo! in bright array,
I saw, as in a dream, the forms of ages passed away.
It was a stately convent, with its old and lofty walls,
And gardens with their broad green walks, where soft the footstep falls;
And o'er the antique dial-stone the creeping shadow passed,
And all around the noon-day sun a drowsy radiance cast.
No sound of busy life was heard, save, from the cloister dim,
The tinkling of the silver bell, or the sisters' holy hymn.
And there five noble maidens sat beneath the orchard trees,
In that first budding spring of youth, when all its prospects please;
And little recked they, when they sang, or knelt at vesper prayers,
That Scotland knew no prouder names—held none more dear than theirs:
And little even the loveliest thought, before the holy shrine,
Of royal blood and high descent from the ancient Stuart line:
Calmly her happy days flew on, uncounted in their flight,
And as they flew, they left behind a long-continuing light.

The scene was changed. It was the court, the gay court of Bourbon.
And 'neath a thousand silver lamps, a thousand courtiers throng;
And proudly kindles Henry's eye—well pleased, I ween, to see
The land assemble all its wealth of grace and chivalry:—
But airer far than all the rest who bask on fortune's tide,
Effulgent in the light of youth, is she, the new-made bride!
The homage of a thousand hearts—the fond, deep love of one—
The hopes that dance around a life whose charms are but begun,—
They lighten up her chestnut eye, they mantle o'er her cheek,
They sparkle on her open brow, and high-souled joy bespeak:
Ah! who shall blame, if scarce that day, through all its brilliant hours,
She thought of that quiet convent's calm, its sunshine and its flowers?

The scene was changed. It was a bark that slowly held its way,
And o'er its lee the coast of France in the light of evening lay;
And on its deck a Lady sat, who gazed with tearful eyes
Upon the fast receding hills, that dim and distant rise.
No marvel that the Lady wept,—there was no land on earth
She loved like that dear land, although she owed it not her birth:
It was her mother's land, the land of childhood and of friends,—
It was the land where she had found for all her griefs amends,—
The land where her dead husband slept—the land where she had known
The tranquil convent's hushed repose, and the splendors of a throne:
No marvel that the Lady wept—it was the land of France—
The chosen home of chivalry—the garden of romance!
The past was bright, like those dear hills so far behind her bark;
The future, like the gathering night, was ominous and dark!
One gaze again—one long, last gaze—"Adieu, fair France, to thee!"
The breeze comes forth—she is alone on the unconscious sea!
The scene was changed. It was an eve of raw and surly mood,
And in a turret-chamber high of ancient Holyrood
Sat Mary, listening to the rain, and sighing with the winds,
That seemed to suit the stormy state of men's uncertain minds.

The touch of care had blanched her cheek—her smile was sadder now,
The weight of royalty had pressed too heavy on her brow;
And traitors to her councils came, and rebels to the field.
The Stuart sceptre well she swayed, but the sword she could not wield.
She thought of all her blighted hopes—the dreams of youth's brief day,
And summoned Rizzio with his lute, and bade the minstrel play
The songs she loved in early years—the songs of gay Navarre,
The songs perchance that erst were sung by gallant Chatelar;
They half beguiled her of her cares, they soothed her into smiles,
They won her thought from bigot zeal, and fierce domestic broils:—
But hark! the tramp of armed men! the Douglas' battle-cry!
They come — they come! — and lo! the scowl of Ruthven's hollow eye!
And swords are drawn, and daggers gleam, and tears and words are vain—
The ruffian steel is in his heart—the faithful Rizzio's slain!
Then Mary Stuart dashed aside the tears that trickling fell;
"Now for my father's arm!" she said: "my woman's heart, farewell!"

The scene was changed. It was a lake, with one small lonely isle,
And there, within the prison-walls of its baronial pile,
Stern men stood menacing their queen, till she should stoop to sign
The traitorous scroll that snatched the crown from her ancestral line:—
"My lords, my lords!" the captive said, "were I once more free,
With ten good knights on yonder shore, to aid my cause and me,
That parchment would I scatter wide to every breeze that blows,
And once more reign a Stuart-queen o'er my remorseless foes!"
A red spot burned upon her cheek — streamed her rich tresses down,
She wrote the words—she stood erect—a queen without a crown!

The scene was changed. A royal host a royal banner bore,
And the faithful of the land stood round their smiling queen once more;—
She stayed her steed upon a hill—she saw them marching by—
She heard their shouts—she read success in every flashing eye.—
The tumult of the strife begins—it roars—it dies away;
And Mary's troops and banners now, and courtiers—where are they?
Scattered and strown, and flying far, defenceless and undone;—
Alas! to think what she has lost, and all that guilt has won!
—Away! away! thy gallant steed must act no laggard's part;
Yet vain his speed—for thou dost bear the arrow in thy heart!

The scene was changed. Beside the block a sullen headsman stood,
And gleamed the broad axe in his hand, that soon must drip with blood.
With slow and steady step there came a Lady through the hall,
And breathless silence chained the lips, and touched the hearts of all.
I knew that queenly form again, though blighted was its bloom,—
I saw that grief had decked it out—an offering for the tomb!
I knew the eye, though faint its light, that once so brightly shone;
I knew the voice, though feeble now, that thrilled with every tone;
I knew the ringlets, almost gray, once threads of living gold;
I knew that bounding grace of step—that symmetry of mould!
Even now I see her far away, in that calm convent aisle,
I hear her chant her vesper hymn, I mark her holy smile,— z z
Even now I see her bursting forth, upon the bridal morn,
A new star in the firmament, to light and glory born!
Alas the change! — she placed her foot upon a triple throne,
And on the scaffold now she stands—beside the block—alone!
The little dog that licks her hand—the last of all the crowd
Who sunned themselves beneath her glance, and round her footsteps bowed!
—Her neck is bared—the blow is struck—the soul is passed away!
The bright—the beautiful—is now a bleeding piece of clay!
The dog is moaning piteously; and, as it gurgles o'er,
Laps the warm blood that trickling runs unheeded to the floor!
The blood of beauty, wealth, and power—the heart-blood of a queen—
The noblest of the Stuart race—the fairest earth has seen,—
Lapped by a dog!—a solemn text!—Go, think of it alone;
Then weigh, against a grain of sand, the glories of a throne!

MONTREAL WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

NEWS OF THE WEEK

MONTREAL
APRIL 25, 1923.

Lausanne Conference Opens

Dispute Between France and Turkey—Troops Massing on Syrian Frontier

An adjustment of the Allied front with a view to its unshakable maintenance was the object of a preliminary meeting of leaders of the great powers' delegation on Monday before the official resumption of the Near Eastern peace conference with Turkey. Those who attended the meeting included Sir Horace Rumbold and Gen. M. C. J. Pelle, British and French high commissioners at Constantinople; Signor G. C. Montagne, Italian minister to Greece, and M. Otchiai, Japanese ambassador to Italy.

The Allied spokesmen said they had the impression that Turkey will seek to take advantage of fancied differences in the ranks of the Allies that have grown out of the political problems of Europe, especially reparations, and will endeavor to profit by the desire of Great Britain, France and Italy to obtain permanent peace in the Near East at whatever price.

Attitude of Russia

Developments indicate that Soviet Russia will decline to be eliminated as a factor in the present negotiations, but will insist on having something to say, as one of the states invited to the original conference.

A Russian, who was a member of the Soviet delegation at the last conference, arrived Monday and announced, although in a rather guarded way, that authorized Russian representatives might come later on.

Moscow diplomatically sought an invitation to participate in the conference, but the inviting powers, Great Britain, France and Italy, returned a polite negative. Russia has been told, it is said, that she was invited to the first conference to discuss the Straits convention only, but that she publicly announced a refusal to sign this treaty, on which all the other countries, including the Turks, were in accord; that if any time before the adjournment of the conference, Russia has changed her mind, the conference hall always will be open and the Allies will be delighted to see her.

The Economic Collapse

There is no confirmation of a recent report that Georges Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik foreign minister, will come to Lausanne—even as an unbidden guest.

Economic and financial clauses of the treaty caused the collapse of the first Near Eastern conference, and they must now be settled. But the question of judicial guarantees for foreigners probably also will be re-opened by the Allies. Great uneasiness exists among foreign residents of Constantinople and other Turkish cities because they henceforth may be entirely subject to Ottoman laws, without any privileged protective treatment. In an endeavor to induce the Turks to sign the treaty in February, the French and the Italians made last minute concessions by which foreign legal advisers to be appointed to the Angora government would be informed of all arrests and all domiciliary searches affecting foreigners.

Lord Curzon, the British foreign secretary, had left Lausanne, and Great Britain, whose colony in Turkey is numerous, never accepted this concession, and as the peace treaty was not signed, both France and Italy consider this question still on the agenda. Like Great Britain they probably will insist that all arrests or searches of foreigners will be made by the Turks in accordance with the foreknowledge of foreign advisers.

The present conference must lay down principles concerning pre-war contracting rights of foreigners in Turkey, including concessions and must establish relations for the future economic regime of foreigners, including customs, tariffs, trade, insurance and property rights generally. The Allies want to know where they stand both as to established rights and as to future rights if they are to continue to do business with Turkey.

The Turks and the Allies are widely at variance on their view on these questions.

The situation at the end of the first day appears to indicate that the conference may be chiefly a struggle between Turkey and France, to which Turkey owes the majority of the Turkish debt.

When the conference resumed its labors on Monday inaugural addresses were made by the heads of the various delegations. All expressed their desire to restore peace, between the Allied powers and Turkey and Greece and Turkey.

The Turks, in explaining their attitude, say they want to free themselves from the economic control of France, but the French, who are the heaviest holders of foreign economic interests in Turkey, assert that they are merely trying to protect the legitimate investments of their position in Turkey and that already they have made great concessions.

The movement of irregular Turkish troops along the Syrian frontier has created apprehension in French circles as possibly indicating Turkish desire to embarrass the French mandate in Syria and embarrass France generally while she is in occupation of the Ruhr.

Practically all points in dispute between Great Britain and Turkey have been settled.

TURKS GRANT CONCESSIONS TO AMERICAN COMPANY

The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent, commenting on the passage favorably by the Turkish Government at Angora, granting railway and mineral concessions, including the development of the Mosul oil region, to the American company headed by Rear-Admiral Colby Chester and General G. W. Goethals, says he understands that in its present form this Turko-American agreement differs substantially from the original project, although exactly in what way it does so appears not to be known in London.

The French Government has handed to the Turks, through its high commissioner at Constantinople, a note setting forth its objections in detail. The note contends that the concessions granted the Americans violate a Franco-Turk agreement reached in 1914. In that year the Turks were given permission to float a loan in Paris in return for a written convention, in which they engaged themselves to permit French companies to pursue certain developments. These included building of a railroad from Samsun to Sivas, and the construction of the port of Samsun. The French assert that 500,000,000 francs of the loan had been paid to Turkey when the war broke out, and that the companies interested in the loan now are willing to advance the balance and continue the work.

According to Turkish sources the concessions provide for the construction of some 2,700 miles of new railway, which is almost double the existing mileage in Anatolia. The new rail lines will touch the Black Sea at Samsun and Trebizond, will link Angora with Erzerum, and will include a through line from Mosul to the Black Sea, to compete with the famous Bagdad railway.

Newspaper despatches from Constantinople say that, according to Feizi Bey, Turkish Minister of Works, the Kemalists concede to the syndicate 70 per cent. of the revenue from mining rights in a 20-kilometre belt along the railways. The new system will require 18 years for completion.

Krassin Urges Need For Recognition

In the course of the debate in the Communist Congress at Moscow prior to the adoption on Friday of the resolution upholding the dictatorship and other demands of the Central Committee, Leonid Krassin, commissaire of foreign trade and commerce, endeavored to convince the Congress of the necessity for better efforts on the part of Russia to secure a rapprochement with and de jure recognition by countries abroad. He also advised less interference by the Communist party in economic affairs.

Latin-America Arms Reduction

A definite move for reduction of naval and land armaments among nations of South America has been initiated by President Alessandri of Chile. The Presidents of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay have accepted a proposal for a conference in principle, though some few difficulties remain to be smoothed out.

The conference probably will be called to meet in Montevideo in December.

Sharks in North Pacific

Sharks of the man-eating type, fifteen feet in length, are reported at the ocean entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, by Captain Rynek, of the steamer Moerdyke, of the Holland-America line, which has arrived at Vancouver from Europe via San Francisco. The man-eating sharks seldom get so far north and the presence of the monsters is most unusual in the North Pacific. Captain Rynek and his officers counted five sharks and it is thought they may be following the seal herds which migrate north at this season of the year.

Premier W. F. Massey, of New Zealand, referring on Saturday to the satisfactory improvement of the Dominion's finances, said there was a surplus of £1,315,683.

TRIAL OF RUSSIAN PATRIARCH AGAIN POSTPONED

The trial of the Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, former patriarch of all Russia, on a charge of treason and hindering the carrying out of Soviet orders, has again been postponed, this time indefinitely. The trial had been set to begin at Moscow on Tuesday.

A riot was reported at Poltava where Abbot Sergius preached against Patriarch Tikhon in the cathedral there. There the congregation attacked the abbot while the Cheka rushed to his rescue.

British Church Dignitaries Issue Statement

A letter addressed to the world from all the leaders of the chief religious communities in England, headed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, attacks the Soviet Government for its brutal persecution of religious denominations in Russia. The documents say in part:

"During the period of the Soviet rule, hundreds of thousands of religious people and ministers of all ranks and creeds have been subjected to savage persecution, the express object whereof has been to root religion out of the land. The central facts for which religion stands have been systematically outraged and insulted.

"Most of the sacred religious festivals have been made the occasion for blasphemous travesty and at this moment the attack upon religion itself finds fresh illustration in the trial for their lives of the chief leaders of religion in Russia. . . . It is for the sake of the workmen and the whole people of Russia, for the preservation in their hearts of faith in God and in that maintenance of religious liberty that we appeal.

"We are united in indignation with horror when we regard these present policies of systematic persecution of religion in all its forms. Such a policy cannot be tolerated from those who value religious liberty."

The document was signed by the heads of sixteen religious communions and represented many shades of political opinion.

The Soviet press has published a reputed confession of the prelate, which indicates that Dr. Tikhon must have undergone numerous preliminary examinations. Not one word in his defence is found in the newspapers. On the contrary, the despatches of the official Government agency from the provinces tend to show that meetings of workingmen are demanding Tikhon's execution as a counter-revolutionary. It is said that the former Patriarch has admitted the following charges:

First, that he maintained connection with Admiral Kolchak and General Baron Wrangel, and offered them spiritual support.

Second, that he sent letters through foreign missions, thus evading the censorship.

Third, that he maintained connection with the counter-revolutionists in 1918 and 1919 through a uniformed agent known as Feodor. (Dr. Tikhon has said these connections were of a clerical nature only.)

Fourth, that he personally received the French and British consuls in Moscow at the time of the Archangel-Murmansk expedition and was informed of all the plans of the Allies to invade Russia and establish an eastern front against Germany.

Fifth, that he blessed the famous Carlovitz Conclave in which Russian priests and laymen from abroad met in Czecho-Slovakia and which passed resolutions for the restoration of the monarchy.

(Tikhon's alleged confession says he acted upon the advice of the All-Russian Council of Churches in blessing the Conclave, but that he did not know it would support the monarchy.)

Sixth, that he confessed he sent out a proclamation in 1918-1919 calling upon the faithful to struggle against the Soviet regime. (Tikhon has said these encyclicals were framed in accordance with the trend of mind of that period.)

Seventh, that he called for blessing upon the heads of the Czar and his family.

Eighth, that in 1918 he caused a general ringing of church bells, which the Government alleges created riots, at the time of the separation of church and state. (Dr. Tikhon said the bells were rung only because anarchists and bandits were robbing churches.)

Ninth, that he communicated with and blessed the so-called national center counter-revolutionary group in 1918.

Tenth, that he demanded resistance to the sequestration of Church treasures last year. (Tikhon said he wrote an appeal against sequestration under the influence of Archbishop Nikander, who is to be tried with him, and others, and that he had no intention of bringing about the bloody conflicts which ensued at some places.) The British Government is represented at the trial by its commercial attache, Mr. Hodgson.

FREE STATE APPLIES FOR MEMBERSHIP IN LEAGUE

The Irish Free State applied for membership in the League of Nations at Geneva on Friday. Turkey is coming in when peace is signed at Lausanne, and the United States is said to be displaying a burning interest in the Court of International Justice, a child of the League. Officials also believe that the United States is displaying a greatly augmented spirit of investigation into the doings of the League itself.

The Free State's application for membership, which was presented by Michael MacWhite, the Free State's representative in Central Europe, is expected to be accepted by the Assembly when it meets in September, making the League membership, 53 countries. If Egypt, as is anticipated, petitions for membership, it will, with Turkey make the membership of the League 55 countries.

The Free State announcement was made with something of the dramatic, the newspapermen gathered at headquarters being told there would be "important news." Soon MacWhite appeared and distributed copies of a letter signed by Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Free State Cabinet, applying for membership, and asking that the petition be considered without delay.

The Free State application will be distributed immediately to the members of the League, who can admit her by a two-thirds vote at the Assembly meeting in the fall.

MacWhite was subjected to a broadside of questions which he answered freely. He insisted that the Free State's admission did not mean she would follow on the trail of Great Britain in the League's activities. This statement came in response to a German correspondent who called attention that the Free State admission to the League would mean another British vote, making seven in all.

MacWhite explained that it was understood from the start of the treaty negotiations with Great Britain that the Free State could join the League. Mr. Lloyd George had written to Arthur Griffith that he would support such a move.

"A Courtesy Call"

A statement was issued on Friday night explaining the position of Monsignor Luzio, of the Sacred Congregation, who came to Ireland last month to investigate the Irish situation for the Vatican. On Monsignor Luzio's authority, the statement says that his visit to William Cosgrave, the Dail president, on Wednesday, was merely a courtesy call, when it would have been out of place to present credentials.

"But," the statement adds, "should Monsignor Luzio decide to take an active role as peacemaker, he will present documents he possesses, justifying his intervention."

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN BRITAIN

Social workers in England have long been urging that drastic alterations are necessary in the British old age pension system.

Earnest but unsuccessful efforts were made recently to secure a better state of things, particularly as regards the vexatious restrictions when a pensioner receives some extraneous benefit. Old women who earn a little money by needlework, for instance, have been called upon to return a portion of the pension. If some good hearted relative places a pensioner in a home and the cost of board and lodging, although not paid by the pensioner, exceeds a certain sum, such pension is withdrawn.

It is roundly asserted that the old age pension system as it stands at present, and out of which Lloyd George once made a tremendous amount of electioneering capital, is little more than a cheap way of keeping old people off the poor relief.

Students From Siam

That Siam is noted for more than the home of the Siamese twins was demonstrated upon the arrival of the Canadian Pacific "Empress of Asia" from the Orient last week, when Phya Nabarseth, ambassador for the Siamese Government at Washington, arrived from Bangkok accompanied by ten of the brightest students the little country could send out to complete their education. Each little man was a walking fashion plate.

Five of these young men are going to Great Britain to complete their education at Cambridge, and Oxford, while other five will go to Harvard and Yale. Mr. Navarasth will take up a number of matters affecting the government of Siam when he is in Washington and will endeavor to open up better trade relations.

"Canada is missing a great opportunity in not having a direct steamship line to Siam," said Mr. Navarasth.

Canadian Banking System

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor Makes Interesting Statement to House of Commons Committee

Views of the banking interests of Canada upon the credit control scheme which has been placed before the House of Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce and upon the proposed amendments to the Bank Act, were given on Thursday in a statement which Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and general manager of the Bank of Montreal, made to the Committee.

The President of the Canadian Bankers' Association asserted his personal belief that the proposal of a federal reserve bank similar to that of the United States was premature, and that such an institution was not at present required in Canada. He admitted that the returns of the banks from western farm loans exceeded the statutory maximum rate of interest on loans, but justified that consolidation by pointing to the cost of maintaining branches in that section of the Dominion.

Sir Frederick also defended the banks against the charge that they had not met the credit requirements of Alberta by saying that he "could a tale unfold" which would indicate that the banks had not only extended credit facilities but had over-extended them.

Sound Currency

Answering an inquiry by William Irvine, of Calgary East, as to his definition of a "sound currency," Sir Frederick said that Canada had one of the very best systems in the world. It was a currency backed by the credit of all the banks. It was inconceivable that a bank noteholder could suffer loss.

Asked what such notes were redeemable in, he said that, in ordinary times, they were redeemable in gold.

That requirement was repealed by the Finance Act of 1914, but in Sir Frederick's opinion payments in gold would be resumed. He asked why, if the present basis was a good one, the country should return to a gold basis. He said that while the currency was on a good basis now, it was not on so perfect a basis as when on gold. He told Mr. Irvine that bank notes were not convertible into Dominion notes if the latter were desired.

Sir Frederick told the committee that the United States Federal Reserve Banks had to have forty per cent. of their total circulation in gold. There they have enough gold to protect all their outstanding note circulation.

The United States has a store of gold of its own, remarked W. F. Maclean, of South York.

Yes, and so has the Government of Canada, rejoined the witness. He said that the British banks did not disclose their gold holdings. He told Mr. Irvine that it would be impracticable for a bank to do business and keep enough gold to meet all its notes and liabilities.

Witness said Mr. Irvine was correct in saying that the banks would not be able to meet the needs of business in Canada were it not for public credit.

The Bevington Plan

His attention was then drawn to George Bevington's credit plan, which has been put before the committee. He was asked by Mr. Irvine what he meant when he said Mr. Bevington's scheme would lead to inflation?

Sir Frederick: You have inflation when you have not a gold basis. In Germany they have not a gold basis, and the currency is only limited to ability to print notes.

If we had a new system, would we not have as much gold as at present? asked Mr. Irvine.

I think we would have chaos, said Sir Frederick, who added that he was only a practical banker. He continued: I think we would promptly lose all the gold we have. At the present juncture, there is more money going out of Canada than is coming in. Our exports exceed our imports by approximately eighty million dollars. But, unfortunately, we have liabilities outside Canada which involve responsibility for about $180,000,000 interest. The result is that there is a hundred million odd dollars more going out of the country than is coming in. Under Mr. Bevington's scheme our gold would have to go out to meet that balance.

Sir Frederick went on to say that until about thirty years ago Canada had had to meet large adverse trade balances annually, and had done so by borrowing in England and in New York. It was on those borrowings that the country now had to pay interest. Those borrowings, he told Mr. Irvine, had been made on the credit of the Dominion, the provinces, municipalities and other institutions.

Is that not the same basis as Mr. Bevington proposes for his scheme? enquired Mr. Irvine. Could we not borrow on that credit?

Importance of Gold Basis

Sir Frederick: If we were to abandon the gold basis we would not be able to borrow abroad at all. Mr. Bevington's scheme, as I understand it, is fiat money, which means the abandonment of gold reserves.

Sir Frederick was unable to furnish definite information as to the withdrawal by a bank of credit extended to a certain farmers' organization, to which Mr. Goode, of Brant, drew attention.

The circumstances set forth by Mr. Goode were that the organization secured a line of credit secured by the personal notes of the shareholders. The organization got into difficulties. Thereupon the bank pressed for payment of the loan, notwithstanding that it admitted that the security was sound.

Sir Frederick said it was inconceivable that a bank should have gone to the length of forcing the guarantors of a loan to pay, unless there was some reason of which he did not know. He added that banks did not like to make long loans and, in the interest of their shareholders and depositors, had to keep their assets liquid.

Sir Frederick, questioned further by Mr. Goode with respect to Mr. Bevington's credit scheme, said: The scheme is fundamentally wrong; the premises are wrong, if I understand Mr. Bevington's suggestion. It means literally—boiled down to simple language—fiat money and free printing.

If the scheme were on a gold basis, the witness said subsequently, it would be worth considering. He found it difficult to say, arbitrarily, how much gold should be kept, but averred that it should be sufficient to maintain the institution on a sound basis and to maintain the credit of the country.

The President of the Canadian Bankers' Association was questioned for some time by L. J. Ladner, of Vancouver South, on desirability and feasibility of adopting in Canada a form of federal reserve bank, such as is in operation in the United States.

Mr. Ladner asked if it would be to the advantage of the people and of the industrial and commercial community, to have such an institution based on the machinery of the Finance Department with the present seventeen chartered banks as members, and providing a capital of, say, $15,000.

Against Federal Reserve Bank

There is no need for a federal reserve bank in Canada in our opinion, replied Sir Frederick. The idea had been suggested before, and, he believed, by the contemplation of the federal reserve bank of the United States. In the United States that bank was made desirable by the absence of means whereby bankers might obtain temporary assistance to meet seasonal demands and transmit capital from one part of the country to another.

Canada had no need of such assistance. Under the Finance Act of 1914, bankers could obtain legitimate assistance from the Federal Government, and the branch bank system enabled capital to be transmitted to meet crop requirements. Another reason for the establishment of the United States reserve bank was that bank currency there, being based on United States bonds, did not expand or contract to meet the requirements. Canada's bank circulation, on the other hand, was an elastic currency.

Mr. Ladner asked if the principles of a federal reserve and re-discounting bank did not exist in England, in the relations between the Government and the Bank of England?

Sir Frederick: More or less; but I think the Finance Act of 1914 meets the requirements of the banks just as well.

He was asked by Mr. Ladner if a federal reserve bank would not relieve the strain on the chartered banks in time of depression.

Witness was not prepared to admit that there was any strain on the banks. Nor would he admit that in times of depression banks have to call in their loans generally. They would call their short loans outside Canada, for example. Moreover, he said, he knew of no period in which current loans—commercial loans—were called in.

Merchants Bank Case

When Mr. Ladner suggested that the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank might have been saved from loss had there been an authority in a reserve bank, or in the Finance Department, to seek the object of the advances, Sir Frederick asserted that the Finance Minister has a right to exercise a disciplinary power as great as that of any reserve bank.

Sir Frederick admitted that there were some bankers in the Dominion who favored the idea of a reserve bank. His own belief was that the idea was premature.

A long discussion took place between Captain J. T. Shaw, of Calgary, and the witness on the subject of interest charges in the West.

Sir Frederick deprecated suggestions that the banks had "violated" or "circumvented" the section of the Bank Act fixing the statutory maximum of interest to be charged by a bank at seven per cent.

Sir Frederick explained the higher discount rates charged in the West by pointing out that a large number of branch banks there were operated at a loss.

When Captain Shaw asked if the Calgary banks were making money, Sir Frederick said: "I have figures in my possession which I should not like to give in this open meeting, because I think the result would be damaging to the western provinces."

Deflation of Credits

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor resumed his testimony when the committee met on Friday and was questioned regarding a statement published in December, 1921, in which he was quoted as favoring deflation of credits. He told Mr. Irvine that, in his opinion, deflation at that time had been in the interest of the manufacturers, the banks and the country at large. Sir Frederick also said that if the manufacturers had been allowed all the credit they wanted the result might have been disastrous to the borrower and dangerous to the lender, because it might have led to production in excess of demand. He held that goods should be manufactured only in proportion as they could be consumed or exported. Asked by J. S. Woodsworth if a reduction in the amount of money were did not affect the prices of commodities, he replied that the banks were not reducing the amount of money and were not going to do so. He defended section 88 of the Bank Act under which a bank may secure a first lien on assets upon which a loan is based. He asserted that it was not only advantageous to the banks but enabled a manufacturer or a merchant to secure advances to a much larger extent than he otherwise would be able to get on his security.

Ten Percent on Promissory Notes

Sir Frederick was subjected to a lengthy examination by G. S. Coote, of Macleod, on the subject of discount rates charged in western Canada. He was shown by the member for Macleod sixteen promissory notes, on each of which the interest rate was 10 per cent. Sir Frederick did not think 10 per cent. on small notes "very terrible." Asked what would be the consequence if a higher interest charge than 7 per cent. per annum were absolutely prohibited by law, he said that the adoption of such legislation would automatically close half the branch banks in the country. His attention was drawn to a statement that in the year 1920 the Bank of Commerce and other banks sought to induce grain men in a certain section of western Canada to accept advances to enable them to engage in the cattle raising business, and he was asked to reconcile that circumstance with his statement that loans for two years or more were not good banking.

Sir Frederick replied that though it was poor banking to tie up money for two years, he would lend money for six months subject to renewal, knowing that the loan would run into two years. Sir Frederick said that his own bank was carrying, in the hope that the situation would improve, many cattle men, and would continue to carry them until the situation improved or became hopeless.

Sir John Aird's Evidence

Sir John Aird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, vice-president of the Canadian Bankers' Association and vice-president for Canada of the American Bankers' Association, was the witness for the balance of the sitting.

Sir John described Canadian currency as sound because it was practically redeemable in legal tender; in other words, in Dominion notes or gold. Questioned as to George Bevington's scheme for establishment of state credit institutions, Sir John said that as he understood the plan it called for unlimited issue of unsecured notes. The present system limited a bank's power to issue notes to the amount of its capital, allowed it to issue a certain amount of excess circulation during the crop season and permitted under the finance Act of 1919 some further issue of Dominion notes, against which, however, the bank had to deposit gold in the central gold reserve and upon which it had to pay interest at five per cent.

"I am sorry that Sir Frederick admitted there was fiat money in Canada," said the witness. "So long as you have the safeguards to Canadian bank notes that now exist, I think you are perfectly safe. If you removed those safeguards you would have fiat money."

Bank of Commerce and C. N. R.

"Did the Canadian Bank of Commerce advance $40,000,000 to the Canadian Northern?" asked Mr. Irvine.

"If you say, 'Did we advance $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 at the request of the Government of Alberta, with the guarantee of the province and of the Dominion,' yes," replied Sir John Aird.

"The loan," he went on, "existed about four weeks in August, 1914. The Canadian Bank of Commerce protected the province and the Dominion. It was the cheapest money ever borrowed in Canada."

"Did not the Dominion Government have to take over the Canadian Northern to protect the Bank of Commerce," pursued Mr. Irvine.

"No," declared Sir John. "There was never a period in the history of the Bank of Commerce or of Mackenzie and Mann when there was the slightest doubt of the bank losing a single dollar.

SPEAKER OF ONTARIO HOUSE

Nelson Parliament, M. P. P., speaker of the House of Parliament, who failed to secure nomination in his constituency, Prince Edward county, when candidates were selected for the forthcoming election. In the last election he polled 4,557 votes against 945 polled by his opponent.

"The Canadian Bank of Commerce has never advanced any large amount where it did not have the guarantee of the Dominion or the provinces of Western Canada, and it was always done at the request of the Dominion or the provinces of Western Canada.

Loans to Mackenzie and Mann

"There is no bank that has done as much for Western Canada as the Bank of Commerce," he continued. "We have been slammed in the most merciless way for lending money to Mackenzie and Mann. Rather the people of the West should go down on their knees and thank the Canadian Bank of Commerce for what they did with the assistance of those great men, Mackenzie and Mann, in developing the West."

"We have had to put up with a great deal. Other banks in Canada, our competitors, have gone into the market in New York and London and tried to damn the Canadian Bank of Commerce for carrying the Canadian Northern. They tried to ruin us, but they could not. The ground was too solid. If it was not for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, you would not have had the Canadian Northern. You would have been subject to the great octopus—the C. P. R."

Sir John added that the $40,000,000 mentioned by Mr. Irvine had been published in a Moose Jaw paper as $90,000,000, and was telegraphed to Victoria as $900,000,000.

"That is newspraper work," he commented.

Rural Credit Scheme

Sir John outlined a rural credit scheme. "The Government," he said, "should borrow on long term bonds, say five to twenty years, and lend the money so raised to the farmers. But the Government should not receive deposits and then lend that money for long term."

He suggested that loans to farmers should mature in five years. The grant of loans to farmers on relatively short terms, such as five years, he thought, would be to the advantage of the farmers as the rate of interest was likely to fall.

Sir John made this statement in reply to questions made by J. T. Shaw, Independent member for Calgary West.

Sir John said that mortgage companies were lending money at 7 1-2 to 8 per cent.

"I am surprised to hear that," commented Mr. Shaw.

"Hear! hear!" said E. J. Garland, Progressive of Bow River.

Sir John went on to say that but for "the iniquitous legislation" passed by western provinces regarding exemptions on seed grain and other loans, the interest rate on loans would be lower.

"It would be a crime," said Sir John, regarding the supply of loanable funds, "to spend $100,000,000 on the St. Lawrence channel until you have demonstrated that you cannot take your wheat out of Alberta via Panama."

The discussion shifted to taxation, and Sir John pointed out that while there were 250,000 farmers in Canada, only 6,000 paid income tax.

Mr. Shaw suggested that this was because the farmers had no income on which to pay taxes.

The witness disagreed.

"Do you think the farmers are dishonest?" asked Mr. Shaw.

"No, the Government system is defective," was the reply.

The Rev. Dr. Hutton, of Glasgow, has decided to accept the call to the Westminster Chapel, London, to succeed Dr. Jowett, and recently tendered his resignation to the Glasgow Presbytery of the United Free Church in order to qualify for admission to the Congregational Union. The Presbytery regretfully appointed a committee to meet Dr. Hutton on the matter, which will be finally disposed of early in May.

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION

French Treaty Criticized---Mr. Fielding Replies to Mr. Chaplin---Against Canadian Interests, says Mr. Meighen---The Difficulties of Prairie Farming---The Bank Rate of Interest on Loans.

The French treaty was the subject of a scathing indictment in the House of Commons, delivered by J. D. Chaplin, Conservative member for Lincoln. The bill, which, to give its official title, is "An Act Respecting a Certain Convention of Commerce Between His Majesty and the French Republic," was up for its second reading, and Mr. Chaplin was on his feet with a carefully prepared itemized analysis of the schedules of the treaty.

Mr. Chaplin stated that if Canada was to have a treaty, then it should be on sound and reciprocal lines. Last year Canada was in as good a position without the treaty. Now Canada will have the minimum tariff, but, he argued, the minimum tariff does not allow Canadian goods into France. He instanced the inland revenue tax of thirty cents a gallon on Canadian wines paid by Canadians, while French wines were allowed to come into Canada with a tax of only fifteen cents a gallon. The silk industry in Canada was also severely discriminated against.

He criticised the treaty on the ground that the articles that Canada exports in any quantity are paying the same duty under the treaty as now. Also, the articles on which the duties are reduced are those which Canada does not export at all. Of the first fifty in schedule A, there are reductions in duty on only six, and he gave a list of these six, which are Truffled poultry, cassia, which Canada imports; apricots, balsams, corundum for grits and cabbage for sauerkraut. He also instanced eighty-five chemical products on which a reduction in duty was announced, and only one of these products is produced in Canada. The treaty was not an equalization of duty on like articles.

He characterized the treaty as full of "padding," for it contained all sorts of articles which were not manufactured in Canada at all. He also stated that the minimum tariff of France was in almost every case an adequate protection, and that on any article which we exported to France the duty was free.

The Minister of Finance replied briefly to the member for Lincoln, stating that the policy of Canada had always been to have a commercial treaty with France, and the result of Mr. Chaplin's criticism was that Canada's trade with France was of such little account that it was not worth while to have a treaty at all. He also stated that Canada had received the best rates possible under the circumstances, particularly as Canada was a low tariff country, and the tariff policy of France was in the direction of high protection. Canada had secured a basis of equality for competition with her rival, the United States, and had secured as good terms as could be secured in any other country.

Mr. Fielding's Reply

Replying to Mr. Chaplin on Thursday, Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, confessed that Canada was not likely to do as much business under the new treaty as under a lower tariff, but that was no reason why Canada should not do any business with France. Canada did not want to be placed at a disadvantage with the United States, her rival in the matter of trade with France, and the net result of the treaty was that guarantees were secured for the future that the United States could not get any advantages which Canada could not secure. On the matter of duties on wines, he stated that Canada could not make a treaty with France unless reduced duties on wines were given.

France, stated the Finance Minister, used her tariff always as an instrument for commercial negotiation, and he emphasized the point that it was not so much a matter of what Canada was exporting at the present time to France, but what she might export in the future. Some of the articles in the treaty, which were described with scorn and derision by the member for Lincoln as not being exported to France at all, were placed in the treaty at the request of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, of which Mr. Chaplin is a prominent member.

On the item known as "bronze powders," which Mr. Chaplin stated were not manufactured in Canada, and, therefore, could not be exported to France, Mr. Fielding read a telegram from R. E. Thorne, president of the Canadian Bronze Powders Company, Valleyfield, which stated that since 1906 there was a large factory manufacturing bronze powders in Valleyfield, which also did a large export business. The telegram was greeted with Government cheers.

The Progressive leader, Mr. Robert Forke, took the ground that Canada should have a treaty with France, and thought it was not of supreme importance to the Dominion of Canada because the articles imported were luxuries, and he would like to tax such articles to the utmost. He criticized the Minister, however, for stating that if Canada had high protection she could deal properly with other nations in trading. However, he thought the Minister had made the best possible bargain, and he would vote for the treaty.

Mr. Meighen Attacks

The leader of the Opposition, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, upbraided Mr. Fielding for his reply to the member for Lincoln, and said: "Give him a windmill to his liking and he can tilt against it with wonderful success." Mr. Meighen asked if Canada should be in the position of accepting a treaty worse than before because France has threatened an increase in the tariff. Canada was in that position because the Finance Minister had made professions and promises of tariff reduction up and down the country.

"The hands of the Government were tied," said the leader of the Opposition, "by commitments made in order to lure the people of Canada to vote for the Liberal party." The Finance Minister should have raised the tariff on luxuries before going to France, instead of bringing back a treaty which was "an abject surrender at the hands of the statesmen of France, who knew that the Canadian Minister of Finance was committed to a lower tariff."

Mr. Meighen did not think the treaty was in the interest of Canada at all, and all that Mr. Fielding had succeeded in doing was in getting a higher French tariff and a lower Canadian tariff.

More Sympathy For France

Mr. Joseph Archambault (Liberal member for Chambly-Vercheres), said, although in the matter of this treaty business considerations might be paramount, yet in view of the sacrifices made by France, some consideration ought to be shown her when she was trying to reconstruct herself after her terrible years of anguish and suffering. Amidst loud cheers from the Quebec members, he asked for a more sympathetic attitude towards France, especially as Canada had within her own borders two and a half million citizens of French blood.

Sir Henry Drayton, former minister of finance, argued that the whole effect of the treaty was to make trading more difficult with France.

Sir Henry Drayton, supporting Mr. Chaplin, asserted that Mr. Chaplin had taken an honest position. He had forgotten his own interests and those of the Manufacturers' Association, and had come out on behalf of the people of Canada. Sir Henry said he personally desired a treaty with France, but he desired one which would benefit Canada as well as France. After all, the first duty of Canadians was their duty towards Canada.

Sir Henry agreed that France wanted to extend her trade with Canada and that the treaty was necessary.

"Why didn't you get it in 1919?" asked Mr. Fielding, to which Sir Henry replied that that was the cheapest kind of a question. "We would have done it if we had come back," he added. Sir Henry held that the present treaty was even worse than the treaty of 1907. Canada had got only what the United States had got. The only difference was that while the United States had given nothing Canada had given away much more than he could have believed. Canada had given away her fiscal independence.

Blowing Bubbles

When Sir Henry had dealt with duties on brandies and champagnes and soap, one Liberal member remarked: "Now you're blowing bubbles," while the House laughed heartily.

"Does the hon. member contend that better terms could have been obtained?" asked Thomas Vien (Liberal, Lotbiniere).

"I have not the slightest doubt of it," said Sir Henry.

"On what basis," asked Mr. Vien.

"On the basis of common self-interest, the adverse balance of trade and purely business reasons," was the reply. Agriculture, Sir Henry claimed, did not benefit at all from the treaty.

Sir Henry declared that there was practically no Canadian agricultural product on which the French duty had not been increased.

He submitted that the whole effect of the treaty was to make trading with France more difficult than before, with the exception of articles in which Canadian manufacturers were specially interested. The manufacturers were entitled to consideration, but in the present case, Sir Henry held, they had most unjustifiably been given exclusive consideration.

