WITNESS
and
Canadian Homestead

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

Make Canada a land to love

The Week's Outlook

Worth While

ONE man, at least, seems likely to come out of the Naval Parley in very high feather. Mr. Arthur Henderson tells his natural supporters, the Labor mayors and ex-mayors of London boroughs, that its achievement is the prelude to a world wide disarmament conference which the League of Nations is now bound to summon. The naval holiday that has been agreed upon looks to such developments before 1936 as will throw monster war vessels on the scrap heap. "The achievements of the conference mean a great new start in the work of disarmament." Mr. MacDonald said nothing great has ever been done but somebody had dreamed it earlier. So we heartily welcome these prognostics and pray for their fulfilment.

Mr. Alexander, the civil "ruler of the King's navee", calculates the saving effected by the five-year extension of the Washington naval replacement holiday at three hundred million dollars, and thinks that with that result alone no one can look upon the parley as a failure. No one is more delighted than Mr. Hoover who, when Mr. Stimson sailed, said it would be tremendously successful if it only extended the naval holiday and thus saved the American taxpayer four hundred million dollars. He now counts that the agreement will save a thousand million, which means something even to the United States.

Annealing The Treaty

ITHURIEL, the revealer, will be the name of the Peace Angel, if the United States Senate once more does to death a great achievement of international agreement. When Satan, "squat like a toad" in the Garden of Eden, was whispering into the ear of the sleeping Eve, the touch of Ithuriel's spear forced him to reveal himself in all his majestic badness. The presentation of the five-power treaty to the United States Senate will be the Ithuriel touch that will reveal how much of the old Adam survives in the new age. The splendid results of Mr. MacDonald's patient persistence, with the genuine help of Mr. Hoover's representatives, and the eager sympathy of the other actual delegates, have still to run the gauntlet of five parliaments. Of these, by use and wont, the most perilous passage is that of the United States Senate, which has, in times past — or passing — shown the delight of a wild pony of the prairies in caracolling among the sanctities of civilization. The west is no longer wild, and there are no wild ponies on the prairies. Yet there are said to be elements in the Senate determined, of they can, to wreck the agreement. These are not all possessed by one kind of devil. There is the war devil, surviving in the braggadocio of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" of Boston, whose quaintly bedizened officers are blaspheming the Spirit of the Age by prophesying war between Britain and the United States, for which they would have their country prepare, both by sea and presumably by artillery pop guns. We all take a kindly interest in the efforts of this "Ancient and Honorable" to preserve in ritual the heroic legend of the nation's infancy. But if it means an effort to nurse for constant use the hatreds of that pitiful time, let it be anathema. Another devil in this cabal goes by the name of Lucre, called in Scripture, Filthy Lucre, whose dirtiness was revealed a few months ago by one Shearer, who told how he had been hired by shipbuilding interests to bamboozle the nation into wanting a predominant navy and to work upon its representatives at Geneva to the same end. The filthy spirit seems still to be able to strut the streets of Washington, naked and unashamed. The meanest of the lot, he is the moving spirit of all. The other devil is a baby, named Show-how-big, a sort of Peter Pan, who seems never to grow up. He is easily worked upon by schemers, and, having a large voice in the Senate, is the hope of the reactionaries. His one idea is to insist on his country's predominance. Other powers base their claims to armament upon their needs. This power bases hers upon her overabundance. We look for a change.

Our Unwedded Princes

QUEEN MARY is troubled that her boys don't get married. Only one of them has gone the way of all the earth in that respect. That is their own business, says the present age. Not at all, say the ages past. It used to be said that among the Quakers the church, or was it the meeting, arranged all the weddings, and it was averred that such couples got on as happily together as though they had dropped into wedlock by nature's attractions, if not more so. Of the contrary sort we are ever having the most painful revelations through the newspapers, which gloat on such carrion. If there are any in whose marital fate the community has an interest, and, therefore, a right, it is the royal families. In old times, the fate of princes and princesses was pretty well managed for them. They were mated according to their rank, and to public policy, and then set to get on together as best they could. It is recorded that the house of Hapsburg, which has just fallen from a very widespread power, was exceedingly prosperous by that process. Some tragedies had also to be recorded. Our Queen believed in love matches. She also believed, as most people do, that that process would not fail. She brought up her boys very carefully, but put no obstruction in the course of true love. It is her disappointment, and that of the realm, that it has not worked. With the embarrassment of having practically all maidenkind for choice, they have remained into the years of calculating prudence, unmated. The very circumstance of having every girl a prince speaks to canvassed the world over is practically a sufficient barrier against the needed intimacy. The public well knows that it cannot interfere to advantage, but it would have the princes know that they are failing of their duty to the British commonwealth in which the continuance of the monarchy is so essential a factor.

The Iron Chancellor at Work.

PHILLIP SNOWDEN'S long awaited budget, while it may not fully satisfy the "Socialism in our time" demanded by malcontents of his own party, is yet sufficiently radical in its demands on the wealthier classes to arouse angry, but rightly futile protest. With the accounts for the past year showing an adverse balance of nearly seventy-three million dollars, due largely, according to Mr. Snowden, to the irresponsible financing of his Conservative predecessor, Mr. Churchill, it is conceded by all parties that the Labor Chancellor faced an unenviable task. Under the circumstances increased taxation was inevitable for the most heavily taxed nation in the world. In keeping with his political creed, Mr. Snowden has so distributed the extra load that most of its weight falls on shoulders best able to bear it. Sixpence is added to the income tax, which now stands at four shillings in the pound, or one-fifth of the income, with concessions made for protection of small incomes; the beer duties are increased by three shillings a barrel, an impost which, to the evident satisfaction of a bone-dry Chancellor will fall almost exclusively on the brewer; and substantial additions are made in death duties and the supertax on very large incomes. Necessities and even small everyday luxuries are left untouched.

Speculation as to the fate of the McKenna duties, with the meaning but not the name of Protection, at the hands of this most uncompromising of Free Trade Chancellors, is set at rest by his announcement of intention to let the duties die a natural death, in other words, to let them remain in force until the time fixed by the Government that introduced them. The first of these, the duties on lace and embroidery, will expire on July 1 and will not then be extended. The rest will lapse in similar fashion.

Proportional Representation

PROPORTIONAL Representation has suddenly risen on the Canadian horizon like a ghost from the grave, so much was it discussed a generation ago, so comparatively little of late. Earl Grey, when Governor General, was an ardent advocate of it, showing that it was then an academic, and not a political question. But the Prime Minister announces that he is going to embody it in an electoral measure to be introduced after Easter. Most naturally the opposition papers are in the hue and cry against it. For that, no other explanation is necessary than that the measure has to pass the House of Commons and that house has everywhere been a slaughter house for the reform, if reform it is, since its introduction would rob every member of his present constituency and give him a field perhaps five times wider to cultivate and in which he would not only have to compete with present local claimants but would face a hearty growth of unexpected ones. To recite in how many cases measures embodying it have been turned down is only to relate the persistency of its appearance in spite of this natural opposition to it. Very much more important has been the history of experiments in it, which, it has to be owned, have been discouraging to those who counted much upon it.

Its vitality is due to the fact that in the abstract it seems obviously right while the present system is still more obviously wrong. To call an electoral system democracy is illusive. We certainly do have elections and both men and women have votes and are held highly lacking in duty if they fail to poll them. But, on the other hand, we have in almost every case to choose between two candidates, foisted on us from some unknown quarter, of whom we know little, and for whom we care less, neither of whom can we think of as representing us or our views. As representing the people it represents only constituency majorities and disfranchises all minorities. Casual differences of complexion of different localities are its only salvation. Were there no such local variations it would simply fill the house with members of one party and disfranchise all who thought differently.

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IT was in some measure to correct these anomalies that the so-called proportional system was proposed and ardently urged by would-be constitutional reformers, with the eager sympathy of people of democratic mind. The method was to group a number of constituencies, say three or five, without reducing their representation and to give to each elector as many votes as the compound constituency had members, bidding him vote for that number indicating the order of his preference. By this method some eminent public leader of reform, such as prohibition, or, say, Samuel Plimsoll, the denouncer of coffin ships, who might never have been thought of as a party candidate in any of the constituencies, might, by the concentration of his natural supporters upon him, be fairly sure of being the first choice on his necessary fifth of the total vote. How would this work? It would enable all sorts of views to send their spokesmen to parliament and thus have the general mind of the country fairly well represented there. On the other hand, it would tend to fill the house with a Babel of appeals, while, with all these independent voices, no prime minister would know where he was, in urging an administrative measure. That is how it would work in theory. In practice, it, at first, proved much worse. Each party, of course, put its full ticket into each compound constituency and the majority of the voters voted one ticket or the other. In Belgium it was found that the constituencies each voting solid were equally divided between the parties. One central constituency electing six members was nicely balanced between the parties. A majority of one vote in that constituency made a difference of twelve votes in the House, a comfortable majority of six. Of course, that is not what Mr. Mackenzie King, one of the best informed and most prudent of constitutionalists, is going to launch on the parliamentary sea. His advocacy of proportional representation will be cold comfort for those who want two political parties only.

Talking of Education

SIXTEEN headmasters of famous British public schools are touring Canada to study its fitness as a region of enterprise for their boys, in particular to ascertain whether the common judgment be correct that such boys as they turn out would better have their college course in Canada and thus grow into the thoughts and ways of the country. They are probably also considering how far their own courses need to be modified to meet the demands of the new age as they will be under no illusion as to the difference between the requirements of our college courses and those of Oxford and Cambridge toward which they have all headed. They know that Oxford allows a Canadian B. A. degree to count for its first year, and Cambridge not even that. This is largely due to the requirement in those old Universities and consequently in the schools which lead up to them of much that is impractical, however useful it may have been in ages when a man was not a scholar unless he could read and speak Latin. It is possible that we are describing a condition which has already considerably changed, as the present is, not of choice or whim, but of necessity, an age of revolutionary adaptations.

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THE very nature and purpose of the headmasters' mission is based on the fact that the public schools, in many cases originally foundations for the education of sons of the poorer classes, are no longer what they soon became, the perquisite of a continuous hereditary gentry. Into them have also poured the sons of successful plebeians, who, in turn, are counting on nothing less virile than to push their fortune, as the old fairy tales used to say, "at the world's end." The patent of gentry, so long the perquisite of those attending those schools, can now only look for corroboration to the abiding traditions that cling to them. It would, however, be a clog to success if brought across the sea as a mannerism. Generous and robust have been the principles inculcated in these public schools, splendid the contributions they have made to British virility and to imperial sway in all parts of what is now the commonwealth. and even to democracy. Canada and the empire and the world through Canada owe a great debt in the democratic development of the constitution to John George Lambton, first earl of Durham, a man of ancient family and landed wealth who worked enthusiastically and bore obloquy in the evolution of our popular rights, refusing, in the lordly spirit of his class, any remuneration for this high service, but, rather, contributing thereto of his own means. All the British Premiers, up to Asquith were products of the public school system, practically all generals—but not all the admirals—and pro-consuls up to the Great War, not a few of the great British writers including Shelley, Byron, and, strange to say, John Milton.

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DR. CYRIL NORWOOD, headmaster of Harrow School, addressed the Canadian Club of Montreal last Friday, for himself, rather than for the other fifteen, as he said, and spoke of the possibility of a real liaison between this country and the motherland in matters educational. He pointed out the progress made by Canada in many lines, and admitted the reasonableness of Canada having authority over her own affairs, particularly as to dictating the curricula of her universities. He stated his belief that Canada could benefit by the infusion of boys from the great Public Schools of Britain, and added that in his opinion one of the easiest ways whereby the period of adjustment so necessary for all immigrants to this country could be most profitably spent would be by the newcomers attending our universities; in addition to the acquisition of knowledge there would be possible the learning of those intangible things which constitute the atmosphere and outlook of a country, her spirit and her aims. Canada has much to learn, but for a young nation she has also much to teach, and the promotion of still closer ties of appreciation and affection can only be possible through a growing and enlightened understanding of each other's problems. Furthermore, if in any of our provinces the keen insight of our visitors should detect anything not quite up to the mark educationally, we hope for our own good as a people that they will overcome their diffidence, so traditional among Britishers of their type as to have almost become ingrained, and tell us about it with frankness that we may benefit too.

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FRIDAY, April 11, was also memorable for Cambridge men in Canada, as in the evening the first Canadian reunion dinner of graduates of that university was held here. A very important connection between the old Cambridge and the new and with Canada was made manifest by the presence and speech of Sir William Clark, the British High Commissioner to Canada. His first thought about the visiting headmasters was also one of cordial welcome, and he assured their representative who was present that the public school boys would be well received at our universities, adding that in turn Cambridge would be glad to welcome more Canadians, an opinion heartily endorsed by Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, director of Extra-Mural Relations at McGill University, who spoke later.

Religion of The Street

IF, like Moses, we should be unable to enter the Promised Land ourselves, at least, like Moses, we may view it from afar." Such was a peroration of the Chinese Minister of Finance, evidently with no misgiving as to the allusion being understood by his audience. If some of our news transmitters had to deal with so obscure a matter, they would probably have had to put it thus: "If, like Moses, as mentioned in Scripture," or, "If, like the biblical Moses". This condescending attitude may mean a concession to the actual ignorance of the newspaper public, or it may be a sort of apology for mentioning Moses at all among intelligent people, as though he was some character in the Arabian Nights. Both of these reasons contribute to this contemptuous attitude toward what is at least beyond all comparison the world's greatest classic. It is a common boast of Bible advocates that the Bible is still, as it has ever been, the world's best seller. Against this have to be put repeated experiments upon high-school and college students revealing how allusions to other classics, to say nothing of modern practical knowledge, seemed always better understood than allusions to Scripture, which was the A. B. C. of knowledge in the days before the newspaper. If the effect of the exclusion of religion from the schools of the greatest of Christian nations, and from those of some other nations which still bear the Christian name, was only negative, no more would need to be said from a non-religious point of view than that those nations were in a large and highly important region of intelligence and culture, grossly uneducated. But it has the further effect of creating a disdain for things religious. Of course, there is the Sunday School for such as are sent there. But what is half an hour of inattention during the spelling out of a passage, verse about, when pitted against the taunts and jeers of five days in the play ground inspired as above?

Religion of Science

ANTIPATHY to religion has at all times ruled among those whom religion condemned. But there is an essential difference between our own age and former ones in that respect. Those in past generations who flouted religion had the condemnation of their own consciences, whereas the unbelievers have now a polite respect for its old fashioned ideas and usages, looking down upon these from what appears to them a much superior height of knowledge. It is not the Soviet only that has discarded God as far as any human dealings with Him are concerned. To the wise ones of the new age, He is nothing other than the ever unfolding laws of nature, an environment with which it is wisdom for them to come into correspondence and bring society into conformity to. As to them, there is nothing supernatural, there is no place in their mind for the divine forces which have always been surmised as the cause of things not understood. So that all religion, other than social service, goes by the board. This is the extreme swing from a religion which went to the opposite extreme of minding so exclusively the matter of individual salvation as to count any interest outside of that quest secular and unholy, not to be associated with holy things, and to count mankind generally as lost. The antidote for it is the new consciousness of the church that its mission is to save the world; and the convincing argument that alone will save religion is the way of the cross. What is that way? It is the unstinted devotion of all a man has and is to the good of his fellow men, in whatsoever walk of life he may be found. The new spirit of science demands observable facts, not traditions. The observable fact that was, and is, to witness for Christ is such devotion as this, the reality of which none can gainsay. Whether it be under natural law or under divine grace will matter little to the result, if it be a plainly observable and scientific fact that needs accounting for that those who seek first and without considering their own interests the Kingdom of God and His righteousness have all the needs of life well supplied with small care on their part. But religion has too long sought a resting place upon portents which do not touch the heart. No assurance can rest on such things. The true remedy is that if Christ be lifted up—His sacrifice reenacted in His Church—He will draw all men to Him.

Reservation at Birmingham

THE Church of St. Aidan's, Small Heath, Birmingham, England, is still without a vicar, has been without one for years now, and seems likely to continue in that state. The reason is simple; the Right Rev. E. W. Barnes, as Bishop of Birmingham, has refused to institute to its benefice a clergyman who is known to practise public reservation of the sacrament, the Benediction, the Adoration and the Procession of the Host, all of which are Roman usages. The patrons of the living of St. Aidan's, one of whom is the Right Rev. Walter Frere, Anglo-Catholic Bishop of Truro, have appealed to the chancery division of the high court, which required the attendance of Bishop Barnes. The latter, however, refused to appear before the court, holding it had no jurisdiction over his exercise of his spiritual offices. And there the matter stands, except that there are in the diocese of Birmingham fifteen rebel churches, and the Bishop has decided that legal proceedings against them to check the Roman practices which they are following would be unedifying and futile. His own statement in part reads: "I ought to be able to preserve sound doctrine and get order without fighting legal actions. If I cannot, Parliament must eventually intervene, and if I suffer for my principles, Parliament will not be indifferent. I confess I did not expect a responsible body of Anglo-Catholic patronage trustees, including a diocesan bishop, would abandon the old High Church doctrine of the spiritual independence of the church and appeal to lay courts. If the trustees, or their presentee, are willing to assure me the reservation will cease, I will proceed to institute the presentee at once. Failing this, I must continue, whatever the consequences, to refuse institution. In this event, the trustees can go again to the chancery division of the high court, and even if their appeal causes me to be sent to prison, I should go without complaint, and thus serve the cause of reformed religion." The Church of England is evidently badly split on the issue of Anglo-Catholic doctrine, as it has been for some generations now. There is this difference, however, that the war is now in the open.

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TO preserve the church's unity as a national institution, the bishops generally have gone to the extreme of compromise, and, as is evident, to a disingenuous length. For while they fenced the permission of reservation within very exceptional conditions, they knew that beyond peradventure that fence was merely nominal, and that the Romish practices would go on as before if not more daringly. As any reservation implies the real presence of God in the eucharist, they only sacrificed the Protestant repudiation of that belief for nothing. The veto of Parliament on the new Prayer Book expressed the people's view of that prevarication and Bishop Barnes, who looks things in the face, and is willing to risk even the collapse of the relation between Church and State for what he believes, knows well that in this he has the people with him, and seems rather to welcome the condemnation of the courts should it come technically to that. It would be only a repetition of

And shall Trelawney die—
Then thirty thousand Cornishmen
Will know the reason why.

There is at stake in this case not only the very crux of Protestantism in the adoration of the wafer, but the singular survival of a feudal abuse in giving to irresponsible persons, the right of presentation to "livings"—in other words, in giving to people, who have the power by inheritance or purchase, the right to dictate to a parish what shall be its religion. This despotism the Anglo-Catholics are organized to exercise over the people of England by the purchase of "advowsons" that is, the titles to such presentation where possible, and they are now showing how they propose to use such spiritual despotism. The English people have had enough of this.

Canned Religion

A PROMINENT Birmingham pastor is reported to have said that he sees no harm in bringing the music into the church by the radio. He says that by this process the worshippers can get the very best. There would be small use in questioning the movement of the age, did one wish to. If it pays to run the chapels as chain-stores, why, that is going to be done. It is only left to speculate as to the upshot. Probably this pastor is one whose own ministrations are broadcast. Now that we get not only our apples and peaches, but even our biscuits, each in its several cardboard cell; now that in our fifth or tenth story home there is not even need for a kitchenette, why should we not also have our piety brought to our parlors, factory made, and not bother with churches at all? Is it that we have so mechanized our devotions that the armchair at home is already preferable to the pew? Of course, the new method would give the finishing blow to church fellowship as surviving in the ancient custom of observing

morning and evening prayers in church; surviving in our days only on Sunday and, of late, only once on Sunday with most. What, then, would be sacrificed? Why, everything! The Church means fellowship; it has no other meaning, except for such as cling to it as a sort of S.O.S. raft with some salvage hope in being found on board of it. Rob church attendance of the amount of spiritual fellowship that remains in it and religion might just as well be to tap in one's bedroom, with the tap usually turned off. Such an evolution might depreciate the value of a good deal of magnificent church property. It might also lead to the discovery of some more real expression and experience of Christian brotherhood, than present conditions promote.

"Bone To His Bone"

MORE and more, impelled thereto by a half-anxious, half-contemptuous world, believers in Christ are seeking some expression of that fellowship which they all profess but profess in vain so long as in practice they openly spurn one another. The text that rings through every movement toward fellowship is the pivot one of the prayer recorded as the Saviour's parting benediction before His arrest: "That they all may be one, ... that the world may believe." If that sigh of the deep seeing One carries with it any monition, it is that the world cannot and will not believe that He is the revelation of God so long as His professed representatives, calling themselves by His name, fail even to acknowledge each other. This paradox is the best exhibit the Church can offer the world of the fruits of its gospel of brotherly love. It is its "witness" to Him who set up a heretic Samaritan as a guide post on the way to eternal life and the sticklers for mere formalities of word and deed as warning signs along that road.

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DESPATCHES announce a deliverance of an Evangelical Conference of the Church of England which sees no insurmountable obstacle to union with non-episcopal bodies. Over the principal of those obstacles the Conference has taken the same daring leap that was taken in Southern India. There the present clergy of the other denominations were acknowledged as duly ordained and capable of administering the sacraments; but it was understood that future ordinations would be episcopal. That was a necessary part of the adoption by all of an episcopal polity as the best for India; while its adoption of the ordination of the present ministry distinctly repudiates the figment of apostolic succession. Something similar seems to have occurred in China where the one native church that has evolved out of all the missions has, while asserting its autonomy, been choosing the missionaries for bishops. The Evangelical declaration proposes the acceptance of the Apostles' and the Nicene creed. Creeds are, unfortunately, the reverse of unitive. They have, indeed, been all along the main ground of disputes and schisms. They have, too often, placed a conscience barrier or a conscience burden at the portal of the Kingdom, tending to, and condoning obliquity of vision in the appointed guides along the way of life. There was no creed demanded by the apostles except to believe in Jesus as the Christ, the Lord's Anointed, the Coming One, mighty to save. As for the need of ordination to administer the sacraments, the Saviour's rule was: "Where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I." No need of another as priest. As for the fitness of the participants in any casual Christian gathering, it is, at least, as likely to be genuine as that of those at any formal "celebration." As subscriptions to creeds are usually made by thinking people with some mental questioning; as the questioning spirit is natural and wholesome and is increasing; as no one can know all the truth and no creed rightly express the deep things of God; consequently no theological declaration can be imposed as a passport to the Kingdom of Heaven. A clear conscience being worth more than blind adherence, there may possibly, before the union is completed, be some modification of creedal exactions, paying reverence to those ancient symbols that piloted the church through its dark ages, but keeping the door open to cumulative revelation from the divine Spirit.

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OF necessity the "Protestant" element in the Church of England revolts from the hierarchic condonation of the doctrine of the divine presence in the consecrated elements. Of necessity, in consequence, it finds its natural fellowship with those churches which sacrificed their relationship to the national church for a stouter protestantism, rather than with churches whose "orthodoxy" consists largely in materializations which protestantism forsook. The time does not seem to have yet come for these extremes to see eye to eye, or for Christians who read the Gospels to kneel at the shrines of virgin worship which Jesus repeatedly, and in sadness, denounced. Still, in the back ground of this movement toward unity, which all crave, is the painful and increasingly urgent question as to what shall be the form of union. How shall Christians reveal their unity to the world—a unity that surmounts all differences—without shackling themselves within some over integrated machine that may prove a mischievous check on spontaneity.

Holy Week

IT is only the other day since the examination of the Scriptures under the searchlight of modern scholarship was feared by many Christian people as undermining the very foundations of religion. But "the foundation of God standeth sure." The records have emerged from the test with a new beauty, a new authority, a new appeal to the hearts of men. One can read such books as "Jesus of Nazareth," by Bishop Gore, an Anglo-Catholic leader, or a "People's Life of Christ" by Dr. Paterson Smyth, so long the loved rector of St. George's Montreal, and under the guidance of their Christian scholarship come back to the Gospels with a more vivid appreciation of their simple faithfulness and a clearer vision of that sublime Figure, with which they deal. And this is especially so in regard to the events of the week which the Church commemorates as Passion Week, or Holy Week. A year before, Jesus the Nazarene had refused to head a Galilean revolt. This refusal had chilled the public enthusiasm so that "many of his disciples went back and walked no more with him." The open enmity of the leaders of the people, the hostility of "that fox" Herod Antipas, the lack of understanding on the part even of his closest friends, had rendered a period of retirement necessary. "More and more, from this time forward," says Dr. Smyth, "He seems thinking about the end and preparing for it, and this preparation is more and more centering on the men who shall carry on His project when He is gone. . . . They are not yet weaned from the petty Jewish idea of a temporal Messiah to win glory for the nation. They have no idea at all that His path of self-sacrifice is to end in an ignominious death and in rising from the dead to begin the great world-wide spiritual kingdom. The end is drawing near, and must not catch them unprepared. . . . He took them away outside Palestine into . . . . the region of Tyre and Sidon . . . . and after that to other scheduled places, we hardly know where. St. Mark says: He went into the parts of Dalmanutha, wherever that was, somewhere in the wild region around the Lake There was the visit to the solitudes under Mount Hemon that witnessed Peter's great confession. The sequence is not easy to follow, but there had been the ministry beyond Jordan, with its wealth of matchless parables, and the sojourn in "a city called Ephraim" near the wilderness. Then came the day when he steadfastly set his face that he might go to Jerusalem. "The picture stands out distinct. The lone mountain road . . . the group of frightened disciples in wonder and perplexity, with their eyes on Him who walks before them silent and apart . . . . They cannot understand. They do not know what to expect. But certainly, the farthest off thought is that of failure and death. . . . They, too, are caught up in the throbbing expectancy of the nation. . . . The day of Israel's glory is coming. Perhaps it will come now amid the Passover crowds when 'the Lord God shall give unto Him the throne of His father David and He shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever, and of His kingdom there shall be no end'." So it becomes very easy to understand the "triumphal entry," with its waving branches, its "spread garments" and its "Hosannas." Three million Jews, from Europe, Asia and Africa, sometimes gathered there at Passover time. A word would have set these fierce Orientals at the throat of the Roman. The revolt of forty years after would have been anticipated. The Messiah might have "washed his feet in the blood of the wicked" and ushered in a false "Kingdom of Heaven" by force of arms. But the word was not given. Jesus would not purchase a kingdom by homage to Satan. Then ensued a marvellous triumph of moral force. In the face of priests and the temple guard, the Nazarene cleared the Court of the Gentiles of its buyers and sellers, "and would not suffer that any man should carry any vessel through the temple. And he taught, saying unto them. 'Is it not written, My house shall be called a House of Prayer for all the Nations, but ye have made it a robbers' den.' And he taught daily in the temple. But the scribes and chief priests and principal men of the people sought to destroy him, but could not find what they might do: for the people all hung upon him listening." The end came swiftly. The treachery of Judas, the last supper, the agony in the garden, the arrest, the flight of the disciples, the midnight trial, and the supreme tragedy with the burial in Joseph's tomb.

Good Friday

THE solemnization of Easter Week assumes in many minds a peculiar significance this year from the fact that, according to the best knowledge we have, it comes exactly nineteen hundred years after the events commemorated. Humanly speaking, it is the most awful of tragedies, the classic instance of the utter failure of good, and the triumph of evil. But the Christian consciousness distinguishes the day on which it was consummated as "Good Friday" and perceives that in some mysterious way this Death brought life and healing to the world. We are less inclined than were our forefathers to measure the immeasurable, to try with poor human language to express that which is beyond all human expression. But we are none the less certain that "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself." We appreciate something of the meaning of those words which have sounded down the Christian centuries: "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die it abideth alone; but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit . . . . If any man serve me let him follow me; and where I am there shall also my servant be . . . . And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." We may not know, we cannot tell

What pains He had to bear,
But we believe it was for us
He died and suffered there.

To put our thoughts into modern language we can say with that good man and careful scholar, the Bishop of Montreal: "Nothing suffers like love. The more perfect love is, the more intensely does it suffer. . . . God did not give Himself in one supreme act of sacrifice, and then withdraw into a place of safe retreat where no more suffering could reach Him. He did not separate Himself from our manhood on the Cross, or in the Grave. He is still united with that manhood in Christ in the life of the Resurrection. . . . As long as God is Love and mankind suffers, so long will He give Himself and suffer, for man. . . . God still gives Himself to man and suffers with him. He is still in our human life. . . . Love must always suffer when those who are beloved suffer. Such suffering is the penalty of love —and the giving, loving God is the suffering God."

The Easter Glory

BUT the glory of the Christian faith is not only the revelation of a Heart that is responsive to every grief of Humanity. It is that "He shall see of the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied." Bishop Farthing says again: "Jesus Christ shows us the joyous God. While only Love can know the intensest suffering, so Love only can experience the deepest joy. Jesus is full of joy—'That my joy might remain in you and that your joy might be full. . . . That they may have my joy fulfilled in themselves'." Easter sounds the silver trumpets of victory. The "rationalist" would tell us that it is a "Nature Festival." So it is; but it is the Festival of all Nature joining mankind in the glad anthem of thanksgiving to God for His great love. Minot Savage says: "Easter means faith in the fact that light is stronger than darkness, that joy is stronger than death, that good is mightier than all we call evil and that it will triumph at the last." In the weltering confusion of uncertainties that marked the religions of the Roman Empire, Christianity came with the message: "For we know." And this assurance conquered and will conquer the world. It is the certainty that death is conquered, and "abolished." It is the faith that our loved ones who have been withdrawn from us abide in Christ and that we shall see them again. "For Thou hast made one family there and here one living communion of seen and unseen." But it is something even more than this. St. Paul ever insists that this eternal life, this Resurrection life, is a thing of practical moment. "Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be . . . alive unto God, through Jesus Christ our Lord . . . that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body. . . . that the life also of Jesus might be manifest in our mortal flesh. . . . If any man be in Christ he is a new creation . . . even so we also should walk in newness of life . . . wherein also we are risen with Him. . . . If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above. . . . Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." But the great and exceeding precious promises of Easter are indeed infinite. It assures us of the coming day of final victory, the day of "the restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all His holy prophets since the world began," that day when "God shall be all in all," when "every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea," shall be heard in the triumphant Easter chorus, "Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever."