NEW MEMBER FOR MOOSE JAW

E. N. Hopkins, the successful candidate in the recent Moose Jaw bye-election. He represents the Progressives.

Farming in Saskatchewan

"I'm not going to say we are living in luxury, for we are not, but neither are we all bankrupt," declared George Spence, of Monchy, Sask., in evidence before the special agricultural committee of the House on Friday morning. Mr. Spence had farmed in Saskatchewan, 60 miles from his nearest market town, for 10 years, and is now member of the local Legislature for the constituency of Nantaku. The Saskatchewan farmers, he said, were under great difficulties at present, but these difficulties were not insurmountable.

Canada's free land policy in the past had been detrimental, he went on. In many cases lands unfit for homesteading had been taken up, and also men, unfitted for farming, had been lured by the bait of free land, to try farming.

"Farmers are like poets; they are born, not made," declared Mr. Spence, adding that many men who tried to farm should never have left their work in the cities.

Hard Work and Providence

To the chairman, Mr. Spence said he had started farming without capital. His first shack had an earth floor and he built a sod stable. His implements "were bought on time and very inferior implements at that."

"Hard work and Providence" had helped the people in his district to progress as farmers despite handicaps.

"The milk cow and brood sow are helping us surmount our troubles," the witness said.

Southwestern Saskatchewan was a good poultry country, and a particularly good area for turkeys. Last year turkeys had done very well, "and they fed almost entirely on grasshoppers," said Mr. Spence, adding, "of course, we may not always have the grasshoppers with us."

Mr. Spence said there was room for 10,000 farmers in the area he came from.

Nathaniel D. Williams, of Abernethy, Sask., said: "The difficulties of our western agriculturists today are real and not imaginary. Any adjustments must be gradual. The remedy for some conditions lies largely in the hands of the farmers, the remedies for others are beyond their control."

One thing absolutely necessary was a complete survey in order to secure absolute facts.

BANK ACT AMENDMENT

Proposal to Fix the Maximum Rate of Bank Interest Chargeable at 7 per cent.

The maximum rate of interest which banks would be able to charge would be 7 per cent. if an amendment to the Bank Act, of which notice was given on Monday by Mr. Carmichael, M. P. for Kindersley, should be incorporated in the statute.

At the morning's sitting of the committee, attention was devoted to the less contentious clauses of the act rather than hearing witnesses. Objection was taken to a new section clause which provides that a bank is not bound to execute a trust in deposits and it was allowed to stand.

The committee ratified without discussion the clause that provides that any bank may sell out its assets to another if the finance minister consents, previously, to such an agreement being entered into. Ratification of the shareholders of the selling bank is necessary, and Mr. Coote held that the consent of the shareholders of the purchasing bank was also necessary. The clause, as it stood, provided that the latter process is necessary only when a capital increase is necessary.

Consider Re-draft

"I think there is something in that," remarked Mr. Fielding, and the clause stands to consider a re-draft.

As regards that section which makes the consent of the minister a condition precedent to amalgamation, Mr. Shaw suggested that there ought to be a general direction as to conditions necessary before the minister could give his assent.

"The matter must be left to the judgment of the minister in any event," remarked Mr. Fielding. "He is supposed to look into the whole matter, and it would be difficult to define conditions." The clause was permitted to stand, but the others regarding mergers were put through.

While the section regarding monthly returns and the liability of the signatories was deferred as potential contentions, the one which relates to the annual return of unpaid dividends and unclaimed balances was concurred in.

"It is curious the number of people who have unclaimed balances," commented Chairman MacLean.

"They are usually so small that they are overlooked," said Mr. Fielding.

"I am in that position—unfortunately," stated Sir Henry Drayton.

Bank Suspension

Captain Shaw suggested that when a bank suspends, the minister as well as the Bankers' Association should have a say in appointing a curator. If there was urgency the minister's approval of what has been done should be necessary and some amendment to this effect will be thought of.

Incidental to the discussion, Mr. Fielding forecast a number of amendments this session to the finance act which is somewhat in concurrence with the Bank Act. This announcement followed some comment by Mr. Good as to whether bank notes are redeemable in Dominion notes or specie. The act provides that shareholders who transfer their stock within sixty days before the suspension shall, nevertheless, be liable to calls.

"I am not sure but that, in the case of directors, this stipulation should not go further back than 60 days," observed Sir Henry Drayton. "They are on the side and in a position to know of conditions the shareholders may not be aware of and may get rid of their stock far in advance of the suspension."

"It has been done," said Mr. Cahill and Mr. Chaplin would shorten the period affecting shareholders and lengthen that in regard to directors.

"Sir Henry Drayton's proposal deserves consideration," commented the minister and an amendment will be thought over.

Substantial progress was made in other less contentious sections before the committee rose.

Mansonville Needs Help

There was very little change in the typhoid fever situation at Mansonville, Que., on Monday. If anything, there was a slight improvement. The condition of two or three of the critical cases was more favorable, although W. R. Oliver, the provincial member who was taken ill with the disease a few days ago, was reported to have suffered a setback.

To add to the difficulty under which the physicians, nurses and assistants are working to combat the epidemic, the electric lighting system of the village broke down temporarily during the week-end, causing much inconvenience.

All assistance possible has been rushed to the stricken district. The various Red Cross branches throughout the Eastern Townships have been busy collecting materials required, while a financial campaign has also been organized to aid the sufferers.

Lives Lost in Flood

An approach to something like normal conditions has been reached at the cities of Brandon and Portage la Prairie, the waters of the Assiniboine river having receded to such an extent that a great number of the people who were compelled to leave their homes last week, when floods caused them to hasten to safety, were able to return.

The flood has so far taken a toll of two lives, the second being reported on Monday from Arden, where Robert Harvie, a farmer, was drowned in a flooded creek. S. Glazier, of Winnipeg was drowned on Friday at St. Jean, Man., while working on a railway bridge damaged by the floods.

Just east of Portage la Prairie, in the Poplar Point and High Bluff districts, flood waters are still doing considerable damage.

The Imperial Conference

Cable correspondence made public by Premier King indicates that the agenda for the Imperial conference and the economic conference, both of which are to be held in London next October, is not yet complete. It is anticipated that all the dominions and India will be represented at the Imperial economic conference and, with the exception of New Zealand, at the Imperial conference also. Premier King has already intimated that he expects to attend, and rumor has it that Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of marine, and Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, will accompany him.

Lord Birkenhead, ex-lord chancellor of the exchequer, is planning to re-visit Canada and the United States during the long vacation.

CANADA MUST DEVELOP FOREIGN TRADE

In the Senate on Friday Hon. C. P. Beaubien, speaking to his inquiry calling the attention of the Senate to the nations enjoying the benefit of the most-favored nations clause, without any adequate compensation for Canada, asked the government whether it intended to obtain the denunciation of the treaties granting such unilateral advantages. He said:

"The Canadian people represent a very small household about to settle in an immense domain with proportionately heavy expense of maintenance and development. Taking its entire superficies, Canada has less than three inhabitants per square mile. Considering its arable lands only, Canada has less than nine inhabitants to the square mile. Compare these figures with the following:

"France has 184 inhabitants to the square mile; Germany has 318 inhabitants to the square mile; Belgium has 670 inhabitants to the square mile.

"It is, therefore, obvious that we need to import bone and sinew to build up the Dominion—but it is also evident that we want the right kind, that only which constitutes an asset to a nation. Above all, we want immigrants that will become bonafide settlers and not merely transients imported at our expense but for the benefit of our neighbor. Before we turn on the flow of incomers we must see to it with determination that the recipient is free from leakages and not merely a funnel through which throngs will pour across our border.

"From 1911 to 1921 our population has received the following increments: By immigration, 1,975,393; by births, 1,836,407; total, 3,811,800.

Loss of Population

"From the above we have lost the appalling number of 2,248,949, which means that our entire increase by immigration, with, in addition, 273,566 of our natural increment, have been lost to us.

"It is natural, therefore, that public opinion should be focussed with anxiety on this new menace—little to be expected in a land which from 1901-1911 held the record of the world for increased population.

"Our most sacred duty, and, besides, our greatest interest, lie in the keeping of our own people within our own country. Then we should select, call in and retain desirable settlers.

"I suggest that one of the best means to accomplish this double purpose is the intensive development of our foreign trade.

"Many industries cannot be established in our midst because our home consumption is too limited; many others, overextended during or even prior to the war, since normal conditions have returned are working half time or less.

"The importation of Canada per head of population is four times greater than that of the United States. To foreign producers, we are worth a nation of over thirty million people. Concessions, therefore, assuring privileged access to our market are of great value and should not be extended without due compensation. Strange to say, we are throwing them away now on no less than eight nations, who without any return to us, enjoy the benefit of what is commonly known as the 'most favored nation clause.'

He asked if the government were content to witness Canadian trade parade through the world in swaddling clothes, restraining and binding it at every turn? Were they satisfied now and then with a display of certain treaty negotiations, where the value of the Canadian market or Canadian clientele was bargained for with due care, when it was at the very same moment thrown unconsciously to the winds, to the four corners of the winds, to the four corners of the earth?

WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION

Fusion of Forces

The World Prohibition Federation (founded in London in 1909) is making very remarkable progress. A number of important Committees are at work in European and other countries. The European Committee, under the able leadership of Dr. Maurice Legrain (Paris,) Mr. Van der Meulen (Holland,) and Mr. Larsen Ledet (Denmark,) is particularly active in its propaganda against the dangers of alcoholism.

The Seventh International Prohibition Conference is to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, on August 22nd next. Mr. Guy Hayler, the World President, will preside, and reports will be presented by Dr. Chas. Scanlon (World Treasurer,) and Mr. E. Page Gaston, F.R.G.S., (World Secretary.) Representatives are coming from all parts of the world.

A joint meeting of the American Committee of the World Prohibition Federation, the International Reform Bureau, and the Prohibition Foundation, was held recently at Washington, D. C., when it was unanimously agreed to unite these three great organizations under the title of the World Prohibition and Reform Federation. The American Headquarters will be at Washington, D.C., (opposite the Congressional Library) which is undoubtedly splendidly situated for international work. The American leaders are the Rev. Robert Watson, D.D., Boston, Mass. (President) and Prof. George S. Duncan, Washington, D. C. (Secretary.) The Superintendent will be Mr. Virgil G. Hinshaw of Chicago, Illinois, who was for many years the chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, head of the Prohibition Foundation and a member of the Executive of the World Prohibition Federation. Mr. Hinshaw is the ideal man and a worthy successor to Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, the founder of the International Reform Bureau.

In a resolution adopted at a recent session of the annual Methodist Episcopal Mission Conference in session in Honolulu it is urged that the Legislature enact a law which will make it the duty of all county and city officers to enforce the law. This annual conference was presided over by Bishop W. O. Sheppard of Oregon.

The report of the Deputy Registrar-General shows that during 1922 there were 13,021 births in Nova Scotia, an increase of 228 over the preceding year; 6,420 deaths, a decrease of 153, and 3,550 marriages, a decrease of 230.

THE BRIDEGROOM AND HIS BRIDE

One of the latest pictures to reach Canada of Prince Albert, the King's second son, and his bride, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, whose marriage takes place on April 26. Prince Albert is shortly to be made a Governor-General of one of the Dominions representing the King, his father.

THE ROYAL WEDDING

It is necessary to go back more than 650 years in the records of Westminster Abbey to find a parallel to the ceremony which will take place there on Thursday, when the Duke of York is married to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon.

The last time a son of a reigning King married a commoner in the Abbey was in 1269, when Edmond Grousbach was wedded to Aveline of Lancaster, daughter of the Duke of Albemarle.

An interesting feature rising out of the fact that the Duke of York's bride will not proceed from a Royal palace will be the dispatching by the King of the Royal coach to the home of Lady Elizabeth in Bruton street. In this vehicle the bride, suitably escorted, and attired in a florentine gown of ivory chiffon moire, will drive to the abbey accompanied by her father, the Earl of Strathmore.

When the coach arrives the bridal procession will enter the abbey, preceded by the choir, which will sing "Lead Us, Heavenly Father, Lead Us." As the bride and bridegroom take their places in front of the altar the Dean of Windsor will read the exhortation, after which the Archbishop of Canterbury will perform the actual marriage service uniting "Albert Frederick Arthur George and Elizabeth Angela Marguerite."

Immediately after this part of the ceremony the choir will sing "God Be Merciful unto Us and Bless Us." The archbishop will then deliver the address, which will be followed by the hymn "Praise My Soul the King of Heaven." Next will be sung the first verse of the National Anthem, and immediately after it the choir will render the anthem "Beloved, Let Us Love One Another," which was composed especially for Princess Mary's wedding. The Mendelssohn March will conclude the service.

The Presents

A great avalanche of presents has descended on the palace, coming from the mansions of the rich and the homes of the poor. Even the flower girls who eke out precarious livelihoods in London have sent their contributions. The presents range from glittering jewels of great value to a humble box of chocolates sent by a party of working girls in a Nottingham lace factory. Every British dominion sent its token and many other countries, including the United States. So great indeed has been the flow of presents that the Duke and Lady Elizabeth have been compelled to spend several hours each day for a week receiving and thanking the deputations who brought them.

The King and Queen entertained 600 guests at Buckingham Palace on Monday night when many of the wedding presents were on view. The King has given Lady Elizabeth a magnificent ermine cape and a beautiful set of jewellery, including a tiara, necklace, brooch, ear-rings and a hair ornament. The King has personally requested the Board of Education to grant all school children a full holiday on the wedding day. It is understood that Lady Elizabeth, whose love of children is great, made a special petition to Queen Mary for the holiday. The Queen conveyed the request to the King who willingly acquiesced. Another movement is afoot to give the children in all hospitals small reminders that in the general festivities they are not forgotten.

PREMIER DRURY OPPOSED

The Conservatives at Milton, Ont., on Saturday not only put a candidate, George Hillmer, of Oakville, in the field against Hon. E. C. Drury, premier of Ontario, who now represents Halton riding, but they launched their campaign under the benediction of their leader, G. Howard Ferguson, whose speech to the 200 delegates was mainly a condemnation of the U. F. O.-Labor administration.

Mr. Ferguson doubted that the "effort now being made in Halton County to herd the Liberal vote behind the Premier" would succeed. He had greater faith in them than that: for Liberals, as he understood them, "generally are not the class of people who rush for the fleshpots." As to the Premier's policy, Mr. Ferguson said that if it were as full of broken promises as was his policy when he stepped into the leadership of the United Farmers four years ago, then it would be a sieve.

The record of the past four years had demonstrated that the words Drury, taxes and debt were inseparable. As to the debt alone, it was an appalling thing when compared with the modest burdens of the province in the old Conservative days. This debt of $241,000,000 was built up from the $97,000,000 debt which existed when Hon. Mr. Drury came into office. Ontario had reached the stage where its financial standing could not be imperilled any more, and yet the Drury party, if returned to office, was more than likely to go on piling up debt upon debt to the detriment of the people.

Redistribution Before Appeal

After announcing on Thursday the appeal to the electors for June, Premier Drury said: "I am now going to introduce three bills, one on redistribution, one on proportional representation, and one on the single transferable vote."

The premier thought redistribution necessary and said that the Government proposed to have a fair bill, and would let the chips fall where they may. All material was available for a redistribution committee, which could get to work immediately. He proposed that the committee consist of five Liberals, five Conservatives, and one from the Independents in the Opposition benches, and eleven from the Government side, with Hon. Nelson Parliament, the Speaker, as chairman of the committee.

The proportional representation bill, he said, did not specify where that system was to be put into effect and the committee would have to decide. All three bills were given first reading.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Conservative leader, expressed surprise that important legislation should be introduced when the prime minister had practically promised a dissolution at once. He (Mr. Ferguson) had given little consideration to redistribution, but he expressed doubt if a fair and equitable treatment could be given in the time at the disposal of the committee. However, for the present occasion he would refrain from discussion of the matter.

The bill banning the publication and sale of racing information went through committee. Old Country newspapers are exempt from the provisions of the bill. Outside papers may come in by mail, but they cannot be sold if they contain information on race track betting. The committee also passed a bill consolidating the various traffic and automobile regulations.

The Ukranian health commissariat has announced that there are more than 3,000,000 orphans in the Ukraine and that the authorities are able to provide only 15 per cent of them with food. Mortality among infants is enormous due to the lack of disinfectants and the Ukraine is appealing to Moscow for financial aid.

The Son of a Praying Mother

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS ON SUNDAY MAY 6.

The story which closes the book of Judges illustrates the horrible conditions that prevailed in the days when "there was no King in Israel, and every man did that which was right in his own eyes," and it is safe to say that similar conditions, or worse, would develop very soon in any country where there was no government and every man was able to do what he chose to think right. In Israel there was still a popular sentiment against wickedness that was vigorous enough to secure the punishment of those who had outraged it, even though that could only be accomplished at the cost of much sacrifice and the loss of many lives; it is doubtful if in similar circumstances the people of any modern country could be gathered together without king or ruler to go to war on account of a crime committed by a few men against one individual.

Let us not be too ready, then, to assume that these old time Israelites, even at their worst, were worse than we should be ourselves under similar conditions, but rather, let us try to see in the record of their sins and shortcomings the dangers to which we ourselves are exposed except in so far as we are protected from them by the conditions in which we live. An established government and wholesome laws are a great protection to the character of those who live under the law—more so than any of us realize; for law is a great educator of conscience. Apart from law—that is, apart from any established standard of morals—the deceitful human heart can always justify to itself any sin that it is tempted to commit; for only "by the law is the knowledge of sin", (See Rom. 3:20 and 7:7).

It seems a strange thing that in the centuries which elapsed between the death of Joshua and the time of Samuel, the Israelites had never attempted to organize themselves as a nation with an established government both for mutual protection against invaders and for protection from the criminal activities of evil-minded persons among themselves. They had good laws—the laws given by Moses—and no doubt these laws were enforced to some extent locally, but apparently they did not realize their need of a strong central government, and the enforcement of law must have been dependent on local sentiment.

And God had left them during all these years to go on in their own way and take the consequences, except that whenever they turned to Him in their trouble He helped them by raising up some man to deliver them from their enemies, and to keep them in order, to some extent, at least, during his lifetime. And always after the death of the deliverer they seem to have reverted to chaotic conditions again.

But always in Israel, even in the worst conditions, there were many pious souls scattered here and there who were faithful to God. Even in the time of Jezebel, when Elijah thought he was the last, God told him that there were 7000 loyal hearts in the country. And it was in answer to the passionate prayer of one pious woman that God at last put an end to anarchy in Israel by raising up among them a prophet who was strong enough to enforce obedience to law, and who by controlling himself would set an example of a well-ordered life that would influence the whole people.

When Hannah prayed for a son and promised that he should be given to the Lord, she little knew what she was doing. She could not know that God would use her weak but intense petition as a key to open the door of blessing to the whole people. And who among us today realizes how much God is dependent upon the prayers of His people for power to give effect to His loving purposes for them and for the world.

There is a wonderful lesson in that 36th chapter of Ezekiel, where God promises great blessings to His people—not as a reward for any goodness on their part, but to show them and other nations through them His faithfulness in keeping His covenant. At the end of all the promises, there is a condition (verse 37) "Thus saith the Lord, I will yet for this be enquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them." The use and effect of prayer is not to change God's purpose in any way, but to make it possible for God to give effect to His good purposes. "For we know not how to pray as we ought, but the Spirit Himself maketh intercession for us (or in us) with groanings which cannot be uttered; and He who searcheth the hearts knoweth what is the mind of the spirit, because He maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God." (Rom. 8:26-28.) The Holy Spirit inspires all true prayer so that we shall ask for things that God wants to give us. And only the Holy Spirit can inspire us with the faith that will give power to our prayer, so that by it we shall be able to make the will of God effective. And prayer so inspired is a greater power than any that is wielded by emperor or statesman or mechanician. Because true prayer is inspired it is omnipotent for good. (Mat. 17:20 and 21:21, 22.)

Conditions had become so bad in Israel that even the sons of the High Priest were not ashamed to use their exalted position and authority as an opportunity for the gratification of their base passions, and Eli had not the courage or the strength of character to put a stop to their evil practices. He tried to shame them, but they paid no attention to him. But Samuel, the child of prayer, was saved from contamination by the evil influences with which he was surrounded, just where he should have been under the best of influences. And while he was yet only a boy God ordained him to be a prophet by revealing to him the fate that was in store for Eli and his wicked sons. And the people, coming up to Shiloh year after year to keep the Passover feast, learned to look upon Samuel as God's representative, so that when the time came for him to assume the responsibility of leadership they were ready to acknowledge his authority.

And while Samuel was growing up and being prepared by God for his great work the people were being disciplined by adversity to teach them how dependent they were upon the help that they might obtain from God. In two great battles with the Philistines they had been utterly routed and for twenty years they had been at the mercy of their enemies. In the second of these battles they had tried to compel God to help them by taking the ark of God into battle with them. They imagined that for His own honor God would protect the ark by giving them the victory. But God could not let them secure His assistance in that way, and He could show them that He was able to win a victory for Himself even by allowing them to be defeated and His ark to be captured. Multitudes of persons have tried, like these Israelites, to secure God's help in time of trouble by some religious observance or by some vow or gift, when there was no love to God in their hearts, and no honest desire to obey the will of God, but God does not accept service or gifts that do not come from the heart.

When the Israelites had learned their lesson and realized their need of God's help Samuel sent out an appeal to them. He said, "If ye do return to the Lord with all your hearts, then put away the strange gods and ashtaroth (goddesses) from among you and prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve Him only; and He will deliver you out of the hand of the Philistines." And when he saw that they had responded heartily to this appeal, he summoned the whole nation to gather for war, promising to pray for them. And in answer to Samuel's prayer God sent very loud thunderclaps on the day of battle, which frightened the Philistines so that they were easily put to flight, and Israel's victory was so complete that the Philistines did not molest them any more during Samuel's lifetime.

It seems very strange that Samuel made the same mistake that Eli had made, although he knew what evil had come of it; he also made his sons rulers when he became too old to carry the whole load himself. That might have worked well enough if his sons had been good men, and he probably supposed they were good, but he should have known them better. They were dishonest, they took bribes and gave unjust judgments; and the people were disgusted, and demanded a king.

This demand grieved Samuel very much, but God told him that in its spirit it was a rejection of God's own sovereignty over them. Evidently this was not because they wanted a different form of government, but because they wanted to trust a king to lead them to victory and to govern them rightly instead of trusting in God. And God said, Let them have their own way and take the consequences. (See I. Sam. 8:4-22.) That is God's way of educating a wilful people.

So God chose a king for them. He chose a man who was well qualified and fitted by nature for the high office to which he was called. He was very tall and handsome, he was vigorous and capable, he was a man of good impulses, and he was a very modest man. Saul was a typical representative of the people whom he was to rule. He was superficially a very admirable person, but was quite capable of becoming depraved very readily because there was no solid foundation to his character. He meant to be a good man, but his goodness was not based upon and sustained by a deep love for God and consecration to the service of God. That was the essential difference between Saul and David.

Although Samuel had been grieved when the people demanded a king he loved Saul from the first, and was very much troubled when God rejected Saul because he was continually doing things that he chose to think right or necessary, instead of simply obeying God. Then Samuel at the command of God annointed David to be king in Saul's place, but although he at one time protected David from Saul, we do not find any evidence that Samuel ever took as much interest in David as he had taken in Saul.

In Psalm 99:6 and in Jer. 15:1 Samuel is mentioned as one who had great power in prayer. Moses and Samuel, each in his time, won the favor of God for Israel by his prayers. In like manner Noah, Daniel and Job are cited as men who had won the favor of God by their righteousness, and whose righteousness might be a protection to those with whom they lived, but could not protect a people who had hardened their hearts in rebellion against God. (See Ezek. 14:14-23.)

Golden Text: Only fear Jehovah and serve Him in truth with all your heart, for consider how great things He hath done for you. 1 Sam. 12:24.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, April 30—1 Sam. 1:21-28; Tuesday—1 Sam. 2:1-10; Wednesday—1 Sam. 3:1-10; Thursday—1 Sam. 9:25, 10:1; Friday—1 Sam. 16:6-13; Saturday—1 Sam. 12:1-5; Sunday—Psalm 26:1-7.

PRAYER

O Lord, we pray Thee to fit us for Thy service, and help us to discern the obligations of Thy gifts and the responsibilities of our stewardship whether in regard to things temporal or in regard to Thy great revelation of Thyself in Jesus Christ. Make us to realise that because we have, and in the measure in which we have, we should impart to others. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

THE VALUE OF OCCUPATION

(By the late Prof. Henry Drummond)

As long as a man is working he will not easily fall. It is on the Saturday afternoon that a man goes wrong. It is at night, when he has nothing to occupy himself with, and, upon natural principles, it is impossible he should do anything else.

Nature abhors a vacuum, and if a man makes a vacuum in his soul his human nature will fill it. He is responsible for it being rightly filled, but Nature will determine that it shall be filled with some thing. Unless, therefore, he takes care what he gets into it, Nature will put in anything—the first that comes to hand, and he will find, before he knows where he is, that he has gone wrong. Therefore, let a man take care how he fills the vacuum of his life, the vacuum of his soul and the vacuum of his time.

We must sometimes resort to strange expedients if we are to save men from this sin or that temptation. We must give them occupation. I know a man in Manchester who acted upon this principle. There are some people whom he finds so peculiarly constructed that no ordinary occupation will fill their hearts. And what do you think he does for them? He has found them so erratic in disposition that they require an erratic life and an erratic occupation, and he has actually some half-a-dozen "Punch and Judy Shows" going round the country in the hands of these men whom he is endeavoring to save. They require some erratic life like that, and he finds the life is suited to them, that it raises them, and so he puts it in their way. That is a practical thing.

But I believe you will agree with me, that, after all, the only thing that is of real value against this temptation is Religion. I think the experiment has been tried in many countries, and it has been found that, although individuals here and there may attain to a high morality, nations will never do so without Religion. What, therefore, we have to do for ourselves, and what we have got to say to others, is that there is a provision in the Living God against this sin. This temptation has a power, a gravitation towards evil. But just as in every growing tree we see tons of wood lifted into the air in the teeth of gravity by an opposing law—the law of growth—so do we see grace coming in and counteracting the gravitation of sin in a man's soul, and lifting him up above the world against the power of sin. The Lord is our "keeper."—"Honour," Quarterly Record.

PERFECTION OF THE CHRISTIAN GRACES

Have you seen the tulip bed in the garden of the florist? Have you marked the gorgeous colors, the rich variety, the delicate pencilling? All these gay flowers were once of one dark dingy hue. Year after year did the gardener watch them, tend them, transplant them from soil to soil, till at length, one by one, some sooner and some later, they broke into these glorious hues, this boundless variety of stripe and freckle. Then did he remove them to his choicest border, and shelter them from sun and shower; and now thou gazest on them in their beauty. Thus, dark and unlovely once were the redeemed of the Lord; such pains and watching did he bestow upon them. Year after year did he look for the lovely graces of the Spirit in them, till one and another, not all at once, like the tulips, but by degrees, oftentime slow and painful, shone forth in the beauty of holiness. And thus as He transplanted them to His heavenly courts, they shall bloom for ever and ever. "Those that He planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God."—Salter.

TIBET

Though much of Tibet is unknown, civilization has set a few outposts in the eastern edge of the country close to the Chinese border, and so has come to know "provincial Tibet" fairly well. This eastern region, like most of Tibet, in fact, is a country of deep valleys (though their floors are very high above sea-level), bleak uplands and tall peaks. All Tibetans might almost be classed in four groups, the primitive agriculturists of the valleys, the nomads of the hills, the monks of the countless monasteries which are perched on crags and mountain slopes, and the relatively few merchants and traders. The monks are by no means a small factor in the population. Tibet in its way, is one of the most religious lands known, and its particular type of Buddhism has run heavily to monasticism. It is estimated that one-seventh of the population are priests or monks, called "lamas". Their lamasaries or monasteries often constitute cities in themselves, housing thousands of the members under neighboring roofs. Many of the Tibetan communities marked on the maps are each primarily a monastery on some great crag with a village of ordinary folk at the foot of the slope.

PRECIOUS PROMISES

We read in God's most Holy Word
This precious truth divine,
They that turn many to the Lord
Bright as the stars shall shine.

Oh precious promises—we read
Them o'er and o'er again—
Christ helps in every time of need,
In trials, and in pain.

Oh let us trust the God of love,
Sure that whate'er may come,
We're travelling on to Heaven above
To our eternal home.

—Mrs. Annie Rodd.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

A Singing Town

Tien, the Chinese pastor at Taitou, China, saw that he couldn't get the old folks, so he went for the next generation, started a school and, that his spare energy might not go to waste, he opened a singing-school on the street. Every night he went out with his voice and a chart adorned with Chinese characters and began to teach any one who would be attracted by his overflowing personality, for that is what he has. They came, old and young, and it was not long before the townspeople knew a few songs about Jesus and His great love. Two tiny three-year-olds, he says, can sing three or four songs apiece. A blind man has learned nearly twenty. The man who goes about town repairing the pots and pans for the housewives sings hymns while he works. And the rank and file of the town all know a goodly number of gospel songs. In one year's time he has saturated that town with the gospel so that the church is the main activity.

Make no provision for the flesh to obey it in the lusts thereof. We are to keep ourselves from opportunities, and God will keep us from sin.

A certain sober judgment ought to mark Christians. They should be like the needle in the mariner's compass, not like the pendulum which within its limited range is always going from one extreme to another.

I have read in Plato and Cicero sayings that are very wise and very beautiful, but I never read in either of them, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—St. Augustine.

All the sciences in the world never smoothed down a dying pillow. No earthly philosophy ever supplied hope in death.—Bishop Ryle.

Sunday Home Reading

IN THE DEPTHS AND THE WAY OUT

(By McEwan Lawson.)

Jesus says that faith can do almost anything. Even a little of it, a speck the size of a mustard seed, is dynamite. "If ye have faith," He says, "as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove." I do not think he was speaking of physical mountains. He was standing under the shade of the Mountain of Transfiguration, and He, perhaps, was pointing to it, but it was because it was a symbol, a picture and a figure. Nor was He suggesting that, as a weight-lifting exercise in faith or as a demonstration to the unbelieving, the Christian might, on occasion, do a little juggling with hills. He is speaking to the traveller who is at the foot of the Hill Difficulty. It is a word to the man over whose head the rocks of anxiety or fear are arching. It is a message to the climber who is facing a sheer wall of stony hopelessness, or whose feet are slipping on shale. He is speaking to the man or woman who, like Himself, is no longer on the mountain top, but in the stifling air of the deep valley. He is telling something to the man over whose little home the mountains of trouble rise so precipitously that they are shutting out the sun.

And what is He saying? He is saying that the hopeless scramble can become a march again. Into the dead air and up the constricted valley can come the living breath of the prairie and the open sea. The bending wall of rock can be thrown back. The seemingly impassable ravine can be bridged. The Hill Difficulty can be conquered. The cold shadow can be driven away and the barren mountain can be removed and in its place be fields of corn. And the switch which, turned, produces this transformation is, Jesus says, Faith.

It is a much misused word. If ever there was a word which has been bullied, smothered and chained, it is this word. It has been passed from hand to hand, and every hand has added something to it. It has been so elaborated that the jewel has been lost in the case and the casket mistaken for the gem. It is a word like a key, but we have bent it in heavy locks into which it was never meant to go. It is an angel word, and we have chained it to things to which it was never meant to be attached. "You must have faith," we have said, "in a book, in a creed, in a church." But as one turns the pages of the Gospels the word faith is everywhere, but never with these attachments. For Jesus is not a gem in an elaborate case, but a workmanlike tool—a tool in the hand, a simple key to a little door—but a door with the greatest resources in the world behind it. Let us try to see it at work.

Here is a man in the cell of despondency—a captive in the castle of Giant Despair. All of us know the dungeon very well; the walls are familiar, and some of us have been so constantly prisoners that we have had time to carve our names in the stones. Our work has been getting heavier and heavier, so that we can no longer lift the bundle. It is too big. Look at the walls in the cell of despair. They are not blank. They have doors, and we have used them and can use them. There is the door of human effort. "I am not going to be beaten," we can say, and a very good thing to say, too.

Fight on, my men, says Sir Andrew Barton,
I am hurt, but I am not slaine:
I'll lie me down and bleed awhile,
And then I'll rise and fight againe.

Then there is another door of escape. There is the door of excitement. "I'm going to the pictures or the theatre. I may be bored there, but I must get out of this cell."

There is, again, the door of comradeship. "So-and-so," we say, "is an understanding fellow. I shall take the 'bus and be back in three hours." All of us use these doors fairly constantly, and, whilst they are all of value, they have an annoying way of leading us from the cell, without delivering us from the prison. But in the cell of despondency, right in the middle of Giant Despair's castle, there is a passage way to God. It has two doors. One is on God's side and it is open; indeed, it has never been shut; the other is on our side; that is the shut door. We have overlooked it, for it has been hidden in the shadows of the wall. There is power behind that door that can bring the mountainous walls down like a pack of cards. We are sick. The world has been too much for us. We have been beaten and bruised by experience. We bear wounds. And because our mind is sick contagion has spread to our body, and we are slack, tired, fevered and constantly out of sorts and oppressed. All the world seems to be on the top of us. What we need is air, with the tang of the clean, salty sea in it, to come sweeping into the close, hot room of our spirit. The air is there; it is blowing round the fevered room. But the windows are closed and the door is bolted. Faith will swing them open.

God's room is near. It is a great room, and only needs the key of faith to unlock its treasures. I stand at the doorway, a tiny figure at the mouth of a great cave. I cannot see the roofs; and everywhere there is treasure—great heaps of jewels. There is no scarcity of gentleness, patience, strength, courage, love here. Enter and enjoy liberty. Barrenness is left behind, and you are brought into a wealthy place. "Fear not; only believe."—The Christian World.

WHAT IS CONVERSION

(By Rev. S. J. Hoban)

"I was not disobedient unto the Heavenly Vision." — Acts 26:19. This vision constituted the red letter day in the life of St. Paul. From that day his whole outlook on life was changed. And the method by which this change was effected was both supernatural and instantaneous. That day he became a converted man. The word conversion is unpopular today. Like some other words, it has suffered from misuse. Patriotism, for instance, is a noble word, and stands for a noble quality. Yet who can total the sum of cruel wars, godless policies, public wrongs, national hatreds which have found shelter and excuse behind this word. It is little wonder that Dr. Johnson should have said that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." The fault, however, is not in the word, nor in what it properly means. There is a patriotism which is without unworthy passions—above national prejudice—free from jingoistic bombast, and which rests on moral foundations. Similarly, the word "conversion" has been affected by misuse. It has come to be associated with a certain emotional paroxysm—a kind of unhealthy spiritual intoxication. Despite this, however, it is a great word, and expresses a great fact. The Revised Version of the New Testament comes to our aid here. It removes the word "conversion" and substitutes for it the word "turn." "Except ye turn and become as little children ye shall in no wise enter the kingdom of heaven." Usually the act of turning is instantaneous. The implications which lie behind the word conversion or turn are great and far reaching. Turning is a matter of will. No man, therefore, is converted until his will is surrendered to God. This is obvious, yet it needs to be said. Unhappily, a great deal passes for conversion which is nothing more than a temporary excitement of the nerves. Conversion is a spiritual process. By a spiritual process I mean that which lies behind matter and is not explained by matter. Conversion is a vital change at the very core of one's being, namely, the will. The will is the basal, fundamental force in personality. I can compel my mind to think about anything because behind my thought is my will. But what is behind my will? I do not know, nor can anyone tell me. Will is the ultimate force within me—it is the last element in personality—it is my real and inmost self. And this is the vital thing in us which conversion affects. No coherent theory of life is possible which ignores the fact of conversion.

A VISION OF SELF

"Woe is me! for I am undone."—Isaiah 6:5.

Isaiah did not see himself till he saw God. The Delphic oracle advised, "Know Thyself," but no man knows himself till he knows God. A mediocre singer may be quite satisfied with his singing until he hears a genius, then the result is the utter loss of conceit followed perhaps even by despair. Peter was a simple man, but never truly felt it till he saw the heavenliness of Christ, shown in the draught of fishes. The glory of God shows men their shame. The sight of God forced Isaiah to call out that he was a lost man.

For several years Thomas Chalmers preached at Kilmany with no sense of power. He said that his preaching had not "the weight of a feather on the morals of his parishioners." Then came a time in which he was laid aside by a very severe illness. God came near him, and a saving change passed over the preacher. He says he had been following "Do this and live," but now he saw his duty was "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." When health came back he preached with a passion that shook all Scotland. He had seen himself, his sinfulness, his weakness, his need of a Saviour.

What multitudes of people need to be shaken out of their self-complacency! Vast numbers think themselves good enough, as good as their neighbors, in the fair-way to heaven, paying twenty shillings in the pound and doing all the good they can. They are not distressed about their sin. They admit that they are sinners as all men are, but they see no cause to worry. Secretly they are relying on their good moral character, and are quite satisfied.

Then came a day when Isaiah was startled out of his complacency, and cried out in agony. He was sinful, but had not known it. He was undone, but unaware of it.

Our Lord said that when the spirit came He would convince men of sin. That was His first work. It follows, therefore, that the man not convinced of his sin has not yet passed through the first stage of regeneration. Isaiah was not cleansed, and called to his high prophetic work till he cried out, "Woe is me!" How can a man appreciate a Saviour till he knows himself a sinner? "He taught me all the mercy, for He showed me all the sin."—N. S. W. Messenger.

THE STORY OF "LITTLE GITA"

Lady Missionary Among Lepers at Travancore, India, Sends Interesting Letter.

Writing from the hill-land of south India to friends of Travancore Mission in the American Presbyterian Chapel Sunday School, Inspector Street, Montreal, per Mr. Geo. R. Lighthall, Mrs. Osborne, missionary, enclosed a letter from little "Gita", a native girl adopted in her infancy by the mission, and now in training for medical work. Mrs. Osborne says:

"God has been good indeed in permitting a vision of results of our work done for Him, but there is much to be done. My husband seems to get busier and busier as years go on, and as our boys and girls grow up and go out into the world to fill each allotted part, a mother's help, guidance and prayers are daily sought and appreciated; and for this I am glad my life is spared, especially for our child, Gita (15). I enclose you a photo she had taken during the Christmas holidays, which is a very good likeness. I am glad to have this recent likeness to send you, and hope it will be an inspiration to each one, for she is worthy all your interest and prayers, and we believe has a great sphere before her.

BESSIE GITA OSBORNE

"From her earliest infancy I have hoped and prayed she might become a doctor. God has already answered our desires in her own desires inclining towards this most needed service for the women and children of this suffering land. She has turned naturally towards all subjects medical and such are favorite lessons. When she is at home I am kept awake for hours while she expounds her knowledge on matters medical. She is clever, as all her caste (Brahmin) is, and this will open every caste down throughout India. But, best of all, she is a very real Christian. I should like you to meet her some day. If our lives are spared here, and our Father opens the way, we should like to bring her to Montreal in 1925, when she finishes school, before she begins her medical college course. Will you pray that all may be ordered by Him who alone can perfect our ways, and for dear little Gita, that she may be helped in all her doings. Studies are hard, and many difficulties are in the way of Indian girls, especially between 14 and 20 years of age. Nearly all of Gita's classmates about her age, and many younger, left school last term to be married. Such a woeful pity!—a few only 11 years old. One girl wept bitterly, and told Gita how awful it was to her. She said, 'I don't want to be married, but to go on learning and become useful.' Oh, how fortunate you are to be permitted to live and learn in such blessed conditions.

"Gita's" letter, beautifully written, from her school at Northwick, Royapmam, Madras, is as follows:

"My darling mamma and papa, I hope you received my last week's letter. Have you made definite plans of what to do in the holidays? Our midsummer holidays will extend from the 4th of May to the 28th of June. I received your kind letter, and was glad to go through it. Thank you for the four annas stamps. I am sorry, very sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you feel better now. Here it is getting hotter every day. Our examinations begin after the Easter holidays.