Letters

BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I do not think that Margaret Laurie has hit the real point in her letter. The Indian Civil Service has indeed supplied some really good men, but the Government Policy has at times been very short-sighted. Under the East India Company the native rulers were busily kow-towing to the British. When they did not, their territory was annexed or else they were deposed and a catspaw put on the throne. The coming of the British Government never radically altered the "ancient regime."

Viceroys sent to India seemed to regard it more or less of a holiday than a work for the Empire. The first Viceroy who was really conscientious was Viscount Curzon of Keddleston, but he was surpassed in usefulness by the greatest Jew of modern times, the Marquis of Reading (Sir Rufus Isaacs). Under the latter's rule India had the most peaceful period for years. Both R. C. Das and Gandhi were personal friends of Lord Reading.

John and Henry Lawrence, Outram, Curzon and Isaacs, in any reforms that were carried out had to encounter strong opposition from the Die-hard Tories and merchants. Then they only succeeded by dint of their own forceful personalities. The illustration in Margaret Laurie's letter certainly is not isolated but it is purely a personal service not a government service.

F. H. WILSON.

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—May I add my testimony to that of your other correspondent, Margaret Laurie, as to the wise and beneficent rule of the British Government in India in the past.

My husband was a Government Chaplain and we went to India in 1874, i.e. 56 years ago, and retired in 1900.

In conversation with the natives I never met one who spoke with anything but gratitude and respect of the English Raj. The policy of the Government and their treatment of the people was always just, kindly, considerate, and strictly impartial. Missionaries told us that they were sometimes even restricted in their work, so careful was the Government that the native religions should not be interfered with.

Great Britain has many sterling qualities, but perhaps the strongest of all is her strict and impartial justice, even if against her own interest; and this trait is recognized and appreciated by the Indians.

I remember one friend of ours in the Civil Service for whom they had a special name. I cannot recall it in Hindustani, but it had a beautiful meaning: "The one who was faithful in very little things."

As Margaret Laurie truly says "We need a deeper knowledge of history to attain to a just judgment of British rule in India." May I also suggest to those interested, to read Harold Begbie's book "The Light of India" (published by Hodder and Stoughton), particularly the 2nd chapter, called "The Children of India."

JANIE LANGFORD.

Windsor, N.S.

FROM A FRENCH CANADIAN READER

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir.—A copy of your paper has come to my hand. I have read with great interest pages two and three advising writing petition to Mackenzie King on his stand on banning exportation of liquor to United States. It is certainly a great step taken on a very important question. Our premier has made himself a leader of the nation.

I wish to pass some remarks on temperance, viz., liquor.

The province of Quebec has been and I understand is yet a wet province.

Can a Quebecois live without a drink of whiskey? He certainly can as I am myself French to the back bone, born near Montreal.

I have a son in the great city;

I never drink any liquor and I hope my son is the same. I am past the mark of 73 and still able to live alone in the wilderness, I do not think liquor prolongs life, to the contrary often shortens life and empties the pocket book.

Ontario province has made a profit of over 9 million dollars but what was the capital invested to making this profit, capital to satisfy the gluttony of the belly—where is it?

How many mothers and children have suffered the world knows. I do not, the only thing I know is our Creole indians going to town with fur and remaining until all money is consumed. Mothers and children have to vacate their own residence in search of a cabin where they can get shelter, firewood and a bite to eat; hospitality demands to share our last bite and this is often done.

I only know a little corner of the world. I wish some one better posted than me would place their hand on the pen and ask Mackenzie King to promote a bill: no more licence to distillers and brewers.

NAPOLEON LA BROSSE.

Our Original Poem

An Easter Song

By Rev. John Lyall.

The world looks different at Easter time,
For Christ the Lord has risen;
And whispered into our hearts the hope,
Of love and life and heaven.
And changed is the dismal look of death,—
"The keys are in my hands," He saith.

The sun shines brighter at Easter time;
The long dark nights are past;
And things are seen in a different hue;
The true light shines at last;
And the Lord who is master of death and life,
Comes back as a conqueror from the strife.

The flowers appear at the Easter time;
The fields take on a new blend;
The earth has relinquished its winter garb,
The old things come to an end.
And the stone has been rolled from the sepulchre door,
And our Lord is alive for evermore.

Who would not rejoice at the Easter time,
When the face of the earth seems glad;
And the mystic voices of coming life,
Are banishing all things sad;
And the heavenly tokens around His grave
Are proofs evermore of His power to save?

Playing the Game

An Address by Dr. Cyril Norwood, Headmaster of Harrow School, Delivered in Montreal.

Keeping the two trends of education, classical and modern, from undue divergence, is the great task being successfully met by English educationists, Cyril Norwood, M.A., D.Litt., headmaster of Harrow, told members of the Canadian Club on April 11 at luncheon in the Windsor Hotel, in the course of an address on the topic of "The Education and Outlook of English Youth."

To this end, Dr. Norwood explained, public school education, which comes down from mediaeval times, is founded upon religion, and is aristocratic in that it will not tolerate 'second best' in anything, while it has been broadened by the inclusion of the curriculum of many entirely modern subjects and ideas. Modern high school or secondary education, on the other hand, is being leavened by the steady inculcation of the standards of the older schools, especially by the stressing of the physical side in the matter of character building, playing the game for the game's sake, and the utilization of the "pack spirit" of youth. The grave danger facing modern education is mechanization, especially in the matter of mass education by the examination system.

Dr. Norwood, who is in Canada with the party of English headmasters who are visiting Canadian universities, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford. He was headmaster of Bristol Grammar School from 1906 to 1916, and of Marlborough College from 1916 to 1925, and has been headmaster of Harrow School since 1926.

The guest of honor began by stating that the party of headmasters, of whom he is one, realized that in the course of the bare month at their disposal they could not satisfactorily cover a wider field in their study of Canada and were therefore confining their attention to Canadian universities. One of their conclusions so far was that whilst they believed there was scope in Canada for men of English education, they also realized the greater importance here of Canadian universities, and would encourage English students who wished to make careers in Canada to finish their studies in Canadian universities.

English education, he continued, broaching the main subject of his address, is going through a wonderful period of educational progress. There are in England two great systems of education, namely, the one that is both mediaeval and clerical in origin, and the other that is a product of the present century.

The former has the tradition of placing quality production before mass production, is aristocratic in the better sense that it insists in the best and not the second rate, and has not been built up from below, but has been inspired from above. So much independence and individuality did it have that the sixteen other headmasters present were directing sixteen schools of distinctly different characteristics.

The new school system, on the other hand, is partly due to a belief in democracy, and also, in part, to the very profound instinct of self-preservation. One of its principles is that the masters must be educated, and the masters are the many. There must be equality of opportunity. A career should be open to talents. No modern state can afford to neglect any part of its harvest of ability.

Two Great Traditions

In the relation of these two great traditions one with the other, problems arise, and these problems are being met. Some people believe, for example, that the old public schools still teach nothing but classics. As a matter of fact there is hardly any difference between the curricula of the two systems. A student under the public school tradition is taught, first, his own language, and the history of his own people and land; second, some foreign languages, notably Latin and French; and third, mathematical subjects.

Again, there is a steady spreading of the standards of the old schools to the new. The older schools are based on religion and are guided by discipline, and represent the best English tradition. The other faces a danger that is not peculiar to England, that of mechanization. In the modern world there is a spirit of revolt against religion, tradition, law: in short, antinomianism. There is also standardization and mass production. But really a good teacher is an artist, and to give his best must always be free.

The present Government in England was pledged to keep young people in school until the age of 15 years. The problem then arises: what to teach them between the ages of 11 and 15? During the first 30 or so years of compulsory education, from 1870, the sort of education given was that which would just pass muster. Classes were too large and teachers underpaid. But nowadays things are different, and the extension of the school age marks a profound change in the educational system.

The Pack Spirit

Dr. Norwood expressed the opinion that between the ages of 11 and 15 years, stress should be laid on the physical side, not only as regards clinics, but also in the line of physical training and character building through games, for which there are such ample chances in the older schools and such meagre resources in the new schools throughout the length and breadth of the land. Amid applause he declared that youth should be taught to play the game for the sake of the game. The "pack spirit" of boyhood should be turned to profitable account, in the organization of such things as troops of boy scouts and boys' clubs, which at present do not touch ten per cent of boyhood. Handicrafts should also come in for consideration, and boys should be taught the worth of the work of an individual's own hands, by making things for themselves. This is the only way of combatting the insidious influence of mass production. The speaker also urged that there is not enough chance for drama, music, folk dancing and the like, with which the English people were naturally endowed, despite superficial appearances. The system has been allowed to become too hidebound and academic.

Great Britain and western Europe are the guardians of a culture and a civilization that are of paramount importance to the whole world, and these are founded upon the three great systems of Greece, Rome and Palestine Dr. Norwood declared. In their midst are great forces of materialism that threaten that culture, which was built upon spiritual values.

In conclusion the speaker called attention to the fact that it was only in the schools that the great forces of materialism could be met, by the teaching of spiritual values. Just as we have been given power to shape our acts to our environment, so we have the power to shape our environment also, however we may find it. We will stand upon spiritual value, and will put material values beneath our feet, realizing that these are the things that do not supremely matter.

VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE

The editorials in this issue dealing with education in Canada and the prominence which this subject is bound to receive throughout the Dominion during the next few weeks because of the visit of the British Headmasters to this country, make particularly timely the receipt from the Hamilton Central Collegiate Institute of the above publication for the spring term, which has just come to hand. It is a periodical published three times a year by the Classical Department of the Central Collegiate, and is also supported by the Classical Section of the Ontario Educational Association.

"No small part of education," says Stanley Baldwin, in a selection chosen to serve as motto, "lies in learning the right use of words, in tracing their birth and behavior, in fitting them closely to facts and ideas." The aims of the paper are: (1) To set forth the claims of the Classics as an essential element in a liberal education. (2) To aid the pupil in the difficulties of his authors, and to stimulate his interest in the delightful literary masterpieces offered on the Greek and Latin curriculum of the secondary school. (3) To appeal to a wider clientele than ever before—the pupil, the teacher, and the layman to whom his Latin and Greek yet stick.

The whole tone of this number is admirable, and the quality of the work presented here, and the skill with which it has been adapted to all readers is excellent. No better method of suiting Latin to the tastes of

Junior pupils, we imagine, can be found than the translation of nursery rhymes into Latin. Here is an old friend in new guise:

Dumptius in muro consederat Humptius alto,
Humptius e muro Dumptius ecce! cadit.
Principis haud valuere equitum peditumque cohortes
In solitos miserum restituisse Lares.

Valuable editorials of great interest to all who have the cause of education at heart are included in the number, which deserves wide circulation and should be read by those interested in Greek as well as Latinists. (There is an admirable original Greek epigram.) F. H. Butcher, Hamilton, is editor; C. A. Shaver, Picton, is assistant editor; J. F. Guenther, Hamilton, is business manager. Single subscriptions cost only .25c per annum; club orders of 6 or more .5c a copy postage included; and single copies .10c. The first article in this issue, "Britain as a Roman Province," by Professor G. O. Smith, of the University of Toronto, is well worth a year's subscription by itself. Wherever there are boys or girls studying Latin this paper should be put in their hands.

LORD'S DAY WEEK

The Lord's Day Alliance has recently sent out to all Protestant Ministers in Canada a letter asking them to observe Lord's Day Week, beginning the first Sunday after Easter, by special sermons or addresses upon the question of Sunday observance. The Alliance is desirous of establishing Lord's Day Week as a national institution, to be observed every year. The officials hope that not only in the pulpits but also in Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies the matter of the values of Sunday for the physical and spiritual life of mankind may be stressed during this period, year by year.

The Post Office Department, at the request of the Alliance, has instructed the Postmasters of all cities in Canada from Victoria to Halifax to make use of the cancellation stamp, "Observe Sunday", from April 27 to May 4 inclusive, an item of help in the movement which the officials of the Alliance greatly appreciate.

United States

A plan will be inaugurated by the Federal Reserve System soon, providing for the freer movement of American and Canadian exchange between the two countries, which eventually may lead to an arbitrary parity, it was learned on April 8. The Federal Reserve facilities will be used for nationwide collection and transfer of American and Canadian funds, under an arrangement worked out by the board. Under the plan, Canadian currency, routed to that country, would flow through the member banks, into which it will be turned and received without discount, and the Federal Reserve system, thus furnishing a big advantage to business houses and individuals engaged in commercial dealings with Canada.

The Rumford premium of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was presented on April 9 to Dr. John S. Plaskett, director of the Canadian Astro-physical Observatory at Victoria, B.C., at a meeting of the Academy. The award, which is generally recognized as one of the leading scientific prizes in America, was formally made by Dr. A. E. Kennelly, of Harvard University.

Varied proposals to apply immigration restrictions to countries of this hemisphere commanded the attention of the Senate April 9 with the ultimate disposition of the legislation in doubt. The bill of Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia, placing the regular quota restrictions now applicable to the other nations of the world on the immigrants from Central and South American countries, was the order of business.

The New York State Assembly Thursday night passed the Slater resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to confer with Federal authorities on the proposed transfer of the Erie and Oswego divisions of the state barge canal system to the Federal Government. The measure, introduced by Senator Frederick J. Slater, Republican, of Rochester, had been passed by the Upper House.

Twenty-four persons were killed when a Santa Fe mail train plowed into a Pickwick bus near Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico, on Friday, according to a telephone message received by the Albuquerque Tribune.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday entered its final decree in the Chicago water diversion case incorporating in its decision, in the main, the recommendations of Charles Evans Hughes as special master. Criticizing the state of Illinois and the Chicago sanitary district for "persisting in unjustifiable acts" and warning that they "must find a way out at their own peril," the Court ordered a gradual decrease in diversion of water from Lake Michigan until 1938, when the Court expects Chicago will have her vast sewage disposal plant construction program completed. On and after December 31, 1938, the defendants are enjoined from diverting more than 1,500 cubic feet per second, in addition to domestic pumpage.

Europe

The condition of the Earl of Birkenhead, British statesman, was steadily improving and his physicians on April 10 considered him out of danger. The Earl had been suffering from a broken blood vessel.

The 1930 budget of the Tardieu ministry was voted on Sunday in the Chamber of Deputies by 462 against 118. It had already been passed by the Senate. The budget envisages receipts of 50,460,000,000 francs (about $2,018,400,000) and expenditures of 50,422,000,000 francs ($2,016,880,000.)

Hans Luther, the new head of the German Reichsbank, notified Chancellor Bruening Friday night that, unless the Government immediately provided the necessary coverage for its floating debt, German banks would not extend credits expiring next week, which is urgently required to enable the Reich to steady its cash position.

By the narrow margin of 11 votes, the Government of Chancellor Bruening was sustained by the Reichstag on Saturday in its insistence that finance and farms must be linked.

The first committee of the Conference for Codification of International Law finished dealing with all the instruments before it on April 8. It adopted a convention regarding military service by persons of "double nationality" and a number of annexes and protocols. The second conference committee adopted a resolution declaring that its work has disclosed divergencies of opinion between delegates on fundamental points with regard to rights in territorial waters, which preclude the concluding of a convention for the present.

At its last working session Saturday morning, the conference for the codification of international law was forced to admit a second failure. It was hoped that three conventions would result from this conference—one on nationality, one on territorial waters and one on the responsibility of States for damages suffered by foreigners. Only the nationality convention was adopted and four protocols on this subject were signed Sunday night with the final report on the four weeks of work.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies ratified the Owen D. Young reparations plan on April 10 by a vote of 143 to one, with nine abstentions. The Senate had already approved.

General Thedorus Pangalos, who became dictator of Greece in January 1926, and was elected president several months later, only to fall from power in August, was condemned on April 9 to two years' imprisonment with loss of political rights by a senatorial commission appointed to inquire into certain acts of his dictatorship. He was tried particularly for his part in alleged abuses in connection with gambling concessions granted to a Greek company at Eleusis.

It was unofficially announced on Monday that King Alfonso had signed a decree pardoning all political offenders not included in previous amnesty decrees of the Berenguer Government. The official announcement is expected Good Friday.

Latin America

On Friday, the American State Department warned President Borno of Haiti that no one other than M. Eugene Roy would be recognized as temporary president. On Sunday President Borno took coginzance of the warning by adjourning the council, members of which he can appoint or dismiss at will. It is believed he will not allow the council to meet until the situation is cleared.

President Miguel Abadia Mendez on Sunday appointed a cabinet of "national concentration," including four Liberals and four Conservatives. His action ended a week's political crisis which began when Finance Minister Perez resigned because of the President's failure to call the Legislature to consider the financial program.

The Orient

The Egyptian Government asked for a credit of more than $3,000,000 on April 9 to fight the menace of the locusts. The insect hordes are imperilling the cotton crop and the situation is considered grave. A swarm of locusts appeared over Cairo that evening. Other dense swarms descended upon Sinai, and the migration is continuing in the direction of the Nile delta. The Government had already purchased 63 motor cars for patrol service, and was mobilizing men to combat the insect army.

A new period of tension began in Jerusalem on April 10 which will continue for two weeks, until the end of the Nebi Musa, the Moslem pilgrimage to the supposed site of the tomb of Moses, near Jericho. With the arrival of the first contingent of Moslem pilgrims from Mablus, Jerusalem reassumed the military aspect it had in August and September, 1929, when steel helmeted British soldiers, British police armed with rifles, and mounted Palestine constables with rifles slung over their shoulders, paraded the streets.



HEADMASTERS OF BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS VISIT NEW BRUNSWICK CAPITAL

The Party of Headmasters of British Public Schools' first stop on their tour of Canada was at Fredericton, where they spent Sunday, April 6th, as guests of the Government of New Brunswick and the University of New Brunswick. This picture taken on the steps of the over 100-years'-old Arts Building of the University of New Brunswick shows members of the party and some of their hosts, which include, left to right: Front Row—Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, Dominions Office, British Government, London; Major H. H. Heming, M.C., London; Dr. C. Norwood, D. Litt., (Harrow); Major-General the Hon. Hugh H. McLean, K.C., LL.D., V.D., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; Mr F. Fletcher, M.A., (Charterhouse); Dr. C. C. Jones, Chancellor, University of New Brunswick; Dr. W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, New Brunswick. The Headmasters Party includes the heads of some famous schools—Mr. W. M. Gordon, M.A. (Wrekin College, Salop); Mr. G. Robertson, M.A., (George Watson's College, Edinburgh); F. B. Malim, M.A., (Wellington College); Mr. G. C. Turner, M.C., M.A., (Marlborough); Mr. H. Grose Hodge, (Bedford); Rev V. P. Neville, O.S.B, M.A., (Ampleforth); Mr. J. A. Bell, M.A., (St. Pauls); Mr. W. H. Fyfe, M.A., (Christs Hospital); Mr. J. Talbot, T.D., M.A., (Haileybury); Mr. D. G. Miller, M.A., (Manchester Grammar School); and Mr. A. B. Sackett, M.A., M.C., (Kingswood School, Bath).—New Brunswick Bureau of Information Photo.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WORLD EVENTS

The Week in Parliament

April 8.—With B. W. Fansher (Progressive, Lambton East) voting with the Government, and A. W. Neill (Independent Liberal, Comox-Alberni) voting with the Opposition, the amendment of A. A. Heaps (Labor, Winnipeg North) to the motion to go into Committee of Supply was defeated in the House by a vote of 81 for and 100 against, after a debate on the unemployment question extending over six sitting days of the House. Mr. Heaps' amendment called upon the Government to take immediate steps to relieve the unemployment situation. This division followed some short speeches.

Another feature of the proceedings was a discussion, when the House Moved into Committee of Supply, on external affairs estimates, on the Canadian Legation at Washington and the work done at the High Commissioner's Office in London. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, after paying a high tribute to the late High Commissioner, Hon. P. C. Larkin, urged a reorganization of the work of that office. Dr. T. E. Kaiser, (Conservative, Ontario) and T. L. Church (Conservative, Toronto North-West) criticized the work done at the Canadian Legation at Washington, the former declaring he had not heard of any protests being made by the Canadian Minister, Hon. Vincent Massey, against the pending tariff action of the United States Congress.

For forty minutes the House impatiently called for a vote to finally dispose of the question of a divorce court for the province of Ontario, as provided in the bill of J. S. Woodsworth (Labor, Winnipeg North Centre) but at nine o'clock, when the private bills hour expired, Thomas McMillan (Liberal, South Huron,) seconder of an amendment moved by A. N. Smith (Liberal, Stormont) providing that that court should not be imposed on Ontario until that province asked for it, was still speaking, and the bill is still in the stage of committee of the whole.

With the moving of the amendment referred to by Mr. Smith, it was disclosed that the Prime Minister had delegated this duty to one of his party, for Premier King announced in a previous discussion of the measure that he himself would move this amendment, and during tonight's discussion some Conservative members, including Dr. M. J. Maloney (South Renfrew), Dr. I. D. Cotnam (North Renfrew) and Dr. P. M. McGibbon (Muskoka) charged that this amendment was a means by which the Prime Minister could shirk his responsibility in this question.

When the divorce bill was called shortly after the opening of the night sitting of the House, T. L. Church (Toronto Northwest) moved that the bill be now reported, and remarked that such a motion was not debatable, but the chairman, J. F. Johnston (Long Lake), ruled that the bill was not yet properly before the House, and that the motion of Mr. Church was not in order. Mr. Smith (Stormont) moved an amendment to the first section of the bill, clarifying it and making it certain that the measure would apply to Ontario. Both Hon. R. B. Bennett and Hon. Ernest Lapointe commended this change.

Hon. E. B. Ryckman (Toronto East) declared he was absolutely opposed to the amendment moved by Mr. Smith, which provided that the court be not imposed on Ontario until that province, through its Government, asked for it. He said the Governor-in-Council had no jurisdiction in the matter, referring to the words of the amendment which specified that the court would be set up after the provincial Government had asked for it and the Governor-in-Council had so declared by proclamation. Mr. Smith's proposal, he said was unconstitutional.

J. L. Brown (Liberal, Lasgar,) said he was opposed to the Smith amendment, and declared that the majority of the Ontario members of the House of Commons had already voted in favor of this measure in the numerous divisions recorded.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, spoke strongly against the divorce bill, and said such a court should not be imposed upon Ontario when that province did not want it. Mr. Bennett said this was not so, and Mr. Lapointe replied that members for the House from the two Huron ridings, and sitting on opposite sides of the House, had declared they could not find a constituent in favor of it. He declared Quebec would not accept such a court, and there was no reason why it should be given to Ontario if the province refused to ask for it.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie said he was opposed to the bill and to the amendment. Parliament had jurisdiction in this matter, and it should decide it one way or the other without waiting for the request of the provincial Government. Dr. Maloney and Dr. Cotnam had difficulty in expressing their opposition to the measure and their criticism of the Prime Minister because of insistent calls for "vote" from all corners of the House. These calls became more insistent, and almost deafening when Mr. McMillan rose to speak, and he sat down two or three times awaiting subsidence of the uproar. He was able to speak only about ten minutes when nine o'clock struck.

C.N.R. Reports Tabled

Further evidence that the transportation industry of Canada has been passing through a difficult period is given in the annual report of the Canadian National Railways tabled in the House of Commons on April 8 which disclosed gross earnings of $259,978,972 in 1929 as compared with $276,631,921 in 1928 and net revenues of $45,062,080 as against $58,383,577 in the previous year.

The adverse crop conditions, Sir Henry Thornton states, are reflected in a decrease in revenue from grain shipments amounting to $15,509,311, or practically the whole of the decline experienced in freight revenues. Grain shipments on the western region of the Canadian National Railways were 3,457,794 tons less than in the year before. The report estimates the total Canadian grain crop of 1929 as being 56 per cent less than in 1928, deliveries by the National Railways at Port Arthur-Fort William decreasing 48 per cent and at Vancouver 33 per cent.

"During the first seven months gross revenue maintained a high level," says Sir Henry, "but adverse crop prospects were reflected in the receipts for August and September. In the last three months of the year the most serious declines in revenue were sustained. The decrease in revenue from grain shipments alone amounted to $15,509,311; and the non-operation of harvester excursions decreased passenger revenue by $1,250,000. Another disturbing feature was the depreciation of value on the stock market and the resulting lethargy in business during the latter part of the year. The consensus of opinion is that such effect should be temporary and that the future march of development in Canada should continue.

Money Had Been Spent

"The failure of the crop to move in a normal way developed with considerable suddenness and rendered difficult any compensating reduction of expenses. Moreover the railway had already been put to the expense of distributing several thousand empty cars in anticipation of a normal crop movement. The money so spent could not, of course, be recovered. Having regard also for what was thought to be the temporary character of reduced traffic, it was considered unwise and indeed opposed to national interests to embark upon a wholesale policy of retrenchment which would throw many hundreds of wage earners out of employment, with attendant economic disadvantages. Consequently, while added prudence in expenditures was immediately brought to bear the company exercised a restraint with regard to measures which conceivably might have created a worse and more permanent condition of depression."

The report states that notwithstanding heavy expenditures in maintenance of way, structures and equipment during the first half of the year, and wage increases which became effective in May and June, operating expenses were reduced by $3,431,451 (1-6 per cent.), the total expenditure on this account being $214,816,892. On maintenance of way and structures there was expended $46,868,217, and on maintenance of equipment $48,460,840. The railway paid out in wages during the year $173,078,506, and the average number of employees on its payrolls was 109,096. Sir Henry states that harmonious relations were maintained during the year between the management and the employees.

The net earnings of the railway, after the payment of operating expenses, were $45,062,080, a decrease of $13,321,497. The working expenses amounted to 82.66 of the gross earnings, as against 78.89 in 1928. Taxes amounted to $5,158,179, as compared with $4,998,950 in the previous year.

The year's operation produced $39,038,974 applicable towards paying the interest due to the public on securities held, and other interest charges. The interest due the public on funded debt was $45,258,920, interest on unfunded debt $2,649,916, and accrued interest on Government advances $32,064,132, total income deficiency being $40,933,944.

The report indicates that the examination of the financial structure of the Canadian National system and the development of plans for consolidation of the Canadian companies continue. The consolidation of subsidiary companies in the United States and the readjustment of their financial structures has made good progress.

April 9.—Unanimous approval, after able speeches by the Prime Minister, Hon. Hugh Gutnrie, for the Opposition, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and C. H. Cahan, of the signature by Canada of the declaration of the Permanent Court of International Justice last fall; a statement from Premier Mackenzie King regarding negotiations between the Dominion and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec regarding the St. Lawrence waterway, and announcement from Premier King in which he referred to a special committee the report of the Royal Commission on radio broadcasting were features of a short sitting of the House.

April 10.—The Government's eight-hour day bill advanced to the final stage in the House of Commons. After it had been discussed in principle and detail for the greater part of the afternoon and part of the evening, it was finally reported from committee and now stands for third reading. Minor amendments to the measure, for the purpose of clarifying its provisions, were introduced by Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor. These make it clear that the bill applies only to future contracts, and that it does not apply to established factories engaged in the manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment unless such factories were established to supply these products.

April 11.—An announcement by Hon. Charles A. Dunning. Minister of Finance, that the budget would be submitted in the first week of May, shortly after the Easter recess, and an attack upon William H. Moore, chairman of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, by Dr. T. E. Kaiser (Conservative, Ontario), who charged that Mr. Moore was meddling in the political affairs of the Riding of Ontario, which was unsuccessfully contested by Mr. Moore in the last general election, were the only features of another short sitting of the House, which was otherwise listless and occupied almost entirely with consideration of public works estimates. The House adjourned at six o'clock for the Easter holiday.

IN SUMMARY

The legislative accomplishments of the session so far are as follows:

The Anti-Liquor Clearance Bill, which after making its way through the Commons to the accompaniment of more discussion than criticism, remains standing for third reading in the Senate. It will presumably pass that stage on May 14. The other major achievement has been the unanimous approval by both Houses of the protocol establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice and agreeing to the adhesion of the United States thereto with certain, but highly important, reservations.

Session Mainly Political

For the rest—apart from considerable time spent on the divorce issue, with the now probable result that a divorce court will be imposed on Ontario—the session has been predominantly a political one.

It has not on that account, however, suffered any loss of national importance. At the present time political interests carry to no small extent the burden of national significance, since there is a general belief that an election is in prospect for either late summer or early fall.

This prospect, accordingly, cloaks with a new vitality otherwise academic House debates upon issues which will come within the practical grasp of the voter. Generally the Conservative party has been on the aggressive. Its status as the claimant for power makes it inevitable that such should be the case, and the role of the Government has been largely confined to meeting Opposition resolutions or want of confidence amendments by elaborating its position on the issues raised.

So far, it has commanded majorities ranging all the way from 125 on the proposal to abrogate the Australian treaty to 18 on the suggestion that it should provide assistance to the Provinces in the present unemployment situation.

Topics Wide in Range

The topics covered have been wide in their range. The Conservatives have argued the adverse effect that th New Zealand Order-in-Council has produced upon the dairying industry of Canada. On the other hand, they have differed from the Progressives in urging that the Australian treaty should not be abrogated but revised, in the mutual interests of both countries. Their stand has been that there is a plentiful list of commodities in respect to which Australian importation, in preference to importation from the United States, can be encouraged.

The British North America Act has been accorded a prominence in debates which it probably has not enjoyed since the time of Sir John A. Macdonald. It has been invoked by the Government no fewer than four times to defend inaction in issues brought forward by Opposition resolutions.

It was appealed to when Michael Luchkovich (Progressive, Vegreville), urged federal aid for technical education.

It was again invoked when D. F. Kellner (Progressive, Athabasca) advocated federal aid to national highways. It served a third time when A. Heaps (Labor, North Winnipeg), demanded from the federal treasury a grant to the Provinces to relieve existing unemployment and it figured a fourth and final time in the refusal which the Government gave to the resolution of Dr. Ira Cotnam (Cons. North Renfrew) for the nationalization of the available radium supply in the country. All these suggestions were declared, on the strength of the British North America Act, to lie within the field of provincial jurisdiction. A suggestion that the estimates of the House should go to a special committee with the idea of facilitating the passage of all items except those which were contentious, has received academic discussion and been accepted by the Government without any assurance that it will receive more than "consideration."

Similar acceptance has been accorded to a resolution urging the importance of national health, there being, however, a specific understanding in this case that the federal treasury will not contribute to the propagation of health doctrines.

Migration Change Shown

A resolution from Thomas Donnelly (Liberal, Willow Bunch) to the effect that all assisted immigration, except that of domestic workers, should be discontinued, has had the effect of confirming previous intimations of the Government's intention to turn over to the provinces virtual control of immigration policies, permitting them to say how many settlers they will accept in any given period.

At the same time the arrangement will entail the acceptance by the provinces of responsibility for the absorption of the settlers thus brought in at their request into the economic life of the country. A conference with the provinces in June, will arrange the details finally.

Returned soldier issues have assumed an important place in both House and Committee discussions so far. At the moment there are two rival schemes of solution before the Special Pension Committee. Major G. C. Power, its chairman, would establish quasi-judicial tribunals to pass upon appeals which could not be treated as matters of routine by the Board of Pension Commissioners. A further court of appeal would be made available to handle appeals from decisions of this body. This plan has secured the endorsation of the Canadian Legion.

Brigadier-General A. E. Ross (Conservative, Kingston) would replace the present Board of Pension Commissioners with four travelling boards, which would cover the country and relieve the veterans of the hardship of travel in presenting claims.

Water-power Agreement

St. Lawrence development, a hardy annual of debate, has figured less prominently than in other years. Its chief importance has been the fact that in connection with a brief reference to it, Premier King has announced that substantial agreement has been reached at least with the provinces upon the vexed question of jurisdiction over water powers. Publication of the terms of the agreement, the Prime Minister has promised, will reveal that the Dominion has treated the provinces with the "utmost generosity" in respect to their claims.

Various statements of importance have cropped up in the course of the debates. A few have attracted unusual notice. Among them has been the one from the Prime Minister, to the effect that he would not give "a five-cent piece to any Conservative Government on earth." The others have been from Progressive members, T. W. Bird, of Nelson, British Columbia, and W. T. Lucas of Camrose, Alberta.

Protection Gains in West

These statements have concerned the spread of the protective doctrine among the farmers of the West, and have frankly recognized it as a political force with which the farmer representatives in the House must now contend. The farmers of Dakota, Mr. Bird pointed out, have been protectionists for years. Why then, he asks, should it be supposed that the farmers of Manitoba might not likewise become protectionists?

Mr. Lucas, going even farther in acceptance of the protective gospel, declared his belief that the farmer does benefit from protection on commodities in respect to which he is not on an export basis.

The political situation, while there is a deep conviction that an election is in the offing, remains largely an enigma. The belief in an impending election is based more on intuition and instinct than on the visible factors that the situation supplies.

In The Senate

April 9.—The Senate approved of resolutions dealing with Canada's acceptance of the optional clause in the World's Court, the revision of its constitution, and the accession of the United States to that body. The discussion in the Senate on these world agreements was based on three resolutions:

To approve of the declaration under article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, signed at Geneva on behalf of Canada on September 20, 1929.

To approve of the protocol for the revision of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, signed on December 14, 1929.

To approve of the protocol relating to the accession of the United States to the protocol of signature to the same court, signed at Geneva on behalf of Canada on September 14, 1929.

A lengthy address from the promoter in its support, and brief remarks from Senator Smeaton White and Senator George P. Graham, both newspaper owners, in opposition to the measure, preceded the rejection again by the Senate committee on miscellaneous private bills of the bill of Thomas L. Church, Conservative member of the House from Northwest Toronto, to amend the Post Office Act, so that a more complete disclosure could be made of the ownership of newspapers.

Senator F. L. Beique, chairman of the committee, just before it rose, announced that this time when the message was sent back to the House informing that Chamber of the action of the Senate on this bill, a statement would accompany it setting forth the reasons why the Senate has so persistently refused to pass the measure, which has been passed by the House in four sessions and rejected as often by the Upper House.

Supporting his bill, Mr. Church declared that the newspapers were public utilities and, for that reason, should be subject to public control. He was opposed, he said, to any secrecy as to the ownership or control of a newspaper, and added that legislation had just been passed by the United States Senate similar to that which he now proposed.

Senator Smeaton White declared that already the newspapers were giving full information to the Government in regard to their ownership and the personnel of their organizations; first, to the Department of Finance through the income tax returns; second, to the Department of Labor, as to personnel; and third, through the machinery set up in connection with the joint stock companies legislation requiring detailed statement as to stock ownership.

"I am opposed, in principle, to a general legislative measure designed to meet a special case," said Right Hon. Geo. P. Graham, who intimated he knew something of the circumstances and genesis of this particular bill. He told of the burdens already imposed, especially upon the smaller newspapers, in making various public returns, and added that this bill would not provide to the public any more useful information than was already being given and with affidavit.

Senator J. S. McLennan, of Sydney, N.S., also a newspaper publisher, strongly supported the views expressed by the other two speakers, and added that the present demands upon the newspapers for providing information as to their operations were sufficiently onerous.

It was upon the motion of Senator Geo. Lynch-Staunton, of Hamilton, that the preamble of the bill was killed. Then the chairman, Senator Beique, of Montreal, stated that this time the House of Commons would be supplied with a full statement of the reasons why the Senate has repeatedly rejected this measure.

The Naval Parley

After many weeks of negotiation the five great navy powers of the world reached an agreement on April 10. There will be a five-power naval limitation agreement, and three powers—the United States, Great Britain and Japan—will sign certain additional clauses to which the two Latin nations do not, at this time, feel they are able to subscribe. So there will be the two understandings, the partial arrangement of the five and the complete accord of the three.

Political discussions regarding a security pact and definition of the guarantees provided by article sixteen of the League of Nations Covenant will be left over for Geneva and the League.

The main provisions of the proposed major pact are:

(1) A five-power agreement on the extension of the Washington capital ship holiday until 1936. This means an extension of five years.

(2) A five-power agreement which would bring within the scope of the Washington treaty, limitations in aircraft carriers under the 10,000-ton mark. The Washington limitations on this category applied only to those over that tonnage.

(3) A treaty among the five powers in the direction of the humanization of submarine warfare.

(4) A treaty among the five powers covering special exempt vessels not covered by the Washington treaty.

(5) A five-power treaty on methods of limitation. This covers the old problem so prominent at Geneva of the limitation by lump tonnage as against limitation by categories.

The foregoing provisions will be signed by all the powers attending the conference.

Limitation Wide in Scope

The three-power agreement of Great Britain, the United States and Japan goes further. It limits not only the goliaths and aircraft carriers, but it limits all categories of warships. It covers cruisers, in the matter of which the United States and Great Britain differed so radically at the Geneva tripartite conference of 1927.

It is understood that the following limitations of tonnage will apply:

Cruisers carrying eight-inch guns:
British Empire, 146,800 tons.
United States, 180,000 tons.
Japan, 108,400 tons.
Six-inch gun cruisers:
British Empire, 192,200 tons.
United States, 143,000 tons.
Japan, 100,450 tons.
Destroyers:
British Empire, 150,000 tons.
United States, 150,000 tons.
Japan, 105,500 tons.
Submarines: Britain, the United States and Japan to have 52,700 tons each.

The only naval restriction affecting France is that in respect to the extension of the Washington battleship holiday, and also that concerning aircraft carriers. France, however, never built up to the limit in battleships allowed her by the Washington treaty.

Premier MacDonald announced in the House of Commons on Thursday night that he was happy to say an agreement had been reached that afternoon between Great Britain, the United States and Japan on a naval program, including all categories of ships and showing substantial reductions.

Mr. MacDonald said the French, Italian and British delegations had agreed that it was unnecessary and undesirable to keep the full body of delegates sitting in London pending settlement of the difficulties which concern primarily these three only.

Consequently it was decided to hold a plenary session early next week, when the agreements already reached could be put into shape, and the conference would be adjourned with the understanding that the British, French and Italians would continue their efforts later to reach an agreement similar to that reached by Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald told the House of Commons in announcing the forthcoming adjournment of the conference:

"I wish to make a brief statement on what has happened at the naval conference today.

"I am happy to state that this forenoon an agreement was finally reached between the United States, Japan and Great Britain on a naval programme including all categories of ships. The terms of the agreement are now being drafted, but they follow very closely the figures announced last September and October during the negotiations with the United States and show substantial reductions.

"Various points of disagreement which held up progress towards disarmament have been settled and these have been brought together and will, it is hoped, be signed by the five powers.

"The differences in the naval requirements of France and Italy have proved to be intricate and at a meeting of French, Italian and British delegates early this evening it was decided that, as substantial agreements had been reached, it was both unnecessary and undesirable to keep the full body of delegates sitting in London pending the settlement of difficulties which primarily concerned the three delegations only.

"And so we shall propose at a plenary session to be held early next week that the agreement now achieved shall be signed and the conference adjourned upon the understanding that France, Italy and ourselves shall continue efforts to come to an united agreement with that which has been reached between the United States, Japan and ourselves."

Replying to a question from former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, as to when the three-power "agreement, pact or treaty or whatever you wish to call it" would become effective, Mr. MacDonald specified no particular date.

"With regard to putting the agreement in force," he said, "I am not familiar with the machinery provided by the Japanese constitution, but it will have to go before the Senate of the United States, and will, I suppose, be submitted to that body as speedily as possible."

At a plenary session on Monday it was discovered that there were so many reservations and other tentative decisions that final signing of the treaty must be deferred until a week after Easter. However, in spite of this one accomplishment stood out boldly in the unanimous adoption of a "capital ship holiday" until 1936. In other words, the five powers renounce the right to lay down twenty-six capital ships permitted under the Washington Naval treaty. The expenditure entailed would have been $1,000,000,000.

Control of Aeronautics

The Supreme Court of Canada began hearing on April 10 at Ottawa of one of the most important references made to it in recent years—that of the control of aeronautics as between the federal and provincial Governments. Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General and C. P. Plaxton, a departmental solicitor, exhausted the whole of the day's sitting in arguing the case for the Dominion. The opposite view will be presented tomorrow by Aime Geoffrion, K.C., for the province of Quebec, and by F. H. Chrysler, K.C., for Manitoba. The provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan, while concurring in the factum for the other two contesting provinces were not represented at the hearing.

The reference to the Supreme Court took the form of the submission of four questions, which, if answered in the affirmative, would place the absolute control of aeronautics in the federal Parliament. These were as follows:

1. Have the Parliament and Government of Canada exclusive legislative and executive authority for performing the obligations of Canada, or of any province thereof, under the convention entitled "Convention Relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation"?

2. Is legislation of the Parliament of Canada providing for the regulation and control of aernoautics generally wihin Canada, including flying operations carried on entirely within the limits of a province, necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada, or of any province thereof, under the convention aforementioned, within the meaning of section 132 of the British North America Act, 1867?

3. Has the Parliament of Canada legislative authority to enact, in whole or in part, the provisions of section 4 of the Aeronautics Act, chapter 3, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927?

4. Has the Parliament of Canada legislative authority to sanction the making and enforcement, in whole or in part, of the regulations contained in the Air Regulations, 1920, respecting:

(a) The granting of certificates or licences, authorizing persons to act as pilots, navigators, engineers or inspectors of aircraft and the suspension or revocation of such licences.

(b) The regulation, identification, inspection, certification and licencing of all aircraft, and,

(c) The licencing, inspection and regulation of all aerodromes and air stations.

C. P. Plaxton, continuing the case for the Dominion this afternoon submitted that both intra-provincial and inter-provincial air lines were in the same position as railways or shipping routes. Therefore, he argued, their

control fell under the Federal Government.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA MAKES AWARDS

The distinctions awarded by the Royal Society of Canada for notable accomplishments during the year were made public on April 11. They are as follows:

This year's Flavelle medal, awarded for conspicuous achievements in science, goes to Dr. A. B. Macallum, of London, Ont., until recently professor of bio-chemistry at McGill University, and one of the greatest living authorities in his own particular field of research. Dr. Macallum was president of the Royal Society of Canada, 1916-1917, and administrative chairman of the advisory council for scientific and industrial research of Canada, 1917-20. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of London and holds degrees from Dublin, Yale, Toronto, Aberdeen and McGill universities.

The Tyrrell medal, for outstanding work in Canadian history, is awarded to Dr. Adam Short, formerly professor of political science at Queen's University, and now chairman of the Board of Historical Publications of the Public Archives of Canada. He is the author of a life of Lord Sydenham and of various works on the constitutional history of Canada and Canadian economics.

The Lorne Pierce medal, for work of conspicuous merit in Canadian literature, goes to Sir Andrew Macphail, of McGill University, author of "Essays in Puritanism," "Essays in Politics," "Essays in Fallacy," "The Book of Sorrow," "History of the Medical Services in the European War," and that much-discussed book, "Three Persons."

Canada

A Dominion Government delegation left New York on April 9 for Geneva to attend a consultative meeting of the League of Nations. The delegation was composed of Dr. Adam Shortt, Hon. W. F. Nickle, K.C., Dr. J. G. Dwyer, and Miss Charlotte Whitton, Canadian assessor, child welfare committee, League of Nations.

The Government's fair wage bill now before the House of Commons, does not apply to manufacturers of materials for Government construction jobs nor to contracts let by the Canadian National Railways and the harbor commissions. Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor, made clear to a large delegation representing the Canadian Manufacturers Association and the Canadian Construction Association, which called upon him on April 9 to protest against what they considered certain objectionable features of the bill.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature prorogued on April 9 afternoon after being in session since March 11. Forty bills were given assent by Lieutenant-Governor F. R. Heartz, including a new audit act and acts to establish a provincial police force, to provide for a referendum on education and other questions the Government may consider necessary to create a portfolio of education and public health, to reconstitute the Board of Education, to prevent frauds in the sale of securities, and an act regarding travel on the public highways.

Manitoba's Security Frauds Preventions Bill passed the law amendments committee of the Legislature on April 10, unamended. It included all important recommendations of the Toronto conference of attorneys-general.

Eighteen headmasters of public schools in Great Britain arrived in Quebec on April 9, on a tour of the Dominion. They have expressed pleasure at what they have seen so far.

Division took place in the Supreme Court Thursday morning in the highly contentious case of the Sun Life Assurance Company. By five to two the judges dismissed the appeal of the company from the judgment of the Exchequer Court. Justices Duff, and Smith dissented. The question so long in dispute is whether the company's capitalization is $2,000,000 or $4,000,000 and whether under its charter—as the company claims—it can increase its capital to $4,000,000. The decision is being appealed to the Privy Council.

Revision of the British North America Act for the purpose of determining the respective fields of jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, was the major plank of the platform framed on April 10 by the Toronto Labor party to be presented for approval to the Ontario Labor convention there on April 19. A resolution calling for the abolition of "all forms of irresponsible government, including the Senate," and another advocating complete abandonment of all military and naval programs, including cadet training in the schools, were passed unanimously.

The Nova Scotia mothers' allowance measure was amended in provincial law amendments committee on April 11, when the clause prohibiting mothers of dependent children already receiving Dominion or provincial compensation from benefiting under the present bill was struck out.

Dynamite charges, set off by a small army of farmers and volunteers rushed from nearby towns, broke a big ice blockade along the Assiniboine river between St. Francois Xavier and Headingly, Man., on Friday. There was a decided improvement in the flood situation. The breaking of the ice blockade brought immediate relief, and the danger to Winnipeg surburban districts disappeared with the clearing of the river. Headingly is but 12 miles west of the city.

David Ross McCord, K.C., LL.D., outstanding Montreal lawyer, of Dominion-wide fame, died Saturday morning at the Homewood Sanitarium at Guelph, Ont., after a number of years' illness. He was founder of the David Ross McCord National Museum of McGill University, and was born in Montreal on March 18, 1844.

Two illuminating gas explosions which occurred in the northwest section of Montreal within seven hours of each other on Saturday, in which 13 persons were injured, some of them seriously, caused material damage estimated at over $60,000, and destroyed a block of four houses on Ninth avenue, Rosemount, and an apartment house on St. Joseph boulevard east.

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, arrived in Halifax Saturday night from Montreal and sailed an hour later on the Canadian National steamer Lady Somers for Bermuda, where he will spend a brief holiday during the Easter recess of Parliament.

Particularly emphasizing the influence of public opinion on progress, J. A. Wilson, Controller of Civil Aviation, Department of National Defence, said in a lecture before the Royal Canadian Institute at Toronto on Saturday night, that no Government can progress much faster than public opinion will allow. In Canada, he said, the Government-owned services, such as forestry, surveying, crop dusting, transport of officers and men to remote parts of the country, both Dominion and provincial, easily lead the world. When it comes to mail and commercial service, Mr. Wilson said, the development of these must necessarily wait for public opinion. This is rapidly growing and the advance in the air mail service in the last few years has been phenomenal, he added.

With the fate of the Ontario divorce bill still undecided, Parliament is proceeding to deal with the three hundred and fourteen applications for material dissolution which have been presented this session. Of this total, 267 applications are from Ontario residents and 47 from the province of Quebec. Already the first batch of these measures has reached the House of Commons; 53 divorce measures in all were given first reading in the Commons without a voice of dissent being heard.

The first train of the season left The Pas for Churchill the northerly port Saturday. Passengers on board included Premier John Bracken, prominent railway officials, and prospective tenderers on the 2,500,000 bushel elevator to be built this summer. George Kudd, resident engineer at Churchill, with a group of key men also accompanied the party.

A brief sitting Monday afternoon marked the finish of the third session of the 18th Legislature of Manitoba. Hon. J. D. McGregor, Lieutenant-Governor, gave Royal assent to a large sheaf of bills after which he declared prorogation.

Great Britain

The Executive Committee of the miners' union unanimously rejected on April 10 a proposal by the coal mine owners to spread the working hours of miners over a weekly or two-weekly basis instead of continuing a rigid seven and one-half hour daily schedule.

More than 100,000 woollen operatives in the great Yorkshire industry had ceased work on April 11 following the posting notices of reduction in wages by the employers. Some of the employers had not posted the reduction notices and in their mills work still proceeded. The majority of owners, however, were evidently resolved to insist on reduction. Some of the men accepted the lower money and stayed at work.

Another episode in the struggle between the high and the low factions in the Church of England was revealed Sunday by the Rt. Rev. E. W. Barnes, the "low" and modernist Bishop of Birmingham, when he issued a statement concerning his refusal to institute a clergyman whom the patrons of St. Aldan's Church presented to him as qualified to hold the benefice. The bishop's refusal had caused the patrons to appeal to the Chancery Division of the High Court, which required the attendance of Bishop Barnes. The bishop, however, refused to appear before the court, holding it had no jurisdiction over his exercise of his spiritual offices. Dr. Barnes was actuated in his refusal to institute the rector because the latter declines to give an undertaking that the public reservation of the sacrament shall cease at St. Aldan's. The patrons, and apparently the Court of Chancery, hold that Dr. Barnes can refuse to institute only if the normal or scholarly attainments of the aspirant are unsatisfactory.

Sir Thomas Lipton's fifth challenger, Shamrock V., which will attempt to regain the America Cup for Britain, was launched on Monday at Gosport.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented his long-awaited budget to the House of Commons on Monday. He said the financial year ended with a deficit of 14,522,000 pounds sterling, approximately $70,576,920, instead of the estimated surplus of 4,096,000 pounds. Explaining the deficit Mr. Snowden said the customs excise revenue showed a shortage of more than 3,000,000 pounds, approximately $14,580,000. The surtax yield was slightly above the previous year but failed to show the expansion expected and was 1,500,000 pounds, (approximately $7,290,000) under the estimate, while death duties fell off more than 1,000,000 pounds, (approximately $4,860,000). The Post-office surplus, however, was more than 9,000,000 pounds, or 300,000 pounds (approximately $1,458,000) above the estimate, Revenue was 11,871,000 pounds (approximately $57,693,060) below the estimated yield, and expenditures exceeded the original estimate by 6,748,000 pounds (approximately $32,795,280). He announced a total Budget of 781,909,000 pounds, (approximately $3,909,545,000) with an increase of sixpence in the standard rate of income tax, making the rate 4 shillings and sixpence in the pound, or 22 1-2 per cent, an increase of 2 1-2 per cent. That rate applies to incomes under $10,000. above that amount, there is a rapidly rising surtax.

Sister Dominions

Premier Thomas Bavin of New South Wales, outlining Government plans for the present economic and industrial depression in the Legislative Assembly on April 8, said the Government was considering a scheme to raise a levy on all wages and earnings. This would provide a fund to continue Government and private works of an unproductive nature and would reduce unemployment, he added.

Up to April 9 seven miners' meetings had rejected and only two had approved the proposals for wage reductions presented by coal owners of the New South Wales area, which were to be the basis for resumption of work in the mines that have been closed down for many months.

A measure for reduction of 15 per cent. in the salaries of members of the State Legislative Assembly, which has already passed all stages in the House, will take effect as from April 1 last, it was announced on April 11.

Final returns on April 10 in the South Australian state election confirm the victory of the Labor party over the Liberal administration, led by Premier Richard Butler. Labor wins 26 seats, the Liberals 17, and the Country Party two. In the last Legislature the Liberal and Country Party coalition had 28 seats, with Labor holding 16.

The latest figures in the State elections of Western Australia indicated on Monday that the Labor Government had been defeated. The Nationalists and Country party coalition had 28 seats and the Labor party 22.

Mahatma Gandhi decided on April 8 to leave Dandi, where he led the civil disobedience movement by breaking the salt laws a week ago, Sunday morning, and go to neighboring territory to continue his campaign for Indian independence. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was appointed leader by Gandhi in case Aggas Tyabji, his second in command, was arrested.

Serious rioting, unconnected, however, with the independence campaign of the Indian Nationalists, broke out on April 9 at Masik, a city about 100 miles northeast of Bombay. The fight was between caste Hindus and "Untouchables" who are not allowed to enter the temples or participate in any Hindu religious ceremonies.

Mahatma Gandhi's movement in defiance of the British Government's salt law continued on April 9 to spread rapidly in various districts and another of his sons—Davi Das Gandhi—was arrested and charged with sedition. But the Nationalist leader himself remained free from police molestation.

Twenty-two persons were injured in rioting outside the court house at Bombay on Friday when a number of Satyagrahis, who the day before offered passive resistance during a police raid on National Congress headquarters, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A crowd of at least five thousand persons threw an effigy of the Salt Act into the sea at Bombay Saturday, and from sunrise to sunset dense throngs of the coastal city's inhabitants trailed to the sands with pots, in which to take sea water home, and thus perform a technical violation of the Government's salt monopoly laws.

Of importance almost tantamount to the arrest of Gandhi was the incarceration and the sentencing a few hours later on Monday of Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the All-India National Congress. Nehru was sent to prison for six months after conviction on a charge of violation of the Salt Act on Friday. Sixteen persons were arrested at Lucknow, United Provinces, for offences against the salt laws. They included Mohanlal Saxena, chief executive officer of the National Congress; Imtial Ahmed, president of the local Congress committee, and several other Congress officials.

The Prince of Wales received 30 native leaders, representative of many sections of public and religious life in the Sudan, at a picturesque reception on Monday in the historic palace of Khartoum, Sudan. Among those received was Sir Abdelrahman el Madhi, eldest living son of the leader of the dervishes who killed General Gordon in 1885.

Wilda's Joyous Easter

By Esther Dalziel Hooey.

WILDA TRANTOR had been looking forward to the party she was going to give for her classmates for a long time. The fact that a new girl had entered the class lately, had given Wilda a lot of thought. This girl Alma Little, seemed to be very poor, at least she did not wear as nice clothes as the other girls.

Wilda would not have minded her dressing differently from the others, if Grace Halliday was not going to be at the party, but Grace wore the loveliest clothes as her father was very rich.

"I will not ask Alma until the day or so before the party, and maybe something will turn up. Perhaps Grace will not be able to come, or Alma may have something else on hand by that time," she thought.

As the days went by, Wilma lost a lot of the pleasure she had been enjoying in anticipation of the party. It was to be held the day before Easter Sunday and Wilma had a new dress for it.

Wilma did not tell her mother that she was thinking of leaving Alma out, because she knew that her mother would say she ought to invite her.

"She does not often get an invitation, but I wish I did not feel so miserable over not inviting her," said Wilma to herself.

She was busy making the place cards, when brother Will offered to write the names for her. He was a much better writer than she was so she gladly accepted his offer. The place cards were made by pasting a gumdrop on a card, then putting a tiny candle in the gumdrop, while a life saver, inserted in the side of the gumdrop made an excellent handle for the cute candlestick or holder.

Will knew the names of all the girls in his sister's class so he wrote Alma's along with the others.

In spite of this, Wilma still kept putting off asking her, until Good Friday came and then she felt it was too late.

"I think you ought to have some medicine, you are not looking a bit well," said Mrs. Trantor.

"I am not sick, only this party has bothered me."

"When I was your age a party filled me with pleasure, especially if I was giving it," answered her mother.

Wilma did not say anything but went on helping her mother to set the table. The decorations were in yellow, and a large bunch of yellow daffodils formed the centrepiece.

THE girl tried to ease her conscience by thinking she would send one of the favors and some other nice things to Alma. But down in her heart she knew it would not do any good. Finally she told her mother how miserable she felt because she had not asked Alma.

"Why have you not asked her?"

"Because I thought that Grace Halliday would not like it as she dresses so beautifully."

"Such nonsense, I thought a daughter of mine would never be a snob. I am sure that Alma is as good as any of the other girls, even though she may not have as nice clothes."

"I know she is nice, and I suppose she will never like me again because I have treated her so meanly," sobbed Wilda. "I really do not know what to do. It would look very strange to send her an invitation as late as this."

"What are you talking about; who is it you have forgotten to invite?" asked Will who came into the room as Wilda and her mother were talking.

Before her mother had time to say anything, Wilda said "I didn't ask Alma, and I am so sorry."

"Well, I asked her. I thought she looked a bit puzzled when I met her, the day I wrote the place cards for you. I believe now she did say something about not being expected, and I told her that you were expecting her for you had her place card all ready."

"Oh, Will, you darling I am so glad you did, for I have been feeling just wretched, and I would not have enjoyed my party a single bit if she had not come."

"You girls are the funniest I ever saw. A fellow can never understand you. Why didn't you ask her, if you are feeling badly about it?"

Mrs. Trantor shook her head and gave a warning glance at her son, which he understood to mean that he was not to say anything more.

"I am going to phone Alma and ask her if she has any games that would be nice to play at the party," said Wilda, as she rushed to the phone.

"Alma has a number of guessing contests which she will bring with her," said Wilda as she came back from the phone.

THE party was a delightful one, every girl declared, and to Wilma's surprise, Alma wore one of the prettiest dresses to be seen there.

"I think you have the prettiest dress of us all, and you look just sweet in it," she whispered in Alma's ear.

"Aunt Jean gave it to me when she heard I was coming to the party. Mrs. Halliday, Grace's mother, is my aunt you know. She and mother are sisters."

"I never knew that you were any relation to Grace," said Wilda, in a very surprised tone.

"Well, I am her full first cousin, but I do not say anything about it as a rule, for of course she is so rich and we are poor. But when Harold and I are old enough to earn, we will see that mother has all that she needs. You see, father was ill so long before he died it used up all the money we had, and mother has had a hard time to keep things going and give Harold and me an education."

"I am so glad that you have come to live in Westerville. We will have fine times together this summer," said Wilda, and she meant it, for she felt as if she could not do enough for Alma to make up for having looked down on her because she did not have nice clothes.

"I just love it here. All the girls have been so nice to me."

"I am going to ask Mr. Walters to let you come into the choir. You have a better voice than I have."

"Thank you so much. It will be such a help to get training from him."

When the party was over and the guests gone, Wilda said to her mother, "To think I was leaving Alma out, because I thought Grace might not like her being here on account of her poor clothes, and then to learn that they are cousins. I have learned a lesson which I hope I will never forget."

"We should never judge anyone hastily, and always remember that outside adorning does not matter nearly as much as inside; that is what really counts. I am so glad that Will invited Alma, for I truly think she was the nicest girl here."

"Would you mind, mother, if I gave her my Easter Lily, as a sort of peace offering or atonement for having been so mean as to even think of leaving her out from my good times?"