"On Tuesday the students of the Upper Secondary Junior gave a free entertainment to all the children at 5 p.m. We all went and saw it.

"Last Sunday after service a gentleman gave a speech about the leper asylum in which he was working. It is near Bezwada. He told all about how they spend their Sundays and read little gospels. He said that they have twelve thousand lepers of different castes and religions. Then I remembered you, and your works among those lepers in Travancore, and I was glad to think that I have a mamma and papa who helped and visited and did all you could for this kind of poor people. My earnest desire is that you should keep up your health and be well. Please, mother, give my best compliments to all who enquire of me. I am closing with my loving kisses to both of you.

"I am your loving daughter, B. Gita."

I NEED YOUR ROSES NOW

I do not plead a broken heart,
My life knows much of bliss;
And yet at times the hot tears start
Because of joys I miss.
Oh, do not leave the tender things
Unsaid till o'er my brow
Death's cruel wing its warnings fling,
I need your roses now.

If I should take the journey far,
Your tears would fall like rain;
And out beyond the evening star
Your soul would call in vain.
But walking closely by your side,
How little you allow
For human failings none can hide—
I need your roses now.

Oh, life would brighten everywhere
If half the love was shown
In tender, sympathizing care
That gleams in costly stone.
The honor you too late would give,
Give now, I care not how:
For you, and you alone, I live,
And need your roses now.

—Selected.

REALIZING GOD'S PRESENCE

"Every stone in the wall flashed like a Ruby."

It is not from a fairy story. It is not a sentence in a thrilling tale of adventure. It is in a record of religious experience. And religious experience in a jail. The man who wrote was suffering for righteousness' sake. He was a saint and a mystic. If you are without poetry and without imagination you may read it with a touch of hesitant scepticism. You may think it emotional and exaggerated. But if you are wise and eager for better things for yourself, you will think quietly and prayerfully over this strange and beautiful sentence. Samuel Rutherford wrote it in his last diary in prison: "Jesus came into my room last night; and every stone in the wall flashed like a ruby." There may be nothing like this in our own dull and low-pitched existence. That does not rule it out of life's possibility. It may be if our lives were richer, if our loyalty were fuller, if our faith were stronger, if our souls were more cultured, manifestations even of this high order would be given to us. We would have vision to behold the shining of our Lord's presence. And now and again the ordinary walls of our room would flash with a holy and divine light. Samuel Rutherford had a well-informed mind, a well-instructed heart, a well-disciplined character, and this is his testimony of truth and gladness: "Jesus came into my room last night, and every stone in the wall flashed like a ruby."

INASMUCH

He built a house; time laid it in the dust,
He wrote a book, its title now forgot,
He ruled a city, but his name is not
On any tablet graven, or where rust
Can gather from disuse, or marble bust.
He took a child from out a wretched cot,
Who on the state dishonor might have brought,
And reared him to the Christian's hope and trust.
The boy, to manhood grown, became a light
To many souls, and preached for human need
The wondrous love of the Omnipotent,
The work has multiplied like stars at night
When darkness deepens; every noble deed
Lasts longer than a granite monument.

A New Kind

"We would like to go to a convention where no one made a speech, where no banquet at three dollars a plate was spread, where no funny stories were told, where no brilliant orators were invited.

"Just a convention called for all men and women who are sick of programs, just to pray to God. Three days of prayer, with now and then an old hymn. Prayer and nothing but prayer. Prayer and no gorging and expensive 'eats'. Prayer and no chairman to introduce 'speakers'.

"We have had enough conventions to hear men talk. Let us have a convention to hear God speak to us."—Christian Herald, New York.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Words of "The Jolly Little Clacker" kindly supplied by Anita McCrea, Woodstock Jct., N. B.

AUTHOR'S NAME

"Kitty"—In answer to C. G. K.'s request, the name of the writer of "What I Live For" is George Linnaeus Banks.

QUOTATION GIVEN

Mrs. P. C.—Will you kindly through the columns of your paper give me the words of "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud."

Ans.—The lines, written nearly a century ago by William Knox, for the Bow Street Theatre, Portsmouth, N. H., are as follows:

"O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passes from life to his rest in the grave."

MISSIONARY PAPER

A. McC.—Can you give me the address of the little missionary paper entitled "O'er Land and Sea"?

POEM—"AN OLD FARMHOUSE, ETC."

C. M. T.—Would be very glad to have the words of a poem beginning, "An old farm-house with meadows wide," each verse of which ends with the words "How happy I should be."

Ans.—The poem by Marion Douglas is as follows:

TWO PICTURES

An old farm-house with meadows wide
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:
"O, if I could but fly away
From this dull spot, the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

Amid the city's constant din,
A man who round the world has been,
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long;
"O, could I only tread once more
The old-path to the farm-house door,
The old, green meadow could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

FOR BETTER CITIZENSHIP

Mr. Wm. Lothian, whose admirable verses entitled "Canada" are printed on page 5, writes: These two publications (Witness and World Wide) I have now received for many many years and would feel them a great want in my household. The Witness has made for itself a great record in an unselfish effort to promote social, moral, economic and religious principles throughout Canada and elsewhere. To us men who are reaching old age it seems a slow uphill process, and in the last decade we have seen so much which tends to discourage one; but we must still trust on with faith and patience that our own Canada and the world generally will go on to brighter and better days. Were your weekly paper to go into all the homes of Canadians, and its subject matter seriously considered, I am certain it would lead to a higher type of citizenship, and improvement in the political morality of our country, which at present appears to me on a very low basis.

REFERRED TO READERS

L. M. J., Ont.—I shall be much obliged if you, or any of your correspondents, will send me the song, "Climbing up the golden stairs."

E. C. W.—I would be much obliged if you or any correspondent could send me the two poems entitled, "The Old Man in the Stylish Church," and "The New Church Organ."

C. K., Ont.—If I am not trespassing on the usefulness of your column, might I ask some readers if they can supply the name of the composer and complete the following lines?—

"This is the gospel of labor—
Ring it, ye bells of the Kirk—
The Lord of love came down from above,
To live with the men who work."

K. S., Man.—I saw in today's issue that "P. C. M.," Ont., wished the words of "School Days," and I am sending them along. The music may be found in "World's Largest Song Folio." I would like it if you could publish the words of an old song for me. The last verse of the song is:

"He learned to read in life's hard school
That few who go above him,
Regret their victory and his loss,
Like her because they love him."

POEM WANTED—"BE KIND"

G. W. B., Que.—Could any of your readers please give me the words of a poem "Be kind to thy father, for when thou brother?" The first verse, as near as I can remember is as follows:—

"Be kind to thy father, for when thou
wert young,
Who loved thee as fondly as he?
He caught the first accent that fell from
thy tongue
And joined in thine innocent glee."

Ans.—The complete poem (by Isaac B. Woodbury) is as follows:

BE KIND TO THE LOVED ONES AT HOME

Be kind to thy father, for when thou wert
young,
Who lov'd thee so fondly as he?
He caught the first accents that fell from
thy tongue,
And joined in thy innocent glee.
Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,
His locks intermingled with gray;
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless
and bold,
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother, for lo! on her brow
May traces of sorrow be seen;
Oh, well may'st thou cherish and comfort
her now,
For loving and kind hath she been.
Remember thy mother, for thee will she
pray,
As long as God giveth her breath;
With accents of kindness then cheer her
lone way,
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy brother, his heart will
have dearth
If the smile of thy joy be withdrawn;
The flowers of feeling will fade at their
birth,
If the dew of affection be gone.
Be kind to thy brother, wherever you are,
The love of a brother shall be
An ornament purer and richer by far
Than pearls from the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister, not many may know
The depth of true sisterly love;
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.
Be kind to thy father, once fearless and
bold,
Be kind to thy mother so near;
Be kind to thy brother, nor show thy
heart cold,
Be kind to thy sister so dear.

WANTED—A MISSING WORD

Mrs. G. A. Craswell, Dalhousie Jct., N. B.—I appreciate the kindness of so many in sending a reply to the question I asked. re hymn "We are going." I had copied the words from a paper in December that said the author was unknown and it was impossible to get the music. A retired minister quoted the enclosed lines years ago. You might print them later on and perhaps some reader could supply the missing word and make corrections, as I have just written them from memory. I like your paper very much. Three families get the reading of it for the story "The Unknown Wrestler." Will send you a list of names and addresses soon. (I know quite a number of post offices not mentioned in your list,) and I hope you will thus gain more subscribers:

PRAYER

(Tune "Home Sweet Home)

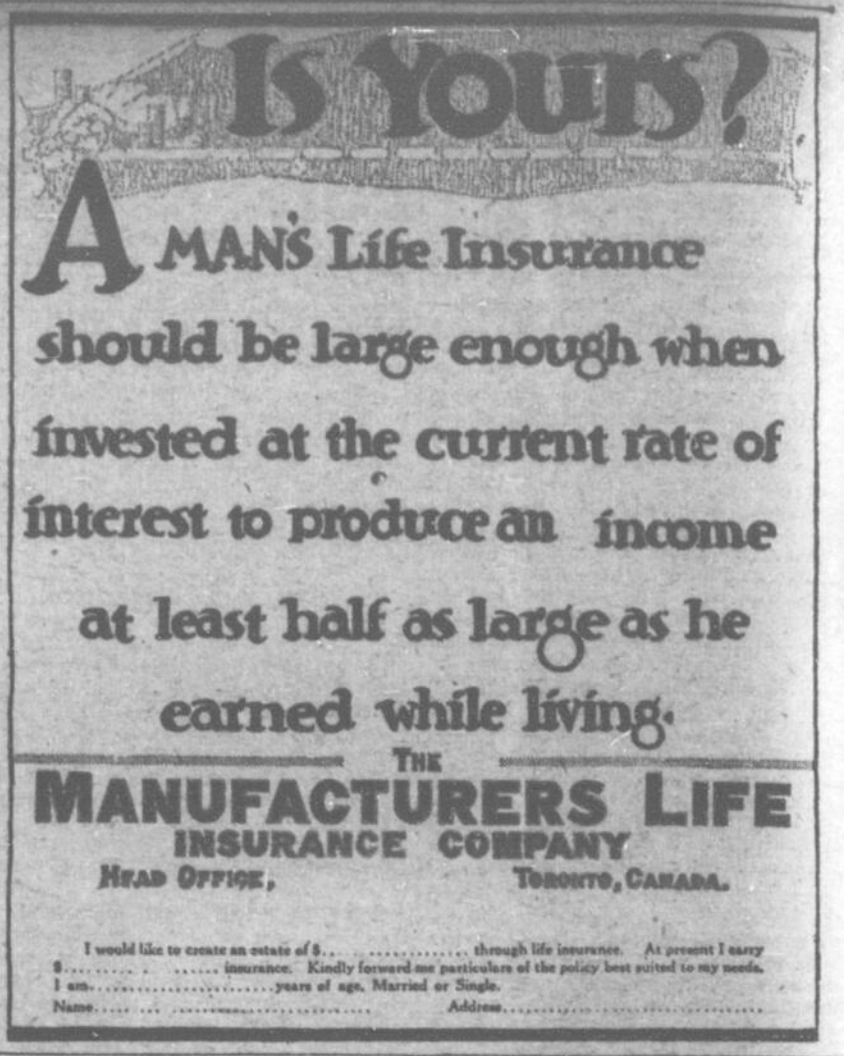
When torn is the bosom with sorrow or
care,
Be it ever so simple there's nothing like
prayer;
It eases, soothes, softens, subdues, yet
sustains,
Gives vigor to life, and puts passion in
chains.

Prayer, prayer, sweet, sweet prayer,
Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like
prayer.

When pleasure would woo us from piety's

The siren sings sweetly and silently
charms,
We listen, and loiter, are caught in the
snare,
Till looking to Jesus, we conquer by prayer.

When forced from the friends we hold
dearest to part
What fond recollections still cling to the
heart;
Past converse, past scenes, past enjoyments are there;
Oh, how hurtfully pleasing till hallowed
by prayer!



VERSES WANTED

E. L., Duntroon.—Would you kindly insert in your valuable paper the following poem, entitled, "Address to a Mummy," of which I can only remember one verse, beginning—

"And thou hast walked about—how
strange a story—
In Thebes street three thousand years
ago."

Also the complete words of the following:

"My name is Norval; on the Grampian
hills
My father feeds his flock. A frugal swain.
His constant care is to increase his flock,
And keep his only son, myself, at home."

WORDS SUPPLIED

Mrs. Chas. F. Taylor, Campbellton, N. B.—In the Witness for March 28th, I see part of the poem "The Spider and the Fly". I am sending the remaining verses. Have also copied the whole poem as two of the verses were omitted from those printed, viz., those referring to his pantry:

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY

"Will you walk into my parlor?"
Said the spider to the fly;
"'Tis the prettiest little parlor
That ever you did spy.

"The way into my parlor
Is up a winding stair,
And I have many curious things
To show you when you're there."

"Oh, no, no," said the little fly,
"To ask me is in vain,
For who goes up your winding stair
Can ne'er come down again."

"I'm sure you must be weary, dear,
With soaring up so high;
Will you rest upon my little bed?"
Said the spider to the fly.

"There are pretty curtains drawn around,
The sheets are fine and thin,
And if you like to rest awhile,
I'll snugly tuck you in."

"Oh, no, no," said the little fly,
"For I've often heard it said,
They never, never wake again,
Who sleep upon your bed."

"I have within my pantry,
Good store of all that's nice,
I'm sure you're very welcome—
Will you please to take a slice?"

"Oh, no, no," said the little fly,
"Kind sir, that cannot be;
I've heard what's in your pantry,
And I do not wish to see."

"Sweet creature," said the spider,
"You're witty and you're wise;
How handsome are your gauzy wings!
How brilliant are your eyes!

"I have a little looking-glass
Upon my parlor shelf;
If you'll step in one moment, dear,
You shall behold yourself."

"I thank you, gentle sir," she said,
"For what you're pleased to say,
And, bidding you good-morning now,
I'll call another day."

The spider turned him round about,
And went into his den;
For well he knew the silly fly
Would soon come back again.

So he wove a subtle web,
In a little corner, sly,
And set his table ready
To dine upon the fly.

Then he came out to his door again,
And merrily did sing:
"Come hither, hither, pretty fly,
With the pearl and silver wing.

"Your robes are green and purple,
There's a crest upon your head,
Your eyes are like the diamond bright,
But mine are dull as lead."

Alas! Alas! How very soon
This silly little fly,
Hearing his wily flattering words,
Came slowly flitting by.

With buzzing wings she hung aloof,
Then near and nearer drew,
Thinking only of her brilliant eyes,
Her green and purple hue.

Thinking only of her crested head—
Poor foolish thing! At last
Up jumped the cunning spider,
And fiercely held her fast!

He dragged her up his winding stair
Into his dismal den,
Within his little parlor—
But she ne'er came out again!

And now, dear little children,
Who may this story read,
To idle, silly, flattering words
I pray you, ne'er give heed.

Unto an evil counsellor,
Close heart and ear and eye;
And take a lesson from this tale
Of the spider and the fly.

* The poem "Mary Queen of Scots", asked for by E. M. W., Toronto, will be found on page 7.

SHOP WINDOWS

Making a purchase to your advantage is one of the arts. For an expenditure of the minimum amount of money you desire as a return the very highest quality of material it is possible to get. It is more difficult than it sounds. You must have a feeling of confidence in those with whom you are dealing.

That is why we desire to bring to your notice the excellent service being rendered by the advertising columns of the Witness. When you think of it, these columns are really shop windows. Look into them, study them carefully as you would the windows of your home-town stores. You will be agreeably surprised at the variety, splendid quality and efficiency of commodities offered to the public through our windows. You will find there many things that you were just wanting, perhaps. Sometimes it is necessary to write to the advertiser for the article you wish. You are sure of satisfaction and prompt attention if you mention that you saw his advertisement in the Witness.

Make use of the seller who makes use of your paper, the Witness, and more of these so-called "Shop Windows" will appear, to the advantage of yourself and your paper.

FARM GARDEN AND HOME

APRIL NOTES

The Soil—Don't be too ambitious to dig or plough your garden before the soil is in condition. It should never be wet or cake as the clod is turned over but should fall apart.

If you have a clay soil add a little lime to sweeten it; do not use ashes. Apply from two to three inches of well-rotted cow manure or horse manure to your garden before digging. Food and humus are both necessary for success. Chicken manure should be used sparingly. Coarse or fine bone meal is a fine addition to stable manure. The plant food is liberated slowly from decaying bones. If you observe standing water in various places in your garden, have it drained. Nothing is of more importance. Plants will not grow with wet feet, and the soil in such moist places is usually sour.

Perennials:—The seed of a number of the best perennials, if sown in the hotbed before the fifteenth, will bloom this coming summer. There is no better investment than hardy perennials in one's garden. If the clumps have grown too large and are occupying too much space, separate them, transplant, or give away the surplus roots.

Roses And Shrubs—Prune hardy roses and fall-blooming shrubs. The latter part of the month prune tender roses. Dig into the soil a liberal amount of decayed cow manure and coarse bone meal. As soon as the young buds appear spray the plants with suds of whale-oil soap to keep in control the green fly.

SENSITIVE PLANTS

Plants have no nervous system in the strict sense, and yet they are "irritable," as the physiologists say. They are sensitive to various outside influences, and they often answer back by some kind of movement, writes Professor J. Arthur Thompson in John o' London's Weekly. Therefore we may speak of the senses of plants. There are, it is true, no special sense-organs in plants; but there are none in an animal like an earthworm, which is nevertheless sensitive to vibrations, light and shade, chemicals, and odors.

An unforgettable sight is sometimes seen in an almost dark damp shed in a farm-steading where some potatoes have been left and forgotten. They have sprouted and sent out long weak shoots, which have grown towards a chink in the wall. It is plain that their constitution has been influenced by the scarcity of light—for the shoots are very flabby; it is also plain that they have grown towards the little light there was. Here we have to do with a diffuse irritability or sensitiveness, and this is very common among plants. But when a leaf adjusts itself to a nicety so as to make the most of its light exposure, just as if it were an invalid adjusting his rotating summer-house, we have to distinguish the blade of the leaf as the main "receptor" of the stimulus and the stalk of the leaf as the main "effector." This is the thin edge of division of labor; and is it not farther than sponges have got?

Responding to Temperature

When unopened tulips or crocuses are brought into our sittingroom in the morning they soon expand, and this is very delightful. But when the room has become very comfortable the flowers close up again, and this is rather disappointing; but can one avoid the conclusion that the plants are sensitive to temperature? As to this, however, matter-of-fact physiological botanists will not allow us a long tether. The tulips and crocuses open because the upper side of the perianth (outer flower-parts) grows more quickly than the lower side; warmth favoring chemical processes. But after a while the notably increased warmth reaches the outer side of the perianth, and that grows rapidly in length, thereby closing the flower. If the room grew warmer still we suppose the tulips would open again, but we have never attained to that height of thermal comfort.

Many flowers like the daisy open and close with the growing and waning light of day, and many leaves have their diurnal and nocturnal poses. By the use of delicate instruments it has been possible to show that a tree may react to the shade of a passing cloud.

The Sense of Touch

Another sense is touch, and many plants have it in high degree. The tendril will respond to the light touch of a thread, the stamens of the rock-rose to an insect's legs, the mouth-like stigma of the musk to a pollen-grain, the leaves of the sensitive plant to a sudden jar. It is very interesting to find that there are, as in many animals, special "receptives" which convey the stimulus of touch inwards. On the tendrils of the cucumber there are cells with minute pinkings which agitate crystals of calcium oxalate and these excite the living matter. On the movable stamens of the barberry there the touch-papillae; on the leaf of Venus's Fly-Trap and on the sensitive plant there are hairs.

THE LEAFY VINE

While it has been well said that there is no garden planting that requires more consideration than the treatment of climbers, it is equally true that no garden can be considered as completely equipped without them, says T. Hadfield Farthing, T.R.H.S., writing in the "Daily Express." It it, indeed, the climbers that give a garden grace and elegance. There should, therefore, be no such thing in a well-ordered garden as a bare wall or fence. Trellis, arch, and pergola may all be called in aid to complete the picture, but the first essential is to get the existing supports clad with verdure, and at the earliest possible moment.

Ultimately, of course, the garden designer will have in view the permanent value of perennial climbers, and in this respect he will have a wide and varied field of choice. But perennial climbers take time to develop. Is he to sit down complacently to wait until the slow march of the years shall have realized all, or nearly all, his artistic ambitions? By no means. There is a small but choice class of annual climbers which can be pressed into the service. These are of a slender and non-encroaching character, and if they be judiciously employed can be made to act as temporary substitutes for permanent climbers without injuring or weakening the steady development of the latter.

The kind of plant required is one that can be grown from seed sown out of doors in spring, a rapid climber which shall speedily clothe a stretch of fence or brick wall with foliage, and if possible yield a generous display of brilliant bloom. Of all the hardy climbers none more effective than the tropaeolum or common climbing nasturtium of the cottage garden. It is Tropaeolum majus, which usually finds a place in the amateur's garden, but there is another kind—T. lobbianum, which has smaller foliage and which yields an even more generous wealth of bloom. The general effect is so good that it provides ample compensation for the slightly higher cost of seed. You can by a careful study of the seedman's catalogue, select varieties of T. lobbianum in separate colors, and this ensures a fine effect. This T.I. cardinale is scarlet, Fulgens has dark foliage, and Princess Victoria Louise has creamy flowers blotched with orange-scarlet, and with orange-red calyx and spur.

Other climbers which should also not be ruled out because they are common and the seed cheap are the iponaeas or convolvuli, and among them the morning glory, as the Convolvulus major is sometimes called, owing to the fact that the flowers are at their best from sunrise until about 9 a.m., after which they fade, to be succeeded by another outburst of bloom the next morning.

Less hardy but equally vigorous in growth are Cobaea scandens, Eccremocarpus scaber, a native of Chili, Maurandya Barclayana (Mexican), and Passiflora gracilis (the Passion flower). All these, if raised under glass and planted out when the danger of frost is past, will thrive prodigiously in a sheltered spot.

Transplanting Fruit Trees

M. L.:—Transplant your plum and cherry trees just as soon as you can work the ground this spring. All stone fruits do better if moved in spring.

(Continued on Page 30.)

GLADIOLI

Canadian-grown bulbs of superior quality including NEW, and the best of the STANDARD varieties. Send a post card for my descriptive list.

A. BONAR BALFOUR,
R.R. 2, St. Catharines, Ont.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES
RASPBERRIES BLACKBERRIES GRAPES
CURRANTS GOOSEBERRIES ASPARAGUS
FREE CATALOGUE
H.L. McCONNELL & SON
PORT BURWELL ONT.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, VINES
ROSES, BULBS PERENNIALS
STANDARD STRAWBERRIES

VAN GINHOVEN & CO.

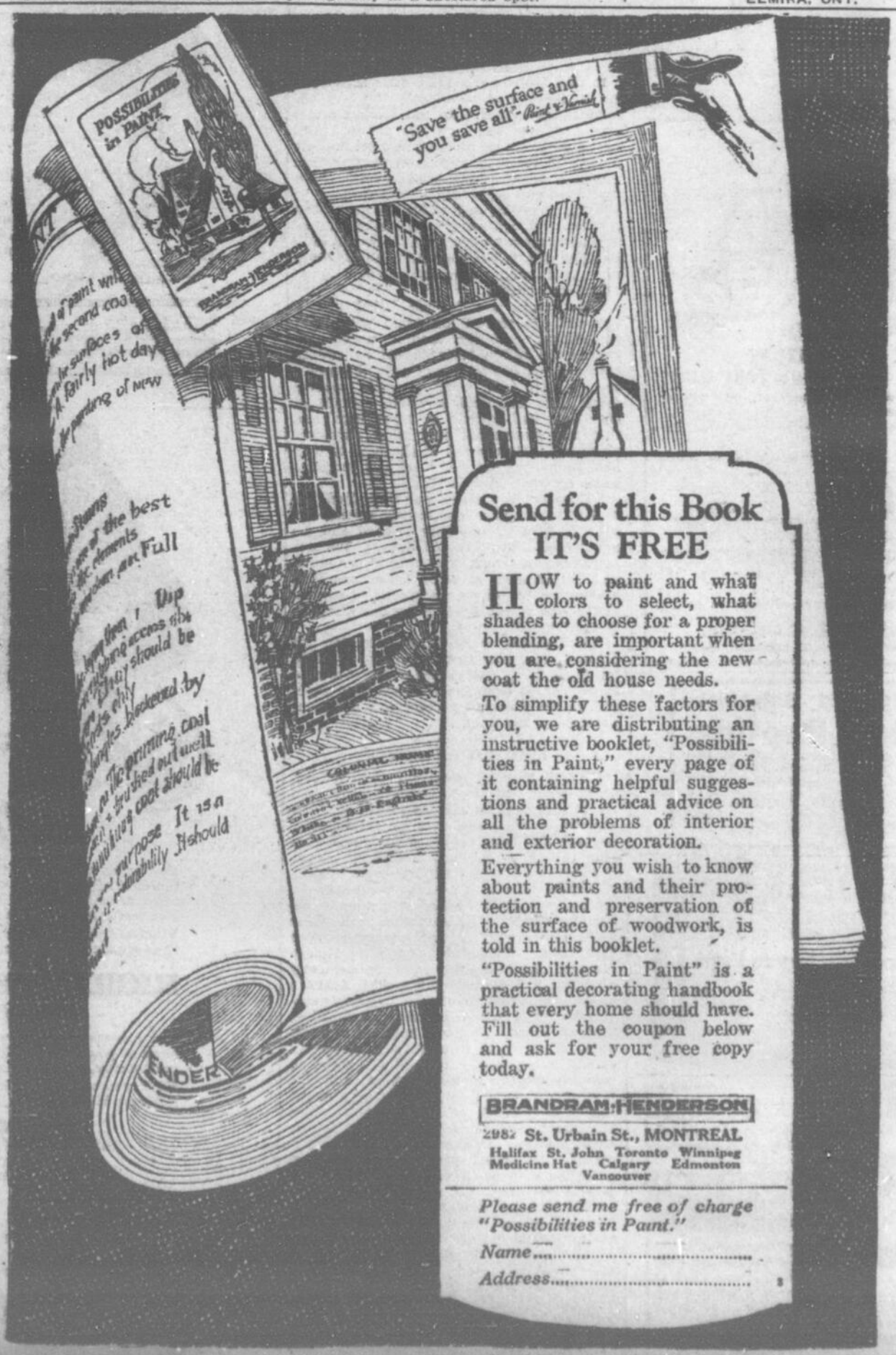
32 Pearl Street, New York, N.Y.

BULBS—Your address for Holland-grown Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crocus, Gladioli, Iris, Paeonies, and all the miscellaneous Bulbs and Roots. Please write for catalogue.

GLADIOLI

Why buy inferior and Second quality Bulbs, when you can purchase the better, First Class named varieties, at reasonable prices. Our descriptive catalog listing over 65 varieties, mailed upon request.

WOODALL FLORAL GARDENS
ELMIRA, ONT.



Send for this Book
IT'S FREE

HOW to paint and what colors to select, what shades to choose for a proper blending, are important when you are considering the new coat the old house needs.

To simplify these factors for you, we are distributing an instructive booklet, "Possibilities in Paint," every page of it containing helpful suggestions and practical advice on all the problems of interior and exterior decoration.

Everything you wish to know about paints and their protection and preservation of the surface of woodwork, is told in this booklet.

"Possibilities in Paint" is a practical decorating handbook that every home should have. Fill out the coupon below and ask for your free copy today.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
2982 St. Urbain St., MONTREAL
Halifax St. John Toronto Winnipeg
Medicine Hat Calgary Edmonton
Vancouver

Please send me free of charge "Possibilities in Paint."

Name.....

Address.....

Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

THE CASE FOR CO-OPERATION

A few years ago a very common style of advertisement was the one depicting the trials and tribulations of the purchaser "before using" and, in contrast, his joy "after using." During the last week there have come to our notice two news items in the press which might be similarly used in reference to agricultural co-operation.

Recently a housewife in Virginia, in preparing the potatoes for dinner, found in one of them a note with these words "I got 24 cents a bushel, what did you pay?" The housewife had paid $1.20—exactly five times what the producer received. The potatoes were grown in Michigan, not quite 600 miles from the consumers' town. What became of the 95 cents spread? That is the "before using" picture.

The other news item referred to states that the farmer in Denmark receives over seventy cents of the consumers' dollar, while the American farmer gets not much more than thirty, or, according to the above, only twenty. The Denmark farmer's happy state is attributed to the fact that every farmer in Denmark is a co-operator. There is the "after using" picture.

The Danish success, however, is not due only or even chiefly, to co-operative marketing. It is due in a large measure to the highly efficient methods of production which have been achieved through co-operative effort. An evidence of this is the fact that Denmark can buy shorts and middlings from England and ship them back again as bacon which commands a premium in the English market.

If we are going to put our bacon on the market in competition with Danish bacon we will have to give more attention to breeds and breeding, feeds and feeding.

SELL LAMBS REGARDLESS OF MARKET PRICE

"When your lambs are ready for the market they should be sold regardless of the price. There is too much of a tendency for the feeder to hold the animals until the price is better and to speculate on what the market is going to be, but it has been our experience that more money can be made by shipping when the lambs are ready, according to R. A. Bohosky, writing in Farm and Home.

"As the feeders come in they are sheared and graded into four classes. The first lot are in a fair condition and can usually be sent out in about two weeks. The second class are called medium lambs and are what might be called an even lot. The third pen are culls, which are thin and as a general rule need feed for a long period. There is still another pen which are called the hospital bunch. They are the sick, weak or crippled animals that need care and attention before they can be fattened profitably.

In this way we generally have lambs going to market each week. We pay absolutely no attention to the market price, except to see that we get all that the lambs should bring at the going price. At the end of the feeding season we find that we have received a fair average, and we find that this pays much better than to attempt shipping only when the prices are the best. If we were to hold a carload of fat lambs for a higher price we would only be adding on to the feed bill each day they were held, which eventually would come out of the profits.

"The lambs are fed on baled alfalfa hay and are started on grain with light screenings. As the feeding period advances the ration is increased by adding corn and heavy screenings until the lambs are on full feed. They never receive more than one and one-half pounds of corn and two pounds of screenings, and they are always fed only what they will clean up. Hay is fed at the rate of one-half pound per day per head and they are made to clean it up well.

"Since we buy all of our own feed, we find it pays better and brings quicker results to give them plenty of feed and we never feed more than 60 days. We get an average net gain of 20 pounds per lamb, and four pounds of wool. For example, a 60-pound feeder should weigh 80 pounds at the end of the feeding period, when he is marketed."

Mr. Bohosky believes in shearing all feeders when they first come into the feed lot, since in this way they are better able to put on fat from the feed supplied them and he then always receives an extra income from the wool.

FOOTROT IN SHEEP

Footrot is very prevalent this season, or at least sore feet, owing to the continual wet weather and long feed, etc. Prevention is best, and may be attained by keeping the hoof evenly paired, and running the sheep through a shallow trough of bluestone solution (1 in 200) or freshly-powdered lime. The first symptoms of footrot are slight lameness, gradually becoming worse. Examination will show a swollen coronet and a discharge between the claws. The first step is to isolate diseased sheep in a dry paddock, cut away all loose and diseased horn with a sharp knife, and scrape out the diseased substance; but not working too deeply so as to draw blood. Then a solution of bluestone of strength from 5 to 10 per cent. should be applied. Formalin is kept on some farms for pickling wheat, and not bluestone, and it may be used as a dressing at a strength of 55 per cent. This treatment will check the disease in the early stages. In the later stages of the disease the sheep should be put through a foot-bath three times a week, after preparing the hoof. A special trough, 16ft by 8in. by 3 in., should be used with close-boarded sides, sloping outwards. The sheep should be put through quietly to avoid splashing the wool or the teats of ewes, and not when they are thirsty. A number of different solutions are in use, and all are good. One of the best is a mixture of 2oz. arsenic, 4oz. washing soda, boiled in 1 gal. of water till the arsenic is dissolved, and used when cool. The trough mentioned above will require about 15 ga. of mixture, so that the amount of arsenic and soda must be increased in proportion. This will serve a farmer's whole flock. When only a few sheep are affected the feet may be pared and scraped and a salve applied consisting of 1-4lb. powdered bluestone, 1 1-3 oz. powdered alum, mixed dry, and worked to a paste, with 1 1-2 nitric acid. To this is added 1 oz. Friar's balsam, and as much lard or mutton fat as will make the salve. For lambs the powdered lime in a foot trough is deemed the best treatment.—Otago Witness.

Proceedings instituted by two Baltimore citizens, for the dismissal of a patrolman, alleged to have been arrested twelve times and convicted on six occasions prior to his appointment on the police force, have brought the disclosure by Assistant Attorney-General Allan H. Fisher, that 265 members of the Baltimore police department, including officials of every rank, had procured their appointments after arrest for criminal wrongdoing.

"Just Like Spraying Money Into Your Crops

That's what one farmer said of the Spramotor way.
It reaches every crevice-sprays from below and above.
Your crops will pay much better when you spray with a

Spramotor

It is not a SPRAMOTOR unless we made it

Winner of over 100 medals and first awards.
Write for catalogue and spraying guide.

SPRAMOTOR Co.
33 KING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Corrugated Galvanized
Steel Roofing
Direct from Manufacturers to Consumer. Write for Prices
Special Terms to Farmers
The Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited 206E
1194 King St. W., Toronto

SARNIA FENCE

It is always best to deal with responsible parties The Sarnia plan of direct selling and prompt shipping has made the Sarnia Fence and us famous throughout Canada. Farmers like our

From Factory to Farm

way of doing business. The money we saved them is appreciated. Most of all they like the square deal and the good fence that we make and sell direct in great variety. Let us tell you the exact cost to your station on what you need. Western Canada served from Winnipeg.
Write nearest office.
THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, LTD.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Sarnia, Ontario

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

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. $2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 A free.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 404 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Renfrew Cream Separator

$1908.11 from Eight Cows

This is the revenue the Renfrew Cream Separator brought to Mrs. William Harrison of Conn, Ont.—not a guess, but actual returns in two years. It's a story of dairy profits made possible by the marvelous Renfrew Bowl.

It's the special construction of this delicately balanced part that makes possible the Ontario Agricultural College test that showed a loss of only one pound of butter fat in 10,000 pounds of milk.

Close skimming means real profits—and the construction of the Renfrew Bowl plus 21 other exclusive features will help you realize these profits.

Will you do what Mrs. Harrison did—or are your profits slipping through the wrong spout of your separator?

Write to-day for Catalogue J-1.

Renfrew Machinery Co. Limited
Montreal, Que.
Renfrew, Ont., Sussex, N.B.
Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

The Renfrew Agent will demonstrate the Renfrew Separator on your farm. He will tell you about the Renfrew Oil Engine, Renfrew Truck Scales and Renfrew Ranges.

YOU may be next!

You never know when the crackling of flames, the clouds of smoke, the cries of your loved ones will awaken you from your sleep. You never know when your home—your property—will fall prey to fire Fire sends no warning in advance.

What are you doing to protect your property—yourself and human lives against these possibilities? Asbestos will protect and prevent.

RIGID ASBESTOS SHINGLES
(*ASBESTOSLATE*)

and Asbestos Wall Board (Linabestos) will protect these vulnerable parts of your home and buildings. They mean protection, beauty and permanance, for they endure forever.

When you build or repair use Asbestoslate Rigid Asbestos Shingles and Asbestos Wall Board (Linabestos) for those danger spots.

Sole Manufacturers in Canada
ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED
708 Drummond Building, Montreal
Factory—Lachine, Que.

TORONTO, ONT. 411 C.P.R. Building
QUEBEC, P.Q. 78 St. Peter Street
HALIFAX, N.S. F. A. Gillis, Co Limited Granville Street
WINDSOR, ONT. C. R. Patterson, 1546 Bruce Ave.
TAVISTOCK, ONT. Zimmerman Bros. Limited

ASBESTOSLATE
RIGID ASBESTOS SHINGLES

ALFALFA AS A HOG FEED

(W. G. Dunsmore)

To feeding value of alfalfa for hogs has been demonstrated in numerous instances, but it would not seem amiss at the present time to offer a brief discussion on the matter. Because of its suitability in a variety of forms, it has proven to be a boon to the hog raiser.

When used in the form of green feed either as a soiling or pasture crop, when cured as hay, or ground into meal, it has been found that almost invariably this feed has taken a foremost place when compared with the other legumes.

In the cured state as hay it is particularly well adapted to meet the requirements of mature hogs as a roughage. The hogs consume only the finer portions of the stems and the leaves and it is, therefore, very important when harvesting this crop to preserve as many of the leaves as possible.

Analysis shows that alfalfa contains upwards of 16 per cent of crude protein and about 8.5 per cent of mineral matter or ash. Both these constituents are relatively important and in the case of the former, forms one of the most expensive constituents of the ration. When thus procured from alfalfa hay, which is a relatively inexpensive source, it permits of a material reduction in the cost of the ration of mature stock.

There is little advantage to be gained from chopping alfalfa or grinding it into meal except for young pigs, because of the fact that the increased value has not proven sufficiently great to offset the additional cost. In the case of young pigs, however, which are incapable of handling any appreciable quantity of roughage, alfalfa can be used in the form of meal to good advantage.

Because of the peculiar limitations of the hog in the handling of roughages, this class of stock cannot make substantial gains on alfalfa pasture alone without the addition of concentrates. Some form of meal is necessary in order to produce economical gains. Experimental results have shown that when on alfalfa pasture the most economical as well as the most rapid gains are realized when from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 pounds of corn or barley meal are supplied for every pound gain in live weight. It was further found that the most economical gains on alfalfa pasture are obtained from hogs which weigh in the proximity of 100 pounds when placed on the pasture.

It is a generally accepted fact that somewhat greater gains may be obtained where a system of soiling is practised than when hogs are pastured, but the not inconsiderable additional labor and expense involved in the cutting and hauling of the crop has resulted in the production of pork by this method being fully as expensive when compared on the basis of cost per pound of gain in live weight.

The Navy Department, having examined all the available facts, believes that the Frenchmen's theories are unfounded. — Science and Invention.

HOW THE DANES GRADE UP BACON HOGS

In the well-knit plans in hog production which have been carried on with one aim in view in Denmark for over thirty years nothing is more important than the continuous grading up of the herds. So well and carefully has the system been built up that the average hog is now virtually a pure-bred and the herds are uniform, built up from a large infusion of the Yorkshire breed with the old native stock of forty years ago. There is still a ruthless weeding out of unthrifty, poor types and today breeding from anything but the best boars and sows is practically impossible.

Many years ago breeding centres were established at convenient points in the country with the object of raising not "show stuff" but the right classes of commercial hogs designed to supply the growing export trade with England. There are today one hundred and thirty such centres. They are privately owned mostly by elderly farmers who receive financial assistance according to number and quality of animals they keep. The Department of Agriculture select one member of the Committee appointed to control these centres, the associated packing houses another, and one is appointed by the breeding centres. This committee is in full charge of all the breeding centres where complete records are kept covering the number of registered pigs born, all sales made and how much realized, to whom sold, etc. Each breeding centre sends to the experimental station four pigs (two male and two female) out of each litter. When six weeks old, these test lots from all the registered stocks are then raised under similar conditions, all getting the same quality of feed and equal attention.

At the end of the test, or when the hogs are matured, each lot receives its standing as to quantity of feed required to produce 100 lbs. gain. The hogs are then killed and scored according to bacon quality. Points are allotted for firmness of fat, shape of shoulder, back fat thickness and distribution, belly shape and thickness, size and shape of hams, condition of head, feet and rind and for general conformation.