"By all means do so, and when you take it over you can tell her mother that I am sorry I have not called on her before but that I will do so as soon as possible."

WILDA and Alma sat together at the Easter service. As they listened to the words of the minister speaking about the glorious message of the resurrection, and how it not only referred to the new life in the next world but also to a new life in this one, when we die to sin and live unto righteousness, they both resolved to live this new life.

Wilda was so happy, she could scarcely realize she was the same girl who had been so miserable and unhappy only a few days before.

Along Manitoba's Frontiers

Where Canada's Icelanders Live.

WHEN I want to sense the world as a living organism," said the president of a university, "I look at a map."

A map is not a mere display of colors and outlines. It represents things and people and possibilities.

It is not a ragged, bizarre splotch of wash blue that occupies a fourth of the centre of the 5,800 square miles of the Provisional Edition of the Hecla Map of the National Topographic Series, but the heaving waters of Manitoba's great Lake Winnipeg with shores alternating in woods, marshes and bold, rocky promontories, with wooded islands and here and there a fishing village or a lighthouse standing out to guide the shipping.

Over the southerly portion, west of the lake, black lines over muskeg, woodlands, meadows and hills represent the toil of the surveyors who laid out the country ahead of settlement. Small black dots, numerous on this particular part, are inadequate expressions for happy homes filled with sturdy children, and for busy farmsteads surrounded by stocked pastures, or for schoolhouses, churches, post offices and other community centres.

It was about 1876 that the Icelandic settlers, spreading out fanshape to the north and west along the shores of Lake Winnipeg from Gimli, on the Selkirk mapped area, reached the mouth of Icelandic river on the south centre of the Hecla map, about 90 miles north of the city of Winnipeg. Here the village of Riverton sprang up, the nucleus of a district of fishermen-farmers, which is now the terminus of the Winnipeg Beach branch of the C.P.R.

Soil in the river valleys west of Lake Winnipeg is, for the most part, black clay loam, deposit from ancient Lake Agassiz which at one time covered a large part of Manitoba. These more fertile river valley lands rise to stony ridges which support stands of mixed timber. In several places roads follow them as, for instance, the road shown on the map from Rosenburg to Fisher River Indian Reserve.

West and northwest from Icelandic river, settlement gradually drifted some 30 miles to the Fisher river valley along which the Gross Isle branch of the Canadian National Railways now runs to Hodgson, 107 miles north of Winnipeg. Some of the peaty swamps, particularly in the southerly districts, have been drained and converted into fine haylands and even, in some cases, to fields where grains are grown. The surveyor who reported on this territory states that the draining of these shallow, open swamps often costs less per acre than does the clearing of bush-covered areas. Settlers find a ready market in Winnipeg for the cordwood obtained from the timber cleared. A wealth of wild flowers contributes to the profits of bee-keeping, a hive yielding as much as 118 pounds of honey a year.

The northwesterly region of the mapped area, drained by the Mantagao river, supports a few ranchers, and development is in about the same stage as the southerly area was in the '70's.

Lake Winnipeg forms the western boundary of the Pre-Cambrian formations so that the fourth of the map lying east of the lake displays different characteristics from the westerly portion, partly exemplified in, for instance, Bloodvein river with its numerous falls and rapids, in contrast to the sluggish rivers of the tract west of the lake. A peculiarity of the easterly expanse, as may be deduced from the map, is that the highest land with the largest timber lies next the rivers, with wooded swamps farther back.

One connection from the Hecla area eastward is by the Leyond river, a tributary of the Bloodvein, this route leading to Family Lake on the Deer Lake map, and to Little Grand Rapids trading post. Pigeon river shown on the extreme northeast corner of the map forms one of the outlets to Family Lake which is peculiar in that it has two outlets; the other, Berens river, is mapped on the Berens River sheet of the National Topographic Series. Bloodvein river, with headquarters not far from Red Lake, forms part of the old Indian route by Lac Seul on the Lac Seul sheet.

BUT it is the ragged splotch of wash blue, Lake Winnipeg, the gateway to the west and north ever since the days of Verendrye, around which most interest centres.

Its names have been legion. Known about 1700 as Lake of the Crees or Kris, it became "Lac des Christineaux" with sometimes the southern portion, most of which is on the Hecla Sheet, called "Lac des Assinipoulacs," after the Assiniboine Indians. Verendrye's designation of "Ouinipigon" of 1734 became the "Winipic" of Sir Alexander MacKenzie's account in 1789 with, finally, the "Winnipeg" of Sir George Back in 1853. Another name given it chiefily by geographers in Verendrye's time was "Lac de Bourbon."

In 1730, dreaming still of a northwest passage to the Pacific, the authorities of New France proposed to send Sieur de la Verendrye to establish a post on Lake Winnipeg "on account of the proximity of the place to the Western Sea," reported to be "ten days' journey westward by the savages."

Journeying west in August, 1808, Henry the Younger followed in Verendrye's footsteps, passed Icelandic river on the Hecla map, calling it Terre Blanche river and put ashore at its mouth at a spot where he had had an establishment in 1804-5. No trace of it remains.

After trying in vain to find the narrow passage through the rushes, only 10 chains wide, between Hecla island and the main land, now called Grassy Narrows, he retraced his way and used what is now the regular steamer route between Hecla and Black islands. A gale obliged him to put into Gull Harbor, the horseshoe-shaped bay on the northern extremity of Hecla island which is still a refuge for storm-driven boats and where is now a lighthouse and Government fish hatchery.

Henry had a stormy time steering north for a "high rocky point," the Grindstone point of today, and from thence along a gradually rising, increasingly rocky shore to "Tete du Chien," or Doghead point, as it is on the map. Here they put ashore to dry their wet bedding and to feast on raspberries which still grow there in profusion. At last he and his wild crew of voyageurs and Iroquois, passing to the west shore, reached "Riviere a la tete du Brocher," or the Jackhead river which empties into the lake near the top of the mapped area at the Jackhead Indian Reserve. Sir Sandford Fleming in 1858 marked "Old Missionary Post" at this place.

Somewhat farther on Henry caught up to David Thompson, the surveyor-explorer on his way to the Columbia.

Another account of a journey on Lake Winnipeg is that of William MacTavish, Governor of Rupert's Land, from Fort Garry in 1865 to attend a meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company's council at Norway House, the location of which is shown on the Norway House map sheet.

The first point he touched on the Hecla map was Grassy Narrows for which Henry had searched in vain 57 years before. Here was situated an outpost for trading where the year before Captain Sennett of the ship "Prince of Wales," wrecked at Nelson, had been nearly drowned through a crack in the ice while making his way with dogs down to Fort Garry. MacTavish's course to Doghead point followed Henry's. He describes the land of the west shore as rising higher above the lake with bold promontories rising perpendicularly out of the water, wooded to their edges. The neck between Bullhead and Doghead points dividing the upper portion of Lake Winnipeg from the lower, he informs us, is "full of good harbors for small craft and one of the finest parts of the lake much frequented by the Indians."

Camping at Rabbit point on the east shore, marked near the northern edge of the map, he comments on the grandeur of this great body of fresh water which suddenly extended from the Narrows just passed to the uttermost verge of the horizon.

Returning, the governor's flotilla consisted of nearly a score of boats each rigged with a large square sail, some of them from the Saskatchewan District, their crews of the surname "Badger" having a large bunch of horsehair attached to the upper corners of the sail of each boat.

The day when canoes 24 feet long and two feet deep passed in brigades down Lake Winnipeg laden with furs from the north is over, and transport is chiefly by other means. Instead

steamers ply back and forth from Selkirk calling at Gull Harbor, at Little Bullhead where they fuel, and at Matheson island. The latter is an important fishing station, the last port of call before Berens River. This island, which is timbered and displays some good hay meadows, has been subdivided into lots. The residents supplement fishing with stockraising. Here, as at other points on the lake, whitefish, pickerel, pike, tullibee and goldeyes are caught in quantities. In winter sleighloads of fish are drawn over the ice of the lake to be entrained at Hodgson or Riverton for Winnipeg and for points in the United States.

Tug boats, some of them locally owned, provide service between Manigotagan, Hole River and other east coast settlements. Tourists are discovering the charm of Manitoba's great lake and many make the trip from the old settlement of Selkirk, passing over the lake waters shown on the Hecla map and Berens river sheet, to end at historic Norway House.

Of interest are the companion sheets of the Hecla map, namely, Pointe du Bois, Carroll Lake, Deer Lake and Island Lake to the easterly which, with the Selkirk sheet to the south and the Berens River and Norway House to the north, embrace in all an area of between forty and fifty thousand square miles. These maps may be obtained from the Surveyor General, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, for the same price each as the Hecla map, that is, 25 cents if required in sheet form or 50 cents if on linen back or in folder cover.

The Things Hoped For

By George Kingsley Reed.

HOW many nights have I gone to bed weary in body, but could not get to sleep? Often it seemed as if all my blood was surging through my brain. Thoughts and themes would follow each other with mechanical regularity.

Some of them would provide substance for a story, and others relative to the farm operations or stock have to be remembered, but the best rouse me up, and are dotted down in a little note book I keep handy for such inspirations.

Looking through that little book today, I came across an item that is not in my handwriting. It reminds me of a night when, feeling somewhat depressed I had gone to bed to think matters over. Somebody was busy knitting in the living room, so I asked if she would mind writing the thought down in the book, and this is what is written—"Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

What conclusion do you draw as you read those words? Some may consider that I was inditing some heavenly theme, while in reality, my mind was torn between doubts and fears.

As I recall it, it was winter time and we were in "the fell clutch of circumstance." As I lay there my mind reviewed the past—the immediate past. How a good trade had been forsaken for an uncertain existence in the heart of the woods.

Settled in here; hemmed in by the forest growth, and by my own reduced circumstances! Like the Prodigal son, I had spent my all (but not in riotous living) and felt like going back to "the father's house" (my old job).

The tremendous responsibility of a large family never seemed to impress itself upon me until I found myself—and them, in the fastnesses of these forest hills, not that it would have made much difference apart from causing me to hesitate when venturing into pioneering life.

"Faith is the substance of things hoped for. . . ." Surely there is nothing wrong in that! One must have faith to win in any venture, and the substance of things comes in due time. As much as any man, I had set my heart upon the substance of things; my little faith was being tried as if by fire.

Ever since I read in the Quebec papers what the homestead regulations were, the blood beat at my heart. I wanted to be away; the spirit of independence surged within me; I counted not the price.

THUS I lay thinking, thinking how far away from God's people we were, and how very far from the substance of things hoped for. In this case there was no evidence to witness of the things not seen—just a waste howling wilderness of savage growth, no industry, no means (or very little) of earning a dollar.

As far back as I can recall, everything has been taken to the Lord in prayer. Yet, as I turned from one side to the other, I was inclined to think I had made a mistake—that I had entered into a fool's paradise.

Just now I notice that the entry in the little book previous to the one quoted reads: "The waves may break in failure, but the tide is sure to win." That is exactly what had been taking place—the waves were breaking in failure; all our efforts seemed to be an investment in goodwill.

But I fell asleep. My chains fell off: my heart was free. Next morning the same sickening sight stared me in the face; a little clearing, a little flour in the barrel, and no money. Tennyson almost wrote: "Brave hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood," and that is just what one needs in a new country—brave hearts—simple faith.

For two or three years there was such slow progress made in this section, that had it not been for the improvements of one lone settler, I believe we would have concluded it a worthless venture. Every time I passed this man's farm (the farm in the making) the phrase would flash across my mind, "the substance of things hoped for," and I would breast the "waves" again; bear the toil, endure the pain, hoping, striving, praying for some evidence of the things not seen.

AND here they are at last—some of them at least. But to tell of all the sleepless nights, the weary limbs, blistered hands, sore feet, aching hearts, yea, and countless other attending afflictions that have been strewed across our path like the railway ties that support the steel rails that in turn carry the traveller to his destination, would take more time and space than is at my command.

Suffice it to say, however, "there are giants in the way," just as there are difficulties in the way of each of us, whether it be in opening up new avenues of trade, developing a new farm, or in adventuring for the Kingdom.

To the "soldiers of Gideon" the future is never in doubt. "Time and tide waits for no man." It's the resolute heart that is forever apprehending the evidence of things not seen, that ultimately reaches the goal. Times many, people have said to us, "What do you see back in there?" (meaning the farm). It often unsteadied us; caused us to ponder it over in our hearts, but today, although we still have to work hard to get along, or to make any progress, we are finding some of the things hoped for, and have evidence of other things not seen.

One thing more ought to be said:—were it not for such a "Mother" as we have, the battle would still be raging; the battle for supremacy over the dense forest. Mere words would not do justice to the part she has played and is still playing. And it is no comedy part either, though (thank God) it is no tragedy. Would we go thorugh this struggle again? That is a big question. We are not so young now as then, but if we were, and were assured the same circumstances we have today, I believe we would both "hop to it," if only to prove that nothing is impossible to a determined spirit.

"They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy."—Psl. 126.

The employment situation in the Prairie Provinces in the last two years has been better than in any other economic area of the Dominion according to a report of the Industrial Development Board. Taking 1926 as an average at 100, the relative percentages of employment are as follows: 1926, 99.6; 1927, 105.3; 1928, 117.9 and 1929, 126.3. The figures for the City of Winnipeg are: 1926, 99.2; 1927, 104.1; 1928, 110.1 and 1929, 112.3.



Nellie L. McClung SAYS:—

Lost Years are Talked Away

I KNOW where my lost years have gone and the manner of their going.

They have been talked away by myself and other people whose conversational efforts I have inspired.

I have a fatal gift for starting monologues. If there is a vein of idle oral ore anywhere in my vicinity, I will be as sure as fate to tap it with some innocent word.

This morning I began to phone the women of our club to see how many of them would entertain a delegate for the Convention next week. The first woman said she had not been well and could not bear to have a stranger in the house she was so nervous, and then I, unhappy woman that I am, instead of letting it go at that, asked her what was the matter? It was none of my business. I had only one concern this morning, —delegates—but before I knew where I was the foolish words were uttered! I had asked her what was the matter? She told me. She kept back nothing. She began in the middle of her story and worked both ways. . . . I could feel that she had reached for a cushion and settled down for a pleasant morning. . . . One foot went asleep . . . . and I began to wonder if a receiver could really grow to a person's cheekbone and all the time my conscience pounded it into me that I had asked for it. Delegates homeless and accusing walked the aisles of my imagination and still the recital went on.

I cannot even take in the day's supply of ice from a perfectly new iceman without opening up a conversational viaduct over which go heavy cargoes of domestic and social happenings. And barbers forsake their honorable calling altogether to stand before me waving their scissors in an effort to solve once and for all the immigration problem of Canada. And once when I told one of them to get on with his work he was so anxious to get it all said that he did not notice what he was doing until he ran out of hair. . . . And I had to wear my hat for a month.

And I must confess that some of the talking I have done myself!

Often I go to meetings hoping to learn something, and slipping into a back seat I am prepared to listen and absorb the words of wisdom that fall from the speaker's lips. Just about the time I have found out what it is all about and am beginning to be glad I came. I hear the chairman say, "I see we have Mrs. McClung with us this evening and no doubt she would like to bring us a message."

"Would like to"—do you get that?"

I wonder what there is in my face which makes people think that I am always holding up my hand for permission to speak?

And so it is that down the pleasant but windy ways of chatter my time—too much of it—has gone.

Book Reviews

A MAKER OF CANADA

"Canada will one day do justice to my memory," John George Lambton, first Earl of Durham is reported to have said as he lay dying after the last and greatest of the many achievements of his brief and stormy career. Recognition of the significance of the Durham Report was not lacking even in the short period that elapsed between its publication and the death of its author, but the first adequate account of the life and work of the great seer of Empire has been left to our own day.

Dr. Chester New was admirably fitted for the task he undertook in this book (Lord Durham, by Chester W. New, Oxford University Press $6.50.) Historical studies in Toronto, Chicago and Oxford Universities preceded his appointment as professor and later as head of the Department of History at McMaster University, Toronto. A Canadian of the third generation, whose grandparents all were living in Canada in Lord Durham's day, he writes in evident pride at the part his country has taken in the development of the idea of British Empire self-government. This book is the work of the historian and the biographer, following the accepted canons of historical method, rather than those of the apologist or mere hero-worshipper, but it is evident that the character and ideals of the great reformer have laid hold on the mind of this student of his career. Something of the affection of the colliers of the North of England of last century for "Radical Jack" (as he was there known) finds its way into these pages. Durham, as the author repeatedly reminds us, was the first British statesman after the American Revolution to regard the connection between Britain and the various colonies as a pertinent one.

Durham's life before the Canadian adventure is very fully treated; his early efforts at reform and the vindication of his principles in 1832, his work in the establishment of Belgium as an independent and neutral kingdom and his mission to Russia, aiding so much in preserving the peace of Europe. Dr. New enjoyed access to the Lambton papers, belonging to the Earl of Durham, and reproduces many letters never before published, which mirror the trend of opinion of these days so replete with history in the making. Here is history of the most fascinating period in Canadian life written in its most fascinating form.

EASTER DAY

The Queen of all the festivals,
Shall brightly shine alway,
For Christ, the King of glory, rose,
On this glad Easter Day.

We could not be, where Mary stood,
The risen Lord, to see,
But we believe He rose again,
A living Saviour, He.

He gave His life upon the Cross,
That we might never die,
And now, He lives for evermore,
His praises sound on high.

For us He suffered death's dark gloom
To wash away our sin,
Then, by His love, we never shall
Require to dwell therein.

To Jesus, who redeemed our race,
Be glory evermore,
With Father, and the Holy Ghost,
One God, whom we adore.

—Rev. Lawrence Sinclair.
Huntsville, Ont.

Canadian industries operated at a higher margin of profit in 1928 than in any of the post-war years. The interest on capital expenditure of some 23,379 industries reporting to the Bureau of Statistics in 1928, after allowances had been made for cost of material, wages and salaries, was 22.2 per cent., as compared with 21.7 per cent., 21.4 per cent., 20.0 per cent., 19.6 per cent., 21.8 per cent. and 21.2 per cent. for the years 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923 and 1922 respectively. The capital investment in Canadian industries has increased steadily from $3,244,302,410 in 1922 to $4,780,296,049 in 1928.

Honoring a Pioneer

THE women of Alberta are full of enthusiasm over their project of having the portrait of Mrs. McKinney painted and presented to the legislative building at Edmonton, and hope to nave this accomplished before the end of this year. Mrs. McKinney has been chosen for this honor because she was the first woman to be elected to any legislative assembly in the British empire, when in 1917 she was chosen to represent the constituency of Claresholm.

The arrangements are in charge of a committee of 23 women covering the province, and they are asking every woman in Alberta to subscribe to the fund. The honor of sending the first contribution belongs to the late Mrs. Barbara Cassels, formerly of Calgary, but then living in Edmonton, who sent a donation of five dollars and expressed her delight at knowing that the plan was under way.

Mr. J. W. L. Forster of Toronto, has been chosen as the artist, and he will no doubt produce a portrait which will oe a fitting and lasting tribute to this well-beloved woman.

Mrs. McKinney has lived in Alberta for over twenty years and in addition to her political activities, she has been a leader in social reform and church work. She can preach a sermon or play the organ; lead the Bible class or conduct a debate; write the words for a pageant, make the costumes, and direct it; run her house; entertain her friends; edit a column in a newspaper make a party dress for some little girl whose mother is in the hospital or otherwise unable to do it; give a paper on Swinburne at the Literary club, and do all these things with the utmost facility and good humor.

Mrs. McKinney is one of the five women of Alberta who pressed the matter of women's eligibility to the senate as far as the privy council and who were so gracefully thanked by the first woman senator in her first speech in the red chamber.

In presenting Mrs. McKinney's picture to the legislative assembly, the women feel they are honoring one who has made and is making a notable contribution to the welfare of our people, commemorating the fact that our own Alberta led all the British empire in accepting the principle of equality between the sexes, and in addition they cherish the hope that succeeding generations may see in the strong, kind face of Louise C. McKinney something of the idealism, courage and high adventure of that intrepid trail breaker, the pioneer woman of the west.

The treasurer is Mrs. Wilbur Horner, 815 19th Ave. West, Calgary. Nellie L. McClung is chairman of the committee.—Edmonton Journal.

A Kingless Kingdom

With speeches, choral song and military reviews, official and reactionary Hungary has just celebrated the tenth anniversary of the administration of the greatest chair-warmer in history—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the nation's regent.

In various other kingdoms and empires there have been many regents. but their mission always has been to direct the destinies of state until the heir to the throne reached his majority. But Hungary is th complete paradox. It is a kingdom without a king; it has a throne without anybody to sit on it, and a palace without a court. It has a fascinating capital without—financially speaking—much capital. It is ruled by an admiral without a fleet.

By this one may have gathered that Hungary is marking time. It is, but only in the matter of selecting a ruler. Under its monarchial constitution, it could crown anyone chosen — a member of royalty, Admiral Horthy himself, or an ordinary commoner. But just now, the throne can wait.

There are three claimants. The principal of these is Archduke Otto, 18-year-old son of the late Charles and Zita, the last Emperor and Empress of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. There is also Archduke Joseph Francis, son of Archduke Joseph, who is now 35; and, finally, there is Archduke Albrecht, son of the enormously rich Archduke Frederick.

Each has his partisans, but the



Archduke Otto

Hungarian powers-that-be are afraid to choose any of them, because they fear what Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania might do. Three years ago, Count Bethlen, the well-nigh perpetual premier, declared in his hand-picked parliament that he would not allow the question to be discussed, as he said a king was not possible within the next few years. This means that the team of Horthy and Bethlen should continue to function for a good many years.



Archduke Albrecht

The whole comic opera situation grows out of the World War and its aftermath. In the break-up of the old monarchy, revolution broke out in Hungary in 1918 and Emperor Charles abdicated. Three days later a provisional republic was set up with Count Michael Karolyi as president. But early in 1919 a Bolshevik government took its place and Karolyi left the country. Finally the Roumanian government sent an army into the country, swept aside the Bolsheviks and restored order.

A new government was set up in February, 1920, and the National Assembly elected Admiral Horthy as Regent. He has lived in the palace in Budapest ever since. Another paradoxical fact is that though Hungary is overwhelmingly of another faith,



Admiral Horthy

both Horthy and Bethlen are Calvinists.

Horthy was in the Austro-Hungarian navy for 36 years. He was the son of a great landed proprietor and a member of the Hungarian Upper House, sprung from an old Protestant family which obtained its patent of nobility 300 years ago.

The war found Nicholas Horthy captain of the battleship Hapsburg. Two months later he took command of the light cruiser Novara and, when Italy entered the war, fought his first action in a raid on the Italian port of Corsini in 1915. He was seriously wounded.

After suppressing the naval mutiny at Cattaro in February, 1918, he was promoted to flag rank and later made Admiral of the Fleet, in which capacity he had the unpleasant duty of surrendering his squadron to the Yugoslavs.

During the Bolshevik show at Budapest, the Nationalists organized a skeleton government at Szegedin and Horthy was made minister of war and commander-in-chief of the army. When the Roumanians left the capital Horthy entered it with his army and set up the new state. He then was named regent.

His crucial test came when the late Emperor Charles made his two abortive attempts to regain the throne. Horthy opposed him and won.

Since then, he and Bethlen, while ruling with iron hands, have tried in every way to make the little state sound. It was no easy job, because Hungary lost 68 percent of its old territory and 59 percent of its population under the Peace Treaty of Trianon. Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia were all aggrandized at its expense. But Horthy and Bethlen have succeeded in stabilizing Hungary's money and balancing its budget. They also have spent big sums in extending the public school system and a chain of hospitals.

To give permanent record to the celebration of Horthy's tenth year as regent, the parliament has ordered that the great new bridge across the Danube shall be called by his name.

Living in the imposing palace of 800 rooms the admiral seems quite content. After all, a cocked hat may be quite as comfortable as a Hungarian crown.

A Lenten Missioner

I FIRST saw Rev. G. Osborne Troop, when he was rector of St. Martin's (Anglican) in Montreal, writes The Wanderer. That was in the 90's, when church formalities generally were more insisted on than they are today.

When Rev. Mr. Troop favored less exclusiveness in the matter of church seating in St. Martin's, more liberality in the tender of places in the rented pews of that church to newcomers, there was blame and praise in a chorus from his hearers and the congregation which would have disturbed a less serene personage than this preacher.

One noticeable result of the talk about St. Martin's pew allotment was a visible increase in the church attendance, and an added popularity of that church and its preacher. For, in addition to favoring free seats, Rev. Mr. Troop lent his well recognized talent for pulpit oratory and critical utterance to frequent courses of sermons. These drew hearers in such numbers, so that the idea of free seats in the end proved most popular, except to a few diehards, some of whom (as I recall it) moved on and into other places of worship.

As an evidence of his popularity in these circumstances, Mr. Troop's pastorate at St. Martin's lasted for 27 years, and he still retains his rank as pastor emeritus of that parish and a Canon of the diocese.

His action regarding the freer use of pews gives an indication of the contents of a pamphlet mirroring his maturer convictions, and bearing the title, "No Monopoly of the Christian Heritage." And in that sense—in his capacity as a retired Anglican cleric —he is always willing to minister in a Protestant church where he finds the place or the opportunity without regard to ecclesiastical distinctions.

Rev. Mr. Troop was chosen to hold the Lenten mission at Holy Trinity, Winnipeg. He went to Winnipeg from his home in Toronto. There his contributions to The Voice of the People columns in the local newspapers are mediums he frequently uses to enunciate his views on current topics interrelated to the precepts he has preached so long and so acceptably. For two years ago—and in Montreal—he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his deaconate ordination at St. Paul's, Halifax. That was in 1877.

Educated at King's (Windsor, N.S.) his first choice was the study of the law. But his heart, as he tells it, was not in that profession; the preaching of the gospels called him, and at the age of 17 he heeded it. So engrossed in that vocation became the one-time curate of St. Paul's he was moved to say on his jubilee occasion that, "I am fully persuaded that there is no greater privilege in the world than the joy of proclaiming the Everlasting Gospel."

Before accepting the rectorate of St. Martin's (Montreal) in 1881, Rev. Mr. Troop was the occupant of St. James' pulpit in St. John, N.B. There, though his charge was not one of the larger churches, he drew crowds almost unable to obtain seats within, by the searching eloquence of his sermons. He was soon looked upon as one of the strongest religious forces in that city.

His predecessor in Montreal was chosen as the Bishop of Niagara, but Mr. Troop successfully challenged comparison with the eloquent Canon du Moulin.

A good many of Rev. Mr. Troop's one-time curates of these Montreal days are glad to acknowledge this now venerable man as their spiritual father. He, in his seventy-sixth year, is wont to exclaim: "The flames of rationalism and of superstition are blazing furiously, and yet—Miracle of miracles—the Scriptures are not consumed. They seem more full of life than ever."

Canon Troop is a native of Nova Scotia. During the war he went to England and became a vicar in a Sussex village. But even in his retirement he has acted as a missioner in various parts of Canada since 1918, and is justly regarded, in every sense, as an outstanding broad-minded Christian.



TOAST AND TEA FOR AUTO RACING DRIVER

Kaye Don, driver of the "Silver Bullet" enjoying a bit of afternoon tea and toast before making his attempt to better the 231-mile per hour record. He failed owing to the treacherous nature of the course.

AN APRIL MORNING

Once more in misted April
The world is growing green.
Along the winding river
The plumy willows lean.

Beyond the sweeping meadows
The looming mountains rise.
Like battlements of dreamland
Against the brooding skies.

In every wooded valley
The buds are breaking through.
As though the heart of all things
No languor ever knew.

The goldenwings and bluebirds
Call to their heavenly choirs.
The pines are blued and drifted
With smoke of brushwood fires.

And to my sister's garden,
Where little breezes run,
The golden daffodillies
Are blowing in the sun.

—Bliss Carman.

The output of steel ingots and direct castings in Canada during February was 106,612 tons, compared with 115,200 tons in January and 117,445 tons in February, 1929.

MIND BODY | **BOYS' PAGE** | SOUL SERVICE

Snap-Shooting From the Skies

By A. M. Narraway, in The Institute Bulletin.

AERIAL surveying has sometimes been considered as identical with aerial mapping, but is now becoming accepted in a much broader sense as being the practical application of aircraft, of the aerial photograph, and of maps made therefrom, to the investigation and development of the country's natural resources.

Ever since man first inhabited the earth he has been trying to improve his powers of penetration into the unknown in order that he might increase his knowledge of the potential natural resources of his domain and turn that knowledge to his benefit. To the geologist, the forester, and the engineer especially the increasing of his knowledge is most essential, and to this end he has bent every effort and has used every available instrument which offered promise of success. But due to the natural obstacles, such as trees, hills, and swamps, which retarded his progress and restricted his vision.

Frontiers Pushed Back

However, when the Wright Brothers, scarcely a generation ago, finally succeeded in manipulating a plane a few hundred feet into the air a new field was opened to the engineer, to the geologist, the surveyor, and to all those interested in the development of the natural resources of the country. The search after increased knowledge was quickened and the frontiers were pushed back and practically eliminated; for at least man could follow the birds to the air and visualize the hitherto inaccessible country from aloft, and could increase his speed from fifty to one hundred times over that hitherto attained. By taking a camera with him he did not have to trust to memory for what he had seen, and notes written from memory are not the most satisfactory, but the ability of the camera to make instantaneous exposures and to fix a clear image on a sensitized plate or film, enabled him to obtain a record not only of the scenes he had viewed, but also of many which he might have missed, a record that for detail and accuracy could not be approached by the most elaborate of notes or the most graphic description.