Actual measurements are taken as to length of body from aitch bone to end of neck, thickness of belly and back fat, as well as percentage of bacon yield from live weight. The individual scores are averaged and the parents of the lots showing the best average are then recommended for further breeding purposes, whereas those below a set standard are rejected. By this system a close check is maintained on all breeding stock and only the best quality is developed.

BUYING THE BROOD SOW

Many farmers will be increasing their number of brood sows this spring, and to those will come the problem of selecting breeding individuals that will show results, with profits at the end of the year. Like all other phases of farming, the hog feeder should give his best thought to this business of pork production.

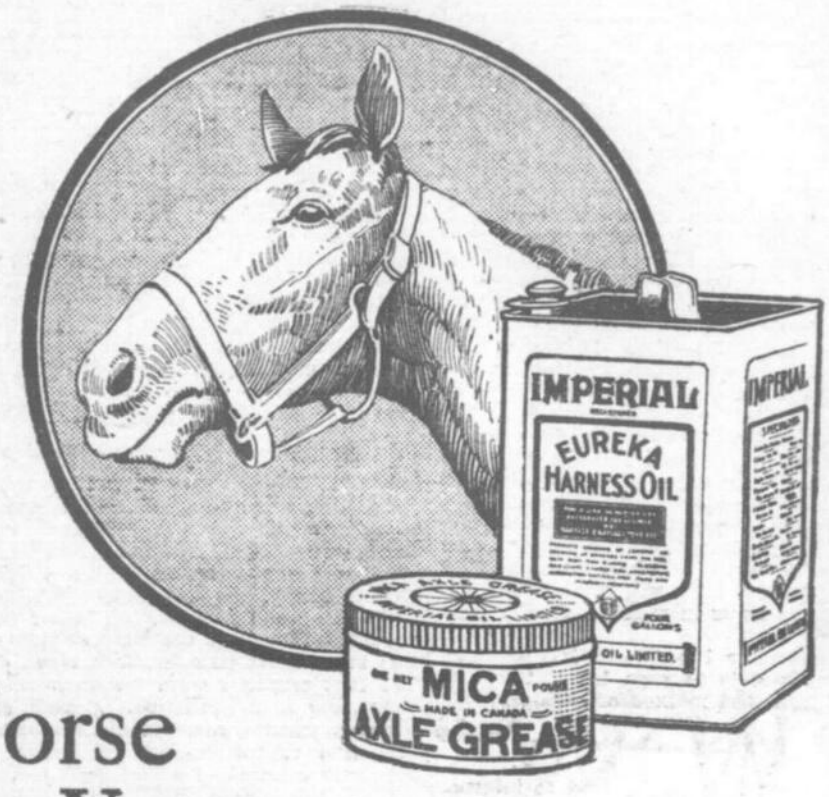
You must have an ideal type of hog in mind, one that fulfills all requirements, and that has withstood the experience of former years. More depends upon this ideal type than upon the breed. The interest of the feeder in his market should above all things, guide him in his selections.

The feeder should endeavor to keep his brood sows uniform, all as near the ideal type as possible, so that their offspring will show individuality and quality that will command the highest market price on sale day. It is one sure way to more profits.

Where and when shall I purchase my brood sow or bred gilt? Public auctions and private sales should not be overlooked and if the individuals merit your approval, buy the number you need, being very careful in your selections. See that each one has the necessary vigor, thrift and vitality for the perfect mothering of the coming litter. See that she is big and roomy, with plenty of stretch, standing up well on all four feet and with good sized bone. See that she is active and in good healthy every-day condition. Avoid the undersized and real fat sows. To these requirements add a little common sense and what experience has taught you.—Michigan Farmer.

In the purchase of a brood sow or a bred gilt for future breeding, you should carry in your mind the firm belief that you are buying a producer, one that will farrow a good-sized litter. There is a chance to be taken in this respect but you can insure yourself somewhat if the sire and dam were from large, healthy litters. It is of importance that your purchase should carry such a record.

The next important characteristic in the buying of a brood sow is the problem of feeding her new-born family. Consequently a real milking machine is of vast importance and a real necessity. Great care and attention must absolutely be given the sow and her new family to start the baby porkers on the right road to profits. You cannot use slip-shod methods, nor neglect the duty that is yours for the success of the litter. So when you purchase that brood sow examine her closely, see that she possesses a good udder, with places for twelve or more little fellows to partake of nourishment. This is an important foundation for the future development of a strong, robust and healthy litter.



Friends of the Horse for Many Years

IMPERIAL Mica Axle Grease and Imperial Eureka Harness Oil were among the first products which we introduced into the service of Canadian farmers.

Since then countless farms have never been without a supply of either for a single day. As a result, wheels have turned easier; loads have seemed lighter; harness has looked better, lasted longer and fitted tired horses more comfortably.

In succeeding years the motor car and the "steel horse" have created an unprecedented demand for petroleum products of all kinds—fuels, lubricants and greases. We have extended our manufacturing facilities to meet these changed conditions yet we have never outgrown our policy of making every product we manufacture a leader in its line.

That is why we point with so much pride today to two of our first products which are still giving the same good satisfaction that they gave ten or fifteen years ago.

Whether you need fuel for your engine, automobile, or tractor; or oils and greases for these and your other farm machines, the Imperial line affords a complete service and the name is a guarantee of high quality and reasonable price. Ample supplies of all our products are always available at our stations and at dealers.

More than 1300 Stations
Thousands of Dealers

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS FOR FARM USES

IMPERIAL PREMIER GASOLINE
IMPERIAL ROYALITE COAL OIL
IMPERIAL POLARINE MOTOR OILS AND TRANSMISSION LUBRICANTS
IMPERIAL POLARINE CUP GREASE
IMPERIAL CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
IMPERIAL GAS ENGINE OIL
IMPERIAL PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
IMPERIAL GRANITE HARVESTER OIL
IMPERIAL CASTOR MACHINE OILS
IMPERIAL ATLANTIC RED OIL
IMPERIAL THRESHER HARD OIL
IMPERIAL CREAM SEPARATOR OIL
IMPERIAL EUREKA HARNESS OIL
IMPERIAL MICA AXLE GREASE

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

THE TREATMENT OF BROODY HENS

It is very annoying when a hen which has become broody refuses to sit on a nest which is specially made for her after a sitting of eggs has been specially bought for her. The fault often lies with the poultry-keeper, who, perhaps, handles her roughly, or shuts her on a nest to which she is not accustomed. Some broodies are naturally restless and difficult to deal with, and these, of course, should not be used on a valuable sitting; but, in most cases, a hen which sits closely on the nest in the fowlhouse will take to a strange nest if it be placed in a dark corner and fairly secluded. Most broody hens, however, are rather nervous when removed from a nest to which they have become accustomed, unless they are used to being handled.

In the first place, the nest must be nicely made, and a few dummy eggs placed in it. Put a temporary wire run in front of the nest-box, and in this scatter a double handful of grain, a pan of water, and a dust bath. When all is ready, lift the hen gently from her nest and place her in the run, and leave her entirely alone. In nine cases out of ten she will find her way to the new nest before very long, especially if it be in the evening and just getting dusk. If she will not take to the nest under these conditions she is no good as a broody, and should not be used.

There are not many poultry-keepers who will want to cure reliable broody hens at this time of the year, but there are many hens which become broody and which are not to be relied upon to sit closely and hatch a sitting of valuable eggs. Hens with Mediterranean blood in their veins may become broody, but they will probably be bad sitters, and it will pay better to cure them of their broodiness at once rather than let them waste their time and occupy the nests in which the other hens want to lay.

The sooner a broody hen is dealt with the easier it is to cure her. There is an old-fashioned method of curing broody hens by dipping them in water, and very much trouble has often resulted from adopting it, for not only is it cruel to the hen, but it is apt to lead to internal trouble, and will not encourage the hen to commence to lay again very soon. The poultry-keeper's object must be to induce the hen to commence to lay again as soon as possible, and the only way in which to do this is to remove her from her accustomed surroundings as soon as ever the first symptoms of broodiness appear, and to put her into a roomy coop where there is plenty of light and where she will be among the other fowls. She will probably cease to want to sit in a couple of days, and commence to lay in a little more than a week if fed liberally on stimulating food to produce activity of the egg organs.

The coop should have a slatted floor, with the rails 2in. apart. An ordinary hen coop will do if the floor be removed and the rails substituted for it. It should be raised from the ground on a couple of bricks, so that the air will pass underneath. The hen will not be able to sit down in comfort in such a coop as this, and, unless the bars are too narrow, or have rough edges, there need be no fear of the hen suffering from lameness.

CHICKENS FOR ROASTERS

(By Dr. Prince T. Woods, Massachusetts.)

The name roaster is applied to any quickly-grown young chicken of good size that is in prime condition for roasting. Cockerels, if quickly grown, kept away from the females, and sold before the flesh hardens, are marketing as roasters if in good order. Usually cockerels lose softness of flesh early, and if fully matured or running with females, they are marketable only as young stags.

Small roasters are always in demand, and should weigh dressed from 4 1-2 to 6 lbs. each. Large roasters include those which weigh from 6 1-2 to 10 lbs. each, and some specially grown chickens that may reach the weight of 12 and even 14 lbs. each. Top weights are seldom reached except in caponized males.

Soft roasters are specially grown roasters, often called "Winter chickens." These include the pullets; the cockerels are all caponized as soon as large enough. Both are drassed clean, i. e., no feathers left on, as is the case with capons in some markets.

These soft roasters are rapidly grown, fed very largely on corn, beef scrap and milk, with greens and succulent vegetables. The object is to grow a good large frame and upholster it well with an abundance of soft flesh, with ample fat well distributed, and to get this growth as quickly as possible, marketing the chicken before the flesh loses its youthful bloom and softness. The pullets must be ready to market before they are mature enough to lay. A skillful soft roaster grower will bring pullets up to dress off from 5 1-2 to 8 lbs., and capons to dress 6 to 10 lbs. at six months old and in prime soft flesh. The capons are sometimes carried a few weeks longer to make weights of from 12 to 14 lbs.

The popular breeds for this purpose are Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas. Preference is usually given to a cross of Light Brahma males on White Plymouth Rock females. Straight Light Brahmas are quite as popular as the cross. Black Langshans make splendid soft roasters, but are less popular on account of the light-colored skin and dark-feathered shanks. The breed is hardy and can be pushed for rapid growth, and holds softness of flesh for a long period. Customers who once try them come back for more. The Jersey Black Giants are also being pushed to the front as a roaster breed.

Hatching is done in the late summer, fall and winter. It requires skill and good judgment to have the flock "ripe" to market when top prices prevail.

While there is a demand for roasting chickens at all seasons, the usual period of demand for soft roasters is from the middle of March to the middle of August. The highest prices usually are obtainable between the last of May and the middle of July. Prices hold at fair average for earlier birds and are lowest, as a rule, during the latter part of July and in August. In pre-war days prime soft roasters used to retail at from 45 to 50 cents per lb. During the past few seasons the supply has been considerably less than the demand, and on several occasions the retail price has gone as high as 90 cents per lb. for the prime quality, soft-meated product. Many of the older soft roaster growers went out of the business during war times, but interest is now on the increase.

EXCHEQUER LEGHORNS

New Breed now Attracting Attention in Scotland.

Amongst new breeds that are coming rapidly to the front in Scotland is the Exchequer Leghorn. The breed was originated 19 years ago by Mr. Robert Miller, Denny, the well-known poultryist.

Speaking of its origin, Mr. Miller says: "In 1904 I evolved the first originals of this breed from pure Leghorn blood only. The first originals were few in number—about four or five all told. A kind Providence presented them to me, not in any unnatural or semi-miraculous way, but generation. Out of about 4000 Leghorn through the common medium of ordinary chicks hatched that season, these four or five were thrown in as a happy luck penny."

Mr. Miller admired them and resolved there and then to keep them for his own pleasure and satisfaction and for experimental purposes. Thus by a happy instinct these little chequered "strangers" became the foundation stock of the Exchequer Leghorn breed.

In 1907 Mr. Miller first introduced the breed to the public, and since then it has steadily increased in favor and popularity. Last autumn the Exchequer Leghorn Club was formed and the standard agreed upon. Since then, standard and breed have been accepted and passed by the Poultry Club.

It is interesting to note that the standard is on sound utility lines.

The Exchequer is somewhat larger and heavier than the Black or White Leghorn. The Exchequers are finely proportioned, with every indication of health and vigor. The black and white chequered markings are most attractive to the eye. Here beauty and utility combine.

Originated in the Midlands of Scotland at a high elevation, exposed to biting winds, we should expect the breed to be hardy. And after 19 years of consistent breeding under such climatic conditions the hardiness and vigor of Exchequers are assured.

The result is seen in high percentage of fertility and hatch ability, even early in the season. The chicks are easily reared and grow very quickly. Active little birds, attractively colored and with very keen appetites, they form a very pretty picture. As adult stock, the birds do well in confinement or on free range.

As far back as 1913, Mr. J. Coull, representing the Board of Agriculture in Portree, Skye, reported a flock average of 204 eggs per bird in 12 months. This in an island notorious for mist and rain.

In 1914 Miss Baillie of Broomside, Beattock, reported a flock average of 228 eggs per bird in 12 months. These hens were on free range on a high exposed situation.

The breed would appear to be a good colonist, for we find it flourishing in Canada, and it is now being taken up in India and Australia.—People's Journal.

Canada has taken a pride in the eggs she has exported and in regulations respecting the grading and marking of eggs under the "Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act" provides that "Every case containing Canadian eggs intended for export out of Canada shall be marked on both ends in a legible and indelible manner with the name of the class and grade of egg contained therein and the words "Canadian Eggs".

From this it will be seen that Canada is anxious that her consumers in any part of the world should know that the eggs are Canadian eggs and that they have been graded in accordance with the Canadian standards. This stand is taken because as far as can be ascertained Canada is the only country in the world today with standards for eggs based on interior quality.

THE BLACK PLYMOUTH ROCK

The Black Plymouth Rock is the variety which more closely resembles the original Barred Rock. It is more than fifty years since the first Plymouth Rock was exhibited in England, and since that time the breed has never lost its popularity as good all-round utility birds. Although the Black originated from a "Sport," it has long been established as a distinct variety, and is a great favorite in the North of England.

Although not equal to the Buff as a layer, the Black Plymouth Rock is an excellent layer of large eggs, and there are few breeds which lay better in the winter. The hens are good sitters and mothers, and the cockerels being big birds, with plenty of meat on the breast, make excellent table birds, although perhaps their yellow legs are somewhat against them for the market.

The beautiful sheen of its plumage, combined with yellow beak and clear yellow legs, make the Black Plymouth Rock a very handsome bird. It is perhaps the hardiest of all the breeds, and a very desirable bird to keep in exposed situations.

BROODER PNEUMONIA

"Brooder pneumonia" is a disease caused by a fungus that attaches itself to the lining membrane of the respiratory passages, and, growing there, produces an elevated, yellowish or greenish patch. The same fungus may penetrate into the tissues, producing a yellowish tubercle or nodule. The symptoms produced are those of obstruction to breathing, rattling, wheezing and gasping, followed by diarrhoea, drooping wings, debility, suffocation and death. The fungus, or mould, is found upon mouldy hay, straw or chaff, or upon any dead and decaying vegetable matter, sometimes upon spoiled food. It is from these that it obtains access to young chicks and fastens itself upon their mucous membranes. Chicks that are not very robust are most easily affected. The filament of the fungus are able to penetrate egg shells, and it is thought that eggs kept in contact with mould materials may even have become infected.

The remedy, of course, is, first, strong, robust chicks, then avoidance of musty, mouldy, decaying animal or vegetable matter in their litter or surroundings. Care not to feed mouldy grain is also essential.—M. B. D.

POULTRY AILMENTS

Amateur, N. S.:—I have had two casualties among my small flock of hens this winter. (1) The first was a five-months' old Plymouth Rock cockerel, which I had just bought. It looked in good condition, but in about ten days began to walk around with a very prancing step. It stood a great deal with its shoulders hunched and its head bent forward. I thought its feet had perhaps been frozen for they looked swollen, and there was a sharp spell of weather just then. I gave it doses of cayenne pepper and castor oil, and it devoured greedily a great deal of vegetable food which seemed to pass through its digestive tract undigested in a very short time. After a few weeks, it seemed to have recovered, and though not fat, to be perfectly healthy to be used as food. It was found to be deformed, hunch-back fashion, and its gizzard was nearly all turned to bone. What was the matter, and its probable cause?

(2) A hen became lame, and it looked so healthy and red about the head, that there seemed to be little the matter. After a couple of days its head looked too bright, and finally it died. On opening it, the lung space seemed to be filled with about a cupful of granulated masses of a pinkish-yellowish color. Was this tuberculosis?

(3.) Is there any cure for a hen that seems to be ruptured at the vent? Is it caused by heavy laying? If curable, what treatment should be given?

Ans.—It will pay you to have your flock inspected by a competent veterinarian. (1) Looks like a case of rheumatism, probably the result of damp surroundings and neglect. (2) Yes. Better kill off any birds that seem to be similarly affected, and thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the houses. (3) One in all likelihood to oviduct troubles that affect laying hens. The parts should be carefully cleansed and rubbed gently with vaseline. If protruding, they should be replaced. Separate the hen in a clean dry coop, well bedded with straw and feed sparingly with grain, adding a little granulated charcoal. If there is a bad odor and inflammation, the trouble may be vent gleet, a very serious contagious disease.

Prevention of Disease

A great deal of the disease met with in the poultry yard is unquestionably due to the fact that in confinement the birds cannot obtain some of the essentials to health which birds at range can obtain. Mr. E. Bostock Smith, of Hayward's Heath, a well-known English breeder, puts the matter well when he says:—"It has been said that we are all full of germs of disease, but so long as we are well fed these germs do not become active; it is when the body is poorly nourished that disease germs have a chance to develop. If this is so, it should be the aim of every poultry-keeper who values his stock at all to make sure that his birds are obtaining just such food as they need. It is not altogether a question of quantity, but if the food is deficient of those essentials which are mostly required, a distinct danger is run, not only to the parent stock, but also to their progeny. Poorly-nourished birds are liable to produce weaklings.

To Administer Fluid

A convenient method of administering fluids—medicated and otherwise—to fowls is as follows:—Obtain from a chemist a 4 oz. glass syringe, and a piece of rubber tubing about 1-2 in. diameter, and of such internal bore that it will tightly fit on the nozzle of the syringe. In administering, say, a tablespoonful of fluid, withdraw the piston of the syringe until all the fluid has been sucked up. Hold the bird by the legs, and place it under the left arm so that the wings are held tightly. With the left hand open the beak, pass the rubber tube over the tongue, and down the aesophagus into the crop. For a full-grown fowl about 6 in. of rubber tubing will be required. Press the piston of the syringe and the contents will pass into the crop without distressing the bird; the exact dose can thus be given.

Scaly Leg

This is a very common trouble in the poultry yard, and if you visit other breeders' premises you will see plenty of it, but it is not difficult to cure, though hard to prevent. It is chiefly due to wet and dirt, and is caused by a minute parasite which breeds under the scales of the fowl's leg, giving the bird a most unsightly appearance. A few applications of a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and lard, liquified with kerosene to the consistency of a thick oil, will usually prove an effective remedy. Scaly leg should never be neglected, as from a few affected birds it will soon spread through the flock.

For the person who is a lover of turkeys, it is an easy matter to keep an eye on them during the beginning of the laying season, and note the egg laid in an open nest by each individual hen. The turkey hen has the instinct of hiding her nest, and one should take care to know where the nests are located, and gather eggs frequently during chilly weather, as they will soon become unfit for hatching. Plymouth Rock hens may be used to hatch the eggs, giving each eight eggs.

Poultry Mites Live on Blood

Of all parasites affecting poultry, ordinary poultry mites are the most troublesome and destructive unless kept under control, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Unlike the lice, poultry mites are blood-sucking parasites and live entirely on the blood of the fowl. They are very small and when not filled with blood are gray in color and are called gray mites. However, when they have been on the body of the fowl and filled themselves with blood they look red and are called red mites. They do not stay on the fowl's body all the time, like lice, but during the day hide away in cracks and crevices, behind boards that are near the roosts, in the cracks of brood coops and in other places.

At night when the fowls and chicks go to roost the mites come out of their hiding places, crawl onto the birds, and suck the blood from their bodies. The irritation and loss of blood causes mature fowls to become pale in comb and wattles and poor in flesh: sitting hens may desert their nests and spoil their eggs, if they do not die on the nests, and chickens become weak and droopy and in many instances die from the attacks.

Since poultry mites hide away in cracks and crevices during the day, the first thing that should be done to get rid of them is to give the poultry houses, roosts, nests, etc., a good cleaning, spray thoroughly with kerosene, crude oil, or some effective coal-tar preparation, making sure that the spray reaches all the cracks and crevices and every other place where the mites might be hiding. This coal-tar preparation is most effective and lasts longest. It can be purchased locally with full directions for mixing and use. It is necessary to spray thoroughly and often, especially during warm weather, if the mites are to be kept from annoying the fowls.

GO TO HIGH SCHOOL IN YOUR OWN HOME
Matriculation. Teacher's Certificates. Story-Writing. —Commercial Course. Stenography, successfully taught by mail for over quarter of a century. Expert advice free.
THE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE
"E" York Bldg., Toronto.

EGG LAYING CONTESTS

The laying contests are conducted in every province in the Dominion. In average production British Columbia led with 181.2 eggs per bird. Ontario was second with 173.5 eggs, and the Canadian Contest conducted at Ottawa third with 167.1 eggs. In the British Columbia contest there were 290 birds, in the Ontario 280, and in the Canadian 600. The performance of the birds in the Canadian stands out when it is taken into consideration that the birds are shipped to Ottawa from all parts of Canada.

Can anything be learned as to breed from the Contest results? The highest production was given by a British Columbia White Wyandotte—307 eggs, the second best by an Albertan Barred Plymouth Rock with 295, closely followed in third place by an Ontario White Leghorn in the Canadian contest with 294.

The highest pen production went to British Columbia White Wyandottes with 2,601 eggs, and the second to White Leghorns in the Canadian with 2,498 eggs; Barred Plymouth Rocks led in the New Brunswick contest with 2, 143 eggs and the Alberta with 2,180 eggs.

The average production of the heavy breeds in the British Columbia contest was 181.5 eggs per bird, and the light breeds averaged 180.8 eggs.

The only answer that can be given to the breed question is that more pedigree breeding along production lines has been done with the more popular varieties namely Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns.

Breeders who possess good laying strains of any variety have an opportunity of testing them under the best housing and feed conditions through the medium of the Laying Contests conducted on Dominion Experimental Farms. These farms are located at Agassiz, B. C.: Lethbridge, Alta.: Indian Head, Sask.: Brandon, Man.: Ottawa, Ont.: Lennoxville, and St. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, Que.: Fredericton, N. B.: Nappan, N. S.: and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Registration of hens producing 200 eggs and over in 52 weeks, can only be secured through the laying contests, full particulars of which can be secured from the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Ottawa, or the Superintendents of the Experimental Farms in each province. The registration of poultry is conducted by the Canadian National Live Stock Records, through the Canadian National Poultry Record Association.—

MACHINERY

Cylinder Grinding for Automobiles, Tractors, etc., have us do this and put new pistons in—makes it stronger than new. Send for free circulars. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO. Hamilton, Canada. t.f.

Engines, Magnetos, Propellers, Carburators, and all motor boat fitting for sale or exchange. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Canada. t.f.

MOTOR SUPPLIES.

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

POULTRY

CORNISH

Dark Cornish Cockerels for sale. Lord Calvert strain. Eggs three dollars for fifteen. Pyle Bantams for sale.—C. WOODGER, Mitchell, Ont. 13-6

DORKINGS

Burns' Silver Gray Dorking eggs $5.00 per 13. Won best collection at Royal and Ontario.—G. A. BURNS, Paris, Ont. 17-2

DUCKS

My pickings are direct from Ontario's leading prize-winning flock eggs, $2 per 11; also Black Orpington eggs, $2 per 15.—E. W. BERRY, St. Marys, Ont.

LEGHORNS

Baby Leghorns, Single Comb White exclusively. Healthy farm-raised stock direct from Ferris 264-300 egg strain. Booking orders now at $18 per hundred. Our tenth year.—SCHNEIDER BROS., Tavistock, Ont., Oxford County. 13-6

Barron's S. C. W. Leghorns; eggs $2.00 per 15; $3.50 per 30.—Main and Mitchell Road W. Leghorn Yards. Prop., F. SLIGHT, Box 584, Listowel, Ont. 12—6.

S. C. White Leghorns, Guelph strain, good layers, $1.50 per 15.—W. R. KNIGHT, Ashburn, Ont. 12-6

Eggs for hatching in Single Comb White Leghorns. In the Ontario contest of 1920-2 II won 4th place. In the 1921-22 contest, 3rd place, 7 of the birds laying 200 eggs and upwards. Prices on eggs from special pens on application. Eggs from sisters of my present contest pen, $1.25 per 15.—ALEX McLEAN, Route 1, Gananoque, Ontario. 14-6

Single Comb White Leghorns—From Sunny Crest special breeding eggs. Three dollars per setting.—W. CHAPMAN, Ridgeway, Ont. 15-6

48 White Leghorn Pullets at $1.25 each. All laying; must make room for young stock.—G. A. BURNS, Paris, Ontario.

MINORCAS

S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, $2.50 each, combs slightly frozen.—ROBT. LLOYD, Rocanville, Sask. 16-6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Leaders—First Barred Rock pen Canadian Laying Contest, Ottawa, 1922. Cockerels $5, eggs $2.50 per 15. Circular free.—CULPS POULTRY FARM, Berkeley, Ontario. 13-6

Barred Rock chicks and hatching eggs. Exceptional laying strain. Lowest prices.—WOODYCREST FARM, Perth, Ontario. 16-6

Cackle Berry Farm, bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, eggs. Breeders selected by-trap nests. Nice colored, vigorous stock, $1.25 per 15; $6.00 per 100.—G. A. BURNS Paris, Ont. 17-6

POULTRY

ORPINGTONS

White Orpingtons. The best table fowl and bred to lay. Eggs, $3 per setting.—WM. K. KERR, 286 Bleeker Ave., Belleville, Ont. 15-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baby Chicks—Make your flock of a paying proposition by adding new, vigorous, quality chicks. "Royal Quality" baby chicks are from heavy paying Canadian stock, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Leghorns. Delivered to your express station prepaid; 97 p.c. safe arrival guaranteed.—CANADIAN CHICK HATCHERY, LIMITED, Department 129, 143 King St. East, Hamilton, Ont.

Chicks—English type, White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. From flocks culled by experienced poultry men. Quality is what we got. Trial orders make permanent customers. 97 p.c. live delivery. Write for free catalog and price list.—OLD RELIABLE HATCHERY, Zeeland, Michigan. Box D. 12-6

From choice prize White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Reds, either comb. Eggs $2.00 dozen; $10.00 hundred; 60 per cent fertile or replace half price. Male White Wyandotte and Barred Rocks for sale, $3.00 to $5.00.—OAKDALE POULTRY FARM, Sarnia, Ont. 12-6

Baby Chicks—Ten pure-bred varieties. Catalog free. Stamps appreciated.—GEORGE A. FRAME, Nairn Poultry Farm, Box 606-W, Winnipeg. 12-6

Sturdy chicks $20.00 a hundred, from celebrated strains Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns. Safe arrival guaranteed.—CHAS. GILLESPIE, R.1, Myrtle Station, Ont. 13-6

Eggs—Single Comb Black Minorcas, cup winners. Columbian Wyandottes, first Ottawa cockerel heads pen. Champion Buff Orpingtons. $3.00 per setting.—E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont. 12-6

White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, S.C. Anconas, S. C. Black Leghorns. Best laying strains, $1.50 per 15 eggs.—J. LOUCKS, Box 14, Newburgh, Ont. 14—6.

Bred-to-lay White Wyandottes and White Leghorns, type, health and good egg records behind them, $4 per fifty.—K.C.McDIARMID, Marion Ville, Ont. 15—8.

Hatching Eggs from Pen.—R. C. Reds, headed by York winner at Greater Toronto, Canadian National and Royal Winter Shows; also White Wyandottes, good strain. Order now.—PAIGE, 259 1-2 Yonge St., Toronto. M. 5907. Residence Phone J. 6344J.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Bred-to-lay Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, pens headed by pedigreed males; eggs $2.50 per 15. Descriptive mating list free.—A. D. FLEMING, Beamsville, Ont. 12-6

Rhode Island Reds, both combs, exhibition, utility, good type color, three dollars setting. Fertility guaranteed.—F. MANN, Westboro, Ontario. 13-6

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites of splendid exhibition and laying qualities. Two fine pens: "A" headed by prize exhibition cock, brother of egg contest winners. Eggs $4 per fifteen, $7 thirty. Pen "B", $2.50 per fifteen, $4 thirty. Setting from each, $5.50. Satisfaction. Order direct or write.—J. WESLEY BEAN, Box A, York, Haldimand Co., Ont. 14-6

TURKEYS

Pure-bred White Holland turkeys, hens, $3.50; toms, $5.00. Good birds. One year-old tom, $8.00.—MRS. GORDON TAYLOR, Rossburn, Man. 11-7

WYANDOTTES

White Wyandotte eggs, John S. Martin's Regal Dorcas, $2.50 per thirteen. Barron's S. C White Leghorns, $2 per thirteen.—CHARLES BALE, Prince Albert, Ont. 21-6

White Wyandotte eggs for hatching. Guild's bred-to-lay strain White Wyandottes. 15 eggs $2.50, 30 eggs $4. Satisfaction guaranteed.—S. HILL, Box 534, Listowel, Ont. 12-6

Four nice pens of Black Wyandottes headed by 1st club show cock and 1st Guelph cock at $5.00 and $3.00 per fifteen. Also four nice pullets and cockerel for $15.00.—L. E. THOMPSON, Simcoe, Ontario. 17-2

POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

New-laid eggs, live poultry, dressed hogs, dressed veal, maple sugar and maple syrup. Write for prices.—GUNN, LANGLOIS & COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal, Que. 13-6

LIVE STOCK

BEES

Honey—Money, pleasure in beekeeping. Start with my splendid Italian strain. No loss my way of wintering. Write for prices.—A. T. HAINES, Cheltenham, Ontario. 14-6

For Sale—Italian bees; also spare Langstroth hives and supers.—W. H. HAMBLY, Hadashville, Manitoba. 15-6

CATTLE

Registered Jersey bull for sale, 1 yr. Sire, Morseby Spozza Chief. Dam, Queen Titicaca. Both from very high producing stock.—W. FENTIMAN, Stevesion, B. C. 12-6

Jersey cows and calves, duly registered, for sale. Asiatics a specialty; Brahmas Light and Dark; Cochins, Buff, Partridge, White and Black; Blue Andalusians and Dark Cornish; Blue and Black Orpingtons; cocks. Insert postage stamps for answers to information.—St. JEROME FARM, St. Jerome, County of Terrebonne, P. Q. M. Nantel. 12-6

DOGS

For Sale—Three good greyhounds, one year old, $50 gets them.—JOHN J. CORNELSON, Box 71, Main Centre, Sask. 12-6

HORSES

For Sale or Trade—Two Percheron stallions, ages two and five.—P. C. MEYER, Gilbert Plains, Man. 12-6

CANARIES.

Canary Birds—Singers, $5.00; hens, $1.50. Safe delivery guaranteed.—LEO CUTLER, Travers, Alta. 13-8

SWINE

Pure-bred Chester Whites, ready to wean, priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.—GEORGE STEWART, Shawville, R. R. No. 1, Quebec. 15-3

Oak Farm Berkshires—Registered choice sows, bred to farrow in June; also younger stock, either sex. These are long, smooth, thrifty, bacon type hogs, and are specially priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.—E. W. VERNOR, Stratford, Ont. 15-3

WILD ANIMALS

Choice Silver Black and Alaska blue foxes. Both good.—REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont. 12-29

Raising Silver Foxes is Profitable.—I can supply a limited number of registered silver foxes at $300 each. Can safely be expressed anywhere.—JAMES S. ZEPPER, North Portal, Sask. Reference, Portal State Bank, Portal, North Dak. 17-6

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 40c. 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE.

Typewriters—All makes, slightly used, $20 up. Easy payments. Free trial. Express prepaid.—PAYNE COMPANY, Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kansas. 49-26

Peach's curtains. Send now for Ideal Home Decorations Catalog free. Curtains, casements, household linens, laces, underwear, carpets, etc., direct from the loom, "The weave that wears." Delivery guaranteed.—S. PEACH & SONS, 668 Tue Looms, Nottingham, England. 10-12

Pure wool yarns for sweaters: fully carded wool for comforters. Samples for one comforter, one dollar.—GEORGETOWN WOOLLEN MILLS, Georgetown, Ontario. 14-6

Beautiful Needle Case, wonderful large assortment needles, 6 packages and case 25c (coin).—RUSSNOTE, Box 251, Station B, Montreal. 17-6

HONEY FOR SALE.

Clover $8.00; Amber $6.00; Buckwheat $5.00 for 60 lbs.; reduction on large orders.—F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont. tf

Honey for Sale—Clover $7.50; buckwheat and clover, mostly clover, $5 for 60 lbs.—CHARLES S. OGG, 74 Durham St., Guelph, Ont. 14-6

STAMPS

Stamps—100 different foreign stamps, catalogue, hinges, album, 15 cents; large packet, album, with war stamps, 25 cents; ask for bargain approvals. We buy stamps; large lots; for spot cash.—MARKS STAMP COMPANY, Toronto, Canada. 13-12

SEED

Selling—Good Midland hay, $10.00 ton. Red top, upland, timothy, prices on request.—B. I. SIGVALDASON, Arborg, Man. 13—6.

White Blossom sweet clover, government standard. Bushel, $4.50. Bags free.—GEO. McDOWELL, Uxbridge, Ont.

White Blossom Sweet Clover, Government Standard No. 1, scarified, $6.50 per bushel. Bags free. Special price for Farmers' Clubs, in ten bag lots.—JAS. HYSLOP, Stratford, Ont. 12-6

Sweet clover seed, white blossom, guaranteed clean, samples sent on request. $5.25 per bushel, bags free. C. O. D., no freight paid.—THOMAS R. DURE, Beaverton, Ont. 10-7

Red Bobs Supreme—Seed direct from Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, $1.50, f.o.b. Tugaske.—T. W. RUSSELL, Tugaske, Sask. 12-6

White sweet clover, government tested, No. 1, $4.75 per bushel f. o. b., bags free.—FRED PIFE, Indian River, Ont. 15-6

Hubam Sweet Clover, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 50 cents pound, prepaid.—ANDREW JOHNSON, Manson, Man.

White Blossom Sweet Clover, thoroughly recleaned, No. 1 Government standard, $5.50. No. 2 Govt. Standard, $4.75. Bags 40c. Freight paid any quantity. Samples on application.—DEWART BROS., Peterboro, Ont. eow

White Blossom Sweet Clover, government standard. Bushel, $4.50. Bags free.—GEO. McDOWELL, Uxbridge, Ont. 16-6

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANT

Whether you live in the East or West send for my list of everbearing strawberries and raspberries. New giant varieties.—EDWARD LOWDEN, Hamilton, Ont. 14-6

Strawberry Plants—Dunlaps, Warfields, etc., all good varieties, six dollars per thousand. Reduction on large orders. Our garden offer, two hundred Dunlaps post paid, $2. Fifty Progressive and fifty Dunlaps post paid $2. Eight-page catalog with full instructions for growing a profitable strawberry crop free.—CYRUS & MANNING ELLS, Port Williams, N. S. 14-6

Strawberry Plants—Senator Dunlap, $5.00 per thousand; Williams, $5.00 per thousand; 60c per hundred. Good plants and well packed.—T. W. DARLINGTON, Southampton, Ontario. 15-3

Strawberry Plants for sale—Senator Dunlap only; splendid roots, well packed; $5.00 per thousand; $3.00 for 500, or $1.00 per hundred.—HOWARD LEAVENS, Bloomfield, Ont. 15-3

BULBS AND PLANTS

Special mixture of beautiful Gladioli, many colors. 12 of these large bulbs only 25c; $2.00 per 100.—C. H. CURTIS, Athens, Ont. 12-6

Grow the best—See my gladiolus list, reasonable prices, large bulbs, free delivery, postcard to H. ATTRIDGE, Gladiolus Specialist, Route 7, London, Ont. 15 "Firsts", 4 "Seconds", Ontario Gladiolus Show, St. Thomas, 1922, Silver Cup, London. 14-6

Choice gladioli at prices that will interest you.—GEORGE MALCOLMSON, R. R. No. 1, Hamilton, Ont. 14-6

Gladioli—Prize mixture of top-size bulbs, 5 dozen for $1, postpaid.—F. T. RICHARDSON, Principal Gibson School, Hamilton, Ont. 14-6

Garden chrysanthemums, 35c; pinks, 40c; Boston ivies, 75c postpaid.—GILES, 280 Talbot St., London, Ont. tf

SITUATIONS VACANT

Attention—Inspectors, overseers, clerical, senior and junior, permanent positions in each province, previous experience unnecessary. List of positions and full particulars free on application.—CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, Box 595, Toronto. 13-6

BUSINESS CARDS

PATENT SOLICITORS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co.—The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free 9—53

PRINTING

Wedding Stationery and Visiting Cards printed to order satisfactorily. Send for prices.—THE OUTLOOK, Middleton, Nova Scotia. 12-6

Shipping Tags, Letterheads, Envelopes, Posters printed. Send for prices delivered.—THE OUTLOOK, Middleton, Nova Scotia. 12-6

100 envelopes, 100 paper, both printed with your name and address, all postpaid, only $1.00—CONCRETE PRINTING COMPANY, Beebe, Que. 14-6

RAZOR BLADES

Razor Blades—We sharpen them all, Gillette 35c doz. Single edge 25c.—THE RAZOR BLADE SHOP, 70 Power St., Toronto. 12-7

FARMS FOR SALE

Send for list of Maritime farm bargains. VALLEY REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. t.f.

300 acres—Glenhurst Farm, in high state of fertility, with 240 acres under cultivation, 25 acres maple bush, and balance pasture. Farm is well fenced, drained, has four never failing wells, and a good set of buildings, in first class condition. Will carry 100 head of cattle, and is located convenient to stations on both G.T.R. and C.P.R. Priced reasonable for immediate sale. Apply to JAMES BENNING, R.R. 1, Williamstown, Ont. 11-6

160 acres—Good improved farm in Saskatchewan, settled district, cheap. Apply, WM. PATCH, Owner, Star Route, Winchester, Va., U. S. A. 11-6

100 acres, sandy loam, sugar bush, brick house, good barns, between Merrickville and Smiths Falls, on river road. Apply, MRS. E. L. TELFORD, Merrickville, Ont. 12-6

Maine Farms—Free catalog, containing fifty-four different properties.—J. K. RICHARDS AGENCY, Farmington, Me. 12-7

195 Acres—About 50 cleared, balance bush, with a lot of good timber, well watered; barn 40 x 40, stabling underneath; house 18 x 24, stone basement, spring water at house; 1-4 mile town; $3,000. Fuller description on request.—J. G. BEATON, Kearney, Ont. 12-6

Thirty acres unimproved, on state road, near Atlantic City; cheap.—CHASE, Holmdel, N.J., U.S.A. 12-6

For Sale—160 acres in the famous clover district of Dryden. About 60 acres under cultivation, the rest bush, free from rock, clay soil, unfailing well, house and outbuildings, wire fenced, partly equipped. Write for particulars.—ROBERT MacGREGOR, Dryden, Ont. 13-6

Farm For Sale—480-acre block, north of Eyebrow, all broken, clear of weeds, good barn, five-room house, granaries, hen house, garage, two good wells. $40 per acre includes stock and equipment. Land only $37 per acre. Half cash, balance arranged. Apply, GEO. FOULSTON, Tugaske, Sask. 13-6

Excellent wheat farm, 480 acres, chocolate loam, 250 a. under cultivation, 80 a. pasture, 80 a. summerfallow, over 2 miles fencing, sufficient wood for fuel; good water, 9 roomed, modern farm house, full basement, furnace, wired for lighting, other necessary buildings, telephone service. Excellent grove surrounds buildings. Price $34.00 an acre; fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser.—J. A. LEITCH, Dafoe, Sask. 14-6

640 Acres—For sale, Saskatchewan, Canada, centre best wheat producing district in America. West of Regina on main line Canadian National Railways; terms to suit purchaser.—J. W. ALLISON, Morrisburg, Ont. 16-6

Coming to British Columbia. Write H. E. DILL, Nelson, B. C., for list West Kootenay farm lands. 16-3

100—Acre Ontario Farm
On Improved Rd, Near Village

Income starts day you move in; excellent advantages for whole family; only 1 1-2 miles village, good markets; 80 acres productive machine-worked fields, creek-watered, pasture, woodland; comfortable 11-room house, gas, heat and light; 50-ft. barn, poultry house, piggery. Owner unable to operate. $5500 gets it, horses, 10 cattle, pig, poultry, machinery included if taken now. Details this and 62 acres fully equipped only $3900 page 15 Illus. Catalog Bargains, many states. Copy free. Write me personally.—E. A. STROUT, Pres., Strout Farm Agency, 13E King St., West, Toronto, Ont.

CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

225 acres near village, corn shop, cattle shop, and mills. 100 acres in tillage, pasture for 40 cows, brook watered, large amount of timber, 200 apple trees. House 8 rooms in fine repair, stable 28 x 32. Barn 40 x 90. Owner living alone must sell at once and includes 10 cows, two horses, hens, farming tools, wood and ice, stoves, furniture. Everything included only $4500 on terms.—ALONZO P. RICHARDS, Farmington, Maine. 17-2

Farm For Sale—$1,000 cash; frame buildings, good well, fenced, cross-fenced; terms.—ROY ADEY, Alhambra, Alta. 17-6

300 acres, 80 acres cleared, large frame house with 6 rooms and kitchen, frame barn 42 x 56 with stone foundation. Well in barn, also well near house, and spring creek has never went dry. Also pig-house and garage. All well fenced with wire. 20 acres ploughing done, balance of clearing in hay and pasture. Price $3,000; part cash. For further particulars. Apply to JOSEPH McGIRR, South River, Ontario.

FARMS WANTED

Want to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price.—JOHN J. BLACK, Witness Street, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

AGENTS WANTED

Reliable Agents Wanted, in country districts, to sell Herbageum direct to the farmer. Exclusive territories and liberal commissions. Herbageum has been fed by Canada's leading breeders of live stock of all kinds since 1885. Dept. F., GALT CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, Limited, Galt, Ont. 17-6

EDUCATIONAL

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

Brockville Business College, Brockville, Ontario; spring term April 2. Recent records:—Last October, Frieda McKinley on Civil Service examinations took 99 p.c. in Typewriting; last December, Cecil Brown stood highest in Ontario on primary examinations of Chartered Accountancy Course; March 9, Reta Spencer won Inter-Provincial Typewriting championship. Commercial, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses.—W. T. ROGERS, Principal. 21-6

NURSING

Private Nurses earn $15 to $30 a week. Learn by home study. Catalog free.—Dept. Fourteen, ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Toronto, Canada. tf

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

THE SEW SEW WOMAN

It was an elderly Chinese woman, clad in the universal blue trousers and long black coat of her class. On one arm she carried a large basket, stuffed, apparently, with odds and ends of cloth, whilst under the other was tucked a tiny stool.

So does a writer in "Chambers's Journal" describe a quaint figure whom he observed just after he had landed from his ship in the docks of Singapore. She was described to him as the "Sew-Sew" woman, who did petty repairs to the clothing of passengers passing through the docks, and many of us with overflowing mending baskets will wish she lived near us.

As soon as I was able to claim her attention (says the writer), I showed her my damaged coat, which she took, and peered at through her spectacles. In dumb show I inquired of her what the repairs would cost. She held up one finger to indicate that she was prepared to undertake the job for ten cents; a contract was concluded on these terms,—and she set to work.

She proposed a patch as the best way of repairing the hole in my coat, and to this I agreed. A fellow-passenger, to draw the old lady, suggested in chaff that a darn was all that was required. She peered up at him sideways like an old bird, with the quaintest twinkle in her eye, and as he bent over to demonstrate his theory with a long forefinger, she gave a playful snip with her scissors in the vicinity of his nose to indicate her utter contempt for his advice, and once more relapsed into fits of laughter, in which her audience joined.

She was a wonderful sempstress, and worked with amazing rapidity. The tight, glossy bun of black hair at the back of her head did service as a pin-cushion, and from it depended the threads of several needles not for the moment in commission. From somewhere in the depths of her basket she produced a scrap of material of the same color and texture as the cloth of my coat and from this she quickly fashioned a tiny patch, which she worked on in such a way that no evidence of injury was visible to the casual eye.

The work finished, she handed me back my agreement, and when I gave her the stipulated ten cents she held it up triumphantly for all to see, as if to say, "Lo! here is an honorable gentleman, who adheres as strictly to his part of the contract as I do to mine." Then she produced an ancient purse from some hidden pocket, and tucked the money away, stuck the needle she had been using into her bun, packed up her basket, picked up her stool, and waddled off in search of other contracts.

In the course of the morning she succeeded in collecting quite a pile of work, which she carried to a remote corner of the deck, and set to work on in the most business-like manner. I passed her several times in the course of the day, and she always had a friendly twinkle for me as one of her recognized potrons. I would have liked to obtain a picture of her; but when she perceived me focusing the camera on her as she sat at work, she clapped both her hands over her face, and very nearly fell off her little stool in a frantic effort to avoid the evil eye. It was so obvious that she was seriously alarmed that I was forced to desist, so I have no picture of the "sew-sew" woman.

MOTHER, OR FRIEND

"Mother! Not this afternoon!" cried Florence Fernald. "Why, it's Mrs. Wetherley's birthday, and I'm going over to carry her the bureau scarf I've been embroidering. I've spent hours and hours on it, and I designed the garland myself, and had a perfectly dreadful time conventionalizing her favorite flowers, because they're columbines and wouldn't conventionalize; and it's to be a grand surprise—she hasn't the least idea I'm going to give her a present. I'd lose half the pleasure if I just sent it. You don't really need me, do you, mother? Ruth will be here, and one daughter's enough, isn't it? And you do understand, don't you? You always do."

"Yes, dear, I understand," assented Mrs. Fernald, after a moment's pause, "Give my good wishes to Mrs. Wetherley. I don't really need your help; I suppose I wanted to show off my baby girl. Mothers are silly that way, sometimes, and Susan Wright will be here. She's never seen you, and you were born the same week as her Elizabeth—but there'll be other opportunities. Besides, if you start early, you can get back before Susan is gone; she's sure to stay for a little chat all by ourselves."

Florence hesitated, then burst out, "I could—but, O mother, I'm almost sure Mrs. Wetherley'll ask me to stay to dinner! And my heart would just crack in two if I had to decline!"

Mrs. Fernald laughed. "Stay if she does, daughter. I don't know how to mend cracked hearts," she said. But Ruth looked up from her cross-stitch and said, with true elderly-sisterly frankness:

"Flo, you're a selfish little pig! Can't you see how much mother wants you? As if she didn't matter more than fifty Mrs. Wetherleys!"

"That will do, Ruthie. Mrs. Wetherley is a charming young woman, and I'm glad Florence has her for a friend," said Mrs. Fernald, with decision. "Run along, child; mother wants you to go."

With a defiant grimace addressed to Ruth, and a final swooping hug to her mother, Florence disappeared.

"Mother, you didn't want her to go—not one bit!" Ruth protested. "She knew it, too, whatever you may say; but she's no consideration lately for anybody but that Mrs. Wetherley. It's ridiculous!"

"And touching; as a boy's early hero worship of a man and a young girl's romantic admiration for a woman always are. It's a very foolish mother, Ruth, who lets hurt feelings or foolish jealousy tempt her to try to destroy the illusion. Whether or not she succeeds, she is likely to injure or destroy something more important; her daughter's belief in her sympathy and understanding. Flo's gushing little romance may die, or it may grow into a true and reasonable friendship; no harm, either way.

But if I sneered, or scolded, or complained because of her lavish outpouring of sentiment on her new friend, even if it means a little neglect of me that she doesn't realize, and a little soreness of heart that she doesn't guess at, why, there would be harm done that I could never wholly undo. Young people take their affection for the family, and the family's for them, for granted—like air, and sunlight, and other everyday blessings—and so they're often—" She hesitated.

"Horrid at home, and particularly horrid to their mothers," supplied Ruth, promptly.

"Exactly! But it's not romantic or interesting to merely pay, or exchange, or settle a debt—youth finds it far more delightful to bestow freely; to give where there's no obligation. There's an old, half-forgotten saying that my mother used to quote; I often recall it when I'm tempted to feel injured or out of patience: "Generosity is the grace of youth; but justice comes with maturity'."

"I think," said Ruth, "I'll repeat that to Florence, with explanatory footnotes of my own. Little pig!"—Youth's Companion.

Where's the land o' Dreamland?
How should I know?
On the moon's further side,
Where the drift clouds ride
And the stars hang low.

MEANING OF THE WORD "WIFE"

What do you think the beautiful word 'wife' comes from? "Wife" means "weavers." You must either be housewives or housemoths; remember that! In the deep sense you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow worm in the night cold grass may be the fire at her foot; but home is where she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar or painted with vermillion, shedding its quiet light far from those who are homeless. This I believe to be woman's true place and power.—Ruskin.

A DOMESTIC SCIENCE TRAINING

"What shall we do with our daughters?" is a problem mother has to face when her girls leave school.

Whatever a girl's choice may be, there is one form of training which a girl, be she "arty," literary, or any other way inclined, should most certainly take, even if it be only for a short time, and that is domestic science.

A domestic science training is never wasted. Every woman ought to know how to run a home, and ought to know how to do it economically and scientifically. No girl is fit to marry unless she can go to a husband proficient in the art of household management. How is a mistress to give orders if she cannot carry them out herself? Impossible!

The training is not expensive, and in nearly every large town there are evening classes, short courses at the domestic science colleges, or special private schools of household management, where any girl can study domestic science.

As a career, domestic science offers a good many attractions. In the schools, for instance, teachers of domestic subjects are wanted. Teaching domestic science is not arduous, and the holidays in teaching are better than in any other profession or work.

A domestic science training for teaching purposes, if all the subjects are taken, covers cookery, laundry, housewifery and needlework.

For those who do not care for teaching, there are other openings for women qualified in domestic science, such as hotel management, matrons of hotels, supervisors in public institutions, and, of course—setting up a school on one's own.

The training given in domestic subjects is very varied: it is also healthy, and, best of all, is useful whether a woman be married or single, which is more than can be said for a great many trainings!

There is one other point to be remembered, and that is with a domestic science training a girl may travel all over the world and be perfectly certain of finding employment in any land she may choose to visit.—Daily Chronicle.

Cure For Gallstones

In reply to "C. G.," a clergyman reader of the Witness sends particulars of a treatment which he considers an infallible cure for gall-stones without operating. This will be forwarded to "C. G.," or any others interested who will send stamped addressed envelope.

Fit for a Queen

For the acme of cool comfort — delight in the real — the joy of the beautiful — to get away from the commonplace in your linen, write to Robinson & Cleaver, Belfast, Ireland.

Get the pure Irish Linen and get it at its Irish price — the same price as you pay for imitations in Canada.

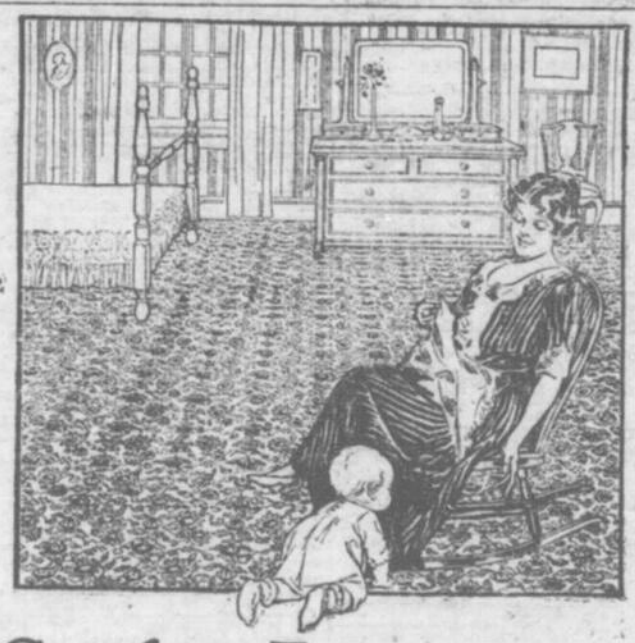
The genuine Irish article costs not a cent more. There is no reason for you to have anything else. Take the few days to write us. You are buying for a lifetime. We will gladly send you samples, catalogue and price lists, postpaid, without obligation to you.

Robinson & Cleaver
Dept. 50-K Limited
BELFAST - IRELAND
The Royal Irish Linen Warehouse
BY APPOINTMENT
13

GILLETT'S LYE

Comparatively few people realize to what extent Gillett's Lye can be used to advantage in every home. For instance, with one can of Gillett's Lye and five and a half pounds of lard or grease, ten pounds of good hard soap can be made. Use one tablespoon Gillett's Lye in gallon of water for cleaning and disinfecting refrigerators, sinks, garbage cans, tiled floors, baths and toilets.

Useful for over 500 purposes.



Comfort, Economy, and Less Housework

These are what you obtain when you buy Dominion Linoleum. You will then realise what comfort, economy and easier work mean in the home. Already, these and many other good points have made it the choice of many women for every room in the house.

These women have saved themselves many a back-breaking hour of scrubbing and sweeping—for all they need is a damp mop to clean the floor and make it look like new. Their floors are warm and sanitary—their rooms bright and cheery. And quite as important, they have saved money because Dominion Linoleum costs less and wears longer than many other types of floor coverings.

Ask your dealer to show you the many attractive patterns obtainable; he will also gladly show you a wide variety of DOMINION LINOLEUM RUGS

Dominion Linoleum
for All Your Floors

HOME COOKING

FOR ALL-ROUND MEALS

In order to plan meals in the interest of family efficiency and economy at the same time a housewife does not need to do elaborate figuring in calories or even to have an intimate understanding of such terms as "protein" and "carbo-hydrates," says a writer in the Washington Evening Star. If she will group the various foods in her pantry, vegetable bins and refrigerator into five simple groups, and will see that foods from each of the groups appear in each day's meals, she can feel sure that she is giving her family the proper food.

This grouping will help a housewife to save money and time by simplifying her meals without making them one-sided or incomplete. The lists here given show food materials arranged in five groups, according to their most important elements of nutrition. This methed of planning prevents substituting one food for another which has an entirely different use. Usually practicing economy within each group is safer than using an inexpensive food from one group in place of an expensive one from another group.

Fruits and vegetables—Without these the food would be lacking in mineral substances needed for building the body and keeping it in good working condition; in acids which give flavor, prevent constipation and serve other useful purposes, and in minute quantities of other substances needed for health. By giving bulk to the diet they make it more satisfying to the appetite. This list is composed of apples, pears, berries, oranges, lemons, bananas, melons, lettuce, celery, green peas, beans, tomatoes, squash, all kinds of greens, potatoes and root vegetables.

Meat and meat substitutes—These are the sources of protein, an important body-building material. In the feeding of children part of the protein food should always be whole milk. The foods depended upon for protein are milk, skim milk, cheese, eggs, poultry, meat, fish, dried peas, beans and nuts.

Foods rich in starch—Cereals, such as wheat, rice, rye, barley, oats and corn, and potatoes, both white and sweet, come near to being complete foods, and in most diets they supply more of the nourishment than anything else. It would not be safe, however, to live entirely on cereals. Under this classification come cereal grains, meals, flours, cereal breakfast foods, bread, macaroni and other pastes, crackers, cakes, cookies, starchy puddings, potatoes and other starchy vegetables.

Foods depended upon for sugar—Molasses, sugar, syrups, honey, candies, sweet cakes, and desserts, fruits preserved in sugar, jellies and dried fruits.

Foods very rich in fat—These are important sources of body fuel. Without a little of them the food would not be rich enough to taste good. Among these are butter and cream, lard, suet and other cooking fats, salt pork and bacon, and table and salad oils.

Honey Salad Dressing

Old Reader: To make salad dressing with honey, beat the yolks of three eggs and add three-fourths cup of honey, one teaspoon of sugar and the juice of three lemons. Cook this until it thickens, and chill. When cold fold in three-fourths cup of whipped cream, or two egg whites well beaten. This is served with a tart apple, or any kind of fruit salad and is also good with crisp lettuce.

Salt-Rising Bread

Reader:—In the evening take three tablespoons of cornmeal, one-half spoon of sugar, one-half spoon of salt, one-half of a raw potato scraped fine, and scald with enough water to make quite a thin mush; set in a warm place until morning; then take a pint of flour, one-half teaspoon of salt, and enough lukewarm water to make a thick batter; then add the mush made the night before, and stir briskly for a minute or two. Set in a warm place; when light, stir down and let rise a second time. When risen, put four or five quarts of flour in a bread bowl, make a hole in the centre, and pour in three pints of warm water. Then add your rising; knead, and when light mix in loaves. When risen to top of pan, bake. This will make three loaves.

With a Can of Salmon

H. W.—The following recipes are all good and will not taste like canned salmon:—

Salmon Loaf:—One can of salmon, bones removed; 1 cup of bread crumbs, 1-4 cup of melted butter, 3 well beaten eggs, pepper and salt to taste. Add enough cream to mix well. Mold in oblong loaf. Put in baking pan and strew bits of butter or dripping over loaf. Have plenty of drippings in pan to baste with. Bake about forty minutes. Baste frequently. Serve with sauce made as follows: Three tablespoonfuls of flour or cornstarch, 1 pint of cream, salt and pepper to taste. Cook until thick, then add 1-2 cup of butter, 2 tablespoonfuls of capers. Garnish loaf with hard boiled eggs sliced, slices of lemon or parsley or olives.

Salmon Cutlets:—One can salmon, one cup thick white sauce, one tablespoon lemon juice, one egg.

Remove skin, bones and oil from the salmon. Mix the salmon with the lemon juice and all the white sauce which should be made with four level tablespoons of flour to two of butter and a cup of milk. Cool and divide into 12 portions shaped like cutlets. Beat the egg slightly, roll the cutlets in it, then cover thoroughly with fine crumbs. Fry in deep fat until brown. Garnish with parsley.

Salmon Salad:—Separate the salmon into flakes, and set it carefully into nests formed with crisp lettuce leaves, put a tablespoon of cold cooked peas above or about the fish, and top the salad with a nice boiled dressing.

Orange Pudding

Mrs. J. W.:—Take two eggs and their weight in butter, flour, and pulverized sugar, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, and the grated rind and the juice of two oranges. Cream the butter and sugar till very soft and white. Mix the flour, baking-powder, and grated orange-rind together. Beat the eggs into the creamed butter, and then stir in the dry ingredients very lightly. Strain the juice, and add it. Pour the mixture into a greased pan; twist over the top greased paper; and steam the pudding one and one-half hours. Serve with some sweet juice of orange and the rind.

Oatmeal For Thickening

I wonder if all the readers of this page know how delicious a thickening a handful of oatmeal makes thrown in soup, or for a meat pie? It is particularly rich in flavor with chicken, and more can be used with that meat than with the other meats. It is not so good with pork or ham. It is a good thickening for clam pie or chowder.

No fewer than 171 cases of fever, with eight deaths have been reported in the little town of Mansonville, Que., out of a total population of 300.

EVERY LEAF PURE

Cleansed by vacuum pressure.
Packed in spotless warehouses.
Sealed in air-tight aluminum.

"SALADA"

TEA H373

is sweetly clean, wholesome, delicious.
BUY A TRIAL PACKAGE TO-DAY

PROBLEMS OF THE HOMEMAKERS

CHOOSING WALL PAPER

In choosing new wallpapers remember your choice can make or mar your rooms.

Big patterns must never be hung in small rooms; a dull, dark room must not be papered with red, blue or a deep green. A dull or eastern aspect will be improved by pale pink or yellow tones, while delicate shades of gray, mauve, fawn or purple will look well in a sunny room.

Your furniture, carpets and hangings must also be considered, for harmony is everything.

Instead of definitely choosing your paper from a small and totally inadequate square in a book, if you can possibly do it have a roll of one or two you specially favor sent to the house and hang a couple of lengths by a nail on the wall of the room so that you may get a really good idea as to how it will look.

A plain frieze of distemper in cream or white is always effective.

If you have a paper for your ceiling it should be as pale as a wash, and in an ordinary small house do avoid heavy ornate relief designs.

Don't have blue whitewash on your ceiling unless your paper is of a blue shade. Whatever the color of your paper there should be the faintest possible suspicion of it in the whitewash of your ceiling.—New York Sun.

Cleaning Windows

Homemaker: Having a home in which the windows have simply hundreds of small panes of glass, set in deep frames, I long ago came to the same conclusion as you have, that the use of any window cleaning preparation that left a dust, or white powder to be polished off simply added an hundred fold to the work. I had to spend more than a day getting such a powder out of the corners and off the wood work after one helper had cleaned my windows in that way.

So for many years the cleaning has been done with chamois, One two quart dipper with warm (not hot) water to which a little ammonia is added and one with clear water. The oldest chamois skin is used squeezed out of the ammonia water to clean off all dirt and by the way if it is a case of very dirty windows it saves time to brush off the dust with a dry cloth first. Then the newer chamois is squeezed as dry as possible from the clear water and the glass gone over again with it. This sounds like much work but a few minutes practice and you will find yourself going up and down the pane then quickly round the edges and into the corners or reversing the process if you wish and four or five small panes are quickly done with one rinsing out of the chamois. Change the water as often as it becomes soiled for that helps. Once you have got into the swing of it you will enjoy the work you dread so much now and the two chamois will last for years if you wash them out and dry them carefully after using.

Do you buy your bedding as intelligently as your clothes?

When you purchase a suit, a dress or a coat you insist on knowing what you are getting—all-wool, silk or cotton. When you buy a mattress and spring, does the same intelligent care and attention guide your choice? Yet the garment is worn for only a season or two, while the bed—good or bad—settles for many years whether you enjoy deep, strength-restoring rest or suffer broken, irregular sleep with all its discomfort and serious consequences.

The Ostermoor Mattress—Take time today to get acquainted with the great Ostermoor Mattress at $30—for thirty years the Canadian standard of comfort and economy. Go to your furniture dealer's and compare its sleep-compelling luxury with the mattress you are now using. Then decide whether health, energy and personal success are not worth more to you than the very moderate cost of an Ostermoor.

Size up the whole range of Simmons mattresses, springs and beds now supplied at prices to suit any income. Simmons Red Label, Green Label, White Label mattresses cost less than the Ostermoor; each is built of sanitary *new* materials, and is highest possible quality at its price.

Look for the Simmons Label. Beware of imitatious

SIMMONS

Beds ~ Mattresses ~ Springs

BUILT FOR SLEEP

Shoulder Braces

Mother: No, I would not advise shoulder braces. If there is any deformity or curvature of the spine you need to get a doctor's advice as to treatment of the child and follow it faithfully. If it is merely the habit of slouching, see to it that in school and out he has a seat and desk of the proper height. Military or gymnastic exercise and drill will help more than any brace. Don't nag him but try to make him ambitious to went a straight back and an erect carriage. See also that his bed is straight, not curving down with his weight too much, yet not so hard as to prevent his resting.

Walls, Arches And Silver

J. M. The newly plastered walls will need sizing. Use three pounds of size, dissolved in one gallon of water, go over the whole surface with this and let it dry thoroughly before using whiting or water paint. Colonial arches are still used in houses built in imitation of the old colonial homes and should not be removed from an old house of that date. They would not look well in a house of say the bungalow type.,

If the silver knives are worn they will need resilvering; if merely tarnished, they may be cleaned with whiting or any good silver paste. If tarnished a very fine salt will clean them.

Dandruff

M.B.—The following will prove helpful for either oily or dry dandruff. Salicylic acid powder 20 grains, precipitated sulphur 1 dram, ointment of rosewater 1 oz. Rub this into the scalp with the tips of the fingers, parting the hair and going over a part of the scalp each day, working in the ointment over the whole scalp in about five days. At the end of two weeks shampoo with warm soft water and castile or green soap, rinsing the hair well. Then use the ointment three times a week for two or three months, shampooing once a week.

Chimney Trouble, Vinegar, Waterproofing etc.

A Learner:—If the creosote on the chimney is a thin, hard coating on the brick of the chimney I do not know just how it can be cleaned off. Perhaps some of our readers will give us the benefit of their experience in this. If a wire brush or one of hawthorn, or hazel twigs does not clean the chimney it might be that the burning of salt or zinc shavings will help. Have a clear, hot fire in the furnace or stove open all the draughts and throw on about half a pound of common salt. This, an authority says, will make white fumes which clear the flues of soot. Repeat, if necessary and about once a week afterwards put in an ounce or two in the same way. This was advice given in connection with the trouble in burning soft coal. Whether it would help with a glaze of creosote in the chimney I am not sure. It would be well, if possible, to add to the height of the chimney or in some way increase the draught and so prevent the condensation.

The "mother" of vinegar is a mass of acetic bacteria introduced into the fermented fruit juice, honey and water or other alcoholic ferment to start the acetic fermentation necessary to turn it to vinegar. Old slimy masses of mother are not suitable for the purpose, a new culture should be made. Start this a day or two in advance. Use equal parts of good well-flavored vinegar and the fermented apple juice, maple sap, or other foundation, mix in an enamel or wooden vessel, cover with cheesecloth and set in a warm room. In a day or two a thin, whitish gelatinous, veil-like substance will be found forming on the exposed surface. This is the true "mother" of vinegar or acetic bacteria. Use a light splinter of wood to lift as much of this as possible and drop it lightly into the barrel of fermented liquid. The splinter will float, keeping the bacteria on the surface where they can obtain the air needed for their multiplication. Just as soon as the vinegar shows 5 per cent more of acetic acid the vinegar should be strained off into fresh bottles, or a fresh barrel and corked tightly to exclude all air. The acetic bacteria or mother will not increase without air, if air is not excluded it will continue until the whole is filled with the slimy mass.

After bottling or sealing, vinegar needs to stand for a time in a uniformly low temperature to develop its full flavor and aroma. Six months is the time allowed as a rule. At the end of this time if it has been left in the barrel it should be drained carefully off into a clean container and again sealed.

Waterproofing Cloth

To make woollen garments waterproof dissolve half a pound of alum in two quarts of boiling water; then add two gallons of cold water. Soak the articles in the solution for 24 hours. In another tub dissolve quarter of a pound of sugar of lead in two quarts of boiling water and add two gallons of cold water. Remove the articles from the first tub and allow them to drain; then immerse them for six hours in the solution of lead. Wring them gently and let dry in the shade.

To waterproof with soap and alum soak the material or garment for at least half an hour in a warm soap bath, using one pound of soap to one gallon of water. On removing from the soap solution wring and put into an alum solution using one pound of alum to one gallon of water. Let soak for half-an-hour or more, then wring out and rinse through clear water two or three times, wring and dry out of doors. The object is to get the cloth saturated with the soap solution so that the alumina soap is deposited on the fibres. Stiffer cloth and a harder finish that will take a little better gloss is obtained by using resin soap. Dissolve half a pound of washing soda in one gallon of water, then boil it with one pound of powdered pale resin Add this solution to the soap solution and use with the alum solution as directed above. This forms a resinate of alumina.

Paste:—Use 10 parts of arrowroot or corn starch to 100 parts water and two parts zinc chloride solution (sp. gr. 1. 5.) Mix the starch with a little of the water, boil the remainder of the water, and mix; heat until the starch thickens, then add, then add the zinc chloride. The zinc chloride is a preservative in place of which 1 part alum may be used. A little essential oil, a few drops of oil of cloves will prevent mould.

For a simple paste for children's use ordinary washing starch may be used, making a thick starch and adding a clove to keep it from moulding. Keep covered.

Crush the dried out Chinese white, first washing off any color you may have got on it from other colors. Put it in a small wide mouthed vial or bottle such as homeopathic tablets come in or beads, add just barely enough water to cover the white, cork tightly and let stand until soft.

I have been told that rubber goods which have hardened may be softened by sponging at intervals of a few hours with lime water. Hot water bottles, etc., should never be hung in strong heat or cold and should be soaked in warm water at intervals so as not to become too dry.

A Remnant of Cretonne

There are lots of things you can do even with a small piece of cretonne. Of course there are bags. One sort is that made on an oval embroidery ring of wood. It is used for a laundry bag and made in a small size is just the thing for a handkerchief laundry bag and a neckwear laundry bag. One young woman has a set of four, in different sizes. The largest is for underwear. The next size is for lingerie blouses and summer wash frocks. Then there are two smaller ones, one for handkerchiefs, the other for neckwear. Cretonne is a particularly appropriate material for laundry because frequent washing does not injure it. These same bags, made on the big embroidery rings, are useful for many household purposes, because of their open tops—for holding paper and string, for holding cleaning rage and dust cloths and for holding rag bag scraps.

Embroidering Sheer Crepe.

At a sale I bought enough gray Georgette crepe for a blouse, writes a correspondent of "Good Housekeeping." Wishing to have it pretty and stylish at the least expense, I began to look about for novelty trimming, something in the embroidery line. I did not find what I wanted; besides the prices proved beyond me, so I finally decided to rely upon some invention of my own. In a department store I came across some heavily embroidered voile, the kind that is used chiefly for dress flouncing. There was a great variety of designs, all so clear cut and perfect that they looked as if they had been executed by hand. I purchased one-third of a yard. By cutting with the scissors, I separated flowers and sprays to suit my own individual fancy. I basted them securely to the wrong side of the blouse, arranging them so as to have a different design for fronts, collar, and sleeves. They showed clearly through the transparent crepe, and it was an easy matter to satin-stitch over them with my rose pink embroidery floss. The final step was to clip away the narrow margin of voile which I had purposely left on each design until the task was completed. Besides being greatly admired, my blouse has all the appearance of an expensive creation. And there were designs enough left for another blouse.

Paint Your Own Lace

Lacquered lace makes novel and attractive hangings, lamp shades, curtains, and table runners.

Chinese lacquer, sold in small pots by most of the big stores, is used for painting the lace. When the lace is of a very coarse texture, ordinary enamel can be used. Pin the lace over a flat surface before painting it, and let one side dry thoroughly before turning the lace to paint the other side. The lace should preferably be of a bold pattern. It is effective to use one color for the pattern and another for the ground-work of the lace.

In Lieu of Pressing.

To take the wrinkles out of a cloth suit and give it a fresh look, hang it over a line in the bathroom, close all doors and windows and turn on the hot water. Let it run until the room is filled with steam. Leave the clothes hanging in this vapor for two hours, then open the room and let the garments dry in the fresh air. You will be pleased at the renovation from this simple process.

Making Lace Fit.

T. S.—Roll the lace in a tight roll, then bind a cord firmly round and round the roll from the centre of the lace to the sewing edge. Fasten the cord securely and dip the bound portion in water. Dry the lace, then remove the cord. You will find the edge shrunken just enough to fit smoothly on the circular cloth.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

A PRETTY GOWN FOR "MANY" OCCASIONS

4040-4236. Printed silk with binding of crepe satin is here portrayed. This design is also good for voile, organdy or tissue gingham. The tiered skirt is very new and effective. It may be finished with three tiers. The blouse has a comfortable "raglan" sleeve that may be finished in wrist or elbow length.

The skirt is cut in 6 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 inches waist measure. The width at the foot is 2 5-8 yards. The blouse is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make this dress as illustrated for a medium size requires 8 1-4 yards of 36 inch material.

A DAINTY SLEEVELESS FROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL

4252. Taffeta with wool embroidery or frills of self material, or crepe with braiding or stitchery will be very attractive for this model. The skirt is mounted on an underbody. The girdle may be omitted, and the dress finished with a sash or ribbon string girdle.

This pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 3 yards of 40 inch material.

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

ONE OF THE SEASON'S BEST STYLES

4051. With lines that speak for grace and youth, and good style features in waist and skirt, this model is sure to please. Green and white plaid gingham with facings of organdy is here portrayed. The dress is in slip on style.

It is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 5 1-8 yards of 32 inch material. For trimming as illustrated 1 3-8 yard is required.

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

A PRETTY AND UNIQUE FROCK

4018. As a party frock in taffeta or crepe de chine, or for "summer wear" in crispl cool organdy or Swiss, this style will be very pleasing. Yellow organdie with bindings of white and a bit of yellow embroidery could be chosen. Dimity or crossbar muslin with hemstitching is pretty also.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size will require 3 3-4 yards of 32 inch material.

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON Publishers, Montreal. **COUPON PATTERN**

Please send me PATTERN NOS. } No.....No.....
At the rate of fifteen cents each
Amount enclosed .....Cents

Name .....

Address .....

.....Prov .....

For Blouses, etc., give BUST MEASURE in inches } .....

For Misses and Children give age only in years } .....

SEWING HINTS

A zig-zag tear in a pair of boy's knickers is a difficult thing to repair; the following is the best way of dealing with it. First, button-hole the edges of the tear all round, then catch up stitches in the middle, and you will have as neat a repair as it is possible to have. If made of a material which ravels, stitch round the edges with a machine, then button-hole, and darn.

A pair of rough-nosed jeweler's or milliner's pliers is a useful addition to a work-basket. Use them to draw the needle through when it has stuck in a heavy stitch; to remove the pieces of a needle which has broken in the fabric; to pull out obscure ends of basting threads; to spread or pinch hooks and eyes. Nickel pliers are better than steel, because they do not rust; and the rough-nosed variety is better than the smooth, because they give a better grip.

In order to work buttonholes neatly in heavy linen or other coarse material, first mark with a pencil a straight line just the size the buttonhole is to be, sew twice around this just as though it were cut, then work as for buttonholes, only do not cover the mark. When the buttonholing is completed, cut carefully along the line, taking care not to clip the stitches.

An old sheep skin coat lining may be used to make soles for children's slippers. It is warm and durable and cost nothing, as the coat was thrown away.

BURBANKING YOUR CHILD

(By Zahrah E. Preble)

Luther Burbank says "Whoever believes there is a great gulf between plant life and human life is wrong. Racial improvement, like plant improvement, is all a matter of heredity, environment, selection and crossing of types. The strongest conviction I have, after breeding plants sixty years, is that what can be done with plants can be done with human beings—and must be done if our civilization is not to be overwhelmed by the unfit. Plant life, I am convinced, is no more plastic than human life."

What can you do with your child to improve him for his own sake and the sake of the future race? You have already furnished him with heredity: those strong and weak tendencies which are born with the child. These tendencies are not yet characteristics. They are merely signposts which indicate the way that young nature may be turned by careful culture or careless neglect. You know what happens to a garden which is left to its own devices, and that even in the most carefully tended garden weeds will spring up. But the good gardener does not deny the flowers their proper amount of water and care in order to starve out the weeds. He pulls out the latter by the roots.

In the matter of cultivation of your child to bring out the best potential qualities, the environment has a lasting and formative effect. Much can be done to overcome even unfavorable physical surroundings, if the mental atmosphere is made harmonious and the child taught to look for and see advantages and beauty everywhere. True environment is more a matter of mental attitude than most people realize. If the parents are constantly criticizing their surroundings, what can they expect the child to develop except an undesirable critical attitude toward all phases of life?

It is in selection of the strongest physical and mental tendencies and the training of these toward the best expression that the parent acts as a Burbank with the child. Is the child showing a strange stubborn quality which seems to be the predominant tendency? Do not consider this a flagrant weed, but look upon it as a desirable trait of determination, and by judicious selection of interests train it toward that end, thus "burbanking" what otherwise might remain a weed forever. Opposition or forcing will not do the work, only careful, patient understanding and directing will accomplish the best result. Consider what Burbank did with a wild Mexican grass. In eighteen years its meager seed had become full ears of corn under his skillful handling. You have more than eighteen years in which to "burbank" the promising traits of your child. But remember, patient training and interference are two very different things, and produce widely opposite results.

Look to yourself, first to see if you are a good gardener before you attempt to experiment with nature.

You cannot live your child's life, any more than the gardener can live the life of the roses or cactus. But as the gardener can make the rose more desirable by training it to shed its thorns, and the cactus a friendly, instead of an unfriendly plant to mankind by depriving it of its spines, so you can train your child's tendencies and mind to make of him a better citizen.—From a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

The Home Circle.

A Page for Boys and Girls.

AN UNPLEASANT GUEST

Each region holds its own drawback. The dweller in safe New England would not exchange even his tardy spring and his varied assortment of weather for the dangers of the reptile or insect world. To retire on a summer's night with the possibility of the mosquito's attack the only cloud on the nocturnal horizon is a state of bliss unknown in some other climes. Isabel Morris describes, in "A Summer in Kieff," a bed-room guest which makes the mosquito seem by comparison an innocuous, even friendly visitor.

We were seated in the garden when the nurse came out, wringing her hands.

"O Barina," she cried, "a tarantula! It is in the Barishia's room on the ceiling!"

We rushed into the house. The domestics were gathered in my room, white and shaking. Over my bed, curled up at rest, was something which looked like a large walnut or fir cone.

"Is that it?" said I. "Why, I have been wondering for ever so long what that was."

"Well, it has probably been up and down its rope inspecting you lots of times at night," said the Barina. "You better take it down, nurse," she continued.

"I! Oh! oh!" exclaimed the nurse. "Sasha, you are young and smart; you do it."

"I! Oh, I can't do it!" returned the housemaid. "Perhaps the cook will."

"The cook, indeed!" retorted the cook. "With dinner to get! What cowards you are!" and she retired with chattering teeth.

"Come, come, we must have him down!" said the Barina. "Nyannia, climb up the step-ladder, take something in your hand and catch him."

The shaking but obedient nurse took a newspaper and approached two or three times, but it was too much.

"Think of it," sneered the cook, who had returned, "and she a woman of forty!"

"Suppose you try it," suggested the Barina.

"Me? Oh, the kettle is boiling over!" and again she vanished.

Finally, by the hid of a box and a stick, the creature was knocked down, captured and destroyed.

THE YELL OF THE MAHOUT

An extraordinary encounter with a tiger is described in the "Wide World Magazine," by Mr. H. G. Heap. He was hunting in Assam and seated on an elephant with the Mahout, or driver, in front of him, was going leisurely along when he saw in the bushes the track of some animal.

"I was carefully following the track," he says, "when out of a dense clump of grass walked a beautiful, full-grown tiger. The tiger had just killed a large deer and started to feed. On being disturbed he had strolled out to investigate. He stopped not more than twenty yards in front of the elephant, stood broadside on and assumed an air of contemptuous indifference.

"When the mahout whispered 'Maro! maro!' (Shoot! shoot!) it took me a moment to collect myself. However, I scored a hit just behind the right shoulder. The tiger's air of indifference now disappeared; he gave a great leap into the air to a spot about a hundred yards away, where he again stood broadside on in a patch of half-burnt thatch.

"I had only three cartridges left, and I fired each one without the tiger's moving an inch or even turning his head. The only reason I can offer for such strange conduct is that he was suffering from the shock of the first bullet. The last three shots must all have been misses.

"The situation was now serious, for I was without a single cartridge, and the tiger, turning his head now and then to lick his wound, was still standing there very much alive. While I hurriedly discussed our predicament with the agitated mahout I took my eye for a moment off the tiger, and on looking again I found that he had disappeared. Realizing then that it was a case of the hunter's being hunted, I told the mahout to start for home.

"He had no sooner turned the elephant's head than out rushed the tiger. With a great roar, he came straight for the elephant, which promptly took fright and started to bolt. The mahout's attention was divided between striving to get the terrified elephant under control and shouting at the tiger with all the power of his lungs. That proved his value in 'shikar' (hunting) work, for the unearthly noise he made was the means of our salvation.