The real objective of aerial surveys is therefore, the building up of a knowledge of the natural resources of a district and, to the investigator, any agency or instrument which offers promise of doing this successfully is at once important and oftentimes considered as practically indispensable.

Whatever scheme or proposal the expert examiner may have in mind it is imperative that he be able to place before his chief a clear and comprehensive view of the district or area involved whether by description, graphic representation, or by any other means.

This is fundamental as the chief must naturally assume full responsibility for a rejection of the recommendation or its acceptance with all that may thereby be involved. The aerial photograph, being an exact replica of the ground viewed provides a most useful medium by which the chief can obtain a close insight into any area under consideration, and, therefore, it may be assumed, I think, that the time is not far distant when the Chief Executive will require the production of such evidence if it can reasonably be obtained.

World's Largest Fleet

Canada has for the last seven years been carrying out an extensive program of aerial photography, and today operates the world's largest aerial photographic fleet. Starting in 1922 with a handful of photographs taken under the writer's direction she has been developing new methods and making many experiments which might facilitate the exploration and proper mapping of the vast hinterlands. Each year a substantial addition was made to the air fleet and to the personnel and less than one hundred square miles of seven years ago was changed into over 80,000 square miles during the past year. The total for these seven years amounts to over 340,000 square miles, and the rate of increase per year is itself rapidly increasing.

As far as records are available it appears that Canada in the last few years has made greater progress in aerial surveying and mapping than any other country in the world. This statement applies not only to the number of photographs taken and the extent of the areas photographed, but more particularly to the fact that a definite program of exploration and mapping based entirely upon aerial methods has been carried on systematically throughout this period.

To properly appreciate the position of aerial surveying in Canada it is necessary to take into consideration the physical characteristics of the country and to realize how small a fraction of its area is mapped or even thoroughly explored. The settled areas rarely extend more than a few hundred miles north of the International Boundary and beyond them lies an enormous hinterland extending to Labrador, Hudson Bay, and the Arctic Ocean. These areas have been travelled over to some extent for the last hundred years by a few traders and explorers. Such travels and explorations, however, were generally confined to well established trade routes and the main waterways leaving the great bulk of the country a blank upon the map, unknown and unexplored. This territory can all be considered as potentially of value. Much of it is forested and included within its limits is the great Laurentian Shield, in which occur mineral deposits which are already attracting world-wide attention and promise to be in the near future one of the most important of the economic assets of the country.

Aeroplane Provides Solution

To map such country, densely wooded, inaccessible, when the only means of transport were canoes in summer and dog teams in winter, by ground methods was, practically speaking, an impossibility. In the first place the cost would be prohibitive and even had the funds been available, it would be the work of a generation to cover a fraction of this enormous area with even an exploratory map. The aeroplane provided the solution to the problem of accurately and quickly mapping this country, just as, during the same period it has provided the means of transportation by which this country is being prospected and opened up. Thus it was inevitable that Canadian surveyors and engineers would eagerly accept this new method of surveying and apply it to Canadian conditions. The practical inception of the work dates from the few oblique photographs obtained in 1922, which so impressed the writer with the possibilities of applying these photographs to the investigation of the natural resources of Canada, of developing Canada's mapping by air methods, and ultimately in pushing back, if not eliminating, the frontier line that he brought them to the attention of the then Surveyor General, the late Dr. E. Deville, who as an internationally known authority on photographic mapping suggested the method of plotting oblique photographs by determining the tilt from the line of the horizon which has been developed into what is known as the Canadian method of oblique aerial photographic surveying.

While the oblique or perspective photograph is an excellent medium for studying a large area in a general way, and is highly suitable for small scale exploratory mapping, the vertical photograph is preferable for settled areas, or areas where there are definite indications of resources of value. The vertical photograph shows a wealth of detail and enables the relief to be accurately depicted. In the past few years the vertical work has expanded to such an extent that five detachments of two machines each are now employed on it as against three employed on the oblique. In 1929 one mile was photographed vertically for every two miles taken by the oblique method.

Highly Trained Personnel

In Canada aerial photography is undertaken in a large way; for the Government the work is done by the Royal Canadian Air Force who have developed a highly trained and efficient personnel. To take aerial photographs efficiently is an exceedingly difficult operation and requires a personnel of the highest calibre, and it is to Canada's credit that she has been able to develop such a personnel. The growth of the photographic fleet of each unit has been rapid and Canada can undoubtedly look forward to the building up of a strong air industry.

When the air-man has taken the photograph it is then made available to the surveyor for mapping purposes, and for study by the geologist, the engineer, and the forester. Approximately 340,000 photographs have been taken up to date and this is contributing to the building up of a national photographic library, which can be expected to ultimately furnish a uniform and co-ordinated picture of Canada available for study by anyone interested in developing any phase of the country's natural resources.

The aircraft which have been used for oblique photography have been generally of Canadian manufacture and were developed specially for this type of work. Oblique photographs require an unobstructed view from the bow of the machine and since the country being photographed is generally unsettled and densely wooded the only landing places are on lakes and rivers. Consequently a boat design has been necessary.

For vertical photography after considerable experimentation it has been found necessary to standardize a modern and powerful machine. Such machines are equipped with pontoons.

Photographic Equipment

The camera equipment has also been standardized. The standard camera is fitted with a high quality lens having focal lengths of 8 or 12 inches, the cones being interchangeable. It is a film camera and each roll of film contains approximately 115 exposures each 7 by 9 inches. This camera can be operated either automatically or manually and is equipped with interchangeable magazines for easy loading in the air. Years of experience have suggested slight modifications of the standard design to make it more suitable for Canadian conditions and the present instrument is giving very excellent service. Special sights both for vertical and oblique work have been designed for use with this camera which have largely eliminated overlap gaps and reflights.

The photographs are developed and printed at a central photographic laboratory at Ottawa. This plant is very completely equipped and has a maximum capacity of about 2000 prints per day. Except for special purposes no rectification is made and contact prints of each negative are issued for filing, plotting, and field use. All negatives are filed at the Photographic Laboratory in a special fireproof vault, while an index print from each is on file at the library at the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior.

Oblique Photographic Mapping

Details of the oblique or Canadian method of aerial photographic mapping have been published on various occasions both in this country and abroad so it will be referred to in this article only in a very general way. Briefly summarized the oblique photograph is treated as a perspective and is plotted by means of a set of standard perspective grids which are carefully constructed for the range of air elevations and angles of tilt of the various photographs taken for plotting in this way.

This method was originated in Canada and has marked advantage over other methods in speed, cost, and particularly in the fact that it imposes less rigid conditions in the navigation of aircraft over unknown country. This permits a considerable deviation from the projected lines of flight which is made possible by the fact that where necessary the oblique photograph can be plotted far into the background. It is particularly adapted for the small scale mapping of areas of low or moderate relief. In rough country errors of considerable magnitude may develop due to misplacements in the perspective caused by changes in elevation. It has an accuracy quite sufficient for the scale of four miles to one inch on which this class of work has generally been published.

Vertical Photographic Mapping

Vertical photography has been used in areas which were too rough for the oblique method or where a map on a scale of as much as one or two miles to the inch is required. The photographs are plotted by the radial control method which has been thoroughly described in many places and need not be gone into here. The field methods of contouring and mapping from the photographs are in general similar to those employed on the so-called Arundel method developed by the British War Office. This method, however, had been developed independently and modified to suit Canadian conditions.

Geodetic Surveys

One of the most striking developments of the past year has been the application of aerial methods to Geodetic Surveying. This originally took the form of an aerial reconnaissance, first for the general route of a triangulation scheme and later for the location of stations. This proved so successful it was decided as an experiment to attempt the transportation of an entire party for the season by air. The country to be covered was in the Laurentians and was dotted with lakes so that it was generally possible to find landings within reasonable distance of the stations to be occupied. The tower-building, observing and signalling parties were successively landed on these lakes, where their camps were established and only the necessary equipment and instruments transported to the station itself. The result of this experiment indicate a notable increase in the work accomplished and a large saving in time and expenditure. This saving is all the more impressive in that the whole operation was carried out by a photographic detachment in non-photographic weather when the planes and personnel would otherwise have been idle.

Other Developments

For the last three or four years the routine mapping work has been fairly well standardized and the developments in aerial surveying in Canada have been more in the line of special uses for the photographs dependent on expert interpretation. The same conditions of topography and settlement that have made aerial methods so important in the production of maps, have given an even greater impetus to the use of the air photograph and reconnaissance for engineering, geology, forestry, and kindred purposes. This work has not been approached in any conservative spirit, but rather with the idea that the solution of many of the problems encountered in pioneering a new country can be settled in the main by a study of the terrain from the air or from air photographs with little or no ground work. Much of the engineering work now being carried out is situated in the newer parts of the country, is difficult of access and ground surveys and investigations are both expensive and slow. It has been found that in nearly every case the merits of a proposal can be given most careful and thorough consideration before field work is commenced and that field work can be restricted to areas where accurate measurements or observations are really necessary. Such in brief has been the Canadian method of approaching applied aerial surveying. Its success is now being generally recognized by the engineering profession, by geologists and foresters.

Saving in Time

In the engineering field aerial methods have found their most extensive applications in the field of hydro-electric development. Here they have been used for the study and planning of several of the most extensive plants now under development in the country. In one case it is proposed to develop the entire head over a length of 60 to 70 miles along a river. This involves power plants at several sites and in all five different schemes were under consideration. A study of the aerial photographs of the district enabled four of these schemes to be eliminated before any field work was undertaken and the saving in time of the aerial survey over ground methods has permitted construction work to be commenced two years earlier.

Several successful aerial surveys of storage reservoirs and pondages, often without ground measurements of any kind, have shown striking advantages in accuracy, speed and cost over or-

dinary surveys and with the large amount of hydro-electric work now projected in Canada there promises to be a rapidly expanding field for this work.

During the past year an important transmission line—one of the largest both in respect to capacity and length, yet to be built in Canada—was located through exceedingly difficult country entirely from vertical photographs. The only ground work involved in this survey was to lay out on the ground, from bearings and distances obtained from the photographs, the final location of the line. In this case the line was first projected early in May and the entire length of 60 miles completed two weeks ahead of schedule before the end of the year. Without detracting in the least from the efficiency of the engineering organization responsible for the construction there is no doubt that the aerial survey of the line saved at least two months in its location.

Aerial photographs have been used in railway and highway location, for the study of drainage and reclamation projects and in fact in nearly every variety of engineering where detailed and accurate plans or reports are required. The work of the last few years has made aerial methods generally known to engineers throughout the Dominion and a wide field is now open for aerial engineering.

Value in Forestry

In forestry the aerial photograph is used in the first instance for type mapping, as a basis for cruising and estimating timber limits and later on when logging operations commence it is found invaluable in laying out roads, selecting camp sites and in the general study of the area being operated to determine the most economical methods of cutting and transporting the timber.

Aerial transportation is making it possible to prospect the vast stretches of Canada's mineralized zone, and has changed prospecting from a blind groping through an unmapped maze of waterways and tangled bush to a scientific study of the country whereby unproductive areas are readily eliminated and the prospector's attention is concentrated on those localities where his search is most likely to give results. This mineralized country has all been heavily glaciated so that there is generally little overburden to cover the rock structure. Thus it is that a geologist, by merely flying over a territory, can obtain a very fair idea of the formation. In many cases a detailed stereoscopic study of aerial photographs has disclosed significant facts relating to structure which were missed by a ground examination. It is inevitable that aerial prospecting will be the key which will unlock for this generation the riches of the untravelled north.

As mankind has been given an instrument which passes over comparatively inaccessible areas with ease and with a speed surpassing that of a bird and has been given a medium which enables him to visualize problems from aloft, and as he has been given an agency which permits him to bring right into the office of the administrator, the financier, or the promoter, a permanent record in black and white for all to study we may look, in Canada, to the expeditious and rapid development of this new instrument which promises to bring Canada's north into production.

STAMP NEWS

New Zealand's Issue

New Zealand has long been in the forefront of postal progress, and although her efforts to establish universal penny postage have suffered a set-back since the war, she has restored the inland penny rate, and the penny rate to Great Britain. A late January mail brought a penny stamp for which New Zealanders are cheerfully paying twopence. There is no deception about it, says Fred J. Melville, in the London Daily Telegraph. It is marked "Postage 1d" in one corner, and "Charity 1d" in another.

In the central panel is a picture of a nurse in uniform, and beneath this is the appeal; "Help stamp out tuberculosis." The frame is ornamented with a pattern of Maori origin.

In issuing this stamp the Postmaster-General is collaborating with the Minister of Health in gathering funds for anti-tuberculosis efforts in the Dominion. The stamp is in great demand, and many business houses are using it on their correspondence in place of the ordinary 1d stamp.

The Finnish Lion

Finland has marked the beginning of the year by initiating an entirely new series of stamps. The full set will consist of fifteen denominations, but the three highest, 5, 10, and 25 marks, have yet to appear, as well as the 25 pennia. The design for all values up to 3 marks is a new presentation of the heraldic lion against a solid ground, after the manner of recent Norwegian issues.

The lion has been the distinguishing feature of Finnish stamps from the earliest issue in 1856, and only disappeared in 1891, when Russia forced stamps of her own pattern on Finland. This lion was the symbol of a separate existence, which raised the wrathe of Ivan the Terrible when it was explained to him that the Finnish lion was trampling upon the sabre of the Russian Cossacks.

With the establishment of the Finnish Republic the older symbol has been restored to the stamps. The values in the newest series in the design illustrated are:

5 pennia, chocolate; 10 pennia, dull purple; 20 pennia, yellow-green; 40 pennia, blue-green; 50 pennia, orange-yellow; 60 pennia, slate-grey; 1 mark, orange-vermilion; 1.20 mark, carmine; 1.50, marks, violet; 2 marks, deep blue; 3 marks, dark olive-green.

The Oldest Parliament

New stamps expected shortly from Iceland will attract popular attention as they celebrate the millenary of the "oldest Parliament." Great care has been expended upon their production, and the designs are of exceptional interest; but the demand for them will be restricted by the introduction of unnecessarily high values. There are to be thirty- two stamps in the full set, consisting of fifteen ordinary postage and one air-mail stamp; these sixteen will also be over-printed "Pjonustamerki" for the use by official departments.

Canadian Youths to Compete in Britain

Young Cattle Judges Undergo Intensive Training

IF Canada does not bring back from Great Britain this summer the International Junior Farmers' Cattle Judging Championship, it will not be for lack of sound preliminary training. Every possible opportunity for thorough preparation will be given the three youths who will represent the Dominion at Manchester in July. Arrangements have been completed by representatives of the Livestock Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways, under whose joint auspices the Canadian team will go to Great Britain.

The team to represent Canada was selected at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto last fall, from the teams competing in the Canadian cattle club judging contests of the Canadian National Railways. The members are Clifford Baldwick, of Barrie, Ontario, Gordon Campbell, of Stewiacke, N.S., and Cedric Kirkpatrick, of Wirral, N. B.

The team will sail from Montreal, on June 20th, on the SS. Albertic, landing at Liverpool June 29th. They will be in charge of F. W. Walsh, Superintendent of Agriculture for the National System, who will act as chief coach both prior to and during the contest, which takes place at the Royal Agricultural show at Manchester on July 8th.

Through arrangements made by the Federal Department of Agriculture and various provincial departments, the team will be given a ten-days' preliminary training throughout Eastern Canada, in the judging of all the breeds of dairy cattle, and will visit some of the prominent herds of dairy cattle.

In this preliminary training Mr. Walsh is being assisted by the officers of the Federal and various provincial departments of agriculture, and by Prof. Ness, of Macdonald College and Prof. Steckley of Ontario Agricultural college, who were judges at the contest last fall in which the team was selected.

The team will also undergo a ten-days' training course in Britain prior to the international contest, visiting the principal herds for the purpose of getting additional judging practice.

Arrangements for the boys on the other side of the water are in charge of W. A. Wilson, Canadian Agriculture Products Representative in Britain, D. M. Johnson, European Manager of Colonization for the Canadian National Railways, and Capt. Ellis, Honorary Secretary, of the National Association of Boys' clubs, under whose auspices the international judging contest is held.

The first event to figure in the Canadian training course for the Canadian team will be the Ormstown agricultural fair, in June, which is the first "A" circuit dairy show in Canada. It is planned to give the young judges as much preliminary training as possible in the various breeds of dairy cattle from which the herds to be judged in the international contest will be selected, namely, Ayrshires, Guerneys, Holsteins, Jerseys, and dual-purpose Shorthorns.

F. W. Walsh, who is to be in charge of the team, and will superintend their coaching, has for some years been prominent in agricultural work in Eastern Canada, and was engaged, while with the Federal and Nova Scotia agricultural departments, in the organization of Boys' and Girls' Club work in the Maritime provinces. He has coached many winning teams in livestock club contests, and was himself gold medalist in the intercollegiate competition at the Chicago International Livestock Show in 1921, while a student at Ontario Agricultural college.

Since being selected as the Canadian team last fall, the three boys comprising the team have further distinguished themselves in agricultural work. Cedric Kirkpatrick of New Brunswick won a scholarship presented by the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's association and has been taking the farm course at Truro Agricultural college. Clifford Baldwick has been taking a short course at Ontario agricultural college, and Gordon Campbell, who is just entering his 'teens, has been doing notable work in boys' clubs in Nova Scotia during the past winter.

OUR COMPETITIONS

Prize pencils with our congratulations go this week to Blanche Pownall, Ont.; Norma Hooey, Ont.; and Cynthia Rendall, Que., for letters in our competitions.

MY FAVORITE COUPLET OR STANZA OF POETRY

Dear Sir,—The verse which leads my list of favorites is one taken from Amory Hare's "Gray Skies"—

"The muddy face of the wet road,
The little cedar trees,
Look up to thank the sky again
And my wet face with these,
That I may have the long road,
My little snatch of song,
And the limber light young body of me
To carry my soul along."

The verse came to me like a cheerful angel on a dull gray day and immediately the clouds disappeared and the sun shone with a joy-flooding radiance.

"To carry my soul along"—what lilting, lovely wonder that line contains! It fills me with the joy of existence, waking my sleeping ambition, and makes me feel thankful that I am a member of the world-wide circle of girlhood. And best of all, it centres my thoughts upon this question, What type of soul do I wish to carry? Like a flash the reply returns in those thrilling words—"A body pure, a mind unmarred, and the light of a lovely soul."

The author has blended into the verse all the beauty and joy and peace which is to be found in Nature, and as I read I can see in my mind those little cedar trees bordering the long, wet, shining road and the clear, blue-spring-time sky. How could such a dream-picture fail to help carry a girl's soul along, or fail to have her yearn to—

"Catch the secret rhythm that steals along the earth,
That swells the bud and splits the bur and gives the oak its girth,
And mocks the blight and canker with its eternal birth."

—Blanche Pownall, Ont.

MY FAVORITE STANZA OF POETRY.

Dear Sir,—

"Along the line of smoky hills
The crimson forest stands,
And all the day the blue-jay calls
Throughout the autumn lands."

—Wilfred Campbell.

Those lines seem to fascinate me—seem to pull me to the great open spaces. A dim picture rises in my mind—smoky hills broken by a crimson forest, somewhere the blue-jay is calling—great marshes wrapt in mist and all throughout the long, still autumn day, wild birds are flying south. Campbell's words come to me in my darkest hours as a burst of light, and then my heart, like to the lark at break of day, arising from sullen earth, finds rest and peace in those wonderful thoughts.—Norma Hooey, Ont.

MY FAVORITE STANZA OF POETRY

Dear Sir,—

"He who from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright."

There are so many beautiful poems that it has been difficult to select my favorite, but I think that this stanza from William Bryant's "To a Waterfowl" is really my favorite verse.

This stanza has a very beautiful meaning and lesson. The author pictures the waterfowl, flying through the boundless sky on a very long journey, always guided safely by the unseen care of the spirit which we call Providence or God. The lesson to be drawn from the latter half of the stanza is also very beautiful. If this divine spirit cares for so small a creature as a waterfowl, He will also care for us, His children, for whose sake He gave His only Son. I have learnt from this verse that fear is unnecessary, for no matter where we are, or how lonely we may be, as long as we trust God, and take our troubles to Him through the medium of prayer, we are safe from all harm and danger.—Cynthia Rendall, Que.

NEW CONTEST TOPICS

MY FAVORITE COUPLET OR STANZA OF POETRY

What verse, stanza or couplet in poetry has sung its way into your mind and heart to become a part of you? Name the author and quote the passage. We are not concerned with the fame of the author, but how it gripped you. What challenge or inspiration have you had from the quotation or can you give any incident connected with the discovery of it?

MY FUNNIEST EXPERIENCE AS A CHILD

Perhaps it did not seem so funny then, but looking back now you find much merriment in it. The telling of it may be amusing too, and you will be doing a good turn by sharing the laugh with others. Let's have the letters bright and mirthful.

TOPICS FOR THE FUTURE

There are more interesting contests to come during the course of the year such as "My First Fishing Experience," "My Country and Me" and "What I Aim to Become—and Why." They will be announced in due time. Perhaps you have a topic you would like to suggest; the publishers will be glad to receive it.

REVISED RULES

For each of the best three letters printed each week during the competition the publishers will award to the writers a Messenger push-pencil. These pencils are similar to those used by our editors in their daily work. The barrel is of fountain pen composition in the popular terra cotta color, mountings are nickel plated, and it takes the fine leads cheaply procurable at all stationery counters. Each is mailed equipped with leads, eraser and pocket clip.

In addition to the three pencils to be awarded weekly the three best letters published during the contest will be awarded prizes as follows:

FIRST CASH PRIZE	$5.00
SECOND CASH PRIZE	$3.00
THIRD CASH PRIZE	$2.00

Tell your friends about this competition.

READ THE RULES CAREFULLY

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Adventuring for the Kingdom

A BRAVE CHINESE PASTOR

Writing from Tsinan, Shangtung, North China, Rev. Chas. E. Scott, of the American Presbyterian Mission, says:

"I have only praise for my associate Chinese pastor-friend, here located, during these troublous times. He is a big, burly man, with a smile that can hardly be wiped off; with an unconquerable optimism. Repeatedly on the road he has met bandits who have robbed him of the little money he carries. After robbing other people, lined up beside him, the bandits have made the robbed face about, and have shot them in the back; but, with a kindly expression, and his eye piercing theirs, and talking politely to them the while, he gently refused to turn his back upon them. Repeatedly he has persuaded them to give back road money to robbed women so that those unfortunates could continue their journeying. When the Southern Army threw him and his family out of our chapel plant here, and sentinels with fixed bayonets, barred everybody's ingress, his smile somehow won out; he returned each day cheerfully to "assist" the squatters in their "use of our despoiled plant." He fearlessly handed out tracts and Bible portions to the rank and file; presented New Testaments to the officers; and actually made them repeat Bible verses—and listen to his preaching—and even give money for his work—all accomplished by his infectious smile, the contagion of his good nature melting their surliness, plus the power of the Holy Ghost in him.

Witnesses Before a Governor

"When a certain missionary famed with the heathen for his knowledge of Confucian learning, was given a banquet of honor by the governor of our province, and had finished a eulogy of Confucian principles and ethics (as dead as the dry bones of Ezekiel's vision to galvanize China into spiritual life), this pastor was called upon to make a speech. Deferentially he referred to the American scholar's great erudition in matters Confucian; pleaded his ignorance of such high lore, and then boldly but tactfully began to preach Jesus and the Resurrection to that large company of high-placed and powerful heathen officials. That day some men's cheeks burned with shame at the magnificent but lost opportunity of this distinguished missionary, much in the public eye, much quoted by the press; also our hearts beat faster in the pride and joy at the bravery, wisdom and loyalty to Christ of this man, educated in a mission college that was a college, under great evangelical scholars, and sinologues."

CHRISTIANITY IN EGYPT

Egypt passes into a new phase of government. Under the uncontrolled rule of Egyptians, missions will be in a new environment. The Wafd, which is the strongest political party, is led to a great extent by Coptic Christians. The attempt to rouse Moslem fanaticism against these men failed because it was seen that by so doing the Wafd force would be divided. The people as a whole are less bigoted and while many tenaciously adhere to Islam they confess that Christianity is a superior creed. But the educated classes are becoming more and more materialistic in their outlook and agnostic in their beliefs. No real liberty of conscience exists and the missionaries have to face many difficulties that add to the burden of a terribly hard task. But they are hopeful of better and brighter days. Egypt calls for the prayers of the people of God.—Evangelical Christendom.

The Egypt General Mission

When the Egypt General Mission recently commemorated an important anniversary at Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, praise and petition were dominant features. This occasion marked the landing in Egypt of the original band of seven young men who, in faith, went out as the Mission's initial representatives thirty-two years ago. "A time of very great testing," terminating in "a magnificent deliverance," was the expression used by the General Secretary in summing up the past year's work. The members of the Mission, he stated, had experienced true apostolic succession in their learning "how to abound . . . and to suffer need." It was reported that Scripture portions (mostly single Gospels) to the number of 7,000 were distributed last year; and that the Great Moslem University of El-Azhar, at Cairo, was using a large number of Bibles as a kind of textbook in the study of comparative religions.

WOMEN LEAD IN THE SUDAN

In most villages of Northern Nigeria, writes Johanna Veenstra in The Lightbearer, there are more women than men because of the practice of polygamy. The women are no less interested than the men. It might be that they are even more eager. They have composed a song of their own to one of their village tunes. One woman takes the lead, and then all the other women follow her. I enquired about the words of this song, as I kept hearing the word "Satan" repeated so frequently. I was told that one of the women had a lovely baby, and very suddenly, without any illness, this child died. The husband said, "Let us plead the spirits!" Whereupon the wife replied, "God has taken our child. If you want to turn to the spirits, go, but I do not want to plead the spirits. I want to rest in God." Shortly after this, the women composed their song, and the words are to this effect: "If you men want the spirits of old, we don't; if you want to follow Satan, we don't; we want to follow Jesus." I am quite sure that a year ago the menfolk would not have permitted such a song to be sung, and that women responsible for it would have been cruelly beaten. But they are pricked in their conscience that the old way of their forefathers is of the devil, and that there is only one way of salvation—Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord!

IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS

Rev. H. S. Shepherd, formerly Anglican clergyman at Millerton, N.B., who with his sister, Miss Priscilla Shepherd, left last summer for Shingle-Point on the Arctic Coast near the Alaskan boundary, to take charge of the Anglican Residential School there, has written very interestingly to one of his old parishioners, in the Diocese of Fredericton. He says:

"Shingle Point is not so bad at all, considering the distance that one is from civilization. We are about thirty miles from the mouth of the MacKenzie River, to the west. The coast line is rather high and rugged but without a tree in sight; a kind of bramble grows on the high and low land alike. This point is a long, low narrow strip of sand that makes out from the main land in a circular manner forming a nice little harbor. The buildings, of which there are two little dwelling houses, a church, two stores houses, and some native camps, are built on the sand because of the easy access to logs for building and wood for burning. The logs and wood of course come down the river and wash up on the shore. After one gets just a little further from the mouth of the river there is not a bit of wood to be had.

"All Things in Common"

"The weather thus far has not been too bad, but for the most part very cold. There has been some snow and frost enough to freeze to ice on different mornings, but mostly windy weather. The wind feels as if it was coming right off an ice cake, which of course is the truth. We can't see the ice but it is not far to sea. Sometimes when there is no wind, or when it is blowing off the land we have a nice day. Today is such a one—something like a November day at home. The mountains which we can see to the south are white with snow and the natives tell us that winter is not many days away. However, we are quite well prepared for it. We have all worked like tigers and are getting the buildings which were poor enough in liveable condition. Just now we are getting wood and fish. We have to have lots of fish both for ourselves and for the dogs of which we have 24 besides some pups. The dogs belong of course to the natives, but we more or less have "all things in common."

The Blessing of Radio

"We started our school a week ago with twenty-three children and so far things are going well. They like the school and seem anxious and quick to learn. It is very amusing for they can't understand much. Fortunately one boy knows both English and Eskimo, having lived with a white trapper. Were it not for him it would be really hopeless. Besides the children, we have two Eskimo families and one white trapper; those with our staff of four make up our whole population.

"I have something to tell you which will trouble you, I know—the radio works! Last night and the nights before I got a station in Salt Lake City, U.S., quite clearly. There were lots of other stations on the dial but I could not tune them in. When the nights get darker and I have a little more practice I think I shall get them. To tell you how pleased I was when I heard the man speaking is beyond me, but believe me when I tell you it sounded 'some good.' The worst feature is that I can't take my hand away from the selector or I lose the station. I may be able to remedy this, and if I can't I can put up with it!"

The Lord will give strength unto his people; the Lord will bless his people with peace.—Ps. 29:11.

"In any estimate of the power of a country we find the chief asset in spiritual values."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

If you can't find the bright side to look at, polish up the dull.

The Resurrection and the Life

By Rev. John Mutch, M.A., B.D., Fort Massey Church, Halifax, N. S.

"I am the resurrection and the life." John 11:26.

NOW strange that death generally catches us unprepared! We know that all our friends are going to die, and yet each friend's departure comes as a shock. We know that we ourselves are going to die, and yet, in youth and in health, we refuse to take death seriously. Although the business of living men is with life, yet surely it is wise, at some time, to size up death and examine our weapons to see what we have to fight him. For this purpose this incident at Bethany is a great help.

It was the fourth day, after the death of Lazarus, before Jesus arrived in Bethany. So soon as Martha heard that he was approaching, she went to him, and her first words were, "Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." She knew about his wonderful cures, especially that of the blind man in Jerusalem, and she felt that if Jesus had been present he would have healed her brother. But she could not dwell on empty regrets. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and it sprang up in Martha's. She was too practical to allow all her thoughts to be swamped by what might have been. Jesus was so wonderful, he might even yet be able to do something. And so to her vain regret she added a vague hope,—"But I know, that even now, whatsoever thou wilt ask of God, God will give it thee."

How familiar Martha seems! At each death there is sure to be some expression of useless regret. "If only we had consulted another doctor, if only our friend had not exerted himself in that last duty, or gone to that infectious place,—" And yet the heart can not rest in these. To do so would make one the victim of "sorrowful ifs." Only the morbid allow such considerations to dominate their thoughts. Their penalty is a diseased sight in which all things become distorted. For such persons, life becomes full of bitterness and unbelief. The sound mind and true heart persist in looking forward. They may recall the experience of Jacob, who, no doubt, often blamed himself for allowing his favorite son Joseph to go that morning to get his brothers' report, and was slain by a wild beast. And yet he lived to hear Joseph say; "Ye thought it evil against me; but God meant it for good, to bring to pass as it is this day, to save much people alive." The Christian believes that somehow good comes out of evil,—even out of deatth. He reaches out a groping hand of faith to Jesus and says, "I know that somehow you have wonderful power and because of that there is still an unbroken string in my harp of hope."

NOR was Martha's hope in vain. Jesus at once replied, "Your brother shall rise again." We may be inclined to think that Jesus was promising Martha that he would raise Lazarus. But that does not seem to be what Jesus, at the time, meant. Certainly Martha did not so understand him. Jesus was simply reminding Martha of that wonderful hope which she and her friends already held,—that there would be a resurrection of the dead. (Following Bernard, Gospel according to St. John, in International Critical Commentors.) No doubt Martha and Mary had consoled one another during those four days with that hope. No doubt their mourning friends had constantly reminded them of it. It ought, as Jesus reminded her, to have been a great consolation. And yet Martha had not fully realized what was implied in such a hope. To her it was more or less of a pious platitude. So she replied to Jesus: "I know that he shall rise again in the last day." The implication is that this hope was too far off to be of much comfort.

Thus it still is. The minister brings to the house of mourning words of consolation, which he himself often finds hard to appreciate—about the many mansions, the seed dying and coming to life, the holy city in which there is no more death. And the mourners still mourn and say, "Yes, we know, but it is all so hazy and so far away, surely there is something better than that."

The truth is that our faith in the resurrection is like our acceptance of many wonderful things on which life depends. For instance, because we have the sun and the air constantly with us, we do not appreciate their wonder. Seldom do we speak of them with bated breath and joyous gratitude. Even so, we are accustomed from childhood to speak of the resurrection of the dead, and yet we do not realize the amazing implications of such belief. If it be true, what a glorious hope it is. We should rejoice and be glad that our friend has not gone for ever, but will rise to new life. His life is not ended but only begun. Jesus would have us lay hold of the astonishing fact implied in our professed faith in the resurrection.—"Your brother shall rise again."

BUT Jesus went still further. When Martha replied that she knew there would be a resurrection in the last day, Jesus brought her face to face with a startling fact. He said, "I am the resurrection and the life." To put it in our words, Jesus said, "I am the agent of resurrection and life. Those who come into believing contact with me shall rise from the dead and live for ever. Your brother believed in me. Therefore, though he has died, he is alive; and what is more, now living and believing in me, he shall live for ever more." And Jesus drove it home by asking, "Believest thou this?"

(Continued on page 15)

CHURCH DRAMAS

"Strictly Business" (Ladies' Aid); "Go to Next Neighbor"; "Nothing to Do"; "What Doth It Profit"; "Money and Mud" (one-act); "The Trial Supreme" (Easter). Sent on approval for five cents. Circular free.

J. R. PETERS, B.A.,
Warwick, - - - Ontario.

The Biggest Question of All

By William Southern.

IF we agree that there is a life after death, that each one has an immortal soul, the most natural question in the world is the one asked of Jesus by the rich young man "What shall I do to gain life eternal?"

Of course if this life is the be all and the end of all, if there is no God and if when we die we are buried and are nothing and after all our philosophizing and speculating none of us has a soul, the question falls to the ground as unnecessary and useless.

The question was asked by the rich young man after Jesus had answered a number of other questions, questions which came to Him following the visit to Caesarea Philippi when His status was fixed as the Divine Son of God. The apostles had asked who should be greatest in the kingdom of heaven. Peter had asked how many times one should forgive another, and received the wonderful lesson of forgiveness. We do not know who the young rich man was nor how he happened to be there, but from the story it is reasonable to suppose that he was of good family, well educated and certainly very wealthy. He was most likely a Jew and probably one who had studied the philosophies of religion, especially the Hebrew philosophy of God and was not satisfied. Hearing of Jesus he had joined himself to the group which followed Him about and asked questions. Jesus had impressed this young man immensely, so much so indeed that he was ready to become a follower, and then he asked the question in the text.

The young man was disappointed at the first part of the answer that Jesus gave. Jesus quoted to him the Ten Commandments. The young student, a university man, a modernist who was studying science and rather sneered at old ideas of morality, expressed his surprise. "These old worn out things," he said. "These moral laws handed down centuries ago by Moses when the race was ignorant and in its infancy, you mean to tell me that the Ten Commandments are still in force and form a basis for eternal life?"

"Why," he said, "I was raised in an orthodox family. I have always been a good Jew, my mother taught these to me at her knee. They are childish."

Jesus looked at the young man sorrowfully. He could read his mind and did not retract a thing but added something else. "Go," He said to the young man, "sell all thou hast, and follow Me." And the record says the young man went away sorrowful for he had great possessions.

THIS story is often used as a text for a sermon on stewardship and on riches. It answers for such a sermon very well but to me it is the answer to a far greater question than one about mere money. It is the answer to the question telling us just how life should be lived. All of the teachings of Jesus are on that subject; His philosophy and His religion were life and how to live your life to the best advantage. Gather His sentences together, take His answer about the little child and His answer about forgiveness and the Ten Commandments, which He endorses in this chapter, and the Sermon on the Mount and the Golden Rule all fit together like the pieces of a cut-out puzzle and make a complete picture of LIFE.

To those who take the Bible literally the answer has caused much concern. The statement, a little farther along when Jesus says it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for the rich man to enter heaven, is a puzzler. We feel that such an arbitrary ruling would not be fair and certainly Jesus is always just. Our difficulty disappears when we take the Bible for what it is trying to teach us, for what it means, and not what it appears to say in imperfect words written in the Oriental style.

There are stories of saints who took the answer to the rich young man as a literal instruction and concluded that it meant actually to impoverish oneself in order to have a chance at eternal life and who gave away all possessions, dressed in raggedness, begged food and lived from hand to mouth. Many have studied the statement that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to get to heaven with great misgivings and anxiety.

One writer who has travelled in the Holy Land has given an explanation which is at least ingenious. She found a little gate within the large gate in the walls of the cities. The small gate could be opened after the larger gate had been closed for the night. A camel by scraping off every part of whatever load might be bound to it could scramble through the small gate. This small gate was called the "Needle's Eye." The writer figured that Jesus was using this as an illustration, probably such a gate was in sight as He talked. It is a good illustration and one worth while for it might be used to teach us that naked we come into the world and naked we go out of the world. No possessions may we take along with us.

I do not think this is the illustration intended. The words have Oriental emphasis. Jesus meant far more than that. He meant to tell us that riches are not life, that riches have a way of shutting out of life everything else, everything which ennobles, everything which makes life, real life, soul life worth while. He meant to say that the man who prizes possessions, money, notes, bonds, lands, barns filled with grain, more than everything else and devotes life to the accumulating of these things has not lived at all. He meant that the man obsessed with the mania of getting rich is sure to forget about the rights of others, to forget about the love of little children, to forget about the Golden Rule, to forget about forgiving seventy times seven and that such a life will cause his soul to shrivel and dry up until when he comes to die and leave all his riches for somebody else to administer he will have used up his soul and have nothing to offer to God.

THE young man asked for some stunt, to be assigned some difficult duty, to do some deed of daring or bravery in order to be rewarded with eternal life. He considered eternal life a prize offered for competition.

Jesus tried to tell him that there was no stunt, there was no one trial. He reminded him of the Ten Commandments and of the fact that his money was possessing him. He told the rich young man to live an unselfish, helpful, forgiving, worshipful life for the years God might give him on earth and to have no doubt about the future.

If we do this whether our lines be cast in poverty or in wealth, whether we be humble or belong to those of high degree, whether we enroll our names among the great or move in menial company, we shall live our lives in such a way as to prepare for a larger, finer, better life of the soul, a life which knows and cares nothing of riches, an eternal life.

In the face of death, then, what are we to make of Jesus? For one thing, by putting our trust in him now, we need not fear death for ourselves. Through him we shall rise again. Further, by helping others to faith in him, we will enable them to share a like victory. Finally, when our friends slip away, trusting in him, we know that they live with him for ever.

"We sadly watched the close of all,
Life balanced on a breath;
We saw upon his features fall
The awful shade of death.
All dark and desolate we were;
And murmuring nature cried:
"Oh! surely, Lord! hadst thou been here
Our brother had not died."

"But when its glance the memory cast
On all that grace had done,
And thought of life's long warfare pass'd
And endless victory won,
Then faith prevailing wiped the tear,
And looking upward, cried:
'Oh! Lord, thou surely hast been here;
Our brother has not died'."

The Word of Life

He shall call upon me, and I will answer him: I will be with him in trouble, I will deliver him. —Ps. 91:15.

And Jabez called on the God of Israel, saying, Oh that thou wouldest bless me indeed, and enlarge my coast, and that thine hand might be with me, and that thou wouldest keep me from evil, that it may not grieve me! And God granted him that which he requested.—I Chron. 4:10.

Ask what I shall give thee. And Solomon said unto God, . . . Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people.—II Chron. 1:7, 8, 10.

And God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart, even as the sand that is on the sea shore.—I Kings 4:29.

Asa cried unto the Lord his God, and said, Lord, it is nothing with thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power. . . . O Lord, thou art our God; let not man prevail against thee. So the Lord smote the Ethiopians before Asa. — II Chron. 14:11, 12.

O thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come.—Ps. 65:2.

A FRIENDLY ACT

Mark the announcement below, then turn to front page and cross out your own name and write underneath it the address of your friend. At the foot of page write "MARKED COPY", and send it through the post. Thank you.

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THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE

(Continued from page 14)

Martha had heard many strange things from the lips of Jesus, but none so strange as that. She could only grasp for support at that which she had been feeling about Jesus for some time. "I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God." No lesser words could account for this Jesus. No wonder she hurried off to get the more mystical Mary, probably hoping that her sister would be able to make something of the Master! No wonder people who heard Jesus speak about himself often thought that he was out of his mind! No wonder his enemies wanted to stone him for blasphemy!

What else do we confess when we call ourselves Christians? We honor Jesus, worship him, consecrate our lives to him. What does all this mean but that, for us, Jesus is God? And if he is God then he holds in his hands the keys of life and of death and has all power and dominion. The trouble with us, too often, is that we do not really believe our own professed faith. We are not brave enough to do one thing or the other,—deny him altogether or trust him completely.

Our Corner for the Shut-Ins

By Rev. A. W. Hone

HYMN

There is a green hill far away,
Without a city wall,
Where the dear Lord was crucified,
Who died to save us all.

Oh, dearly, dearly, has He loved!
And we must love Him too;
And trust in His redeeming blood,
And try His works to do.

PRAYER

"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless His Holy Name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits. Thou hast, O God, redeemed our lives from destruction by our Lord Jesus Christ. Help us to realize our worth in Thy sight as we kneel within the shadow of the cross. May we by our lives show our gratitude to Thee as we strive more earnestly to emulate the example of Thy Son. By Thine agony and bloody sweat, by Thy cross and passion, by Thy precious death and resurrection, good Lord deliver us, and grant us pardon and peace. Amen.

SCRIPTURE

John 19:28-37.

MEDITATION

John 19:30: "It is finished." With these words Jesus closed the last chapter of the book of His earthly life. Finished were the deeds and words of love and mercy, the sorrows, the sufferings, and the shame. Finished, too, was God's great plan of redemption. He had opened the Kingdom of Heaven to all believers. Love's redeeming work was done. Some day these same words will be spoken of the life of each one of us. Whether they denote blight or blessing depends upon our acceptance of the finished work of Jesus Christ. "There was none other good enough to pay the price of sin. He only could unlock the door of heaven, and let us in." The particular theory of the Atonement you may hold matters little, so long as you are trusting in Christ for your salvation when the time comes to say, "It is finished."

HYMN

Behold the Saviour of mankind
Nailed to the shameful tree!
How vast the love that Him inclined
To bleed and die for thee!

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A DEPARTMENT FOR HOME MAKERS

Johnny Had a Yellow Monkey

By Margaret Moore.

WHO was it wrote those fascinating epitaphs long ago?
"Johnny had a yellow monkey
Climbing up a purple stock
And when he sucked the paint all off
It made him deadly sick,"
was one that carried its moral with it and made such an impression on my infant mind that not only did I never "suck the paint all off," but never have I bought or given painted toys to small children since I myself grew up and became the purveyor of toys for small people. Now whether it was "Johnny" or another victim who succumbed I do not remember, but I have always associated him in my mind with another fragment the same jolly Uncle used to quote which seemed to fit the tragic tale:

"Rush his body right around
To the cem-e-te-ry,
Put him in a sepulchre
With his Uncle Jerry."

The fact that I did not have any notion what kind a "Sepel cur" was, did not worry me. I knew what a cem-e-te-ry was and I got the idea the jovial Uncle wanted me to get and do not to this day suck my pen handle or hold red or green pencils in my mouth.

FOR a long time there was considerable agitation against painted toys or wooden toys colored with dyes but in the last three years, with the comeback of the toy-making nations and the entrance of others into the manufacture of toys the stores have been fairly swamped with cheap goods at prices which could not, it seems to me, allow of any special precautions being taken in their manufacture. They must be made in hundreds of thousands at an almost nominal price if they are to be sold for a few cents in this country. Now it may be that all the paints used are perfectly harmless, I have no proof that they are otherwise, nor have I known of any child suffering Johnny's fate, but I still from force of habit feel that until a child is past the "put everything in his mouth" age it is unwise to give him painted toys however attractive.

But—there are other toys on the market about the danger of which there is no question. In those old days I was warned not to let the baby have my Black Dinah doll lest he pull the shiny solid glass bead eyes off and — fearful catastrophe — swallow them. There were animals too with black shoe-button eyes which must only be loaned to him when he was carefully supervised. What the singer of Johnny's fate would have said if he could see what any smart baby of ten months could extract from the head of an innocent-looking soft Teddy bear or woolly-dog I can hardly imagine. There would hardly be any joke left if he found his baby or even the little lad, promoted because small sister has come, playing with the eyes he has extracted from his latest toy. An inch and a half of thin sharp wire stuck in the back of a fascinating grey eye with a black iris. How many of you have had to rescue the patient old dog when baby tried to poke out his shiny brown eyes and gurgled when he licked her face in an effort to distract her attention? Would you trust her with a woolly dog or bear whose shiny brown eyes are made with a sharp pointed glass stalk three quarters of an inch long?

THOSE solid glass bead or shoe-button eyes, were hardly likely to do any real damage even if a baby swallowed one, but a round glass eye with an inch and a half of sharp wire attached! A round glass eye with a sharp pointed glass stalk! These are a different matter. The bead and the button were sewn on with strong waxed thread and they hung loose for many a day. It was generally mother who gave the final pull and put them away until she had time to sew them securely on again. But these murderous eyes are simply pushed in, with possibly the addition of a little glue which holds them just long enough to quiet any doubt mother might have of their permanence. Then she finds a suspiciously quiet baby having a lovely time with shiny things his tiny restless fingers have picked out. No danger? What do you mothers who watch every safety pin think?

WHY are such things allowed? Why are they done? It is part of the game, part of the struggle of every manufacturer to keep down expenses and increase output. Efficiency! A machine can poke a sharp-pointed glass headed metal pin or a sharp glass point into the head of a toy. Even a girl can push in a tremendous number of these eyes in the time she could sew on only a few round beads or eyes with button shanks.

Why worry about the babies? So long as the toys can be rushed out and sold at a better profit than when eyes were sewn on, rush them out. Why worry! Why engage efficiency experts to tell you how to cut expenses if you don't do as they tell you. The business must be made to pay.

Great grandmother's dolls were beautiful waxen-faced ladies with real hair and eyelashes stuck in the wax and great round eyes, solid as a pebble and quite impossible to break. True, the eyes sometimes dropped inside their heads when small granddaughter started investigations, but very seldom. There were other dolls with shiny white faces and shiny black china hair and quaint little "calico" dresses, but I cannot remember that even the spoiled wee granddaughter who carried the glass paper weight up the front stairs to cast it down in an effort to get the pretties inside it ever managed to break one of those hard knobby porcelain heads.

I guess they must have been made of what I used to hear called stone ware. Hands and dangling feet, with little black china boots with pink china tassels, sometimes did get broken off but heads never. They only came unglued with much loss of sawdust and were stuck on again.

Then came days of extremely ugly unbreakable papiermache, and we hoped they would presently be better-looking and they are, but now come hundreds of extremely pretty character dolls — dainty, really childlike dolls, dolls that no mother or maiden aunt can resist but—

HERE again the baby is forgotten and the heads and bodies are of fragile easily-broken china or glass. They are so thin the splinters are really dangerous. Don't give them to babies, they say, give them the babies rag dolls or rubber dolls. That may be the solution and is probably the reason for the demand for patterns for rag dolls and calico cats which you will generally find have perfectly safe, if dull, embroidered eyes. But, it is a bit heart breaking for little sister to be given a doll so perfect she feels as if her dreams had come true, only to have it shattered into a hundred pieces if it slips from her loving arms.

Never were toys so beautiful and by those with much wealth safe toys can still be bought, but they are out of the reach of the mothers who must buy in the stores where moderate or cheap goods are sold.

Never were toys so attractive but—. Why not put some of the efficiency experts and clever designers to work making them safe as well as charming?

Fashion leaders, even though they have made such radical changes, have been very kind in this matter. They advise that the larger woman keep to the old long-waisted lines; while for the smaller woman they advocate the use of two narrow belts or just the suggestion of belts, such as stitchery or band trimmings. The top one, they insist, must be placed above the normal waist line to give the desired effect.



The value of little jackets is firmly established in the style market. Two models sketched here reveal how diversified in sartorial theme jackets may be, at the same time obviate any chance of an error on the buyer's part. Above is a green suede slip-over jacket, suggesting the cape theme with its rounded yoke closed by a metal slide fastener. The rather full long sleeves are drawn into a narrow tailored band at the wrist. A snug belt adds tailored distinction and the pockets provide practicality. That the short lumber jacket is getting ready for Spring activity is apparent by its appearance in models of various fabrics. Here it is fashioned of beige angora with bright blue pin dots. The lining of the jacket is of navy blue which serves to accent the popularity of that color just now.

WITNESSES OF APRIL

April, I take your witness clear
That Christ shall come in light,
For I have seen a dogwood tree
Blow whitely in the night.

Shall any ask more proof than this,
That in such light is love?
In darkness of Gethsemane
White dogwood shone above.

April, I take your witness high
That He shall come in flame,
For I have seen the living fire
That crimson boughs proclaim.

What burning credence shall the ground
Demand that flame is joy?
The Judas Trees are red as blood,
That death could not destroy.

April I take your witness pure
That He shall come in grace,
For I have seen a lily gleam
Upon a shadowed place.

Shall faith not come to seek again
God's peace when lilies stir?
These flowers bloomed when Mary said,
"Art Thou the Gardener?"
—Cecilia Ellerbe in the Buccaneer.

KEEP THEM IN A GLASS JAR

If you keep antiseptic cotton and gauze bandages ready for the family cuts and scratches, seal them in a glass jar. Sterilize the jar well with boiling water first. We like a wide-mouthed jar with a glass stopper, such as bath salts come in. The old-fashioned way of getting a bandage out of the family rag-bag, or staunching a bleeding cut with a piece of dusty cobweb, horrifies well-trained modern people, though our grandparents survived it. But we hear too often of some apparently trifling accident followed by serious, or even fatal results, to ignore modern knowledge of these possibilities. Since country doctors appear to be becoming extinct, we must look to country mothers to guard gateway to health.

Setting Examples

(By Helen Gregg Green)

ROSE-MARIE always came to school looking as clean and sweet as a fresh little rose. Her hair was well taken care of, her hands and nails in perfect condition, her little wool dresses free from spots, her shoes carefully polished and her apron crisp and fresh-looking.

One day, when she had remained after school to help me and had carefully washed her hands and brushed her dress before putting on her coat, I said, "Rose-Marie, I've watched you from the time you started to school—a bit of a fluffy baby in the first grade, and I've never seen you when you weren't as neat and immaculate as it is possible for a little girl to be."

Rose-Marie smiled, pleased with her teacher's praise. "Mother always looks nice and so does Daddy," she answered simply.

A few days later I had a chat with Rose-Marie's mother, repeating what her little daughter had said.

"My deeds have borne fruit," responded the mother with a happy chuckle. "You see, Miss Dorothea, I've always loved a clean, sweet little girl, and as I didn't want to preach and nag, Daddy and I have tried to set the right example. Children are very observant and quick to emulate those they love and admire. Oh, it hasn't always been easy,"—the mother seemed to be reading my thoughts. "It's such a temptation to let down. After a particularly strenuous day's work I often think, 'If only I could stay the way I am and not dress.'"

"Yes, I know," I agreed, thinking of my often tired self after a difficult day at school.

"And then I'll say to myself," she continued, "'No, I owe it to Daddy and Rose-Marie to bathe, comb my hair and slip into a fresh house dress.' And it really is refreshing mentally, as well as physically, you know, Miss Dorothea."

"That's very true," I answered, "and I'm so grateful to you for telling me all this. I never realized before how much a parent's or a teacher's appearance means to a child."

"Yes," she replied, "we can't help being examples for our boys and girls. It's surprising what little 'copy-cats' children are. Rose-Marie often speaks of you. She notices your hair, your teeth and even the way you carry yourself. 'I want to look like Miss Dorothea, today,' she sometimes tells me. At another time, with a hug for me, she'll say, 'I want to look like my mother!'"

I went home that evening a very thoughtful "school marm", determined that I would remember that I was teaching not only "reading, writing and arithmetic," but many other things as well.

And a parent's influence? Well, its duration is exactly twenty-four hours long every day of the year—and year after year.—From a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

Watch Your Chimneys

WATCH your chimneys now the roofs are clear of snow and dry. Don't wait for house cleaning, get the chimneys cleaned, and save your home and all the personal belongings no insurance can ever cover, from danger of fire. Get zinc scraps from the tinsmith and burn a big handful when you have a hot fire. Do it every month at least. The fumes, if enough is used, will dissolve all matter in the chimney even if you are burning wood or soft coal. Old B batteries help a lot as they are zinc on the outside; put the whole thing in, little will be left. One of the zinc crow-foots from the old style wet battery constant current will serve. But in some shape use zinc. Don't let a black crust form in your chimney.

Problems of Homemakers

Softening Hard Water

Dear Madam:—Seeing a letter from "Lilian" asking how to soften water for washing purposes, I thought I would send my experiences. For the past three summers I have had to use hard water and I have discovered that a small teaspoon of lye to a pail of water makes it nice and soft. For wash day I like to add the lye to a barrel of water the night before. In the morning dip the water carefully so as not to rile it. If I want soft water in a hurry I add the lye to water in the boiler. When the water is almost boiling, take the scum off with a dipper, and the water will be clear and soft. Care must be taken not to put in too much lye or it will burn the hands. I must say that we enjoy the Witness from cover to cover.—Mrs. W. A. Arthur.

Many thanks; nothing is so helpful as actual experience of the same difficulties. Perhaps because as a little child I heard of the suffering and death of another child who had drunk lye I have always hesitated to advise its use, but it is most useful when care is taken to keep it out of reach, or, better still, when the danger is shown and explained. I was about four at that time and understood perfectly when I was told of the danger and warned never to drink except from the drinking water pail. The child who suffered was much older and would never have made the fatal mistake had she been warned.

Soap Making

Dear Madam:—Some time past there appeared in the Witness a recipe for soap making. In putting it away for future reference I have mislaid it. It was, I think, a little different from the old method. I would be greatly obliged if you could favor us with it again. Thanking you for all the information gathered from the Witness. —Mrs. W. A. Rowe.

The last recipe given was for a white floating soap made with either salt or fresh fat, cracklings, rind or rough scraps. It was printed in the Witness Sept. 4, 1929, and I have sent it on to you.

Who Knows About Candles?

Dear Madam:—Seeing so many excellent receipts given on your page, I wonder if you will please tell me what ingredients go to make the candles which are so durable and burn without even having to snuff the wick as in the old-fashioned tallow candles. So many women enjoy the patterns given for the old-fashioned patchwork quilts.—M. J.

Somewhere, some time, I have seen an article on making candles, but find it I cannot; nor have I ever made candles, though for many years I treasured the molds in which they were made in the log house among the pine woods where my grandmother's childhood was spent. I have supposed the modern candles to be mostly made of paraffin wax and coated with shellac to prevent their guttering, but perhaps among our readers are those who know and can tell us how it is done. Susan S. will be pleased to hear that your neighbors also enjoy the quilt patterns.

Planning New Decoration

Dear Madam:—I am a reader of the good old Witness and Messenger and could not do without either of these papers, and I do not think home would be quite the same place without them. The editor of the Witness is surely doing a good work and our gratitude goes out to him. I wonder if you have time to give me your attention for a little while. I have a problem of color I want your advice on. It is this:—We are doing over our house, building on a new part which is going to be a room, hall and one bedroom (downstairs) and are finishing up the old living-room for a kitchen. We have wall board on walls and finished up 3½ feet from the floor with wood sheathing 2 inches wide. Ceiling is also sheathing 3 in. wide and was first painted a dark slate; it has been painted white at different times, but is still a soft grey (instead of real white). We are planning to paint the top of the wall a pea green or lighter and do not know what shade to give the sheathing, that is, the lower part of the wall, to blend with the top (pea green). There is also a trim around the ceiling and on top of lower half of wall, and there are doors, windows and base board. Now will lower half of wall, doors, windows and baseboard have to be the same color? Our floor is hardwood and was oiled and is very dark. The wall-board has narrow strappings of self (wall-board). Will I have to use sizing on wall-board before painting? Kitchen has 3 windows and 6 doors.

I am also puzzled over a sensible color for room walls. The new part is finished with plasterrock and sheathing ceilings, will have a stair 6 treads high to landing, side door opening facing stair, colonnade dividing hall part from living room and front door opening into living room. I did not get shades, curtains or overcurtains yet as I wanted to wait until we had decided on a color for the walls. I like the open curtains much better than panels as I think they are much nicer for a country house. I would be grateful if you could give me any advice or ideas about color schemes, and please do not hesitate to correct any of my ideas that you see are not right. I am not moving about enough to gather this information for myself and would be thankful for any assistance. —Mrs. D. L. B.

To begin with the living room turned into a kitchen, a good deal depends on whether it faces south and has a great deal of sun or is on the cool side of the house. With six doors and three windows besides the three and a half feet of sheathing, etc., you have a great deal of woodwork. If the ceiling and all had been a light unpainted wood you might have done it all in a light-wood brown varnished finish, even the strappings of wallboard, and with a light fawn or very light green for the walls and the dark brown floor it would have been harmonious and practical. As the ceiling is painted and the woodwork also, the problem is a different one. Why not make all the woodwork, window frames, doors, 3½ ft. of sheathing and all, of the soft green? Not too blue a green, and certainly not a mustardy green, but a clear, soft color. Then make walls and ceiling and trim around ceiling ivory. Give the ceiling two coats if necessary to make it a real ivory and keep it just one tone lighter than the wall. It is the fashion just now to have the ceiling repeat the wall color, and in order to have it look the same shade it needs to be lighter. If the room is a hot, sunny one you might use a very light grey instead of the ivory, but be sure it is a true grey, not a slate grey, and in either case use a bright finish paint for the green woodwork and a dull finish for the wall and ceiling. It depends on the finish of your wallboard what you will need to do, but use a varnish size or shellac, not a glue size, if it has an absorbent surface. The dark floor may show dust, but all rooms look better with floors darker than walls and walls darker than ceilings. If floors are light you have to use darker rugs to hold them down, as it were.

For the walls in new room and hall much depends on the finish of your colonnade and other woodwork, also on your rugs and furniture covering unless you are doing the furniture over and getting rugs. There is a shade, a light tan, that is almost a burnt orange, which goes beautifully with some brown stained woodwork, and with it green, brown, cream, and burnt orange can be used in the furnishings. The burnt orange kept for the accents of color in stripe of curtain or in a lampshade or candles. With old walnut furniture or walnut woodwork, a soft, light fawn or tan, with no yellow in it is best, and this will take soft, dark rose and dull pinks (with no touch of salmon) and blues in curtains and furnishings. Wood browns and tans and crushed strawberry, and perhaps a very little black in the rugs. Keep the colors soft and light and use bright or rich colored lamp shades, cushion covers, footstools, or one bright bowl to accent it. There are all sorts of marvellous bright combinations of color possible today which are quite fashionable and also beautiful, but unless you can afford to change entirely the whole color scheme in a year when fashion changes or you get tired of it, keep to the quiet tones.