"The tiger was only a single leap away, and in imagination I could almost feel his huge teeth in my flesh when the frantic mahout gave a perfectly terrific yell. In a flash the tiger turned, and the mahout, quick to take advantage of the almost unbelievable result of his outcry, continued shouting until the beast disappeared. It seems remarkable that such a ferocious beast should have been scared by the mahout's yells, but it is a fact that many wild animals will bolt on hearing an unusual noise.

A "WAXWORK" ROMANCE

Some of you who have been in London and have seen Madame Tussaud's wax works and all of you have read or heard of them, but how many, I wonder, know about the little "Marie," the study of whose early life and adventures during the French Revolution reads like some wild romance rather than the true story of a girl's life.

Over one hundred years ago there was in Paris a Swiss physician, M. Curtius, who kept a "cabinet de cire," a waxwork exhibition. He had a little niece, Marie Gresholtz, who showed herself to be wonderfully skilful in modelling. She was sent for to Versailles to teach the art to the brother and sister of the hapless Louis XVI. This little Marie Gresholtz was called back to her uncle's house before the Revolution broke out. There in the early days, while the King's power was still strong, the infamous Marat lay in hiding. Marie Gresholtz saw him but twice—while he was concealed in her house, and again when she was taken by two gendarmes to make a cast of his dead face. For successive weeks crowds thronged to see this model, and twenty-five pounds a day was taken at the doors. When the girl was visiting the Bastile only the help of Robespierre saved her from falling headlong into the dungeons. The "sea-green incorruptible" remarked with sour geniality that "it would have been a pity if so pretty a patriot had broken her neck." Like every one else in Paris, except the fanatics, Marie was suspected of affection for the unfortunate King and Queen, and she and her mother were clapped into prison by the villainous Terrorists. There they shared a room with Josephine Beauharnais, who was to reach the height of ambition as the Empress Josephine, and fall so piteously. But before Marie Antoinette was dragged to the guillotine the kind offices of General Kleber—even in the Terror a soldier was a person of importance, and many stories might be recounted of their kindness to condemned prisoners—had freed Marie Gresholtz and her mother. From a friend's house the girl saw the widowed Queen, worn, aged, insulted, and alone, pass on her journey to the happiness of death. Then there came an order from the National Assembly that the citizen Marie Gresholtz should model the face of the dead Queen. The Terror over, Mdlle. Gresholtz became the wife of M. Tussaud. Under the rule of the First Consul she was shown much favor. Napoleon himself sent for her to the Tuileries to model his head at six o'clock in the morning. But France had no attractions for a woman who had come so hardly through the Terror. In 1802 she obtained, through the intervention of Napoleon himself, permission to come to England, and that year saw the opening of her "Exhibition of Wax Models and Historical Relics."

BAITING A CROCODILE

In "Some Experiences of a New Guinea Resident Magistrate," Captain C. A. W. Monckton tells a number of thrilling tales of crocodiles, their appetite and their cunning and of one in particular who inhabited a deep pool in a small stream at Wanigela, in a Collingwood Bay.

Things came to such a pass that natives and cattle disappeared so rapidly that at last the people complained that they did not think much of a Government which could not rid them of such a pest. At last the Resident Magistrate was induced to take extreme measures.

"I became really annoyed with the crocodile," says Captain Moncton. "Kill a pig, a fat pig, and let it go rotten,' I advised the villagers, 'then I will come and deal with the brute.' I went to Wanigela in about a week's time; the pig we took with us was really high by then and a choice morsel for a crocodile. On to that pig's corpse I tied about a pound of dynamite, with a yard of fuse attached; then, pulling the whaler into the middle of the hole the beast was supposed to inhabit, I lit the fuse and chucked the pig over the side.

"I had fixed a five-minute fuse, time sufficient, I thought, for the crocodile to discover the delicious morsel we had sent him; soon came the explosion, and a few seconds later out crawled on to the sandbank an enormous old crocodile, only to be greeted with a veritable hail of bullets, spears, and curses, whereupon he flopped back once more into his uncomfortable domicile. 'I don't think he will trouble you again,' I told the Wanigela people, and went off home."

RESTOCKING CANADA'S FISHERIES

The supreme importance of Canadian Fisheries in their relation to Canadian prosperity is recognized by the government to the extent that here and there throughout the country are "Fish Hatcheries," where under scientific conditions fish are hatched and raised until they are sufficiently big to fend for themselves in the lakes and rivers. The picture shows a typical rearing case, at the Hatchery at Harrison Lake, British Columbia, and one of the staff feeding the young salmon fry.

OLD DUST HEAPS OF LONDON

Lovers of Dickens are not likely to forget Noddy Boffin, the Golden Dustman, in "Our Mutual Friend," and the heaps of dust that were his fortune. Not so many years ago, says the London Family Herald, there was many a mountain of rubbish, cinders, and various unsavory objects to be found about, and sometimes in, London itself. There are many stories of the wonderful finds that have been made by dust sifters in those heaps, and one of the fraternity named Mary Collins, who lived in the neighborhood of Lisson Grove, once gave some curious evidence before a police magistrate when she appeared to charge a woman with robbery. The prisoner had stolen a bag that contained one coral necklace, another with a pearl clasp, several handsome brooches, five gold seals, some gold rings and shirt pins, broken bits of gold and silver and other articles of lesser value. In reply to the magistrate the prosecutrix stated that she had found the property among the dust, and that people who followed her trade found almost every small article that could be mentioned. She was employed by a dust contractor who allowed his employees 8d. per load for sifting, in addition to all the spoons and other articles that they might find among the dust. Mary Collins had followed her occupation for eight years, and had done so well with her "finds" that she built herself a house at a cost of £300. In addition she showed a cash-box in which were thirty-nine sovereigns, two five-pound notes and several guineas and half sovereigns.

BIRD EGOTISM

(By Amos R. Wells)

A vireo sings in the top of the tree
The whole of the livelong day.
He sings: "See me! Look at me! see me!"
And that is all he can say.

He is well worth looking at, natty and trim
In his garments of olive green;
He is hard at work on his leafy limb,
And he wears the friendliest mien.

But he sings: "Here, here! Look at me!
Look, look!
See me! Look at me! Do, do!"
And that is the whole of his wisest book,
Declaiming it through and through.

I like his grit, and I like his cheer,
And surely he's good to see;
But I own it is tiresome forever to hear:
"See me! Look at me! See me!"

More than a thousand persons were rendered homeless and property valued at a million dollars destroyed on Friday by a fire which completely wiped out the town of Burke, McDowell county, 25 miles west of Blue Field, West Virginia.

Insane asylums in the province of Quebec are overcrowded, according to the annual report of Dr. A. H. Desloges, general medical director of insane asylums, which has just been submitted to the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Athanase David.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Enigma

"Enigma guessers, tell me what I am!
I've been a fox, a drake, a hare, a lamb.
You all possess me, and in every street,
In varied shape and form, with me you'll meet.
I dwelt in Paradise with Mother Eve,
And went with her when she, alas, did leave!
To Britain with Caractacus I came
And made Augustus Caesar known to fame.
The lover gives me on his wedding-day;
The poet writes me in his natal lay,
The father always gives me to each son—
It matters not if he has twelve or one;
But has he daughters, then 'tis plainly shown
That I to them am seldom but a loan."

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles

Can You Read This?

Captain Forbes led his forces into the West Indies and fed them on cold potatoes.

A SUMMER IN GREENLAND

In making special journeys to Disko Island, Hare Island, and Upernivik Island Professor A. C. Seward of Cambridge University, has had considerable opportunity of studying the formation and idiosyncrasies of icebergs around the Greenland coasts, and possesses a collection of photographs of special interest. On Disko Island he stayed at the comfortable Arctic station maintained by the Danish government there. A special study was made of the geological formation of the islands.

The people of Greenland are situated in small settlements on the west coast, with the exception of one settlement on the east coast. These Eskimo tribes, engaged in seal fishing, lived in houses of stone and turf, removing the roofs in summer that nature might do the spring-cleaning. The whole family slept on one platform in one room, with the result that tuberculosis was prevalent.

The kyak, or canoe, of the Eskimo was seventeen feet long, and was a frame covered with sealskin. As regards the vegetation of Greenland, Professor Seward found grasses and Arctic willows growing with some freedom, and the willows flowered profusely in a well-sheltered spot known as Englethness Essen. Four species of orchids were to be seen, and also the big flowering plant Angelica.

A Mare's Nest

How many people know the origin of the phrase, "a mare's nest?"

Certainly "mare" in this case has nothing to do with a horse. It is a corruption of "mara," a malevolent demon who, according to tradition, possessed a nest filled with wonderful jewels and gold. Whether this particular demon ever existed is doubtful, but he certainly influenced our speech, for whenever we refer to "nightmares" we are again unconsciously evoking the same mischievous spirit.

Betty's Toy Exchange

Story for Little Folk by Rose Brooks

"Teddo," said Betty Brewster, stopping in front of her low nursery toy shelves and looking straight into the black shoe-button eyes of a dingy Teddy bear with a scarlet sweater on, "Teddo, I do love you, but I am a little tired of the same way you always look. And I'm a little tired of you, Brownie," addressing a fierce-looking woollen bulldog whose place was next Teddo's, "and of you, and you, and you. Mother," she appealed as mother came into the nursery, "which child shall I wheel out in my doll-carriage this morning? I love them all, yes, I do, but they're never different and I'm tired of them—yes, I am."

Betty looked so distressed that mother paid immediate attention. "Tired of your children, dear?" she asked.

"And yesterday, over at Jeanne's, she said she was tired of her children, too," Betty went on. "I don't see why she should be—they looked beautiful to me. I'd have taken any one of them for a ride."

"The very thing!" said mother, mysteriously. "And I dare say that besides Jeanne, Alice and Martha feel the same about their children?"

"Maybe that's why sometimes Jeanne wheels out her carriage with no child at all in it," said Betty, so gloomily that mother laughed outright in spite of herself.

"I don't get tired of you, Bettykins," she said. "However, in such a sad state of affairs we must see at once what's to be done. Bring Teddo and Brownie and Br'er Rabbit," she said, "and come with me. All the mothers will be at home so early in the day I'm sure. I'm going with you." And out in the sunny day they went, three faithful toys tucked under Betty's arm.

First to Alice's, they went; next to Martha's; then to Jeanne's. And, as mother had foreseen, all the mothers were at home, and all the little girls, too. At each house the mothers had a little talk by themselves and from each house mother came away laughing.

"Alice will come right over," said Alice's mother, as Betty and mother left. "It's a fine plan. Three children? Yes, she'll bring three."

Said Martha's mother: "Much better than a visit to the toy shop. For a week? Yes, they mustn't change back for a week—then if they like they may. I'll send Martha right over with three." Why did the mothers smile so gayly at each other? Betty couldn't understand.

"Why didn't we think of it before?" was what Jeanne's mother said at parting. "No, I don't suppose the arrangement will make them happy for quite a week, but after the week's up, they'll be happier for keeps! That's the main thing. Jeanne!" she called. "Yes, I'll send her up to the nursery to choose and she'll be over in no time."

Mystified, but sure that something exciting was about to happen, Betty with her three unappreciated children went home with mother. On their front steps they waited, and yes, here came Alice, skipping; next came Martha, dancing along like a thistledown; and last of all Jeanne, running as if to a party. What do you think each little girl brought with her? Alice brought a gray flannel elephant with a lovely red blanket sewn to his back, a jet black woolly lamb that baa'ed obligingly when you poked his ribs, and a clown with round black spots on his loose white suit. Martha brought a yellow-curled doll, a brown owl with yellow eyes, and a jointed wooden duck; and Jeanne emptied her arms of a gray-striped cloth cat, a shaggy black-and-white poodle, and a baby doll in long clothes.

"Here are twelve children, perfectly good, but temporarily unappreciated by their mothers four."

Sometimes the children didn't know exactly what Betty's mother meant, but that didn't matter. "For a week you're to change about—draw lots—choose other children."

"Oh!" said four little girls, gleefully. "Won't that be fun!"

"Only for a week?" asked Alice, anxiously.

"That will be for you to say, at the end of the week," said mother, gravely. "If at the end of the first week you still love other children better than your own"—

"We love them, mother," insisted Betty. "But how can we help getting tired of them?"

"Then you may keep your adopted children for another week," mother went on just as if she had not been interrupted. "I'll break off some tiny brown twigs, four different lengths, and you'll draw lots. Longest twig is first choice, and so on down to the shortest."

Four chubby hands drew out the little twigs that mother held firmly between her thumb and finger. "Martha first," said mother, "then Alice, then Betty, then Jeanne."

"Shall I choose all three at once?" asked Martha, eagerly.

"No," said mother. "That would be hardly fair. Choose one, each of you, and then begin over."

Four intent little girls stood in a row on the second step, their four gay hair-bows erect like poised butterflies. And in less than five minutes the last choice was made and four little girls hugged three new children in their arms and hurried off to find their doll-carriages.

"No empty doll-carriages today," and mother chuckled as she went indoors.

When night came and Betty was getting ready for bed, she chattered to mother. "We wheeled them 'round all the morning, and this afternoon we pr'tended it was Black Woolly Lamb's birthday and we gave him a birthday party in Jeanne's back yard, under the maple tree." Suddenly she stopped talking, and her eyes wandered to the low toy shelves. Both shoes she unlaced in silence, then said in a lower voice, "Seems funny, a little, not to see Teddo, and Brownie, and Br'er Rabbit with his floppy ear, sitting on the shelves, doesn't it, mother?"

"Almost as funny as it would seem to see Alice asleep in your little bed instead of you," agreed mother, pleasantly.

After mother had opened the window and was going, Betty called after her: "They aren't even together—Teddo and Brownie and Br'er Rabbit. They've always been together. You think they're all right, don't you, mother?"

"Oh, quite," answered mother. "Maybe they were glad to change mothers, who knows?"

"Oh!" said Betty. "I hadn't thought of that. There are six days more, aren't there?"

When the week was up, four little girls and twelve faithful toys were again gathered under mother's eyes on the front porch. And four little girls looked happier even than they had the week before!

"Hasn't it been a lovely change all around, for mothers and children?" began mother gayly. "A week isn't very long. No little girl wants to change back yet, does she?"

"Yes, it's been lovely," said Alice, entirely without enthusiasm.

"Sometimes we most forgot which were our 'dopted children," said Jeanne.

"But we always remembered which were our real ones," added Martha.

Betty put out a loving hand and turned back the cuffs of Teddo's red sweater. "We may have our own back if we want them, mayn't we, mother?" she asked.

"Oh, to be sure. Does any mother want her own children back again?" asked mother, in a tone of surprise.

"I do!" "I do!" "I do!" "I do!" and four gay hair-ribbons bobbed excitedly.

"They'll not be left forlorn on nursery shelves while their mothers push empty doll-carriages?" went on mother, relentlessly.

"Oh, no!" said four little mothers, in one breath, and own cherished children were gathered quickly into loving little arms, and five minutes later four small doll-carriages were filled to overflowing with three children apiece!

That night in the nursery at bedtime Betty sighed in great content: "Dear old Teddo! Doesn't he look happy! And Brownie and Br'er Rabbit!"

"Almost as happy as their mother," said mother.

"Isn't it funny how much nicer they look after they've been away!" said Betty. "It was lonesome without you, dears," with a look at the shelves. "I didn't know how much I loved them, mother," she confided.

"I missed them, too. It wouldn't be our nursery at all without them, would it?" said mother, and then added, "I'm glad I didn't have to look at any other little girl in your bed for a whole week before I could have you back!"

"Why!" said Betty. "That's so! Why, mother, you understand just how I felt, don't you?"

And mother, a smile buried in Betty's brown curls, answered gently, "It's just possible I do understand—and a little more."—The Congregationalist, Boston.

GROWING

A little rain and a little sun,
  And a little pearly dew,
And a pushing up and a reaching out,
Then leaves and tendrills all about—
  Ah that's the way the flowers grow,
    Don't you know?

A little work and a little play,
  And lots of quiet sleep;
A cheerful heart and a sunny face,
And lessons learned, and things in place—
  Ah, that's the way the children grow,
    Don't you know?

The Alberta House unanimously voted late on Friday afternoon to refer the liquor question back to the special committee, after Hon. J. R. Boyle, Liberal leader, on a point of order, protested against the acceptance of the special committee's report recommending that four preferential questions be submitted to the people, and was sustained by Speaker O. L. McPherson.

THE FARM'S THE BEST, AFTER ALL

(By Haydn S. Pearson.)

Nine years old Johnny Jones was feeling rather grumpy. Perhaps he had gotten out of bed on the wrong side that morning, at any rate he was cross.

"O," growled Johnny, "I'd give anything if I didn't have to live on this old farm. I'd rather live in town anyway. I'm sick of the country."

This kind of talk seems rather strange, for Johnny Jones was very well off, I think. He had a beautiful black colt named Dandy, all his own; he had a heifer calf, whose name was Bess, and Johnny had a lot of chickens too. And whenever anything of his was sold, the money belonged to Johnny. His Dad also paid him if he worked Saturdays or vacation time, so he had more spending money than most boys. Johnny had three good fishing rods, and his Dad let him shoot a real shotgun when they went hunting together in the fall.

But Johnny kept getting more and more dissatisfied with the country. He thought that in town he could take life easy. So Dad and Ma talked it over, and decided he could go and make his cousin, Richard Moore, a visit. Johnny was delighted, he thought that hard work was over for him, and that now he could be a real man of the world.

But what a surprise. The very first morning, Dick pulled him out of bed to go with him on his paper route. Before breakfast time, Johnny felt all in, but to his credit he never said a word. From half past eight to one o'clock, they were in school, and Johnny found that it meant real study, to keep up with the others. Then, instead of going to the movies as he had planned, he had to help Dick deliver bundles, all the long, hot afternoon.

Oh, but Johnny was tired that night. His head ached terribly, and his feet smarted awfully. It was hot and stuffy in his little corner bedroom, and it was also very lonesome. He wanted to hear his Dad say, in his pleasant reassuring voice, "good-night, boy, sleep tight." And then he would go up to his big, airy room and go to sleep with his Mother's hug and kiss and sometimes a story to induce the Sandman to come quickly. And Mother knew some dandy stories.

Johnny's back home now. And he says, "No town life for me; the country suits me first rate, you bet." Some day Johnny is going to have a farm of his own, "for the farm's the best after all," he says.—N. E. Homestead.

A. DOLL-GARDEN

(By Carolyn Wells.)

To make a doll-garden, obtain a large wooden box about three feet by four, and about five inches deep. The outside of this box should be painted brown or a dark gray. Fill the box nearly full of seashore sand; but if this cannot be obtained, use brown sand or ordinary garden earth.

Make little curving paths here and there in the sand, and cover the rest neatly with soft, close green moss brought from the woods. A natural hummock of moss often makes a pretty-shaped plot, and if the edges are smoothly trimmed, the sandy path will be neat all round it. Or if you can find small white pebbles, you may border some of the paths with them.

At one end of the garden arrange a pond. There are two ways of making a pond; the easier way is to take a piece of looking-glass of an irregular shape, and sink it well into the sand. Let the moss come closely down to its edges, and on this pond place toy ducks or swans. The other way is to make the pond of real water. Sink a flat bowl or tin pan into the moss and sand, letting the moss come close to the edge of the pan. Put a bed of small pebbles in the bottom of the pan, and then fill it with water. Set a toy boat afloat on the water, and use wooden ducks or swans that will float. These toys may be bought for a few pennies.

At the other end of the ground erect a summer-house or arbor. For rustic work, the best material to use is Norway spruce. Snip off a number of branches, dry them well, and soon the green will all drop off, leaving the bare twigs. Prepare a great many twigs, as they are useful not only for arbors, but for rustic seats and many other purposes.

To make a summer-house, first make six or eight arches of the twigs, making each arch of two uprights, and two twigs above them slanting gablewise. Now fasten the sides of the arches together two and two, thus forming a round house. Bend back the gables until they meet, and fasten them in the centre. Tiny sprays of asparagus fern or any fine green leaf may be trained up on this arbor and interlace the twigs.

Rustic chairs and settees may be placed in any part of the garden. For a chair, take a small square of plaited straw, cut, perhaps, from an old straw hat. Fasten to each corner a twig for a leg, and for a back bend a twig round into a semicircle, and sew all in place with stitches of brown silk. If the chairs do not seem firm enough, a piece of hair-pin fastened inside of each leg will make them secure. A settee may be made like a chair, but with the seat oblong instead of square.

Trees may be made in different ways. The trees that come in a Noah's ark may be utilized, or you may use small and well-shaped bits of evergreen.

Further decorations for the garden may be made by painting a rather large pill-box to look like a green tub. Color the box dark green, with two black bands round it; fill it with sand, and set in it a flowering plant made of large green tissue-paper leaves and bright blossoms.

Flower-beds may be made in the same manner. Build an oval mound of sand, and fill it with plants. Each plant should have two or three long, narrow leaves made of green tissue-paper and a bright-colored flower; or you may use artificial flowers, selecting forget-me-nots or the tiny blossoms.

A pretty ornament is an "old oaken bucket." Get a wooden box about two inches square. Remove the top and bottom, and paint it to resemble a well-curb. At one side stick into the moss a little pole that will rise about eight inches above ground. This pole must branch at the top like a "Y", and in the opening insert another stick crosswise and fastened by a pin put through a rivet. To one end of this second stick tie a small stone, and from the other hang a tiny bucket.

If you prefer a more picturesque effect, the whole well-curb may be built of tiny pebbles fastened together if necessary with cement on putty.

A swing is easily made by two upright sticks, a crosspiece at the top, and a swing of heavy twine or silk cord, with a board seat fastened to it.

Of course many attractive furnishings may be bought at a toy-shop, but it is more fun to construct them yourself as far as possible.

If at any time you wish to change the whole scene from summer to winter, remove the flowers, dress the dolls in winter attire, and sift flour lightly over the whole affair. This makes a beautiful and entertaining snow scene, but ruins the garden for further use as a summer scene, unless it is reconstructed.—Youth's Companion.

I'M VERY GLAD

The little birds are singing
  About their speckled eggs,
The daddy-long-legs talks about
  His children's lovely legs.

The red cow thinks her little calf
  The best that there can be,
And my papa and my mamma
  Are very proud of me!

And yet I might have been a bird,
  And slept within a nest,
Or been a daddy-long-legs,
  With scarcely any chest;

Or been a little calf or pig,
  And grown to beef or ham.
I'm very, very, very glad
  That I am what I am!

How They Made Up

Two little girls were playing together and fell to quarreling. One of them had snappy black eyes and the other had twinkly blue ones.

All at once the one with twinkly eyes stopped and said in the funniest way, "Essie, I'm sorry you were cross!"

Then the one with snappy eyes laughed and said, "And I'm sorry you were!"

And that was the end of the quarrel.

Jews Killed by Mohammedans.

Scores of Jews are alleged to have been killed in almost uninterrupted warfare launched on them by the Moslems at Yemen, southwestern Arabia, according to reports received in Jerusalem.

The reports add that many Jews in order to escape death have nominally accepted Mohammedanism; that numerous Jewish children have been seized and given the alternative of death or conversion.

IS THERE A BABY IN YOUR HOME?

Is there a baby or young children in your home? If there is you should not be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets. Childhood ailments come quickly and means should always be at hand to promptly fight them. Baby's Own Tablets are the ideal home remedy. They regulate the bowels; sweeten the stomach; banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers—in fact they relieve all the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Moise Cadotte, Makamik, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best remedy in the world for little ones. My baby suffered terribly from indigestion and vomiting, but the Tablets soon set her right and now she is in perfect health." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Harqua Hala Sam's Way

By E. E. Harriman in "The Classmate".

(Continued)

He arose as he spoke and started for the corral. He saddled up a swift walking horse, with much pain from his stiffened wounds. A Winchester 45-90 in a leather scabbard he fastened under his left stirrup leather, muzzle back for quick drawing. His old Colts came down from the peg where it had hung since the new law passed and he examined it carefully, dropping a little oil in it here and there. He mounted from a log, as he was too sore to do so in the usual way. He waved a hand to his wife and called good-bye to the children.

The sun had set when Harqua Hala Sam reached Malachite Spring. The tourists had made camp and cooked supper. They were eating as he rode up. The woman looked at him suspiciously and spoke to her husband in a low tone. The children stared frankly.

Sam wasted no words on the aggregation, but began his preparations for camping. Two blankets behind his saddle, a lunch of cold meat and bread in his saddle pockets, a sack with some grain for Chiquita, his mare. That was all, save his saddle and guns.

He picked for his bed a narrow space between two ledge crowns at a point where he could see the camp plainly. Here he would be lifted a good eight feet above the ground and the space was full of leaves from the trees. It hurt him to lift his things up there and it hurt worse to climb up, but he did it and settled himself.

Down by the spring the tourist's wife whispered fearful things about this man who had followed them. His rifle and big revolver had convinced her that he was a bandit, beyond all doubt. They would all be killed before morning. She just knew it!

Darkness came on, relieved in large measure by a moon nearly full. The bandit was still in his elevated bed. The tourist's wife, awake and fearful, watched the ledges for the first sign of movement there. Keeping the gaze fixed steadily on any object is a sleep-producer, and she slept at last, much against her will.

Sam was accustomed to the life of the outdoors. He knew that, should need arise, he would awake should anything happen in the vicinity of the tourist. It was, therefore, very little time before he was peacefully asleep on his hard bed, the fatigue and strain of his wounds for the moment forgotten.

It was about midnight when Harqua Hala Sam was wakened by his horse. He had tied the animal to a small bush which he could break in case of stress. He heard the horse snort, rear, plunge, and the snap of the bush. He rolled partly over and slid his gun out over the rock ledge, waiting. A huge, dim form crossed a patch of light and disappeared in the shadow. A wild yell ripped the silence of the mountains. A shrill screech joined in.

Sam knew that the woman had gone to bed in the car with the children. He knew the husband had made his bed in a cot-like contraption that had one end on the running-board. He heard the children join their mother's cries. He caught a shadowy glimpse of a running figure in baggy pyjamas followed by an equally shadowy bulk much greater. He tried to swing his gun to bear on that following bulk.

One shot he sent on a venture: then the pursuit changed direction and he had to wait. It broke out into the open space near the spring and headed across his view. Once, twice, three times, his rifle barked hoarsely. A second turn, a little nearer, and the fleeing pyjamas went flapping up a little tree within forty yards.

It was a little tree, according to all directions printed for the guidance of bear-chased humanity. The trouble was, it was too little. The bulky shadow reared upright and two great arms reached, two big paws clutched, and the bear began to walk backward, pulling the tree over to where he could pick his fruit with his teeth.

The fruit was screaming now, wild, hoarse screams. Steadily the great bear bent the limber tree, which was only a sapling at best. Harqua Hala Sam drew down on him and sent shot after shot at his great body.

At the fifth shot from this standpoint, the tree suddenly snapped upright and beyond. A sprawling figure shot out of its upper end and landed, spread-eagled, in the dirt far beyond. The great creature in the fur coat sank into a dark huddle on the ground.

Back in the shadow of some nearby bushes were huddled the woman and children, in the surprise of this new development too surprised to scream. Sam could hear the convulsive gasps of the children. The man in the dirt beyond was on his feet now and his yells filled the air. The first cries were the signal for the children, and together they resumed their frightened wails. They were creeping farther back into the bushes, away from the ominously still, furry bulk in the open space.

Harqua Hala Sam sat up and yelled orders.

"Hush up that squallin' down there! The critter's dead, I tell ye! Can't ye understand? Oh, thunder! I've got to climb down and give 'em a shakin' up before they'll hush. I bet they hear 'em in Flag and Prescott and mebbe in Yuma!"

He climbed down, leaving his gun with his saddle and blankets, and hobbled stiffly to the car. A lank, shivering figure in blue pyjamas was leaning partly in at one side and clawing with one bare foot for an aimless foothold. The whole family was crying almost as loudly as it had squalled a moment before.

Sam slapped a big hand down upon the bony back under the blue. The occupant jumped, banging his head, and yelled loudly.

"Come to, mister, and listen to reason!" said Sam. "That bear is dead and nobody's killed. Quiet down, do, and show sense."

Half an hour later a shamed man and woman knew why Harqua Hala Sam had known so much about this particular bear and how he had saved them. They were planning to haul the skin home for him, and wearied him with abject apologies for everything said or thought.

"That's all right, folks," he assured them. "Just remember after this that folks that's been livin' in the West all their lives, knows a teeny bit more than them from Jersey who've just come."

Making an Earthquake

A miniature earthquake is to be created by geologists some time this year by planting tons of high explosives a mile or more down in the earth in an old mine and touching them off. The resultant shock when measured by delicate instruments now being perfected, with all the accurate knowledge as to time and distance of explosion will yield, it is believed, accurate data on which to circulate in the future the speed of earth tremors and so locate their origin.

The plan was told of at Philadelphia, on Friday at the meeting of the American Philosophical Society, by Dr. Henry S. Washington, of the geo-physical laboratory of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C.

When the instruments are ready, twenty tons or more of high explosive will be buried deep in an old mine and walled in so that their force will not be expended in the abandoned galleries of the mine. Recording instruments will be placed at various distances from the mine, from a few hundred yards to a few miles, and the speed of the shock through the various strata of earth will be shown.

BLOSSOM TIME IN JAPAN

(By J. Ingram Bryan.)

Japan is just now in the delights of cherry-blossom time. The scene is one not to be witnessed in any other country. All western countries have their wealth of orchard blossoms in the spring, but in Japan all is so different. Here the streets of towns and villages are canopied by clouds of filmy-misted bloom; and from any eminence one gazes over the city lying buried in bloom as in an ocean of ethereal light. All squares and parks are simply a mass of flowers, and under the trees assemble numberless groups and parties, all in gala attire, eating rice cakes, drinking sake and doing "hanami."

Hanami means flower viewing: from "hana" a flower, and "mi" to view. Have you done hanami? is a question on the lips of every friend you meet, and to reply in the negative is ever a severe humiliation, for who would neglect to go flower viewing? All classes, high and low, rich and poor, prince and peasant, old and young, go to see the blossoms annually without fail. Holidays are given in schools and factories to fulfil this duty.

The centres of greatest concourse in cherry-blossom time are the great parks in Tokio, like Uyeno, and along the river banks at places of note like Mukojima, where crowds have gone for centuries to behold the blossoms at their best. But all the more picturesque streets of the capital are lined with cherry trees, under which the street cars pass as through a tunnel of flowers in the cherry season, from April 1 to 15.

To see the crowds, especially the endless throngs of pretty children in their vari-colored kimonos, playing under the trees, is a picture never to be forgotten. As evening draws on the effects of the day's sake drinking begin to appear; and, while the women and children commence to scatter homeward, men are seen still dozing on the benches or engaged in staggering efforts to keep up with their families.

In the midst of the cherry blossom season his Majesty the Emperor gives a great garden party on the grounds of one of the detached palaces in Tokio, where more than 2,000 guests, mostly princes of the blood with their consorts, high officials of state and members of the "Corps Diplomatique" assemble at two in the afternoon to receive their Majesties and to enjoy a feast. Afterwards they view the blossoms, which are all the while around and above the guests.

In Japan the chrysanthemum is regarded as the queen of flowers, being the imperial crest. But the cherry blossom is revered as the national flower, representing the people. It is always a decoration on the Japanese sword, signifying the Samurai, or noble warrior. For centuries the Samurai has been compared to the cherry blossom, as may be seen from the ancient "hokku" verse which reads: "As the cherry is first among flowers, so the "bushi" is first among men." This means that as the cherry is ready to die when the time comes and always comes back when the time comes, so is the Samurai ready for duty, whether it means life or death; both are immortal!

Thus has the cherry blossom been celebrated in Japanese literature since the dawn of the nation's history. One of the most famous poems in the language is on the cherry blossom, namely the "waka" verse by Motoori, which reads:

"Shikishima no
Yamato-gokoro wo
Hito towaba. Asa-hi ni niou
Yama-zakura-bana!

Which may be done into prose as follows:

"If any would know the heart of Japan, let him gaze at the blossom of the mountain cherry shining in the morning sun."

GETTING RID OF ANTS

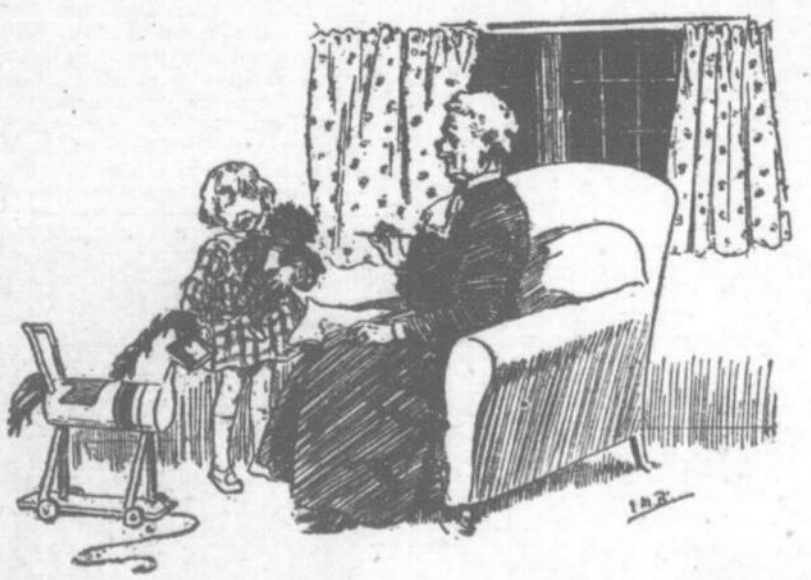
All who live in the country during the hot months of the year, when insects thrive and seek to force their unwelcome attentions on the house-dwellers, especially that industrious little worker, the ant, who will penetrate into the most carefully guarded home in the search of food, will be interested to learn of a new, effective and economical method of getting rid of this pest. We quote from a letter, written to the German journal, "Kosmos":

A swarm of black ants infested a house, situated in a garden, entering through a tightly closed door. The ants were attracted by some broken jars of jam which had been standing in that condition for quite some time before the army of ants attacked them. Various remedies were tried to destroy the pest. It was attempted to trap the ants in empty bottles, filled with a little of the jam, but without success. Then the jam was poisoned with arsenic and the jar was placed on a flat saucer. The next morning, it was observed that the swarm of ants had increased instead of decreasing. A crowd of ants was collected around the bottle of jam. The number of ants became so great that it was easy to trace the stream of the insects going to and from the sweet food under the crack of the door into the garden. The hoped-for poisonous effects of the arsenic were not fulfilled. The insects appeared to be unaffected by the poison.

It was then thought possible that the ants could be combated effectively by the aid of a strongly smelling substance. There happened to be some tar camphor, that is, naphthalene balls, handy in the house. Some of this material was ground up and a few ants were caught on the threshold of the door and encircled with a thick layer of the tar camphor. The results were quite wonderful. The insects were entrapped for about 5 to 10 minutes while they were trying to get out of the circle of tar camphor. Finally, when an opening was made for the ants to escape from the circle of tar camphor, the insects fled precipitously. Three such naphthalene barriers were erected on the wall in the garden, which was infested by the ants. No ants were able to pass the barriers and the pest was definitely overcome. It is commonly believed that ants will not cross a white line, but this fact is not sustained in practice, according to the most casual observation.

It is announced here that four Canadian Pacific Empress liners coming to Quebec port, will load with grain there during the season of 1923. This would seem to indicate that the shipment of grain from the port of Quebec will be very active this coming season, and it is unofficially reported that millions of bushels will be exported through the port of Quebec.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS



Granny (who is helping Elizabeth with her drawing:) "Why, whatever is the matter, Elizabeth?"

Elizabeth: "You've gone and turned my fairy queen into a b-b-bicycle."

—London Mail.

Professor: "It is wonderful, is it not, sir, how Nature always provides for the needs of mankind?"

Foolish Friend: "Oh, I quite agree with you. What, for instance, could be more convenient than ears to hook one's spectacles over?"

"Have you a circulating library?"

"No, madame. I am afraid we are quite out of them. But I can show you a revolving book-case."

"What does the busy bee teach us, Freddie?"

"Not to go too near the hive, Uncle."

The Government official in charge of farm products had instructed the old farmer to collect his stock of every description and have them branded.

"I s'pose that's all right," sighed the farmer, dolefully, "but honest, mister, I'm going to have an awkward time with them bees."

The chairman of the local gas company was giving a popular address.

"Think of the good the gas company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted to pun, I would say, in the words of the poet, 'Honor the Light Brigade.'"

Voice from the Audience: "Oh, what a charge they made!"

RED PIMPLES ALL OVER FACE

Itched and Burned. Face a Sight. Cuticura Heals.

"My face came out all over in little red pimples and then it would itch I would rub and scratch it and little eruptions would come. They itched and burned and at night would bother me. My face was a sight. I tried different remedies without success and then began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment which completely healed me in two weeks" (Signed) Mrs. Eva M. Toothaker, Cundys Harbor, Maine, March 13, 1922.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Wanted---A New Pastor

By William Osgood Rogers
in C. E. World.

The Rev. Amos Hatton hammered out his resignation on the typewriter with determined strokes. As he wrote the last word, his glance wandered out of the study window to the tower of the gray brick church next door, and his face softened a bit. With what high purposes he had come to this parish two years before, and what a symbol of his holy visions that tower had been to him at first!

But the tender look was quickly chased away by a wrinkled frown. He jerked the paper from the machine, and signed it with a determined flourish.

"They needn't think I'm going to break my back carrying the whole load," he exclaimed as he folded the paper and thrust it into an envelope. "This bunch doesn't know what co-operation means, and the word 'loyalty' was left out when their dictionary was printed. They have no more desire for progress than a balky mule. I'm done with such a crew. They've thrown me down for the last time. And," he added with unholy satisfaction, "they'll look for a long time these days before they find a good preacher who will come for only twelve hundred dollars and parsonage."

From this unsanctified self-communion it can easily be deduced that things had not been going well at the gray brick church. To tell the truth, both minister and people had slumped badly.

Dr. Hatton's coming had at first been welcomed with fine enthusiasm. But when the new had worn off, and the steady pull of the second year came on, the support he had expected gradually fell away. The primary superintendent in the Sunday school began taking a day off now and then without making any provision for her work or leaving any word. The choir became an uncertain quantity as to attendance, and often resorted to the expedient of repeating an old anthem hunted up at the last moment. A rainy day, or a hot spell, or a particularly beautiful Sunday came to mean more empty pews than filled ones. The prayer meeting dropped down to a handful, while the Christian Endeavor society voted to disband for the summer.

"We haven't been invited to dinner by any of our people in a blue moon" declared Mr. Hatton to his wife at the table that night as he told her of his decision to resign. "I have done the best I can to keep things on the up grade. But how can they expect a man to preach eloquent sermons to empty pews, or make a prayer meeting interesting to a handful? Every plan I have suggested has been picked to pieces by the official board and then voted down; and, when I told them that other churches were increasing salaries and that we could not live comfortably on twelve hundred dollars, they didn't even discuss the matter, but went on to talk about sending their families to the mountains for the summer."

"I know it," agreed Mrs. Hatton. "I have reminded the trustees three times about the place in the front room where the plastering fell off, and the plumbing under the kitchen sink drips worse and worse every day. I am glad we are going to leave, and I hope next time we'll find a church that has some regard as to how the minister's family lives."

As she prepared to wash the dishes, her husband went back to the study, and began working on a new sermon to be used for candidating purposes. He worked late and earnestly, determined to show some really appreciative congregation what he could do under favorable circumstances. When he finally went to bed, his head was full of plans to be carried out in his next field. He would fulfil his dream yet if given half a chance.

That same evening the official board was holding a secret meeting in the palatial home of Deacon Elkins to discuss the condition of the church. Elkins was president of the First National Bank, a handsome man of fifty-five, whose keen eyes and alert, courteous manner proclaimed him a successful business man of high type. The other members of the board were like him, men who were giving their best to business and making a success of everything they touched.

There was one exception, Peter Stringer, a long, lank, lantern-jawed farmer, whose ideas of church-work were rather antiquated, but who had the welfare of the Kingdom always on his heart. Stringer was kept as chairman of the board because the other members were too busy to give more than advice, and because they knew he would look after all necessary details.

When the group had all been welcomed by Deacon Elkins, and were comfortably seated in the banker's library, they began a lengthy rehearsal of the minister's shortcomings and the resulting decline in their church. Chairman Stringer finally hitched himself forward in the deep armchair he was occupying, and summed up all that had been said.

"Well, all I've got to say is, when we got this man, we got a fizzer. He started off fine the first few months. But then he began to slow down and peter out. His sermons has got so dry lately that I can almost see the paper curl up like a cornfield in a hot wind. His prayer-meeting talks haven't got life enough in them to keep an angel from backsliding. He don't take at all with the young people, and he's always suggesting some pet scheme that's as impractical as perpetual motion."

"You're right there," agreed Banker Elkins. "What could have shown worse judgment than that idea of Boy Scouts' meeting in the church? How long before the whole place would be a wreck? And think of his asking for an increase in salary at a time when money is so tight.

"Mr. Chairman," went on the clear, decisive voice, "for the efficiency and success of our beloved church I move that we discharge our present pastor, and proceed to get a good, live young man who can build up the work."

Before the motion could be seconded Chairman Stringer spoke up, counselling moderation.

"We better not let him go till we've had time to look about a bit," said he. "I always like to know where I'm going to land before I jump."

So it was decided that Chairman Stringer and Deacon Elkins should quietly look about for a candidate before letting their present minister know that his pastorate was nearly over.

The committee proceeded at once to look about, but not with any great success. Every candidate whose qualifications were satisfactory was already getting more salary than they offered, and the really successful ones lost all interest when they learned that the brick church had no modern programme of religious education or social service.

They were beginning to be discouraged, when one evening Peter Stringer opened his denominational weekly, and ran across an advertisement which read:

"WANTED—A new field, by a live, aggressive minister in his prime, college and seminary graduate, fifteen years of successful experience; strong preacher, good mixer, a worker with young people; wants live church that appreciates progressive leadership. Salary not less than $1,500 and parsonage. Address, Progressive Pastor, care of this paper."

This seemed providential. Deacon Elkins was called on the telephone, and agreed that a letter should be sent at once, inviting the young man to preach for them. But how could they bring it about when their pastor was still in the way? At last it was decided to invite the candidate to be Deacon Elkins's guest over Sunday, and then suggest to Pastor Hatton that it would be a courtesy to invite the visiting minister to occupy the pulpit on Sunday morning.

So a letter was prepared describing the church in glowing terms and explaining the situation. An answer came in four days, stating that the writer would arrive a week from the following Saturday afternoon on the four-o'clock train from the west, and would be very glad to preach if the way opened. Instead of a name the letter was signed "Progressive Pastor," It was postmarked Chicago, however, and on this slender foundation the committee built all kinds of hopes.

The following Sunday Dr. Hatton offered his resignation to the church, and asked leave to be away two weeks looking into a promising opening. The desired leave was readily granted, and the members of the official board cast relieved glances at each other across the pews.

"He beat us to it, didn't he?" grinned Peter Stringer when he and Deacon Elkins reached the vestibule; "and I'm glad of it. Now the way is open for our candidate to preach without the embarrassment of getting our pastor to ask him. Everything is certainly working out splendidly"; and he rubbed his hands in great satisfaction.

(To be continued.)

The husky watch for the young boy

Pocket Ben has the good looks and good habits of the other members of the Westclox family. His sturdy build and accuracy make him popular with all boys.

He can stand a share of rough usage — and can be depended on to tell the time accurately.

Pocket Ben is a gift that any boy will like.

All good jewellers and hardware dealers stock the Westclox family, which includes:—

Pocket Ben	$2.50
Big Ben	$4.50
Baby Ben	$4.50
Sleepmeter	$3.00
Early Bird	$2.50
America	$2.00

Westclox

Western Clock Co., Limited
Peterborough, Ontario

Look for the name — Westclox — *on the dial.*

6

DANCING MANIA IN THE STATES BECOMING EPIDEMIC

World's endurance dancing records, by terpsichorean experts male and female, dancing singly and in pairs, are being made daily in the United States, one man, in Cleveland, aged 28, having performed the feat of fox-trotting and waltzing continuously for eighty hours. The craze, which began in the south, has reached Washington, and in two dance halls twenty people, including hardy sailors, competed in a marathon dance contest to establish new records.

As far as can be learned, the only public encouragement that has been given to the mania has been adverse comment of which there is much. The expressions usually begin with a quotation attributed to Barnum about the prolific appearance of a certain type of individual, and they end with a pious wish that "something might be done about it."

The laws of the District of Columbia have been sifted in the vain endeavor to discover some technicality under which the police can stop the dancing filibuster.

"I wish we could stop it," said Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, chief of the woman's bureau of the police department. "I have received calls all day from prominent citizens and social workers asking me to forbid the affair, but I can't."

Mrs. Van Winkle sees international calamity following the dancing endurance contests.

"A dance epidemic always precedes national disaster as clouds precede a storm," she said. "A prominent historian tells us that dance fevers always come before revolution. America is dancing herself into war."

Another historical reference was made by Dr. Arthur P. Noyes, chief executive officer of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a federal institution for the insane and feebleminded.

"A similar plague hit England in 1364," he said. "People danced around then for three or four days until they fell in the streets. The present craze is fast growing into the epidemic stage; it is not a disease, but a mania, the same type of mania that is manifest in the religious sect of 'Holy Rollers'."

Further uncomplimentary reference to the "sleepless shimmy" was made by Assistant Surgeon-General M. J. White, of the United States Public Health Service.

"It's the same as putting a five-ton load on a one-ton truck," he said. "Something must give. No nervous system, no matter how strong can stand 70 hours of dancing without ill-effects. It may result in over-strained heart, rupture of the muscles or serious injury to the nerves of the body. The dancers may not notice it for months, but the strain they put on their bodies is certain to tell."

COL. JOE BOYLE

'A romantic figure passes from Canadian life in the person of 'Klondyke' Boyle, who numbered among his adventures the making of peace terms between Russia and Roumania. He was greatly loved by the Royal family of Roumania for his services to them and was nursed by the Queen herself after suffering a stroke, which followed a strenuous trip through the war zones from Russia.

Manitoba Referendum

The referendum on the Moderation League's proposed law for Government sale and control of liquor in Manitoba will be held on June 22, instead of June 4, it was decided by the law amendments committee of the Legislature Friday. The change was made following a suggestion by Farmer members, who declared that the roads in many localities would be in bad shape on June 4 as a consequence of the present floods.

At a meeting in Ottawa of the Independent Progressive Association, it was decided that candidates be put in the field in the coming provincial election in support of Premier Drury.

TO AVOID PAINS OF RHEUMATISM

This Trouble is Located in the Blood, and Relief Comes Through Better Blood.

Rheumatism comes with thin, impure blood, and can only be driven out of the system by enriching and purifying the blood.

The chief symptom of rheumatism is pain. The most successful treatment is the one that quickly banishes this disagreeable symptom. Many rheumatic people suffer pains that could be avoided by building up the blood. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in rheumatic troubles is proven by the testimony of Mrs. A. Bryson, Arthur, Ont., who says:—"I was so used up with rheumatism in my shoulders and neck that I could not turn in bed without the help of my husband, and the pain at times was almost unbearable. I took doctors' medicine which did me little or no good. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and have since been free from rheumatism. I can also recommend the pills to young mothers, as in my own case I found they are unexcelled. I may also add that I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to a neighbor who took fainting spells at the change of life, and who could not walk any distance. She took the pills for nearly three months and they made her a strong well woman."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Standard Remedy

Human and Veterinary

As a veterinary remedy its curative qualities have been acknowledged for many years in cases of Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors,

A Perfect Antiseptic

Soothing and Healing

For treatment of Rheumatism, Sprains, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Stiff Joints, Cuts and Bruises it is invaluable. $1.50 per bottle at druggists, or sent by parcel post on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE PROBLEM OF NEW POPULATION

(Canadian Forestry Magazine.)

A nation without forests is a nation out at elbows. Canada without a steady timber supply would have the economic status of a cariboo barrens. We may think sometimes that lumber and pulp and paper are the only two dependent children of the Canadian forest, but so deeply involved is the business life of Canada with the welfare of the timber areas that if the forest steps off the stage in 1935 we will not find three million people from coast to coast ten years later.

Until the service of the forest is called in, no newspaper can go to press, no farmer till his ground, no fisherman hoist sail, no miner go a step below the earth's surface, no waterfall turn a turbine, no factory open its doors. Taking the nations of the world as a whole wherever you find a rag-tag economic system you will find there a rag-tag forest policy.

The big interrogation before the Governments of Canada is not the price of next year's logs but where our children and grandchildren will secure any forest materials at all except at a price that puts the cost of residing in Canada quite above the reach of workers.

We still have large forest areas but they are not nearly sufficient in Eastern Canada to provide for much, if any, development of our great industries. No forest can live in the same house as forest fires. We must choose one or the other and choose without another season's delay. Five thousand timber fires last year, most of them started by thoughtless travellers in the woods, brought Canada several notches closer to timber bankruptcy. Here's the world at our national counter begging to be allowed to locate municipalities by the dozen in what was yesterday a wilderness. Timber spells population and without timber, 80 per cent, of Canada's area must forever remain a silent waste. As citizen-owners of nearly the whole of our forest area, we should fasten our fingers on the gold mine of growing forests and say to the flame-throwers among us, "Hands off!" This resource spells new population, new towns, new capital, new railway traffic, a new means to ease taxation. You can amuse yourself burning down the Town Hall, for that can be replaced in a few months but timber resources cannot be brought back for a century.

Inefficiency Due to Imperfect Sight

In a careful examination of ten thousand industrial and commercial workers, active in their work and supposedly in good condition, fifty-three per cent showed defective vision uncorrected. It is an absolute fact that many employees are accused of inefficiency and carelessness when it is entirely a matter of imperfect vision.

A well-known refractionist addressing a national conference stated: "For every blind person we generally can count from one to three who are what is termed near-blind, and a still greater number with markedly deficient vision. So we may continue to estimate until we come to what seems an almost universal lack of eye perfection.

"Just as it is necessary for school children to be examined, so every individual between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-nine years should have the ocular state ascertained, as was done in the case of the army draftees.

"Early tendency toward the development of cataract may also occur during this period. Refractive errors (defective vision) when corrected lessen this tendency. Correction of defective eyesight, therefore, is a stitch in time, for it will save and prolong the usefulness of the eye."

Prohibition Bill Defeated

The House of Commons by a vote of 236 to 14, on Friday afternoon rejected the prohibition bill introduced by Edwin Scrymgeour, Dundee.

The prohibitionist's bill, which was up for a second reading, would have prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors except for scientific purposes. One member after another rose and tore the proposals to shreds, most of the speakers pointing to the United States as a horrible example of prohibition.

A.P.H. PANTS

Same high Standard for over fifty years. Steady increasing demand. Guaranteed first weave. Pure sheep wool. If dealer don't keep, mail $6.00 with leg and waist measure, for sample Pair. Out sizes extra.

CLAYTON & SONS'
Halifax, N.S.

THE CAMPFIRE'S SONG

I am the campfire!
Those who know me best
Love me most.
Within my breast
Are vigor and zest,
And laughing jest.

My burning wood,
If in talkative mood,
Could tell a tale
Of life expressed,
Of love confessed,
Cajoled, caressed,

Of treasure chest,
Of ice-clad test,
Of olden days
In East or West.

Not for me
The confined attitude
Of my civilized kindred,
But the crackling blaze,
And the autumn haze,
And the smoke
Climbing higher and higher.

I am the chum
Of all who come,
Children or sire,
Welcome all!
'Neath the pinetrees tall
I wait. Hearken ye
To my primal call!
I am the campfire.

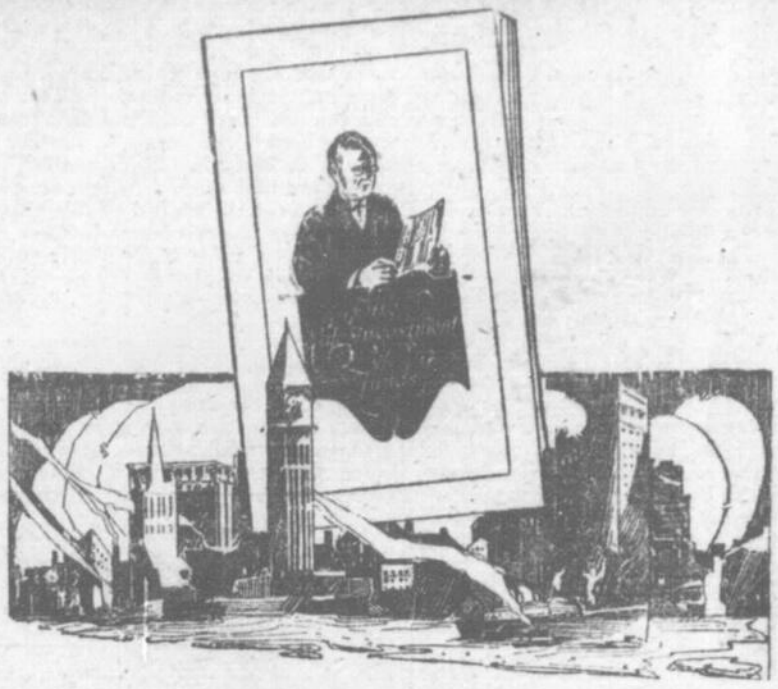
—J. H. Macleod.

Father's expensive gold watch had failed him. It wouldn't go at all.

"I can't think what's the matter," he complained. "Perhaps it needs cleaning."

"Oh, no, daddy," objected four-year-old Henry. "Baby and I had it in the bathroom washing it all day yesterday."

A little child was once asked what love was, and she replied that love was running errands. And the child's answer was very near the centre, for the greatest manifestation of love known to men was when God sent His Son on an errand of redeeming mercy to our world.

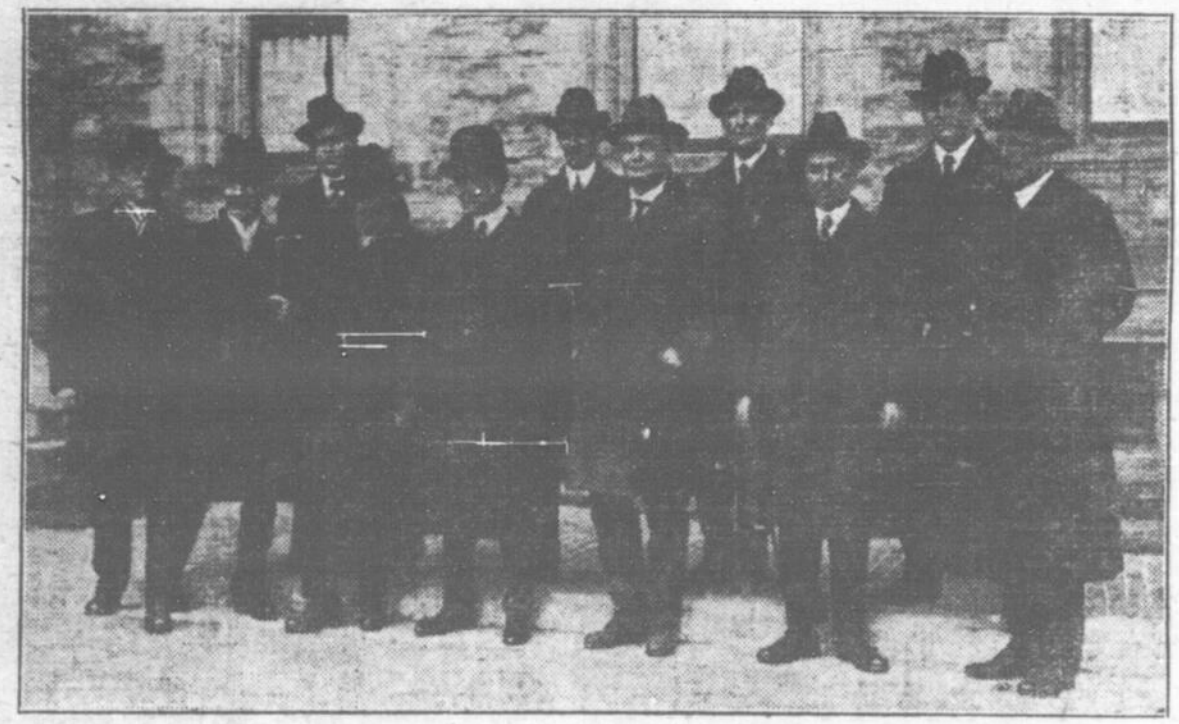


How to Make a Safe Investment

INSIST on knowing the facts before investing — what use will be made of your money,— what safeguards have been provided to protect you against any possible loss — what rate of interest you will receive and will it be paid regularly — how you can be absolutely certain that you will receive your money back when the investment matures?

Send for a copy of the above Booklet, "The Safe Investment of Funds" and you will get all these facts. When you know the facts you can invest with confidence.

THE
TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS
CORPORATION
Head Office: Bay and Melinda Streets, Toronto.
Ottawa Office: Corner Elgin and Sparks Streets.



GOVERNED ONTARIO THREE AND A HALF YEARS

The Drury Cabinet, which has directed the affairs of the Province of Ontario since October, 1919. It was organized as the first Farmer-Labor government in Canada. The cabinet then formed has remained unchanged throughout the three and a half years since. From left to right are Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests; Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney General; Hon. W. R. Rollo, Minister of Labor; Hon. Dougall Carmichael, Minister without portfolio; Hon. Manning Doherty, minister of Agriculture; Hon. H. C. Nixon, Secretary and Registrar; Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier; Hon. P. H. Grant, Minister of Education; Hon. F. C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works and Highways; Hon. Peter Smith, Treasurer of Ontario; Hon. Harry Mills, Minister of Mines.

THE PIONEERS

We shall not travel by the road we make,
Ere day by day the sound of many feet
Is heard upon the stones that now we break,
We shall be come to where the cross-roads meet.

For us the heat by day, the cold by night,
The inch slow progress and the heavy load,
And death at last to close the long grim fight
With man and beast and stone; for them the road.

For them the shade of trees that now we plant,
The safe, smooth journey and the final goal;
Yea, birthright in the land of covenant—
For us day labor, travail of the soul.

And yet, the road is ours as never theirs,
Is not one joy on us alone bestowed;
For us the Master-joy, O pioneers,
We shall not travel, but we make the road.

Severe Kidney Trouble

Mrs. F. Rinehart, Campbellville, Ont., writes:

"I had trouble with my kidneys and very frequent urination. This was followed by pains which at times were very severe. The doctor said I had inflammation of the bladder and that an operation might be necessary. To this I refused, and began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. From the first few doses I felt the benefit. The pains left, urination was corrected, and I have had no recurrence of these ailments."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

One pill a dose, 25cts. a box. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Joyce's Last "Special"

By Lillian R. Morris.

"I do wonder," said Joyce Mackay half to herself as she stood before the mirror and carefully pinned her white cap into place on the brown waves of her hair. "I do wonder if I shall be just a mediocre nurse!"

Her roommate's chuckle of amusement was barely audible above the rustle of starched cambric as she hastily shook out a clean apron. "Well," she said briskly, "if you are, it will be because you decided on it yourself. But there can't be anything mediocre about our speed if we're to get any breakfast this morning. Hurry up!"

In a few moments two spic-and-span, capped and aproned nurses were hurrying across the lawn in the half light of early morning toward the big dining room on the ground floor of St. Anthony's Hospital; they utterly disregarded the decorous paved walk that wound from the nurses' home.

Within the doors of the hospital they merged with the flock of student nurses; the day shift, ready to go on duty, were mingling with the night nurses, all jubilant over their release from vigil in the quiet wards and corridors above. Girls in striped blue and white were everywhere, an occasional capless head and plain blue gown marked the probationer,—and a subdued but lively chatter blended with the rattle of crockery and the scraping of chairs.

As Joyce and her roommate, Grace Waller, were leaving the dining room a group of nurses, all talking animatedly, approached them. As the two girls paused they were greeted by several voices exclaiming simultaneously: "Mrs. Clinton Carroll is here!"

"O, my!" gasped Grace and Joyce also in concert. "What for?"

Every nurse in St. Anthony's knew of Mrs. Clinton Carroll, and most of them had at one time or another seen the gracious woman who was more the patron saint of the hospital than its name would indicate. The beautiful nurses' home had inscribed above its wide portal, "Carroll Hall;" it was a memorial to her husband, and her whole heart had gone into the building of it. Several endowed beds also bore witness to her loving philanthropy, and in many other ways her name had come to have a certain sacredness for St. Anthony's. It is not to be wondered at consequently that her presence as a patient under its roof should send a current of excited comment through the place.

"She came last night after we went on duty," explained one of the night nurses. "She is here just for a rest, and she said she wanted a special nurse for company. We are wondering who Miss Maxson will put on." Miss Maxson was the superintendent.

As the group broke up Joyce, thrilled with a sense of delighted expectancy, started for her post of duty on the upper floor. "This should be my chance!" she said to herself. "I'm senior nurse. Just to think of being Mrs. Carroll's special!"

Rosy visions flashed through her mind. What might it not mean to gain the acquaintance and the approval of such a woman as Mrs. Carroll! Now that graduation was only a few short weeks away, Joyce yearned intensely for a wide field of service. If only opportunity would present itself, and she might start on the right road! The opportunity, for example, to prove to such arbiters of destiny as Mrs. Carroll, passionately devoted as she was to social service, how great was her own zeal and interest in the work.

It is small wonder that so bright a prospect made Joyce's heart light, and she entered upon her duties for the day with a cheeriness that brought a smile to more than one weary face against the white pillows. But the busy morning was scarcely under way when a probationer came to the door of the room in which Joyce was giving the final touch to a smoothly drawn spread and announced: "Miss Maxson wants to see you in the office right away."

It has come! Quivering with suppressed excitement, Joyce sped down the incline that took the place of stairs in St. Anthony's and entered the superintendent's office on the main floor. Miss Maxson in her immaculate white uniform was wrinkling her brows over a pile of reports; she glanced up briefly as Joyce entered. "O Miss Mackay," she said, "you are to go on special with Mrs. da Vecchia. She was moved out of the ward this morning into No. 50."

True to the discipline of her training, Joyce gave no sign of disappointment. "Yes, Miss Maxson," she replied simply and turned away. As she climbed the incline again she felt her heart sinking with its cargo of hope. A dull and sickening sense of disappointment had surged over her; her feet, which had been so nimble a few minutes before, now seemed almost too heavy to lift.

As she was passing one of the choice front rooms on the second floor the door opened, and Grace's white-capped head popped out. Seeing Joyce, she slipped outside and closed the door softly behind her. "Mrs. Carroll!" she whispered gleefully, nodding toward the closed door. Grace was too full of excitement to notice Joyce's discouraged eyes. "I'm her special, and she's too lovely for words. We are having the best time! Where are you going?" she asked, looking at Joyce curiously. "I thought you were on floor duty."

"To Mrs. da Vecchia," answered Joyce simply, and as she hastened away her roommate's laughing "O my!" followed her down the corridor.

Joyce had little time in which to cherish her disappointed hopes, once she had taken charge of her patient. Mrs. da Vecchia had been brought to the free ward of St. Anthony's a few days before from a tenement the draftiness of which, combined with exposure to a sudden storm, had smitten down the frail little woman with pneumonia. She was very ill that morning, and as Joyce stood beside the bed, looking at the thin flushed face surrounded with scattered locks of black hair, and listening to the intermittent, delerious babble of the Italian, she felt a sudden great surge of pity. All her regret and self-commiseration vanished. Here was a task calling for all her powers and her roommate's laughing pronouncement of early morning rang in her ears: "If you are mediocre, it will be because you decided on it yourself."

"I'll not be mediocre with this anyway!" Joyce said to herself. "It's going to be a fight. If I can't have what I want, I'll want what I can have; so here goes for Mrs. da Vecchia!"

All that day and night she scarcely left her patient's side, and when morning found the incoherent babble stilled for an interval of uneasy sleep she gave her place to another nurse and crept away for a few hours' rest. She was almost too weary to eat, and when she reached her bed she fairly fell into it.

So soundly did she sleep that it seemed only a moment or two until something woke her, and she half opened her eyes to see Grace tiptoeing in. "So sorry to wake you," her roommate said apologetically. "I'm off for a couple of hours."

"Oh, all right," murmured Joyce after a glance at the little alarm clock. "It's almost time for me to get up, anyway. What sort of time are you having?"

The question served to release the flood-gates of Grace's enthusiasm. "Mrs. Carroll is the nicest patient you ever saw, and we're having a wonderful time! She only wants a special nurse for company while she takes a rest cure, and she's perfectly fascinating to talk to. She's been telling me all about the settlement and dispensary she's so much wrapped up in and about her trips abroad and everything. Such loads of flowers as she got today!" Without pausing for more than a moment, Grace continued: "You've got the little It-

Canadianizing Canadians

1. The Ramparts—Amethyst Lake, Jasper National Park
2. Lord Byng of Vimy, Fording a Stream in Jasper National Park
3. Portland Canal on the Alaskan Coast—Scenic Seas of the North Pacific

"We have to-day travelled through the most glorious scenery it has ever been my privilege to witness."

In this simply-worded sentence, uttered during the course of a speech at Prince Rupert, the Duke of Devonshire, statesman, diplomat and traveller, paid tribute to Canada, of which he was then Governor-General. Like many of his predecessors he was no stranger to the beauties of nature in many parts of the world. Yet during his stay in this country he repeatedly extolled the fascination of Canadian scenery.

To-day Canadians are realizing that there are many wonderlands within the boundaries of their own country, as fair as anything that some of them have travelled over half the earth to see. That knowledge has given a great stimulus to their desire to know more about Canada by personal observation. Hence the growing appreciation of the educational value of travel intelligently planned and carried out. Many Canadians indeed plan their business trips so that they may be able to devote a little time to visiting beauty spots that lie in their course. Thus they find brief relaxation from the complexities and strain of modern business life.

It is in the summer months, however, that the minds of the majority of Canadians are turned to travel. The sea, the lake, the quiet streams, the mountains, the rolling plains and the great forests, all have their appeal to the seekers of recreation, health, and pleasure. Summer resorts and journeys full of charm and attractiveness are legion in their choice. But the trip of all trips, the one that is essential to the completion of knowledge by Canadians of Canada, is that across the Dominion to the Pacific coast. On the way lies Jasper National Park, a desirable stopover point, which is an historic as well as gorgeously beautiful area. David Thompson, explorer and idealist, struggled with dauntless courage through this section of the country in 1810. In 1811 the Athabaska Pass through the Rockies was discovered, and about 1826 the Yellowhead Pass became known to the white man.

The men who led the way and blazed the trails through these passes, were fortunate if they made more than six or eight miles a day. Their discoveries opened a new route between the Pacific and Hudson Bay, over which, twice a year, dog sleigh and pack horse made trips with goods and passengers. That was considered one of the marvellous feats of the time. To-day this land of wonder may be traversed in a modern railway train at a speed of forty miles an hour, or may be viewed in leisurely fashion over roads and well defined trails, by those whose time permits of camping and exploring among surroundings whose ever-present beauties are a source of never-ending amazement and delight.

To the travellers who journey thence on the Pacific coast, with its charm of climate, scenic setting, and growing cities and towns, there is in prospect the finest water trip in the world. The 750 miles of ocean voyage from Prince Rupert to Vancouver and Victoria, or on to Seattle, is incomparable in its beauty. This trip is a fitting climax to the succession of gorgeous scenic pictures that can never be erased from the observant mind.

Nature has been lavishly kind to Canada. Her resources in natural wealth are beyond human computation. The greatest factors in the development of these are the railways. What they have done to develop the country in a material sense can never be adequately described. Now they are bringing not only Canadians, but tourists from all over the world into touch with the matchless natural wonder places of the Dominion. They are in a very large measure responsible for the awakening to the fact that a land can be rich in all that makes for a great agricultural and manufacturing nation, and yet be noted to the ends of the earth for its scenic delights. In these phases of development the Canadian National Railways System is active.

A trip across Canada aside from the pleasure it gives, will prove to be of inestimable educational value.

alian woman, haven't you? That's a hard job. Just think how lucky I am!"

"Maybe you are," agreed Joyce cheerfully, "but I'll be luckier than you if my patient pulls through. I'm going back to her now."

As Joyce, invigorated and refreshed, crossed the main corridor of the hospital she spied a little group of outsiders at the door of the reception room; apparently they were engaged in animated conversation with a puzzled nurse. Then a voluble burst of Italian came to Joyce's ears, and she at once thought of her patient's weary babble in the same tongue. Turning, she approached the group.

"This is the family of a patient upstairs," explained the other nurse. "I'm trying to tell them they can't see her yet."

"Mrs. da Vecchia?" asked Joyce, whereupon the man burst into excited ejaculations:

"Si! Si! my wife! My chil'ens!" He indicated two little girls who were huddled close to his side, with their great black eyes fixed on Joyce.

"Yes, I know," Joyce replied. "I take care of her." She lapsed easily into the abbreviated speech of foreigners. "All right. She sleep now. You come tonorrow, and I tell you how she is."

"T'ank! T'ank!" The tone of voice and the eloquent Italian eyes made the broken words of gratitude superfluous. Then the man asked hesitatingly, "She get well, you t'ink?"

Just an instant Joyce hesitated, and then her chin lifted. "Yes," she replied. "She very sick now, but we make her well again."

A torrent of grateful words followed her down the hall as she hastened away.

"That poor man and those babies," she said to herself. "She will get well! Oh, she must!"

Days and nights followed one another slowly. Joyce felt that she could hardly leave her patient even for the necessary hours of rest. In spite of the other nurses, all of whom were interested, in spite of the doctors, first one and then another of the staff, it seemed to her that she and Mrs. da Vecchia were fighting the battle alone. With her whole soul in her task Joyce watched and noted every slight variation from hour to hour, grasped at every sign of hope, fought down every discouragement. Her resolve to win grew strong as steel. Mediocrity had no place in the conflict! And always in the background she saw the vision of an anxious, trustful husband and two solemn-eyed, uncomprehending little girls.

It was a pale and hollow-eyed Joyce that finally made her way down the hall one morning, trembling with the reaction from strain and fatigue so that she could hardly stand, but with a heart throbbing with joy. Her patient was in a sound and wholesome sleep; the crisis was past; and the doctor had said with a smile, "Well done, Miss Mackay! She'll get along fine now!"

With a little prayer of thankfulness on her lips Joyce at once sought her room and the rest for which her whole body seemed to be crying out.

After a sleep that was too intense to be refreshing, she wandered downstairs, where the nurses who were off duty were gathered in the big living room, which they filled with the lively buzz of their young voices. As she listlessly approached the group one of the nurses slipped a supporting arm round her waist. "Poor girl!" said a sympathetic voice. "All tired out, arent' you?"

"O, Joyce!" cried another. "Have you heard the latest? Mrs. Carroll is going home tomorrow, and she told Miss Maxson she wanted one of St. Anthony's graduates to take charge of the district nursing for the South Side settlement. She will pay the salary, and the nurse will live at Clinton House. We think Grace will get the appointment when she graduates, for Mrs. Carroll seems to like her awfully well."

Joyce listened without animation; she was too weary to feel anything except the heavy disappointment that she had fought and vanquished so often. Settlement work had always thrilled her, and to be engaged in it was a cherished dream of hers. Only for a rude grip of fate the dream might have been realized through her being permitted to know and serve the woman who held the gift of opportunity in her open hand. But with all her resolution Joyce again thrust the dark feeling down, and her share in the lively discussion bore not a hint of her disappointment. Now and again the remembrance of the battle just won thrilled her and made all else seem of little consequence. One more visit to her patient by way of farewell and she would be ready for whatever might claim her on the morrow.

As she entered the hospital again she found the little Da Vecchia family huddled expectantly in the doorway of the reception room; after the anxious days it was an exhilarating joy to marshal them into the elevator for an awe-inspiring ride to the top floor. On the way she repeated many cautions, which Mr. da Vecchia translated to his offspring with such good effect that they sidled into the room like timid little shadows and stood staring with wide eyes at their mother, down whose cheeks tears of joy were rolling.

As the father bent and lifted first one and then the other of the babies for the mother's kiss Joyce felt her own tears rise with his. "Oh!" she murmured. "It's worth everything!" As she parted from the little family at the door of the elevator Mr. da Vecchia wrung her hand in speechless gratitude. Then at a low word in Italian she felt soft baby fingers take either hand and the pressure of warm lips on her fingers. Impulsively she dropped to her knees to throw an arm round each of the little ones in a sudden hug; then she hastened away.

"Come see me," was Mr. da Vecchia's parting plea to Joyce before leaving the hospital, and, moved by an impulse arising from the true and deep interest that she had felt in her "special," Joyce did start on one afternoon of freedom for the picturesque part of the city in which the Da Vecchias lived. It was a long climb up dingy stairs to the rooms where she found her erstwhile patient seated in a big chair, still rather thin and drawn but cheerful and gaining in health rapidly.

A neighbor whose command of English was somewhat more extensive than Mrs. da Vecchia's was bustling about the little apartment, and through her as interpreter floods of grateful appreciation were unloosed upon Joyce.

"She think you an angel of goodness," explained the friend. "Also the kind ladies who help many have made her comfortable since she comes home. See?" She waved her hand comprehensively toward the neat though bare little rooms, the clean curtains at the windows, the filled coal box and the savory steaming kettle on the stove. "Mr. da Vecchia work a good job now, and all very happy. The kind ladies have done much, but you have done most. You save her life to enjoy all this."

And Mrs. da Vecchia nodded and smiled hearty assent to the words and used all of her small store of English and a great flood of her mother tongue as well.

Joyce finally hastened away, glad in her heart that she had paid the call but laughing to herself. "What would the girls say if they knew where I spent the most of my precious half holiday!" she thought.

Graduation was only three days away. Joyce hastened about her duties with her mind much on the new white uniforms waiting to be donned, though in her heart at times were the chill misgivings of one who is leaving a sheltered harbor to face an unknown sea. She could not down the tormenting question, "Where shall I begin, and what shall I do first?" But at last she took herself resolutely in hand. "Stop your worrying, Joyce Mackay! Do the best you can and you'll be all right. Don't you know that?"

Going into the chart room one morning, she was soon so much engrossed in reports that the jingle of the telephone at her elbow made her start. To her "Yes?" came Miss Maxson's voice: "Please tell Miss Mackay to come to my office immediately."

"This is Miss Mackay," replied Joyce. "I am coming."

Wondering somewhat at the unexpected summons, she hastened down to the superintendent's office. Miss Maxson was at her desk, and opposite her sat a woman garbed in simple black. Joyce turned her gaze from Miss Maxson to the face above the soft sur scarf and met the smiling eyes of Mrs. Clinton Carroll.

Miss Maxson's introduction was brief. "Miss Mackay, Mrs. Carroll wishes to talk with you. You will excuse me as I am needed upstairs for a while."

She went out, closing the door behind her, and Joyce found herself listening as in a dream to the soft tones of Mrs. Carroll's voice:

"I want one of St. Anthony's nurses to take charge of the district nursing in the South Side settlement. I suppose you have already heard the particulars. Would you accept the position, Mis Mackay?"

Joyce was speechless, but Mrs. Carroll could read the girl's answer in her bright, eager eyes. "I am sure you will like the work and the work will like you," she added. "Is it a bargain?"

Then Joyce found her tongue. "Mrs. Carroll, it is the realization of a dream. I feel that it must be a dream. How can I thank you for the opportunity?"

"Do not try," answered Mrs. Carroll. "Rather let us try to help those unfortunate people in the settlement. You can thank me best by taking up the work."

"I heard the other nurses talking about it," said Joyce frankly, "and I longed with all my soul for the opportunity, but it seemed as far away from me as the moon. I am going to confess," she went on, bravely facing Mrs. Carroll's eyes, "I was mean enough to be envious of the other nurses who had the chance to meet you when you were here. I was on a special case the whole time up on the top floor."

Mrs. Carroll's laugh at the naive confession was as merry as a girl's. "Perhaps you will feel better if you know that you were chosen largely upon Mrs. da Vecchia's recommendation," she said.

"Mrs. da Vecchia!" gasped Joyce in amazement, and again Mrs. Carroll laughed.

"Yes," she explained. "Some of the women interested in the settlement told me about her. After she came from St. Anthony's we helped the family to get on its feet again, and they are among the most worthy of our people—honest, industrious and clean. They have sung your praises incessantly since the poor little mother was under your care. I was in their home the other day to see how they were progressing and found that you had been there the day before. A nurse who takes as much interest as that in a patient must possess qualifications for settlement work, I am sure."

Joyce drew a long breath. "I will be out Friday," she said. "Shall I start in right away?"

Mrs. Carroll smiled wisely. "That brings up another question," she said. "The improvements in the Clinton dispensary are not quite finished, and the doctor says I had better rest before starting in to carry out all the details; so I am going to the Hawaiian Islands for a month or two. My friends insist that I take a companion, and the doctor suggests a nurse. I think a combination of the two will be more satisfactory. Can you be ready to sail on the fifteenth?"

She held out both hands to Joyce as she rose, and the girl took them in the strong, warm pressure of her own.

"Yes, Mrs. Carroll," she replied, "I can be ready, and you may be sure I will!"—Youth's Companion.

LINES TO F. M.

On Receiving Her Picture

Thanks for the breath of beauty lately blown
Across the grey confusion of my life.
Your loveliness, when I am all alone,
Brings music and shuts out a world of strife.

Below the dark waved plenitude of hair,
Soft contours of your finely featured face,
The summer mouth, the sculptured nose, are there,
The lifted chin's clear-cut, unconscious grace.

And by the light of both your burnished eyes
I can catch something of your soul and see
All goodness there, save for the dash I prize
Of earthliness, unsundering you from me.
O beauty still unoverawed of mind,
O beauty unselfconscious, therefore kind.

A. K. D., jr.

Balliol College, Oxford,
January 31, 1923.

Origin of Scots Stories

An interesting theory to explain the frequency with which the alleged "carefulness" of Scotsmen in regard to money matters find their way into circulation has been put forward by Sir William Beveridge, Director of the London School of Economics. They were probably manufactured, he suggested, by the Scottish Society of Accountants in order to impress people with the view that the Scots, above all, were the people to be trusted to look after their money. The manufacture of stories against Scotsmen, he declared was one of the really important and valuable Scottish industries.

At the annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association in Montreal on Friday, Mr. F. W. Stewart was re-elected President.

After Every Meal

WRIGLEY'S

In work or play, it gives the poise and steadiness that mean success.

It helps digestion, allays thirst, keeping the mouth cool and moist, the throat muscles relaxed and pliant and the nerves at ease.

She Rid Herself Of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-470, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name, and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

CANADIAN CATTLE ARRIVING AT GLASGOW

For the first time in thirty-one years, when the embargo against Canadian cattle was placed, a shipment of live stock arrived recently at the por of Glasgow. So much interest had been evinced in the event that it took on something of the nature of a civic welcome, with all the town officials in attendance, wearing maple leaves in their button holes.

"My Heart Would Palpitate, I Had Weak Spells"

Mrs. L. Whiting, 202 King St. West, Brockville, Ont., writes:—

"I took very sick with my nerves and stomach, and seemed to be all run down. At times my heart would flutter and palpitate so and I would take such weak spells in the pit of my stomach that I sometimes thought I would never get better. I had almost given up hope when a friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I did not stop until I had taken twenty-five boxes. It has done wonders for me and I want to recommend it to everyone."