I also like curtains that can be drawn apart. Only in a city where one must guard one's privacy do panels seem in place. Fortunately, fashion has swung that way and long, straight colored over-curtains in soft fabrics, heavy or light as suits room and season, are hung on simple iron or wooden poles. They may be drawn across at night and are long enough to add dignity to the room but just miss the floor. Glass curtains are also straight and simple for living rooms, though in the bedrooms delightfully frilly muslins are draped in old-fashioned festoons and held back by gay sashes.

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Susan Asks and Answers

Where Can Hand Loom Be Bought?

Can any one tell us where a hand loom can be obtained in Canada? I have an address in the United States, but none in Canada. I know that many, if not all, the old looms were home-made, or should I say, built, in the homes where I saw them used, but they are manufactured now, I know.

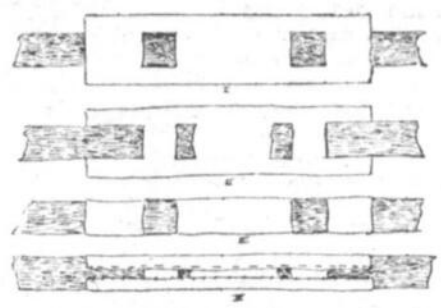
The Rising Sun or Six-Pointed Star is still travelling, and with still a long list waiting their turn. Those who have had it write sending thanks to Mrs. Campbell and expressing much admiration for it. We will speed it on its way as fast as possible.

Mrs. Burchill writes giving a New York address where rug canvas 36 inches wide can be obtained if you fail to find it nearer home. She has made two cross-stitch rugs on it, using rug wool and says the canvas is certainly the right material to work on. She "just loves" working at the rugs.

Joining Rug Rags

Dear Susan,—I am sending you the joined rags you asked for. You will notice the slits are only required every other rag and the pieces with the slits are turned in and sewn flat, which prevents the slits spreading. I asked the neighbor who first showed me this way of joining what was her idea in doing it that way, and her reply was that should the stitching give way the rag still stays flat by being put through the double slits. This is the answer to why cut slits at all if you sew? In my rush letter I failed to put it clearly and hope I am not too late if this will help. We are not long in the country, having come here from the city, and as usual with newcomers the older people like to help and teach us. I have gained a lot of help from the Witness and also a very kind pen friend, so I am glad to help in any small way I can.—M. M.

You see this was another case where Susan was slow to grasp a description not having ever "seen it done." Now it is quite clear (see illustration), I. is



the joining piece right side up with the two rags folded and pushed through. II shows the same wrong side up. III shows the joining piece folded under and IV the under or wrong side of the finished. join. The joining rag may meet but is stronger with the two stitchings, hem or plain running stitch as is easier on the cloth you are working with.

Now isn't that a nice thing to say of the country folks? It is just what I've always found too; they are always so pleased if there is anything they can do for us or teach us when we are new to the work and its ways. In the cities we hear a lot about getting in "efficiency experts," but in the country everyone passes on everything they know or discover that tells for efficiency and it somehow seems a more friendly way.

864 Pieces

Dear Susan S.,—I had quite a shock when our Witness arrived today and reminded me that I had not answered your letter. I had meant to do so immediately. I am glad the friends are liking my pattern. I do not remember exactly how much it takes, as it is over 25 years since my first quilt was made and I have not finished piecing one I started recently. I think I got a quarter of a yard of each color and I used sateen mostly, but that is entirely a matter of choice and sometimes it is difficult to get all the shades in any one kind of goods. Much more white is needed, but I cannot say exactly how much. It would be easy to find out after the star is pieced. One would need enough to make the quilt the desired size. The seams were allowed on the pieces I sent. (2 1-4 in. on all sides, 2 1-4 in. width and 4 in. length). I have thought of sending you another block; perhaps it would help out even yet. I got my son to draw it and my young daughter to paint it. I will not hold this letter but will try to send another pattern soon. I mean one of the same, just so it can travel around faster.—Mrs. Colin Campbell.

Many thanks to son and daughter as well as to their mother. It takes time and patience as well as skill to accurately draw and color the 864 tiny diamonds and we all surely do appreciate it. Quarter of a yard each of nine colors and then white means quite a lot of material, but if the patches are cut from 2 inch strips as suggested before there should be little waste.

Rising Sun Put Together

Dear Susan S.,—I saw in the Witness that someone was asking how to

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put together the Rising Sun and other patterns. A few weeks ago I sent a pattern of a Rising Sun and the way you put it together was one way, but it was new to me. I am sending you the drawing (see illustration) to show you how mine is put together. I am also enclosing a picture of the "Cherokee Rose" cut from a magazine years ago. I thought you might be able to use it. I have a pattern of the Mississippi Valley under the name of King Solomon's Temple.—A. H.

These things do happen. You see people who know exactly how a thing should be done are apt to take it for granted I know also, and there are so many quilt blocks I've never seen set together and so many things I don't know you have to explain them when you write to me. If I am to get them in quite correctly. This certainly makes a quite different pattern. Thank you also for the "Cherokee Rose" applique pattern. It is quite different with its three upright branches. Would any of the readers like to have it put in? Has anyone else known "The Valley of the Mississippi" as "King Solomon's Temple."

Making the Tree Pattern Rug

Dear Susan S, — I am very much interested in your Department for Homemakers and would be grateful if you would explain just what the "Cross-Stitch Tree" pattern rug is made of (Witness, February 5th). If burlap, where can you buy it by the yard? You spoke of tan or lighter green for the background, but do not say what it is made of. I am anxious to try one.—Subscriber.

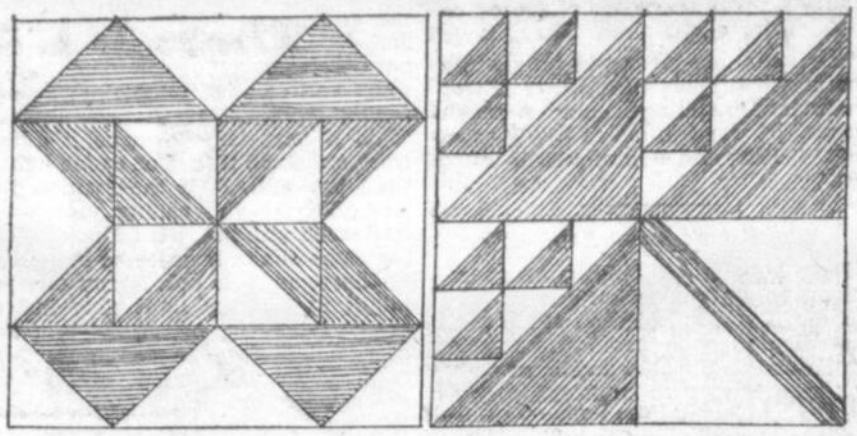
The cross-stitch pattern rugs may like hooked rugs be made either with the coarse rug yarn to be bought in a variety of colors at any departmental or dry goods store or of rags, woollen, rayon or cotton as best suits the place the rug is to be used and the maker's wishes. Silk and rayon stockings and underwear may be used entirely or for the pattern only, with woollen rags for the ground or all may be woollen. The rags may be dyed to get the desired color, and if a difference in material makes a difference in the dyeing it need not cause disappointment, as if thoroughly mingled the differences in tone, say in the background, will only add to the artistic quality of the color.

Burlap of the ordinary quality may be bought at most drygoods stores, and failing other and larger mesh, can be used by counting threads and using an extra large needle or bodkin such as would be used in sewing bags. The coarse canvas used for hooked rugs is very suitable and can now be obtained at the popular mail order stores.

"Tea Tree" Fifty Years Old and "Hole In the Barn"

Dear Susan S.,—This Tea Tree pattern is over fifty years old. There is a fine old lady, Mrs. Rachel Timmins, of Winchester, Ontario, who twenty-five years ago made and quilted for me a red and white one. My quilt is set together bias so the stems stand down on both sides with plain blocks of white alternating with the tree blocks.—A Granddaughter of Mrs. Timmins.

To not all of us will it be given to piece a fine quilt at 79 and 25 years later see it treasured and used by our granddaughters, but who knows? May this grandmother have many years still to aid with her gathered wisdom those whose experience covers only a few years. This is quite different from the Pine Tree given Jan. 1st. I wonder if its name was originally the



"Hole in the Barn" and "Tea Tree"

"T Tree" from the shape of the lower half (See illustration). I wonder also if we might be told the size of the block and how the tree block and the white blocks were quilted? Perhaps the granddaughter will kindly write us these particulars. In the meantime here is the pattern, not at all a difficult one to cut. First divide your large square of paper into four equal squares. Then divide three of these through from corner to corner. Divide the sides of the white triangles by three and measuring off three little squares, and divide them as indicated into small triangles. The quilt may be cut and pieced with two triangles to make the square or applique on.

From the Granddaughter also comes "Hole in the Barn" (See illustration) asked for. It is very similar to the pattern called "The Key" published last September, except that it lacks the four narrow strips and the small square which separate the "Keys" one from another.

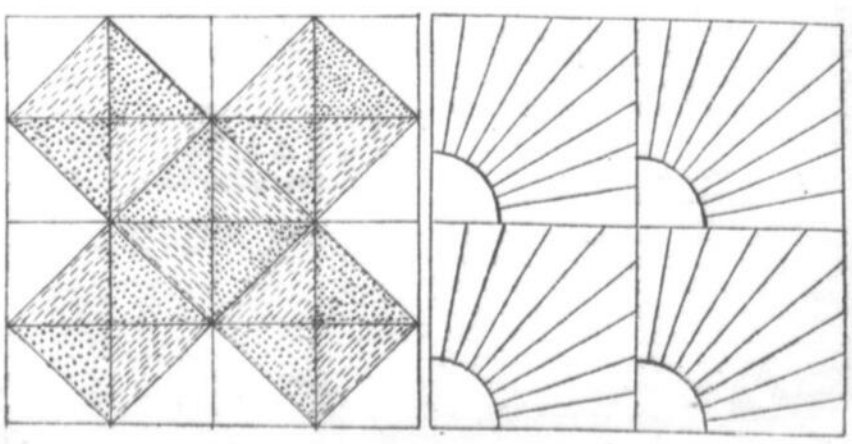
Fine Work For Worried Nerves

Dear Susan S.,—Just a few lines to voice my appreciation of your page in the Witness. A lady very kindly sent my name in, and how I wish I had know of it earlier. However, I am glad to have it at this (to me) late day. I have few friends in this country and the paper is a boon; the reading matter is splendid. But it is the quilt patterns I am interested in just now and it was through my asking for quilt patterns in one of our city papers that my request was so beautifully answered. I do especially like the detail you write about the patterns, and most of all when you describe the color and the pattern of quilting used for I have started making quilts which I hope will bring pleasure to myself and others, as I intend sending them across "the pond" for Christmas presents if I can only get them done as I think I will. How long have the quilt patterns been appearing in the Witness? I don't suppose it would be possible to buy back numbers or I would gladly pay postage both ways if someone would lend me theirs, because I know I have missed some nice ones. I think it is lovely of everyone responsible for the appearance of these designs and maybe some day I will be able to send some. Would it be possible for me to see the colors used by Mrs. Colin Campbell? I have just pieced one, a large eight point similar, but I used gingham and a little plain-colored broadcloth. Starting with one diamond and going up to seven, then back to one, using 8 of one color, 16 of the next and up until I had 56 of one color. It is 80 inches from point to point and is my very first. It has been quite an experience, but what a help, giving me something to think about and less time to worry. My nerves have been bad these last three years, since baby came, and I worry, or shall I say he is a regular handful, and always in mischief. But I think if I persevere with my quilts I shall overcome this sort of depressed, sometimes unhappy feeling as I watch these designs grow. I have two other boys, the eldest twenty the other eighteen, so you will understand perhaps better why the wee fellow seems to get into everything. I notice several of the readers have other quilt designs. I do hope they send them in and that sooner or later you will find room for them all.

I have just received a book with a block called Old Tippecanoe in it. I wonder if it is by chance what M.L.B. wants? I have taken much of your time, but I do enjoy your page so and am deeply grateful to you and everyone.—E. G.

We all realize what these three years of nerve strain have meant and are glad the following out of the designs and combining colors and the interest in keeping them right has helped control the nervous worry and rest those nerves. They will grow stronger and as your nerves grow quieter and you gain control of them your dear wee mischief will react with you. Your nervous depression is responsible for much of his mischief and as that disappears, as it certainly will, his mischief will turn into active helpfulness. Get him a big box of the blocks that come with 4 sides, white, yellow, red, blue and 4 sides divided into triangles of the same colors. He will delight in making "quilt patterns" for mother, learning a lot as he does it, and you will enjoy it almost as much as he and find some beautiful combinations. But save the quilt piecing for quiet times when you need to rest. Now the spring has come get out of doors with the wee boy; garden and explore, and get acquainted with your neighbors' children and your neighbors. Let the wee boy help you and save steps indoors so you can get out more and we will all cheer you on. There are many of us who envy you your two big sons and your wee lad, even if his coming was at heavy cost.

Your eight pointed star must be very pretty indeed. No wonder you are proud of it. Your diamond pieces if the same length as those in Mrs. Campbell's Rising Sun or Six Pointed Star (4 in.) must be only 1 3-4 wide, though the sides are 2 1-4 as in hers. Yours would cut from a 1 7-8 wide strip. I do not know if it is what M. L. B. wants but (see illustration) this is the only Tippecanoe I have, but in mine colors are not given and it is most easily cut as a 12 inch block and then the seams allowed for 1-4 inch on every side. Mark the 12 inch square off into 2 inch squares and the triangles are easily marked. I am having some of the back numbers with patterns sent you and there seems to be no end yet to the interest in this fascinating work or the blocks our readers have to show us. Mrs. Campbell's quilt pattern will reach you as soon as we can manage it.



"Tippecanoe" and "Rising Sun Put Together

HOME COOKING

Eggs for Easter Week and After

By Madam.

There are a few warnings an experienced cook may be permitted to give:

It is poor economy to use any but the best eggs in a dish where they are to be featured.

Have no prejudice against brown eggs. Many people consider them more flavorful than the white ones.

Never whip eggs to a froth unless for making light a combination dish or for eating the eggs uncooked. Well cooked, whipped eggs are a dead loss as to savor.

Never cook an egg at a high temperature. Even a hard egg wants setting in water slightly below boiling for at least twenty minutes.

Custard Variations — Scald one quart of milk in a double boiler. Beat 4 eggs slightly, add one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt and half a cup of sugar; gradually add the hot milk stirring constantly. This may be cooked to make:

Soft Custard—Return the mixture to the double boiler, stir until it thickens. This may be used as a sauce with stale cake, with any fruit such as sliced bananas or oranges with cocoanut added or as a sauce with bread or fruit pudding.

Baked Custard—Pour the mixture into buttered custard cups or baking dish, sprinkle with nutmeg, set in pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven. If a knife blade comes out clean when testing, the custard is done.

Savory Custards—With no sugar and, if desired, a flavoring of onion, or lemon juice, the soft custard becomes a delicious sauce for fish or a creamed vegetable if it is desired to add to the nourishment for a child or invalid. The same proportions for a small amount would call for 1 egg to 1 cup of milk.

If the custard is cooked without sugar in a double boiler and without stirring it becomes the most delicate of savory egg dishes whether lightly cooked or allowed to curd slightly.

Mushroom Scramble—In the top of a double boiler put five eggs, a half cup of rich milk, three tablespoons of butter and a slight grating of nutmeg and beat. Simmer finely chopped mushrooms in a tablespoon of butter. Add to the boiler. Stir constantly until it begins to thicken. Remove from the fire and beat rapidly with an egg beater. Serve on toast.

Tomato Scramble—1 cup condensed tomato soup, or boiled down stewed tomato pulp; 1-8 teaspoon soda, 4 eggs slightly beaten, 6 slices buttered toast. Heat soup in an omelet pan; add soda and stir while foaming. Add eggs, scrambled slowly with a fork until firm and serve on toast.

Peas and Eggs—Drain two cups of freshly cooked peas and add sufficient flour to coat. Put them in a double boiler with a tablespoon of butter and a small onion that has been grated. Add a cup of water, one-half teaspoon salt and one teaspoon sugar. Cook ten minutes. Then add four well beaten eggs and stir until they thicken; they should be creamy.

Normandy Eggs — Cook each egg separately in deep fat. Heat lard or drippings as for doughnuts; break an egg into a saucer and slide into the fat. It will puff up snowy white and float. Let cook two or three minutes, lift in strainer, let drain a moment, and serve at once on a hot plate garnished with cress or chervil. Cook and serve one at a time; do not wait to cook a dishful. If liked serve "au Beurre Noir" which is simple, adding a sauce made by melting a tablespoon of butter for each two eggs, letting it become bright brown then adding tablespoon of vinegar and chopped parsley.

Auld Reekie Eggs — Soak a thick slice of bread in a little cold milk, then squeeze out any superfluous milk, and mix bread with three tablespoons cooked minced beef and ham, mixed in any proportions you like.

Have three eggs boiled hard and shelled, roll each lightly in flour, shake to throw off any superfluous flour, then divide meat and crumbs in three, wrap each portion carefully round an egg till all is covered, when dip in flour, shake, dip in milk, flour again in same way; shake and gently place into pan of boiling hot deep fat, and cook till crisp and golden. Drain on kitchen paper and serve in a hot dish garnished with watercress. Can be eaten hot for breakfast or cold with salad for lunch or Sunday night supper.

Creamed Eggs—Boil the eggs about twenty minutes and make a cream sauce. Prepare a slice of toast for each egg on a baking dish and pour some of the sauce upon it. Next place a layer of whites of eggs which have been cut in thin, narrow strips and sprinkle with a part of the yolks, which have been rubbed through a sieve. Repeat by layers and finish with a third layer of sauce. Three minutes in the oven will make it ready for the table. Garnish with parsley.

Egg Macedoine—Make a rich white sauce well seasoned; add hard-cooked eggs, either sliced or halved the long way, and place as ornamentally as possible in the centre of a good-sized platter. Alternate around the edge little piles of any preferred small vegetables—peas, tiny onions, shredded string beans, minute carrots, cooked and well buttered—or mix all the vegetables together and use as a border. This dish is delicious and ornamental enough for the main course of a company lunch.

Eggs Florentine always are prepared with spinach. One recipe calls for one pint of fresh spinach carefully cleaned. Cook the spinach with a small amount of water, drain and chop, and season with one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. To the spinach add six eggs, one-fourth cupful of cream, and beat well with a fork. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in an omelet pan, add the egg mixture, and cook, folding like any omelet. Serve on a hot platter for luncheon.

Eggs Espagnole are eggs served with a Creole sauce. The eggs may be served in individual dishes or in the form of an omelet with a Creole sauce.

One recipe for Creole sauce calls for one finely sliced white onion, six peeled shallots, and two shredded green peppers. Cook these vegetables together in one tablespoonfufl of butter for about five minutes, then add one tablespoonful of flour and six peeled and chopped tomatoes, six sliced mushrooms, one teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of sugar. Cook for twenty minutes, stirring when necessary to prevent burning and lumping.

Just before serving add to the sauce one-half teaspoonful of chopped parsley and one teaspoonful of cut chives. Canned tomatoes can be used when the fresh ones are expensive, but the flavor will not be quite so good. This sauce can be served with fish as well as with eggs.

Eggs in Batter—Beat two eggs till foaming, add five tablespoons cream, six tablespoons fine bread crumbs. Mix well, put 1-2 tablespoon of this in buttered egg shirrer or little custard sup. Drop in an egg, dust with salt and pepper. Put over it 1-2 tablespoon of the batter, bake six minutes, or until eggs are set, then serve. Cheese can be sprinkled over if wished.

Eggs in Nests—To 3 cups of mashed potatoes well softened with milk add 1-2 cup finely chopped ham or bacon, 2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley, 3 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper. Cover the bottom of a well-buttered baking dish and arrange little nests into which gently break an egg. Allow an egg for each person. Sprinkle buttered bread crumbs over the top, and bake in a moderate oven until the eggs are cooked, but not hard.

Egg and Potato Scallop—Season 4 cups of hot mashed potatoes, with 1 teaspoon of salt, 1-2 teaspoon of pepper, a pinch of nutmeg, 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley and 2 teaspoons of grated onion. Strip shells from 6 hard boiled eggs, then cut in slices lengthwise. Butter a baking dish, put in a layer of potatoes, add half of the eggs, and pour over them 1-2 cup of cream sauce. Repeat, add a final layer of potato, brush with beaten egg diluted with milk and bake in a moderate oven until browned.

Scalloped Eggs—Boil six eggs 20 minutes, make 2 cups of white sauce, moisten 1 cup of cracker crumbs with 1-4 cup of butter, melted, and chop fine 1 cup of cold ham. When eggs are hard boiled, separate whites from yolks. Chop whites, then place in baking dish first a layer of crumbs, then chopped whites and white sauce, then layer of meat, then sifted yolks of eggs, and so on with crumbs at top. Place on grate to heat and brown, not bake.

French Toast—2 eggs, 1 1-2 cups milk, 6 slices stale bread, 2 tablespoons butter or bacon fat, salt. Beat the eggs slightly, add to the milk. Melt the butter or bacon fat as required in a hot frying pan. Dip the bread into the egg and milk mixture, letting it soak slightly, and fry in the greased pan until well-browned on both sides.

If the milk is seasoned with a sprinkle of celery salt or onion juice and a little pepper this toast is good to serve as a base for a savory. It is also delicious with bacon for breakfast. It is however, generally used as a sweet. With maple syrup or jelly or sprinkled with cinnamon and brown sugar it forms a quickly made and delicious dessert.

Egg Poached in Milk—Have ready a saucepan with milk at scalding temperature. Carefully drop in the eggs and cook slowly, without letting the milk boil. Remove the eggs to a hot platter or individual serving dishes. Thicken the milk with finely rolled cracker crumbs; season with salt, pepper and butter; pour around the eggs. Sprinkle the eggs with salt, pepper and chopped parsley, if desired, and serve hot.

Eggs Poached in Cream — Butter thoroughly a glass or other dish in which you can serve the eggs, pour in a cup of thin cream and set it over the fire until hot. Break in five eggs and let cook. There should be enough cream to bubble up between the eggs and cook the tops. Let cook gently until whites are set and cream thickened. Serve at once in same dish.

Poached Eggs with Bloater-Paste Sauce—6 eggs, 1 1-2 cupfuls milk, 4 tablespoonfuls flour, 3 tablespoonfuls butter, 1-4 teaspoonful salt, speck pepper, 1 1-2 teaspoonfuls bloater paste. Melt butter, add flour and seasonings, and cook together until bubbling; add milk gradually, stirring continually until all is added. To this white sauce add the bloater paste. Poach the eggs and place them on rounds of toast. When the sauce and paste are thoroughly mixed together, pour it over the eggs and serve.

Cheese Souffle — 3 tablespoonfuls tapioca, granulated, 1 cupful milk, 1 cupful cheese, cut in small pieces, 3 eggs, 1-4 teaspoonful salt. Scald the milk in a double boiler. Add tapioca and salt. Cook, stirring constantly for fifteen minutes. Add cheese and stir until melted. Set aside to cool. Add egg yolks well beaten. Beat egg whites until very stiff, fold in at the last. Bake in greased baking dish set in pan of hot water in moderate oven (350 degrees) for fifty minutes.

Egg Mousse—1 1-2 cupfuls of milk, scalded, 1 cupful of soft bread crumbs, 4 tablespoonfuls of butter, melted, 1 1-2 tablespoonfuls of parsley, chopped, 1 large pimento, cut in fine strips, 1 tablespoonful of onion, finely chopped, 1 1-2 cupfuls of grated yellow cheese, 1-2 teaspoonful of salt, dash of white pepper, 3 eggs well beaten, 1 cupful of spaghetti, cooked and and drained.

Pour milk over crumbs, add butter, parsley, pimento, onion, cheese, and seasonings. Add eggs and mix well. Arrange spaghetti in well-greased baking dish and pour cheese mixture over it. Place dish in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven about 1 hour. Serve with olive sauce, made by stoning 10 olives, cooking in boiling water 5 minutes, and adding to brown sauce.

Turkish Eggs—Boil six kidneys and six chicken livers and hearts with an onion and a spice bag, throwing off the water six times. Make a rich brown sauce, pour on a hot platter with as many poached eggs on top as there are guests at table. Garnish with parsley.

Curried Eggs — Cut small 1 onion and 1 apple. Put both into a stewpan with an ounce of butter. Stir over a moderate heat until both are browned. Now stir in 1 tablespoonful of curry powder, and 1-2 tablespoonful of flour, and mix well. Pour in a pint of warm water; simmer slowly for an hour, and season with salt, and add a little lemon juice. Strain it over some hot, hard-boiled eggs, cut in halves, and serve with well boiled rice. If preferred, the eggs may be fried instead of boiled.

Pickled Eggs—Take two dozen eggs when they are cheap and boil them hard 15 minutes, plunge into cold water and shell. Place them in jars and fill up with hot spiced vinegar. Cover tightly to exclude air. They are ready for use in two weeks. They are delightful with cold meat or cheese and will keep for months.

MAY DAY PARTY

Dear Madam,—Please give me just a hint or two of how to make a May Day Party pretty for my small ones. You do all sorts of problems for other Homemakers; this is mine.—Mother of Three.

Nothing easier or prettier. Let your "Three" cut out gay flowers from magazines or catalogs to paste on the invitations and if one can write or print, make a simple invitation and let him make copies and the "three" may be allowed to carry or send them to their playmates. Make little wreaths of simple paper flowers so that each little girl may have one to put on when she comes, and for each small boy make a gilt paper crown, and crown them all Kings and Queens when they march in to lunch or supper. Even big folks like paper caps or crowns. Little children love to play the games they know well and learn at Kindergarten, so with a little music they are easily kept busy. Put on a gay little march when you line them up to go to the table and have two of the taller ones standing with upheld arms to be passed under and to catch each one as he or she passes by, and hold them until you crown them. A May pole makes a gay decoration for the centre of the table. A piece of a broomstick or bamboo set in a hole in a flat bit of board wound with pink and green paper ribbons, with a big rosette of pink and green on top and narrow trailing ribbons leading from the rosette to the handle of a tiny paper basket of candies at each child's place. The wee baskets are for the children to take home for they love to carry home something. Lunch may be creamed chicken served in potato rings made by placing balls of mashed potato on a well buttered baking sheet, shaping a hollow in the centre of each, brushing them over with milk and browning them in a hot oven. Or sandwiches or tiny rolls with egg or chicken minced and moistened with cream. Whole wheat sandwiches with chopped raisin fillings or jelly are also favorites. For dessert a cereal custard, 1 cup cooked cereal to one and a half of milk and two eggs beaten with half a cup of sugar and half a teaspoon of vanilla. Make in little custard cups and top for serving with a bright cherry. Or make a cereal with milk, mold it in fancy molds, tucking in the centre a date stuffed with marshmallow, a half peach or a spoonful of jam and serve cold.

A pretty jelly is made by melting one of the prepared gelatines as directed. Have ready as many custard cups or molds as there are children. Cut a fresh marshmallow into five pieces and flatten them out like flower petals. Put a preserved cherry or strawberry in the mold and after dipping the marshmallow pieces in the gelatine arrange them, round the cherry centre, flower-fashion. When the gelatine is cold and almost ready to set pour it in over the flowers. These are very pretty turned out and served with whipped cream or soft custard. Little cupcakes with tiny sticks of clear striped candy set in the icing are pretty, or filled cookies dotted with pink and white yellow and green icing. Serve fruit lemonade made with equal quantities of lemon and orange juice colored with grape juice or canned raspberry juice.

THAT HOT BRINE CURE FOR HAM AND BACON

Dear Madam,—Here is another subscriber in trouble. I also would like to get the hot brine cure for bacon. I have never used it, but intend to cure our own bacon this spring. Perhaps you could send me a copy of an old paper or the recipe itself. If you can, you will do me a great favor.—Mrs. D. Baskerville.

This is only one of many letters asking for that recipe, and as our extra copies of the paper Dec. 4 are exhausted I will repeat it here, but please—cut it out and paste it in your cook book or card index, then if any one wants to borrow it, invite them to copy it so you will not lose it. I've lost so many recipes by lending them that I can sympathize.

Singe pig with pea straw, dress and hang in cool clean place for 24 or 48 hours but do not allow to freeze. Cut in suitable pieces, rub with salt and lay on platters or slabs over night. Wash off salt with clear warm water and let drain. Make brine with good, clean salt and hot water, strong enough to float an egg. To sufficient of this brine to cover 100 pounds of meat, add 2 ounces each of ground cloves, pepper, allspice and saltpetre, 5 pounds of brown sugar and a good pint of Barbados molasses. Boil all together for ten minutes. Pack pork in stone jar putting hams and large pieces at the bottom. Pour brine on boiling hot and weigh down with plate and a stone (well scalded). Cover closely to keep in heat. Leave bacon in about 3 weeks, hams about 4 weeks, then wash off with warm water and smoke or hang to dry. The singeing with pea straw will give a pleasant smoky flavor even if ham is not smoked. The spice may be omitted.

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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The Scarlet Egg With Blue Stars

By Frances Harmer.

ONCE there lived a beautiful Lady, who had not a single child of her own. This was sad for her, because she loved children very much. But, for a large number of children, it was a very good thing that she had none, since she did so much for so many!