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

50 Cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

THE MOTOR WORLD

BATTERY SHORTCOMINGS

Even though the generator furnishes sufficient current and there are no preventable excess demands being made upon the system, the battery may still fail to keep properly charged or to operate the starter satisfactorily because of its own shortcomings, among which may be mentioned the following: Its capacity may have been reduced by the loosening or actual falling off of the active material of its plates or portions of this active material may have become converted into inert sulphate, with the result not only that its reserve of stored energy is greatly lessened, but that its maximum useful current output falls off seriously.

This is generally true of old batteries and of those which have been neglected or abused. It may be subject to loss of the charging energy given it, through internal short-circuits, occasioned by active material that has fallen from the plates, bridging between the positive and negative groups or by the breaking down of insulating separators, which permits contact between adjacent plates of opposite polarity. Washing the cells out and providing the separators are the remedies, if the plates are still usable.

The battery in use may be of too small initial capacity to meet unfavorable conditions, such as very low temperatures, which reduce its effective output to perhaps one-half that which it would have when normally warm, and there are instances in which the installation of a larger battery becomes advisable, but it should be remembered that the larger battery will require a higher charging rate and that an adjustment of the generator will be called for.

Even such an obvious shortcoming as low liquid in a battery may be responsible for its unsatisfactory performance, as this will reduce both its capacity and its maximum output, beside spoiling the tops of the plates. A battery's connections to the starter circuit may be so loose or corroded as to give them very high resistance and thus to reduce the starter current most seriously and even the charging connections may be so poor as to cut down the input materially, beside raising the charging voltage, to the detriment of the generator and the lamps.—Providence Sunday Journal.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOME

(Continued from Page 15.)

Dahlias From Seed

Reader: Yes, the plants raised from seed you planted in the end of January should flower this season. Harden them off gradually by setting them out of doors on fine sunny days before planting time comes. They will bloom almost as soon as those you start from tubers.

Transplanting Shade Trees

W. M.—The trees you transplanted from the woods to the garden will be in splendid shape for setting out along the roadway, all the better for being only two-year-old trees. Trees less than a foot high may look insignificant to your neighbors, but they will soon go ahead of the long spindling ten-foot saplings taken directly from the woods to a place in the open. Wait for a moist cloudy day when the ground has thawed enough for you to dig the trees. Being small and without heavy long tap roots you can lift them with a good ball of earth and set them into place without checking them at all.

Protect the young trees with three good solid five-foot high stakes each, nailing cross bars at top and bottom or closing them in with wire fencing. It is curious to note how often people will take no end of trouble to raise or buy shrubs or trees, and then plant them hurriedly and leave them to be broken by animals or passing vehicles or cut off by the man with the scythe.

Using the Winter Mulch

G. H.—No, it is not easy to dig in the strawy manure used for a mulch on the perennial border, nor is it best for the plants. The melting snow and spring rain will have carried to their roots most of the plant food contained in the manure and it is better policy to rake off the straw and compost it. This will leave your garden tidy. Pile the straw and leaves, etc., used for winter protection and keep them wet. When decayed they will make an excellent summer mulch and be in condition to be dug in later on.

Are Potato Sets Roots?

D. McD:—Your informant is right, a potato set is not a root. When we plant, say, "Early Rose" in spring, we merely place in mother earth some stems, or pieces of stem (called a tuber), provided with one or more buds (called eyes), which grow up through the soil and produce above-ground stems, leaves, and flowers; and when these in their turn produce stem-tubers underground the same process is repeated in the next season, every season's tubers being merely a prolongation of the existence of the tuber from which all the other tubers of "Early Rose" originally sprang. But were we to take one of the fruits, or "apples," which appear on the above-ground stems, and sow the seeds contained within it, we would get something very different from "Early Rose." In fact, we would probably get a lot of rubbish, although in certain cases something good might turn up.

The potato illustrates one of the simplest forms of vegetative propagation known, and one of the commonest among cultivated plants. The "set" which is planted in the ground is simply a cutting, whether a whole tuber or not, and the new tubers are produced from underground branches developed from buds on the young shoots which arise from the eyes, while the roots which are produced for its nourishment after the food contained in the set itself has been used up are developed from its base.

Technically these roots are termed "adventitious," the only true root which a plant produces being that developed from the radicle of the seed, and a new variety of potato therefore only produces one true root during its whole existence, that is when the seed germinates.

Cuttings then, whether they be potato "sets," carnation "pipings," or "slips" from the willow or poplar, are all parts of the plant which are removed from the parent plant and compelled to form a new root system for themselves, and to exist independently of the parent plant from the moment of severance from it. For this reason certain precautions must be taken in making cuttings. They must have sufficient stored up material within themselves to enable them to continue their existence until they have formed roots of their own.

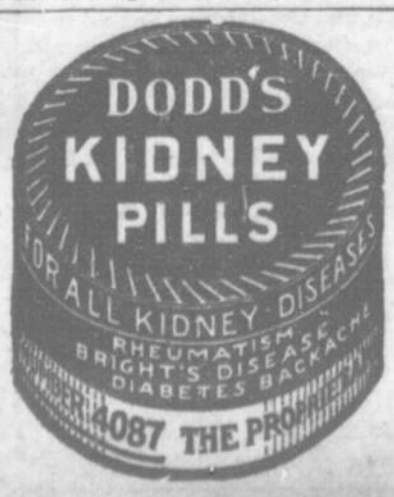
In the potato set we have this material in the starchy tuber: in the cutting of the willow we have it stored in the woody tissue of the stem. In the case of cuttings of tender plants there is often less of this material stored in the solid state, and they must be put under conditions which will enable them to form roots in the shortest possible time. This is generally effected by means of "bottom" heat and close atmosphere.

In selecting cuttings, good, firm, short-jointed shoots should be preferred, and the cut across the shoot should be made immediately beneath a node, or joint, with a very sharp knife. In the case of hard-wooded subjects, such as shrubs, the cuttings should be made from the lateral shoots, and these should be split off from the main shoot with a "heel" of the previous year's wood attached. Before inserting the cutting in the soil, the heel should be made quite smooth with a sharp knife. Many plants may also be propagated by cuttings of the roots.

In layering, the process is essentially the same as in propagation by cuttings, the object being to induce the shoot to form roots of its own. But in this case the shoot is not severed from the parent plant. It is merely buried in the soil, and fixed by means of pegs, and it is allowed to so remain until it has formed roots, when it can be detached from the parent plant. Generally an incision or slit is made in the part buried in the soil, but this is not always necessary. It is, of course, a more certain method than by cuttings, and it is useful where there is difficulty, as there is in some plants, in getting cuttings to strike.

Lawn Dressing

E. R. H.:—Shredded cow manure is an ideal lawn dressing. Dry and well shredded it is nearly odorless, and is easy to spread. It works down among the roots where it both fertilizes and mulches. Pulverized sheep manure is a stronger fertilizer and even more useful, as it is less likely to carry weed seed. To force the growth and give the grass a rich green color light dressings of nitrate of soda may be given this spring.



Soil for Lilies.

Fern:—A good garden soil well fertilized but well limed and devoid of acidity is needed for all the following lilies:—L. candidum, L. croceum, L. chalcedonicum, L. dauricum, L. Hansoni, L. Henryi, L. Martagon, L. pomponium, L. regale, L. speciosum, L. Szovitsianum, L. testaceum, L. tigrinum, and L. umbellatum.

The American lilies will not stand lime but thrive in soil rich in peat leaf mould and humus, though L. auratum thrives in a strong clay loam.

The following are lime-hating lilies, L. superbum, L. canadense, L. pardalium, L. Humboldi, L. Parryi, L. Roezli, L. Washingtonianum and others of the American group.

The Japanese L. auratum and the Himalayan L. giganteum are also lime haters.

Gladiolus Primulinus

G. A.:—The Primulinus Hybrids which are comparatively new, are smaller and less stiff in habit than the ordinary gladiolus and are more easily arranged as cut flowers. Of their source the editor of the "Garden Chronicle" says. "Gladiolus primulinus first flowered in cultivation at Kew, nearly thirty years ago . . . and the impression it left upon my memory was that of a very beautiful but rather fragile-looking flower. Its home is in Tropical Africa, where it is described as growing in one of the wettest spots near the Victoria Falls in perpetual deluge; from which it presumably gets the name Maid-of-the-Mist. To those men who saw its possibilities as a parent and have given us such choice and pleasing varieties we should be duly grateful."

PROHIBITION DEFEATED

Mr. Scrymgeour's bill sought to end all existing licenses on April 5, 1924, from which date it would be unlawful to manufacture, import or sell alcoholic liquors. Exceptions were the production or sale for scientific or industrial purposes, and sale in bottles to be labelled poison for medicinal purposes and only on medical certificate. Penalties were proposed of £25 to £100 or imprisonment from one to six months for the first offence, and for the second offence, imprisonment with hard labor for from three to twelve months, without the option of a fine.

No leader of any party was present. The notorious Jack Jones, one of the stormy petrels of the House, with half a dozen colleagues represented the Labor party. Every speaker quoted American statistics.

Mr. Scrymgeour spoke for more than an hour. He condemned all licensing legislation whether passed by Liberals or Conservatives because it was all based on recognition of the principle of licensing. It was directed to the safeguarding and entrenchment of the licensed trade, and was illusory as a check on the drink traffic. There was nothing left to the temperance reformer but prohibition.

"If drink is an enemy we have no right to compromise with it," he declared.

A member suggested that there would be an injustice done to labor clubs, but Mr. Scrymgeour was inexorable in barring exceptions.

"Your labor clubs are all class," he retorted. The cause was not going to be wrecked by a cry of beer for labor. He referred derisively to the temperance bill introduced recently, declaring that its fairy god-mother, Lady Astor, had to confess that little of the bill was left.

Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt, opposing the bill, said that he knew America from end to end. "The American has always broken his state laws, but never federal laws until they introduced prohibition," he said. "Now he would break anything."

When the members trooped into the lobbies to record their votes they were still, according to the London correspondent, "convulsed with laughter."

Floods in Prairie Provinces

Transportation facilities in Manitoba have been badly tied up as water from the rapidly melting snow has swollen ditches, creeks and rivers in all parts of the province. Bridges, culverts and roadbeds have been swept away by the fast-moving water and trains in some districts have been delayed on both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National lines. Eastern Saskatchewan is also affected.

The fear that the Assiniboine River would again develop into the flood stage materialized on Thursday evening when hundreds of residents, who had stuck tenaciously to their homes sought every means to escape the ravages of the rushing waters.

Provisions of the anti-dumping section of the U. S. tariff law were ordered invoked on Thursday by the Treasury against importation from the province of Quebec, Canada, of veneers or thin lumber. A ruling by Assistant Secretary Moss said an investigation had disclosed that the Quebec exports to the United States were being sold at prices imperilling the industry south of the border, and that, therefore, the heavy duties permissible under the anti-dumping section should be imposed.

The Liver Is the Road to Health

If the liver is right the whole system is right. Carter's Little Liver Pills will gently awaken your sluggish, clogged-up liver and relieve constipation, stomach trouble, inactive bowels, loss of appetite, sick headache and dizziness. Purely vegetable. You need them.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

Ontario will have a general election in the latter part of June. There will be redistribution before the election. These were the chief announcements Premier Drury made to an expectant Legislature on Thursday noon.

It is reported that an electric railway will soon be constructed from Duluth to the International bridge, and probably extended through to Fort William, and that the falls on the Pigeon River will be developed to provide power for operating it. The project will require co-operation between the governments of Canada and the United States, the Pigeon River being an international stream.

A statement of the Commissioner of Banking in Pennsylvania shows a very satisfactory increase in bank accounts. The total deposits on October 13, 1922, was $1,762,673,207.12, while on December 11, 1917, the deposits were $1,205,349,512.63. The number of depositors had increased 308,793.

RID YOUR NOSE AND THROAT OF CATARRH

RIGHT AT HOME by a Method being used all over the States and Canada and even in some foreign countries. In these hundreds of homes, noses are being cleansed and freed of Catarrhal mucus. That same sticky mucus is dislodged from its abiding place in the back nasal passages and the throats made clean and wholesome. In addition, the owners of these noses and throats are being built up, where they can resist the conditions which produce Catarrh.

It is a great work and a great reward to know that each day some name or names are added to the now very long list of those who have been rid of Catarrh through the Sproule Method of Home Treatment.

Free Consultation About YOUR Nose And Throat

Find out why your Nose and Throat should not be rid of their Catarrhal infection as so many hundreds of others have been. Send for a list of questions which will enable us to tell how bad your case is and if it is one that can be handled through this Home Method. **We have been treating Catarrh for 38 years and it is interesting to see the great similarity with which the disease works in the nose and throat, although every case has its individual peculiarities.**

This Coupon entitles readers of this paper to consultation free on Catarrh.

FULL NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

This little coupon is for your convenience. Just sign your name and address and mail to Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 286 Cornhill Building, Boston, Mass.

Specialist Sproule who founded this Home Method and who has been the guiding hand all these 38 years is a graduate of Dublin University in Medicine and Surgery, and served as surgeon in the British Royal Mail Naval Service.

Coming here, he soon saw the great opportunities and need for the betterment of the health of the people. Himself a farmer's son, he realized the difficulties of going to the Specialist for medical treatment. He conceived the idea of sending the help and medical attention to the Catarrh sufferer in his home.

Hundreds of grateful owners of noses and throats rid of Catarrh, bear enthusiastic testimony to the efficacy of the Method.

If you have Catarrh fill out the Coupon and see what can be done for you. It won't cost you a cent to find that out and it may be the means of showing you what life would be like without that gluey mucus in nose and throat and consequently without that hawking and spitting and constant use of the handkerchief. Perhaps you don't realize it—but those dull headaches—that heavy stupid feeling—that everlasting discharge are pulling down your general condition daily.

Just slip the filled out coupon into an envelope right now—mail it and see what can be done for you and what it will mean to you to have your nose and throat rid of Catarrh

Address the envelope to

CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE
286 CORNHILL BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 21ST

Cattle offering at Montreal increased over the previous week by about 170 head and trading was slow. Buyers were disposed to take ample time before purchasing, and offered prices which were claimed to be from 25c to 50c per cwt. lower than a week ago. Several of the loads were made up of a few well finished steers and the balance rather rough and common cattle. These loads were sold in straight lots at prices ranging from $6.75 to $7.25, the price being based on the average quality of the load. A few good steers were weighed out separately at $7.50 and the bulk of the handyweight butcher cattle brought $7.00. Trading in medium and common cattle was about steady and these grades did not suffer, as the better lots, either in prices or rate of selling. Medium steers sold from $6.00 to $6.50 and common lots from $5.00 to $5.75. A few good heifers brought $6.50, but the bulk reached a top of $5.75, medium ones sold from $4.00 to $4.50 and common cows $3.00 to $3.75. Top bulls brought from $5.00 to $5.50, medium from $4.00 to $4.50 and common $3.25 to $3.75. A couple of good baby beeves brought $6.75 per cwt.

Very few good calves were offered and most of the sales of medium calves were made from $5.00 ot $5.50 and on common lots from $4.00 up. A few loads of very poor calves sold as low as $3.50. Most of the sales of good hogs were made at $12.00 with a few at $12.10 off car weights. Trading throughout the week was active. Mixed lots brought $11.50 and $11.75 depending upon the average quality. Heavy hogs were hard to dispose of; a few sales were made at $10.50. Sows made from $8.50 to $9.00 and stags from $5.00 to $6.00. Good light sheep sold from $8.00 to $8.75 and culls from $4.00 up. Yearling lambs brought $10.00 to $12.25. Spring lambs were scarce and the few offered were too light to sell to advantage. Lambs under 35 pounds are not wanted. Sales ranged from $8.00 to $10.00 each.

A clean-up was effected at Toronto with prices very gradually advanced 25c per hundred on butcher cattle. Feeding steers of export quality sold in small lots from $7.00 to $7.65 per hundred. Butchers' steers closed firmly from $7.00 to $7.50 for choice with an odd lot at $7.60. Fair to good steers and heifers were plentiful from $6.25 to $6.90. Cow trade was strong at 25c to 40c per hundred higher, good butchers ranging from $5.00 to $6.00. Export trade took most of the heavy bulls from $4.50 to $5.00. The inquiry from farmers resulted in feeding steers going back to the country at prices from $6.00 to $7.00 per hundred. Milch cow and springer trade remained steady from $80.00 to $100.00 each for good Holsteins. Some French buyers were on the yards during the week, looking for good Holstein cows.

Choice veal calves of quality going at $9.00, the previous week brought $10.00 to $12.00, while common to medium kinds mostly sold much better from $5.00 to $8.50. Hog prices dropped about 15c per hundred, but recovered by the end of the week. Fed and watered hogs closed from $11.10 to $11.25 on a graded basis. Spring lambs sold from $6.00 to $15.00, and some at $17.00 per hundred. Four hundred western lambs sold at $15.00 and one load at $15.25. The sheep arrivals were scattered and prices were generally steady from $7.00 to $9.00 per hundred for good lights.

Trading at Winnipeg was decidedly brisk with the market showing considerable strength over the close of last week. Handy weight butchers were improved, sellers with prices advancing a full 50c and 75c in spots, while the remainder killing classes looked mostly 25c to 50c higher. Stockers and feeders were in good request with the limited supplies moving out fully 25c stronger. The few good export steers offered met a liberal trade and sold from $6.25 to $7.00 and $7.25. Choice butcher steers sold up to $7.25 and generally from $6.75 to $7.00; the balance, medium to good in quality, ranged largely from $5.50 to $6.50. Butcher heifers of fair to good quality were in demand from $4.50 to $5.50 and the more desirable offerings from $6.00 to $7.00. The best butcher cows were readily picked up from $4.50 to $4.75 and the remainder medium to good in quality, generally from $3.25 to $4.25. Canners and cutters moved from $1.75 to $2.75. The few bulls offered sold from $2.00 to $3.00 according to quality.

The calf market established a new top at $11.00. Most of the decent light vealers moved from $8.00 to $10.00 and the remainder, plain and medium, from $5.00 to $6.00. Fleshy feeders sold around $5.75, the bulk of the medium to good mostly from $4.50 to $5.00 and the plainer kinds from $3.75 to $4.00. A handful of choice stocker steers moved from $5.00 to $5.25 and a few others of good quality up to $4.50.

The hog market opened with thick smooths selling at $9.65, and closed at $9.75. A few early sales of lambs were made at $12.00, and a deck of very decent quality sold on the closing market up to $13.25.

At Moosejaw the cattle market was quiet with sales confined to medium and good killers. No stockers and feeders were on offer. Top steers made from $5.50 to $6.00, medium from $4.00 to $5.00 and a few heifers from $4.50 to $5.00. Good butcher cows sold from $3.75 to $4.00 and canners and cutters from $1.50 to $2.00.

A few choice veal made $8.00 to $8.50. The hog market was active opening at $9.25 and closing at $9.65. One load made $9.75. Most of the hogs sold from $9.50 to $9.55.

Choice finished and handyweight steers at Calgary made $6.00 to $6.65, fair to good, $4.50 to $5.75, and common around $3.50. Choice heifers made $4.00 to $5.50, and good $3.00 to $3.95. Choice cows sold from $4.00 to $5.50, fair to good $3.00 to $3.75 and common around $2.50. Canners changed hands from $1.00 to $2.00, good bulls made from $1.85 to $2.50, and common $1.50 to $1.75.

Choice calves sold from $7.00 to $8.00, good from $5.00 to $6.00 and common $3.00 to $4.00. Good stockers left the scales from $3.00 to $5.00, good feeders from $4.00 to $6.00 and common around $3.00. Good lambs made $10.00 to $12.00 per hundred, ewes $8.00 and yearlings and wethers $9.00. Thick smooths opened at $9.00 declined to $8.95 and recovered to $9.00 fed and watered basis at close.

At Edmonton good choice steers made from $5.50 to $6.50, medium to good from $4.50 to $5.50 and common $3.00 to $3.50. Good to choice heifers changed hands from $4.50 to $5.50 and a few at $6.00 and medium from $3.50 to $4.50. Choice cows sold from $3.50 to $4.50, common to medium from $2.50 to $3.00 and canners and cutters $1.50 to $2.00. Choice bulls sold generally from $2.25 to $2.75 and occasionally at $3.00 with common at $1.50. There was a keener demand for feeders and stockers at unchanged prices. Good to choice feeders moved from $3.50 to $4.50 and medium $3.00. Good to choice stockers made from $3.00 to $4.00.

Good vealers generally sold from $6.00 to $7.00, but a few fancy animals topped at $9.00. Common calves sold from $2.50 to $3.50. The hog market was firmer. Thick smooths sold generally at $9.75.

British Cattle Market.—Glasgow, best Scotch cattle sold 13c to 14c alive. Four hundred Irish on offer. Best quality 13c, middling and inferior 11c to 12c. No Canadians on offer. Birkenhead, no Canadians sold.

London, only English dressed sides on offer, choice quality 20c to 21c, short supplies, trade slow.

Shipments billed through Montreal for export during the week amounted to 1123 cattle, 332 of these being consigned as stores.

British Bacon Market.—Canadian leanest, 96s to 102s; lean, 90s to 102s; prime, 88s to 96s; steady, small supplies. American, 75s to 90s; quiet. Irish, 120s to 126s; Danish, 114s to 120s; firm. Danish killings 56,487 head.

SUGAR SPECULATION

U. S. Government Takes Steps to Protect Public Against Exorbitant Prices

A sensational break in sugar futures was witnessed on the sugar exchange, New York, when it became known on Thursday that the attorney-general had applied for an injunction against trading in futures. The prices for the different months dropped from 50 to 79 points, or from half to little more than 3-4 cents a pound.

The break in sugar futures also affected trading on the New York Cotton and New York Stock Exchange. On the Cotton Exchange, where futures are dealt in principally, traders became upset as a result of developments in the sugar trade and began to dump cotton on the market in large blocks. This movement, according to reports from the exchange floor, was due to the belief that the Government might take similar action against the cotton exchange in view of the fact that cotton has advanced considerably over the past year. On the New York Stock Exchange stocks of sugar-producing and refining companies were adversely affected by the news and declines of one or two points or more were reported in many instances.

It was stated at Washington on Thursday that criminal prosecutions may follow the injunction suit filed in New York to protect the public against exorbitant sugar prices.

The inquiry into sugar transactions was instigated by Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty, who, with Colonel Hayward, James M. Beck, solicitor-general, and assistants in the department of justice and the district attorney's office, signed the petition. The petition was based upon the charge that there was a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the Wilson tariff act.

Prices Worked up to Artificial Level

Details of the operation of the exchange and clearing house are set forth in the petition to show that only a minute percentage of the transactions are actual sales for delivery, and that as a result the prices are worked up to an artificial level not justified by the amount of raw sugar on the market, which is set at a figure greater than last year.

"Sugar is a prime article of diet and a necessary of life," the petition sets forth. "The annual per capita consumption of sugar in the United States is 102.86 pounds. Because sugar enters so largely into the daily life of the people any artificial increase in the price thereof imposes a severe burden upon each individual citizen. Every advance of one cent per pound in the price of refined sugar costs the consumer in the United States approximately $2,000,000 a week."

To show that there was no reason because of supply for the increase in the price of sugar, the Government petition states that from February 1, 1923, to the time of filing the bill, "the situation of the United States and of the world in the matter of available stocks of raw sugar was more favorable than at any time within the last three years. The production of cane and beet sugar for 1921-22 was approximately 1,000,000 tons greater than in the preceding year, and the estimated production for 1922-23 was more than 512,000 more than for 1921-22, when the total was 17,686,000 tons. The United States Department of Commerce estimates the 1922-23 world production of sugar at 19,511,000 tons, an increase of 1,800,000 tons over 1921-1922."

"There existed during this period no economic justification for a sudden or appreciable increase in the price of raw or refined sugar, or for any increase," the petition states. "The price of raw sugar at New York, May delivery, increased between February 1, 1923, and February 8, 1923, from $3.65 to $4.07 per cwt. Thereafter prices gradually increased from day to day until April 1, 1923, when the peak of $5.97 was reached."

Due to Conspiracy

These rapid increases were due to a combination and conspiracy between the exchange and association and the officers and members of those corporations, the petition states, which sought to establish artificial and unwarranted prices, and the result has been "an orgy of speculation in raw sugar," to bases of fictitious sales. Unless the court shall promptly issue an injunction, the petition says, the abnormally high prices will constitute an irreparable public injury. The Government asked, therefore, that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from maintaining and operating the exchange and clearing house, insofar as they deal in sugar, from publishing or making public any prices of raw sugar fixed by transactions on the exchange, and that they be enjoined from entering into any transaction on the exchange unless they have in possession or under control an actual supply of sugar adequate to meet the requirements of the transaction."

Colonel Hayward said that the bill was filed after careful investigation by the Department of Justice and United States attorneys, notably Major David A. L'Esperance and Roger Shale, and after many conferences and consideration by the President and the Cabinet.

An American Ring

All prices in the Clyde Crushed sugar market advanced a shilling per hundred weight on Thursday. The market has been rising almost daily for the last three weeks. One of the leading sugar brokers said there was in America and Cuba what practically amounted to a ring, and in Mincing Lane buyers were tumbling over each other to obtain supplies."

The Opposition amendment to the budget proposing a reduction of the duty on tea from eightpence to the pre-war level of fivepence, which was supported in the House of Commons on Monday by all the Opposition groups, was defeated by 257 to 179.

She Recommends them to All Who Suffer

Aud Sings the Praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills

Quebec Lady is now Strong and Healthy, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

St. Henri, Que., April 25.—(Special).—The value of Dodd's Kidney Pills is shown by the statement of Madame Roch Martel, a well known resident here.

"After five years of suffering in my back and lower part of my body, I was obliged to take to my bed. I resolved to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Three boxes restored me to good health. I am now quite strong and healthy and recommend them to all who suffer."

It is statements like this that have made Dodd's Kidney Pills a household remedy all over Canada.

Ninety per cent. of the ills from which women suffer come from weak or diseased kidneys. They are the organs that strain all the impurities, all the seeds of disease out of the blood. If they fail in this work the impurities remain in the blood and are deposited all over the body. The results show themselves in weakness, weariness, nervousness, headaches, backaches, dropsy and rheumatism.

Dodd's Kidney Pills strike right at the seat of the trouble, the kidneys. Ask your neighbors if all these diseases cannot be avoided by using Dodd's Kidney Pills to strengthen the kidneys.

HON. HARRY MILLS

Minister of Mines in the Drury government, who has introduced a bill into the legislature which has for its object preventing any but British subjects taking out trappers' licenses.

HON. F. C. BIGGS

Minister in the Drury Government, who has decided that the provincial government shall bear the cost of highways. An amendment has been introduced into the House to that effect.

LIMBS AND BODY ALL SWOLLEN

"Fruit-a-tives" Relieved Both Dropsy and Sick Kidneys

The Wonder of Fruit Medicine

Those who know they have Kidney Trouble—who suffer with pain in the back—who are up frequently at night—will welcome the news that "Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful medicine made from fruit juices and tonics, will positively relieve Kidney and Bladder Troubles—as proven by this letter.

"Our little girl had Kidney Trouble and Dropsy—her limbs and body were all swollen. We decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". In a short time, the swelling went down. Now, she is the healthiest one of the family".

WM. WARREN,
Port Robinson, Ont.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

COLDS

For coughs take half a teaspoon of Minard's internally in molasses. For sore throat and chest heat and rub well into affected parts. For cold in head heat and inhale.

Minard's gives quick relief 40

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

RHEUMATISM REMEDIED

WAIT'S HOMOEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Remedies Rheumatism, 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. Positive Cure. Price $1.50.

JOHN T. WAIT, Box 385, Arnprior. Send Registered Letter or Postal Note.

SORE THROAT

IS A COMMON AILMENT WHICH UNLESS CHECKED IN TIME MAY LEAD TO A SERIOUS CONDITION. SIMILARLY A COUGH OR COLD MAY DEVELOP AND REQUIRE SUSTAINED TREATMENT BEFORE IT IS OVERCOME. BUT IF TREATED AT ONCE MUCH INCONVENIENCE AND SUFFERING MAY BE AVOIDED. AN OLD AND RELIABLE REMEDY IS FOUND IN

DR THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

FARMERS MARKETS

THE PROVISION MARKET

The live hog trade was quiet with Ontario selected lots quoted at $12 to $12.10, good at $11.50 to $11.75, and sows at $8.50 to $9 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars. A fair trade was done in dressed hogs in a wholesale jobbing way, there being a steady demand for small lots of city abattoir fresh-killed stock at $16 to $16.50 per 100 lbs.

The demand for most lines of smoked meats was fairly good for the season of the year. Sales of 8 to 12-lb. hams were made at 26c to 27c per lb., heavy weights at 24c to 25c per lb., cooked hams at 37c per lb., cooked square hams, partly skinned, at 39c per lb., and cooked square hams, skinned, at 41c per lb. Smoked breakfast bacon sold at 26c to 27c per lb., and Windsor selected boneless bacon at 40c per lb. The demand for trimmed loins of fresh pork was steady at 23c per lb., and for trimmed shoulders at 15c to 16c per lb.

The market for lard was steady with a fair amount of business passing for local and country account in Canadian refined grades at 15 1-2c to 16c per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails, and at 17 1-2c per lb. in 1-lb. blocks, with tierces at 14 1-2c to 15c per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

The trade in a wholesale jobbing way was fairly active with sales of Canadian selected fresh at 36c, straight receipts at 34c, and No. 2 stock at 32c per dozen.

A fairly good business was reported in cold storage dressed poultry, and as the offerings were ample to meet all requirements a steady feeling prevailed in the market and prices showed no change with sales of turkeys at 36 1-2c to 39c per lb., broilers at 35c to 37c, selected chickens at 27c to 31c, milk-fed chickens at 33c to 36c, ordinary ducks at 32c to 33c, Brome Lake ducks at 37c to 38c, geese at 23c to 25c, and fowl at 23c to 24c.

There was a good steady demand for new crop maple syrup, but as supplies were more plentiful an easier feeling prevailed in the market with a fair volume of business at $2.25 per tin of Imperial gallon. The offerings of new crop maple sugar continue to be somewhat limited, for which there was a fairly good enquiry and prices were unchanged at 20c to 21c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The feature of the trade was the weaker feeling that developed in the market and prices scored a decline of 2c per lb., which was attributed to the increased receipts and the fact that supplies have been somewhat in excess of domestic requirements. The demand was limited and only for small lots to meet immediate wants, with sales of Quebec finest fodder-made creamery at 1-2c per lb. The last sale of New Zealand creamery reported was made at 35c per lb., but the impression in the trade was that it could be bought now at 32c to 33c per lb.

The cheese market was very quiet with an easy undertone, prices being nominally quoted at 15 1-2c to 16 1-2c per lb., as to quality.

New York, April 20.—Butter weaker; receipts, 14,803. Creamery, higher than extras, 44 1-4c to 45c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 43 3-4c to 44c; creamery, firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43c to 43 1-2c; state dairy, finest, 43 1-2c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 41,838. Cheese steady; receipts, 266,603 pounds.

THE GRAIN MARKETS

There was a good demand from local and export buyers for Canadian western oats in the domestic market, yesterday and a moderately active business was done, including sales of some round lots of all grades for shipment from Fort William in all positions. There was also a fair trade done in car lots, and sales of No. 2 Canadian western on spot were made at 68c to 69c, No. 3 C.W. at 63c to 64c, No. 1 feed at 61 1-2c to 62c and No. 2 feed at 60 1-2c to 61c per bushel ex-store, while American No. 2 yellow old crop corn sold at $1.02 to $1.03 per bushel ex-store, in Canadian funds.

Cash prices at Winnipeg:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.21 1-2; No. 2 northern, $1.19 5-8; No. 3 northern, $1.16 1-2; No. 4, $1.12 3-8; No. 5, $1.08 1-8; No. 6, $1.02 1-8; feed, 96 1-8c; track, $1.21 7-8.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 52 1-4c; No. 3 C.W. and extra feed, 48 3-8c; No. 1 feed, 47c; No. 2 feed, 45 3-4c; rejected, 44 1-4c; track, 52 1-4c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., 58 1-4c; No. 4 C.W., 54 1-2c; rejected and feed, 52c; track, 58 1-2c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.95; No. 2 C.W., $2.90; No. 3 C.W. and rejected, $2.69; track, $2.94.

Rye—No. 2 C.W., 85 3-8c.

Foreign Exchange Department, Bank of Montreal, shows: Sterling 4.74 5-8 (par value 4.86 2-3).

New York funds 1 1-32 premium.

Bank Vice-President Admits Theft of $150,000

Spurred by a guilty conscience Charles D. Ranson, 58 years old, vice-president of the Grosse Point Savings Bank, Detroit, left his home on Friday morning, and instead of going to the bank went to the office of Sheriff Walters in the county jail, where he surrendered himself with the announcement that for five years he had been taking money from the bank funds and using it for speculation. The amount is said to approximate $150,000.

"The bank examiners have been out there," Ranson said. "They have found the shortage. I don't want any lawyer or any release on bond. I simply can't face my friends again, so I hope they will arraign me and shoot me through as quickly as possible, for I'll be much happier in prison."

Aberdeen Fishermen on Strike

The fishermen of Aberdeen who went on strike seven weeks ago in protest against the dealers of Aberdeen buying fish caught by Germans in the North Sea have been informed that they are now eligible for the Government unemployment doles. Twenty-five hundred men will receive fifteen shillings each per week, with five shillings additional if married, and one shilling for each child.

German trawlers landed 340 tons of Icelandic fish on Thursday night at Aberdeen.

The strikers are determined to remain out until the landing of German-caught fish is prohibited at Aberdeen as is the case at Grimsby.

Traffic accidents in Detroit have taken a life a day since April 1, Inspector Jackson, of police traffic division, told the safety first committee of Detroit Athletic Club, Saturday, at a meeting in preparation for annual safety week which begins May 20. This year, sixty-four persons have been killed in traffic accidents as compared with thirty-six during same period in 1922.

Construction of at least 25 new elevators at rural points in Saskatchewan, involving an expenditure of from $200,000 to $300,000, during the present year, was announced Saturday by a high official of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company.

Unless the rebates made to the various racing clubs in the province of Quebec in connection with the defalcations of Frank H. Dunn, former pari-mutuel collector, are turned over to the government, there is a possibility of the racing licenses being curtailed. This was the statement made by a high government official who is directly connected with the matter. Dunn was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for stealing taxes.

Patrolling the air to prevent the landing of bootlegging airplanes from Mexico is the duty of Herbert Kindred, who has just been appointed flying Deputy Sheriff of Temple county, Texas, by Sheriff Albert Bonds. It is stated that the aerial liquor runners and smugglers have been doing a brisk business in the rural districts of the county.

Broadcasting and Music Copyright

The threatened radio war between broadcasting stations and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers over music copyrights, lost ground at New York on Thursday when two broadcasting stations yielded and took out licenses from the Society. One company was said to have signed a contract calling for an annual payment of $2,500.

This development in the controversy followed the announcement by another station that it would discontinue sending out music by the society because of the demand for license fees ranging from $200 to $5,000.

English Girl Rescued From Afghans

Molly Ellis, the 15-year-old daughter of Major Ellis, British Commander at Kohat, has been rescued, according to news received at Simla, British India.

The girl, who was kidnapped recently by tribesmen, is reported to be safe in charge of Mrs. Starr, a woman physician, at Khanki Bazar, in the Tirah country. Though weak and somewhat bruised, the girl is said to be well.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 222 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate, $2.00 a year

Sell
Your Butter
by Long Distance

"A 15 cent Long Distance call enabled us to get 12 cents a pound more for our butter in a nearby city."

—writes a farmer.

Are you using Long Distance to sell your farm products?

"Use the Bell to Sell."

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

It was announced on Friday that the Canadian National Railway would double-track the main line from Port Arthur to Kakabeka Falls, a distance of 23 miles. The work will commence in three weeks, and a large gang of men will be required for ballast work and road-building.

In spite of the large increase in population and the fact that in 1917 more than a million American young men were in Europe the number of deaths from all causes has materially decreased. In 1917 the deaths in Pennsylvania numbered 128,163; in 1921 the deaths numbered 109,894. The data for 1922 is not yet available.

A thin jet of water may be harder than steel. Several such jets exist at the new turbine station at Fully, Switzerland. The nozzles from which they issue are about one and one-half inches in diameter, and the water, the pressure of which is nearly two tons to the square inch, is so rigid that a strong man armed with an iron crowbar would be unable to drive it through the thin jet of water.

"THEY SAY--"

As with individuals, so with institutions; our own appraisal of our worth matters little, it is what "they" say that counts.

Pleased policyholders are constantly writing to the Sun Life of Canada to tell of their satisfaction. These letters come from all parts, for the Sun Life does a larger business abroad than any Company in the world. With assurances in force of Six Hundred and Thirty Million Dollars, it also does the largest ordinary life assurance business of any company in the British Empire.

A little booklet has been prepared containing a few Canadian expressions of that universal goodwill which Sun Life service has created. What "they" say is the measure of Sun Life ability to meet YOUR standard.

WRITE FOR A COPY

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FACTS

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL

Canada's Leading National Newspaper, Always Independent and Dependable, Strong and Courageous.

Besides its splendid News Features, it has Special Departments, edited by experts, of interest to all members of the family, and to all walks of life. Its Market and Stock Reports and Financial Review are fair and most trustworthy. Its Literary Review, splendid Short and Serial Stories, Home Department, Young People's Departments—cover a wide range of human interest. Its Queries and Answers on all subjects, including Agriculture, Veterinary, Poultry, etc., and its Farm and Garden Departments are greatly prized for their practical and timely hints and information.

The "Witness" editorial pages are unique, and worth the full price to anyone, especially now.

$2.00 a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers only $1.35. Three or more NEW subscribers $1.00 each.

WORLD WIDE

Canada's Leading Weekly Review. All the best things in the world's greatest journals and reviews, reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. The busy man's paper. Nothing like it anywhere at the price. It is literally "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." Almost every article you want to mark and send to a friend, or put away among your treasures.

$2.50 a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only $1.35.

NORTHERN MESSENGER

Our good old family "story-teller" friend, the "Northern Messenger," has been for fifty years a favorite with the Canadian people. It gives splendid value for the money, and contributes largely to a Sunday so well spent as to bring a week of content. A strong ally of the temperance cause.

Sixty (60c.) a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only 40 cents.

S. S. RATE—In clubs of six or more, to one address, ONLY 40 cents per copy per year.

REGULAR AND CLUB RATES

1. Weekly Witness - - - $2.00
2. World Wide - - - - 2.50
3. Northern Messenger - - .60

A great family Club of All Three for $4.25; worth $5.10

A GREAT FAMILY CLUB.

No other group of three publications can so completely satisfy the whole family.

SPECIALLY REDUCED ANNUAL CLUB COMBINATIONS.

Publications	Twelve Months	Worth
Witness and World Wide	for $4.00	$4.50
" " Messenger	for $2.25	$2.60
World Wide and "	for $3.00	$3.10
All Three Publications	for $4.25	$5.10

These Splendid Bargains Would Interest Your Friends.

Four months on trial, one-third of above prices.

Those taking advantage of any of these CLUB COMBINATIONS may also send in new subscriptions to any of the three publications at three-quarters of the full regular price.

For Montreal Island and St. Lamberts.

Add to the foregoing rates the cost of local distribution, namely, for the "Witness" 50c additional, for World Wide" 50c additional, for the "Messenger" 50 cents additional.

For Foreign Countries.

Add to the subscription rates the cost of foreign postage, namely, for the "Witness" $2.00 additional, for "World Wide" $2.00 additional, for the "Messenger" 50 cents additional.

For U. S.

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 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.

The reduced rates that we announce from time to time are open to the people who of their own volition take advantage of them. Those who wait till someone takes the time and trouble to call on them are not entitled to these rates. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" the advantage naturally belongs to the canvasser who solicits and forwards a subscription. No canvassers are authorized by us unless they have specially addressed credentials from us. This refers only to professional canvassers. Among friends clubs are being secured and forwarded all the time without any risk to anyone, so long as the remittance is made by money order.