On Easter Monday she always gave an egg-rolling party. Besides putting eggs of every color everywhere, she always gave a prize, and the prize was for the boy or girl who found the Scarlet Egg with the Blue Stars!

Many, many children had heard of these eggs, this party and that particular egg. Mary and Rachel, Katrina and Gretchen, Bobby and Henri, Jacob and Gino and many more were glad when Easter Monday came!

The gardens of the Lady's house were very beautiful. You had to take a train to reach that house, unless your father had an automobile. Some of the children went in automobiles, but most of them took the train.

"Oh, how lovely!"

That is what they all cried out, as they saw the smooth green lawns, the beds of bright crocuses—red and yellow and mauve—the shrubs with snowdrops peeping shyly from underneath them, and the long rows of violets.

But if the flowers could have spoken, they might have cried out. "Oh, how lovely!" too. For the faces of the children, as they pressed through the gates were as fair and bright as their —the flowers'—own petals, and their dresses were as neat, if not as slender, as the flowers' own stalks! They were all very well dressed indeed, and not a shabby child was among the guests.

"I will try for the prize hard," cried Katrina.

"I will touch nothing that is not scarlet!" added Mary.

"I will keep my eyes open for pale blue stars!" said Gino.

"I will look under the hedges — it was under a hedge last year," Rachel told Gretchen.

"Then it will not be under the hedge this year," thought wise little Gretchen, who was also wise enough to say nothing!

Then the hunt began! They ran and rolled and tumbled down—sometimes on purpose — then it was the boys—sometimes not on purpose, and then it was the girls. They laughed and shouted and some of them sang.

The Lady stood on the lawn, smiling. This was one of her happy days, when the children brought gladness to her heart.

NOW, while it is true that there was not one shabby child in the garden, there was one very shabby little girl outside of it. Her frock was brown, and not clean, and full of holes. Her hat was almost in two pieces, and her stocking had a long, long tear. As for her shoes—well, the less said about her shoes the better.

No one had ever thought of asking Esther—that was her name—to this party or any other. She lived with an old lady who said she was her grandmother, but wasn't. This old lady — who wasn't a lady, either! — cared nothing for poor little Esther. Esther sometimes thought that the truant officer was the only person who did!

She had seen the children coming to this party, and had walked up the hill, to peep over the hedge. How happy they looked, she thought, and how well dressed. And you could tell by their faces that they were never hungry!

They did strange things, though! They seemed hunting, all the time. Often one would hold something up —Esther was too far away to see what —and cry out with joy. Then the something would go into a little basket, and the hunting would be continued.

"I wish I could go in," thought Esther, but she did not hope to.

Presently one of the little girls came running down to her. She was very fair and pretty with golden curls and blue eyes. Esther's eyes were dark, and so was the hair.

Now, just where Esther stood there was a hole in the hedge. (That was why she chose that spot!) And through this hole, came rolling down the most extraordinary egg she had ever seen— bright scarlet, with little blue stars all over it. Esther picked it up with a cry of joy.

"Oh!" she said.

Two more little girls and a little boy came running down to the first.

"I saw it," the fair-haired child, who was Katrina, spoke. "I saw it and it rolled away, through the hole. Then she got it!"

Every one turned to stare at Esther.

"Yes," she said, "I got it! It came to me!"

"But isn't it the one's who saw it first?" Katrina asked the other children.

"Of course it is," cried Jacob, the boy. "Seeing's finding!"

"Getting's holding," retorted Esther, whose wits had been sharpened early.

"I think," said Rachel, who had just run down, "that we had better ask the Lady."

"No," Gretchen interrupted, "the egg is Katrina's. Because it's for some one at the party, and she," she pointed at Esther, "isn't at the party!"

She went very close to the hole.

"Give us that egg," she demanded.

Esther looked back at her.

"No," she said. "I won't! You have everything — frocks and parties and good times, that I don't have. But I found the egg—it rolled to me!—and I'll keep it."

"Let's take it away from her," cried Mary, "she's only one!"

Whether they would ever have done that, we shall never know, for just then the Lady came down to see why everybody waited at the hedge.

They all began talking very fast.

"Lady, isn't the egg for the one who saw it first?"

"Isn't it for some one at the party?"

"It's for the one who saw it first," said the Lady, "and certainly it's for some one who is at the party."

Then Esther knew the last hope had gone. She crept through the hole in the hedge—which gave her poor little frock another tear!—and timidly held up the scarlet egg with its blue stars to the Lady.

AND then something happened. The little girls and the little boys began to feel sorry for her. She was so thin that she couldn't possibly run or even play, the boys thought, and her clothes were terrible, the girls noticed.

"It rolled to me—I didn't take it till it did," she said, but she held it out—that beautiful egg.

And then something more happened! The Lady knelt down to look at her and, somehow, she didn't seem to mind the ragged frock, or even the unwashed hands.

"Poor little girl," she said, "give them the egg. I have something else for you."

"No, let her keep the egg!" cried the children.

"And the prize, too. It rolled to her," some others added.

"And ask her to the party," said Gretchen.

"Yes, I'll ask her to the party," said the Lady.

For the Lady had wanted a little girl very much, for years, but not one had touched her heart till she saw Esther. And she knew she must not take one till her heart was touched.

They gave Esther to a kind maid, who put her into a tub of water,— nice and warm — and washed her hair and had some clothes for her! And when she felt and looked like another Esther altogether, she went down to where the party was eating ice cream and angel food cake.

"Esther must have the prize," the children said.

"No, Esther will give the prize," the Lady decided. "Katrina saw the scarlet egg first."

The prize was a large box of candy! Katrina had it, but she offered everybody some.

Before it was dark they all went away except Esther, who never, never went away at all, because the Lady adopted her—all through the Scarlet Egg with the Blue Stars!—The Congregationalist.

SPRING

The alder by the river
  Shakes out her powdery curls;
The willow buds in silver
  For little boys and girls.

The little birds fly over,
  And oh, how sweet they sing;
To tell the happy children
  That once again 'tis spring.

—Celia Thaxter.

A Rabbit Dance

TO think of Easter is to think of rabbits. I don't mean that one doesn't think of other things more beautiful and more important, but rabbits somehow manage to obtrude themselves, writes Mrs. Bianco in The Herald Tribune. There is something about them so whimsical and peculiar, even uncanny. If a rabbit ever did set out to make candy eggs he would certainly decorate them in just the fantastic, elaborate and absurd way that Easter eggs are decorated. And they have a positive genius for invention, particularly in games.

A cat plays, but behind its play one suspects ulterior purpose — a sort of keeping in trim for the more serious avocations of life. A rabbit plays for sheer enjoyment, but brings to the game an artist's appreciation and instinct for perfection. After performing some cabriole, perhaps accidental, that happens to please him he will repeat the same movement again and again as though murmuring the while: "Ah, that was nice! Just a shade higher—not so good! There! That was a fine one!" And he flirts his ears with real satisfaction.

There is a game, for instance, which all rabbits will play. I don't know what rabbit first invented it or how far back it originated, but I do know that of a long succession I have never found one that would not play it with me, once he was on sufficiently friendly terms. It is very simple, and, like most simple things, discovered by chance. You have only to walk up and down the floor, and presently, if you take no notice of him, your rabbit will join in, keeping exact step with you, fast or slow, pausing when you pause and turning when you turn, noiselessly and in a solemn and elfish rhythm. Vary the performance by prancing or capering, he will prance and caper, too, and if you stop in the middle and stand perfectly still he will then proceed to gallop round and round you in a circle so many times one way and then so many times the other and thus continue till he is almost exhausted. There is very little variation to this. I have watched it many times and can only conclude it is some sort of a ritual rabbit dance.

The Little Brown House

OSCAR and Flurry were playing out by the greenhouse one bright autumn morning, when they found something queer and ugly and brown. Flurry was a shaggy brown dog, the very best doggie a little boy ever had; and Oscar, you must have guessed, was a dear little boy.

Flurry found the queer brown thing first, and he looked at it sideways out of a pair of knowing brown eyes. He sniffed at it, rolled it over; then, picking it up between his teeth, carried it to his little master. He dropped it at Oscar's feet, as much as to say: "Oscar, isn't this the strangest thing you ever saw?"

Just then a lady came down the garden walk. Oscar and Flurry saw her at once, and away they bounded over the grass to meet her.

"O mother!" cried the little boy, out of breath, "see what a funny, ugly thing Flurry found. Is it a turnip?"

"No, little son," said the lady, with a smile; "it is a wonderful little house."

"A house, mother? A real house?" cried the little fellow. "Where are the doors and windows?"

"All the doors and windows are shut up tight. There is not even a tiny crack where we can peep in; but inside, safe and sound, a beautiful fairy lies sleeping," said mother.

"A fairy house!" said Oscar, his eyes bright and shining. "Please open it quick, and let me see the little fairy."

"No," said the mother; "that would only ruin the little house, and we could never see the beautiful fairy. She is fast asleep; we cannot wake her up. Only the sun fairies and rain fairies can do that."

"How can they wake her up?" asked the little boy.

"It will take many days and nights," she said. "Come with me to the greenhouse; we will put the fairy house where they can find it."

Away they went to the greenhouse, Oscar following mother as fast as his little legs could carry him. Flurry, wondering what it all could mean, went running ahead. But Jake, the gardener, soon stopped him; for Jake says dogs don't know how to behave in a greenhouse. So Flurry had to stay outside.

Oscar watched Jake bring a large earthen pot, and fill it with fine, black dirt. When all was ready, mother put the little brown house in the dirt, and covered it up.

"See, Oscar," she said, "we will put our wonderful secret to sleep in this nice, soft bed, and cover it up so. Now, that is all we can do; the sun fairies and rain fairies must do the rest." Then they carried the pot to a cool dark place and left the fairy to sleep.

"Will my secret wake up in the morning when the sunshine comes to wake me?" asked Oscar.

"No, dearie. Don't you remember the beautiful song we sang this morning: "The seeds and flowers are sleeping sound
Till Easter time, till Easter time."
The fairy in the little house will sleep till Easter time."

Grey winter days came and passed, then the days grew longer. The bright sunshine streamed down through the glass roof of the greenhouse, and made the earth in the big pot which Jake had brought in warm. Every day the secret in the little house could hear the trickling of water drops through the soil. They seemed to say: "Wake, little fairy; come out of your house." And the sunshine fairies were calling softly: "Beautiful fairy, wake up; come up to the light."

At last the brown house could hold the fairy no longer. One day she burst open the walls of her dark house. She began to creep up, up, inch by inch, higher and higher, out of the dark earth into the light above. One morning her little green stem peeped out of the earth. A troop of sun fairies came dancing around her, one by one kissing her. The lovely flowers smiled and nodded "Good morning." The green stem did not stop reaching up; every day it grew taller and taller. The birds had come back, and were singing their glad songs; the tree buds were putting on soft green dresses; the crocuses and violets were all out. The world was very beautiful.

Oscar and mother came into the green-house. "O mother!" he cried, "my secret, my beautiful fairy, has waked up!"

On the stem that had come out of the queer little house, among the green leaves, was something white. The air around was filled with a strange sweet odor. It was Easter morning, and out of the ugly brown house had come a beautiful Easter lily.—Marie McDonald, in "Boys and Girls."

Puzzle Corner

Rebus

Young folks, define an offspring of the Graces
Which adds fresh beauty to your charming faces:
Decapitate, transpose it, and you'll find a fruit, and you may taste it if inclined;
Extract one half the heart of this same fruit,
You'll see the cause of many a high dispute.
All parts restored—cut off the leading letter,
You'll have a measure and few measures better.
Now make it one head less an awful place;
Where sweetest music's heard 'twill show its face;
Drop but one letter and transpose, 'tis true
The whole of Britain will appear in view.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

An Enigma—Ech-

By DAVID LYALL

THE OLD ORDER CHANGES

Published by Special Arrangement

CHAPTER XI

(Continued)

"Yes'm. Master's in the side-car, and Mr. Tom's jes running along to get in the saddle; now they're off! It gives me the creeps every time I see 'im start. They might, wiv all their cleverness, invent some better way of gettin' off than that, don't you think, ma'am?"

"Master in the side-car! Now, I wonder where they can possibly be going? He loathes the motor-bike. It must be something important. I wonder if the girls know anything about it. Has Miss Mary gone?"

"Yes'm, about twenty minutes ago."

"Send Miss Bee to me when you go down. What about dinner? Really I haven't courage to tackle meals today. I don't suppose the master has told you what has happened."

"About the new place, ma'am? Yes, he tole me larst night."

"Well, what do you think about it?"

"It won't affect me much, ma'am, because, you see, I wasn't goin' there," said Deborah quietly. "I'm glad you ain't leavin' this dear little 'ouse. Don't you love it, ma'am? I do. I should 'ate seein' strangers in it. It seems to belong to the children, and Master George, he loved it."

The last words silenced Mrs. Freeland for a moment, sending her thoughts into other directions.

"Just go down and make the best of what you find in the larder, Deborah. I know it'll be all right. Send up Miss Bee with the newspaper. I'll be getting up shortly."

Deborah closed the door softly, and went downstairs.

Meanwhile, the motor-bicycle, as a means of transit the very last to be used or desired by Robert Freeland, was making swift headway across country in the direction of Barnsley. It was perhaps a good thing that the condition of travel in such a vehicle prohibits conversation between travellers. They had time for thought, however, and they both thought desperately. About two miles from their destination Tom suddenly slowed down, and talking became possible.

"It's an awful form of locomotion, this," said Freeland. "Tom, I'd pay something to keep off it rather than seek it for pleasure."

"Oh, it's all right once you get used to it. If you were driving you'd like it. I confess I'd hate sitting in the basket. Up here it's all right."

They lingered about ten minutes, then went on again, and in five or six minutes merged on one of the prettiest villages Freeland had seen. It was built round a green, with the parish pump, a very old-fashioned affair, in the middle thereof, and a brand-new war memorial which did not seem somehow to belong, though the little posies heaped about the base told their pathetic tale.

Tom slowed up at the inn, and got off.

Thereafter they walked across the green to a cottage which stood by itself in a lovely garden all ablaze with hollyhocks and sunflowers and rambler roses hanging in thick clusters about the gate.

The girl they had come to see was in the garden. She was a slight creature, with a small, pinched, eager face, and big eyes that had a hollow look. Her hair was bobbed like Bee's, and she looked ridiculously young, though at the same time there was an elf-like wisdom about her which struck the elder Freeland oddly. She flushed deeply at sight of them at the gate, and did not appear quite to know that to do.

Finally she walked demurely down the path and bade them good morning. Her black skirt and a long, loose jumper of soft clinging stuff gave her such a childish look that Freeland's fatherly heart melted at sight of her and his indignation with his son increased.

"I've brought my guv'nor to see you, Edie. At least, he insisted on coming," said Tom awkwardly.

She looked straight into the elder Freeland's face and smiled a small, troubled smile, which might mean anything.

"Come in, won't you. Aunt is in the back garden picking the black currants. They're so tiresome, they don't get ripe all at once, you have to go on pickin' 'em every day or so. Won't you come in, sir?"

The respectful prefix was compelled by something large and dominating about Tom's father. She was not in the least afraid of him, however, but all her pertness had disappeared, she seemed chastened and waiting meekly for something to happen. Freeland had never felt so uncomfortable in his life. Nobody said anything; there was simply nothing to lay hold of.

"We'd better see your aunt," he said baldly. "I'll step round to the back, if I may, and find her."

It was a sudden intuition that it was the best thing to do. Obviously these young creatures would have something to say to one another, or ought to have. At least it would give Tom an opportunity of telling her what had passed the night before.

He pursued his way up the narrow path between the hollyhocks and gooseberry bushes, past the gable end of the cottage, and found a very stout figure in a sun bonnet half hidden among tall black currant bushes.

He had to cough to make his presence known. Mrs. Coles started at the sound, turned her head, and stepped out from the black currant bushes with an alert and expectant air.

"Good morning, mem," he said, slightly raising his hat. "My name's Freeland. I've come from Basingfold with my son."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Coles. "I'm glad you've come. It's a good sign that you ain't lost no time. Coom inside, won't you?"

"Couldn't we talk here?" he asked, looking round the queer little patch suggestively. "There's more room."

"Coom to the bench by the door, then. Where's Tom?"

"In the front garden with your niece."

"I see."

Mrs. Coles's somewhat large, ungainly figure waddled slowly up the path in front of Freeland, and they made pause by the trellised porch which helped to protect the back door from the east wind sweeping across the wolds. It was a poor little place, but well kept, and there was no suggestion of poverty about Mrs. Coles, at least, not the sordid poverty which grinds the soul.

"I suppose you coom on the bike?" she said. "W'en we eerd the thing, Edie, she was off like a shot to see who it mite be, not expectin' Tom back so soon. 'E was 'ere last nite."

"I know. Sit down, won't you, Mrs. Coles—No, I'll stand, I've been cramped for a while in that side-car. It'll do me good."

Mrs. Coles set down her basket meditatively, picked a few leaves and stalks from among the fruit, and said casually:

"They'se very small this year, 'cos it's bin so dry. Fetchin' one and three a pound in Barnsley market, they are. I tell you what, Mr. Freeland, everybody's best off w'en things is cheap and wages low. You take it from me."

Freeland made no answer, wondering what was revolving in the entity behind that large, vacuous, kindly face. Suddenly he was enlightened.

"Well, and I suppose this means that Tom's goin' to make a home for Edie?"

"It does," said Freeland.

"And I put it to you now, Mr. Freeland, is theer any reason w'y he should 'ave kept the marriage secret? Ain't she good enough, ain't she pretty enough? Ain't she got a pair of the cleverest' ands ever was set on a gel? I ain't never 'ad no children, an' she's like me own. 'Er folks up to Camberwell are pore folks, but decent and respectable. Ain't she good enough to interjuce to his people?"

"That's what I've come about," said Freeland heavily.

"As I said to 'er ever so long ago," continued Mrs. Coles, looking straight ahead and driving her arrows singly home with complete precision without blinking an eye. "Theer are two kinds o' men in this world—them that gives an' them that takes. I've no fault to your son. He's harmless enough chep, but he's one o' the ones that tikes. And 'e'll 'aves to be made to give, all 'is life, thet's wot I tel Edie, from the fust day I set eyes on 'im w'en he was in orficer's uniform, an' was droppin' in 'ere from Loudesley Camp.

"Edie, she didn't believe me, an' went on givin', 'cos she's that kind, and she's mighty fond o' 'im. An' now, he ain't so keen on 'er as 'e was. 'Is it to be expected,' ses I? You an' me being not so young as we was, Mister Freeland, knows human natur, don't we? But anyway, the long an' the short of it is, 'e's married to her now and he's got to make the best of it or there's goin to be the wust row you ever seed. Yistiday I gave 'im two days and then I was comin' to you, sir. You've come to me instead, w'ich is a good thing, for it's a nasty roundabout road to Basingfold, an' I ain't as young as I was. So thet's all there is to it, meanin' all I've got to say. Now it's your turn."

The statement was an admirable survey and summary of the situation, and made Freeland's part of it easy. But before he could make answer she continued:

"I've 'ad this li'l gel, off an' on, down 'ere sinst she was a biby. She was a twin, and Hemily, that's 'er mother, was all for the boy. It's a way wimmin 'aves, and thet's w'y so many o' the men don't toe the line; they'se bin spoiled from the minuit they'se opened their eyes on this world. Edie's mine, sinst 'er mother died, and I'm out to see thet your son doesn't make her unhappy.

"He'll not do that, Mrs. Coles, or I'm through with him," said Freeland quietly. "And that's all there is to it so far as I'm concerned."

"It'll do—you're the rite sort, but Tom, 'e ain't like you. Shouldn't wonder if he favored 'is muvver. Anyways, I'm glad you've come. Now let's go an' see wot the young folks is sayin' about it."

She led Freeland through the little kitchen, immaculately neat, and with something savory simmering on the top of the shining stove.

"Coles's dinner," observed Mrs. Coles, with a wave of her hand. "Plenty of vegetables 'e likes, 'e does an' will 'ave. Says they should be in everythink. They'se good for the blood; and turnips, they helps a bad temper. Coles, 'e's got one, but it don't bother me. It tikes two to make a quarrel."

Freeland found himself being attracted towards this lump of shrewdness, good nature and common sense, and blessed his stars he had found her to deal with instead of the absent, peppery, and vegetable-loving Coles.

Voices crossed the little passage, and when Mrs. Coles, with pride, threw open the door of the little siting-room which smelled of lavender and thyme and was profusely trimmed with snowy white and stiffly starched, crocheted antimacassars and mats, they found the young couple.

Edie had been crying, but her expression was happier than it had been for a long time. Tom looked sheepish and uncomfortable. Mrs. Coles included him in a friendly nod.

"You've been as good as your word, Tom. This favver of yours is the rite sort. Edie, come and shake 'ands wiv your favver-in-law."

Edie looked queerly into Freeland's face. It was very grave, but there was no harshness in it. Tom had lied to her, she concluded, having consistently represented his father as the worst kind of ogre, who, learning the truth, would cut him off with the proverbial shilling, and act generally as the heavy father in melodrama is expected to act.

Something in the girl that was true and straight rose to meet the same quality in Freeland, and she advanced holding out a shy hand.

"I'm sorry," she said simply. "I didn't mean to make trouble in the family. Please don't be very angry with Tom?"

The appeal, a trifle crude, rang true and touched Freeland more than he showed. He let his hand drop rather heavily on the girl's shoulder. "I'm sorry, too, my lass, that a son of mine should have made this painful meeting necessary. Have you and Tom settled it?"

She nodded. Tom walked to the window and looked out. He was not unhappy, nay, the better part of him, the real man, rejoiced. He still cared, as far as a shallow nature like his could care, for Edie, and now that his father's strong hand was ready to smooth the way, he was willing to be legislated for. He cut rather a sorry figure, however. His father and Mrs. Coles had the best of that summer morning in the cottage garden at Tatton-cum-Regis.

Some time was spent in discussing possibilities, and about half-past eleven father and son entered the motor again and drove away, leaving both happy and relieved hearts behind.

"Oh, Aunt Sue, isn't he a dear?"

"Who?" asked Mrs. Coles with a queer jerk in her voice.

"Tom's father. There wasn't a word of truth in all the things Tom said about him. An ogre or a bluebeard I expected to see. He's ever so nice. If only his mother——"

"She won't be, so don't you think it, my gel," observed Mrs. Coles decidedly. "He's a good man, that, but 'e ain't got where 'e is not wivout bein' put through the mill. But yore Tom will never be the man 'is favver is, not if he lives a thousand years."

The motor flew across country towards Basingfold again, carrying happier hearts. But there were still obstacles in front—the mother to be told! It was the uppermost thought in both their minds, and when the motor belched into the mill yard, Freeland voiced it.

"Twenty minutes to one, you've a good half-hour before dinner-time. You'd better go into the house now and tell your mother."

Tom affected to be very busy about the bonnet of his engine.

"Do you hear?" his father said a trifle sternly. "Leave the thing here. Go and get your overalls off and tell your mother."

"I can't," said Tom stiffly. "She wouldn't understand. She'll make me wish I'd never been born.

It was on the tip of Freeland's tongue to say that he had no right nor cause to speak of his mother like that, since she had indulged and petted him far in excess of the others.

"You're a poor object, Tom," his father said, with a faintly curling lip. "And I don't see how you're going to get through life with credit, if you're expecting other folk to be doing your dirty work for you all the time."

It was a scathing utterance which, had Tom been of finer fibre, would have made him shrivel up. All he cared for at the moment was that he had shifted the task on to his father's shoulders.

Freeland strode across the yard, went through the door in the wall towards the house, determined to be done with the unsavory story at once, and for all. He found his wife in the dining-room writing letters, with a whole paraphernalia of correspondence scattered over the table not yet requisitioned for the laying of the midday meal. From the drawing-room upstairs came the sound of the piano and Bee practising her singing. She had developed of late rather a tuneful soprano of no great range, and singing lessons were her latest hobby. Mrs. Freeland did not lift her head nor indicate by a tremor of the eyelid that she was aware of her husband's entrance. He was under the ban of her deep displeasure, and must be made to feel it.

Gorham Lacy and all it stood for had been pushed into the farthest

background of his thoughts, and it only recurred faintly at sight of his wife's hachet-like face.

"Put down your pen, Harriet, and listen to me."

She did not put down her pen, but looked up. She had decided that they had gone on the motor-bike to Gorham Lacy, and had hoped something might arise out of that visit.

"What is it?" she asked briefly, as she might have addressed a complete stranger with whom she shared no common interest.

There is nothing quite so deadly as a stare of that kind levelled at a man by the wife of his bosom; but Freeland was far too much troubled about Tom's affairs to be crushed by it.

"Trouble has come to the house, Harriet. I've been away with Tom this morning to a place near Barnsley."

"What for?" she asked in the most casual detached sort of voice.

"To see the lassie he's married. It's an old affair, dating back to his time at Loudesley Camp. That's where he's been gallivanting to all this time He's been keeping it secret. He told me about it last night, not willingly, but because if he hadn't the girl's family would have been down on us. I went over with him this morning, saw the folk and the girl, and Tom's agreed to bring her home."

She eyed him stonily, her expression frozen on her face.

"What kind of a girl?" she asked, when her lips obeyed the dictates of her will.

Freeland was sorry for her, for the blow was far greater to her, both because Tom was her idol, and also because she had set so many false gods up for worship; gods which this sorrow would destroy.

"Oh, an ordinary lassie just, very young and rather bonnie."

"I don't want to know what she looks like, idiot," she cried. "What is she? Who are her people? She must be impossible, of course, or this could not have happened."

"She doesn't belong to this part of the country. Her father's a brewer's drayman about London. She's down here with an aunt called Mrs. Coles. That's all I know about them. I was for Tom coming in to tell you himself, but he shirked it as he has shirked a lot more."

An edge of bitterness, born of keen disappointment and contempt crept into Freeland's voice. But his wife's ear was not tuned to detect it, and if it had, she would not have cared. All the carefully ordered and decorated fabric of her life was dashed to atoms at her feet, and the state of her mind can only be faintly imagined—it could not be described.

"The marriage can be anulled, I suppose? You've plenty of money, Bob. Surely, though you've let me down about Gorham Lacy, you'll save Tom."

"Same Tom!" he re-echoed. "Save Tom from what?"

"From social suicide."

"I have told Tom that unless he does his duty by his wife, and lives up to the responsibility he undertakes I'm through with him, Harriet, and that's my last word to it——"

She stared at him dumbly for a moment, then dropping her head on her arms, flung across the table, burst into heart-rending weeping.

CHAPTER XIV

The midday meal was ready at the appointed time, but nobody came to eat it. Deborah waited until twenty-five minutes to two, then ascended to the room to which her mistress had fled, sobbing over this fresh trouble that had fallen on her. Bee was with her there, and the two were talking in low tones. When she got no answer to her low knock, Deborah ventured to open the door. She thought it a tremendous fuss to make over the disappointment about the house, and was surprised at the lack of self-control exhibited by her mistress, who was not, as a rule a tearful person. She had other methods of getting her own way.

"Please'm, it's twenty-five minutes to two, and nobody ain't come in yet. Shall I dish up?"

"Dish up?" said Mrs. Freeland vaguely, as if she heard the expression for the first time. "Dish up what?"

"Dish up dinner."

"Oh, dinner! Haven't they come in yet? Go and fetch them, Bee. Go now. Yes, I'm coming down."

Bee rose with a queer look on her face, a sort of awestricken look.

"Stop here a minute, Deb," her mistress said, as Bee slipped past and went down the stairs, shaking her bobbed head. "I suppose master has told you, as he tells you everything?"

"'E 'asn't tole me nuthin', ma'am, not since about the place at Gorham, yesterday."

"Well, there's a fresh trouble. Master Tom has gone and married some low girl who managed to hook him some how. I wonder what I've done to be so punished? I'm sure I've done my duty according to my light and just see what has happened. First, I lose my son in the war, then my husband takes away the place he bought for me, and now, this——"

"This is the biggest trouble of all, ma'am," said Deborah, knowing her mistress as she did." "Suppose she was one o' them minxes that hang about the camps when the boys were there, looking for trouble for themselves, and to give it to other folks. Where do she belong?"

"Not here. Her people live in London, but she has an aunt at Tatton-cum-Regis."

"Wot's 'er name?" asked Deborah, keenly interested. "I used to know some folks there."

"Coles, I think."

"I know 'em, decent folks. Perhaps it won't be so bad, ma'am. I wouldn't worry if I were you. What does master say?"

"Oh, master seems to think it alright. I don't agree with him. I think the marriage might be anulled. What's money for, if not to ease things a little?"

"Master, he don't look at money like that, ma'am," said Deborah simply. "It's always dooty with 'im, same as it was wiv Master George."

Mrs. Freeland shook an impatient head.

"Duty can be overdone, Deborah; very much overdone. And there is a duty one owes to oneself, which is too frequently pushed into the background by these very pious people who are always preaching duty. Go down and dish up; I'll eat, anyhow, whether they come in or not. And I'll go to this Cum-Regis place this very day. I'll make Tom take me in the side-car."

Deborah, considerably more upset than she showed, for the honor of the family was dear to her, and she had been proud of its record, departed to her duty and solemnly dished up.

By the time the food was set on the table Bee had come back, simply reporting that she could not find either her father or Tom anywhere.

"Sit down and eat," her mother said tartly. "Come here, Deborah. Go and ring up Potterill's garage, and ask them how soon they can send a car round here."

Bee looked up with the queer, awakened expression still on her pretty face. "Where are you going, mother?"

"To that Cum-Regis place, where the girl lives. I can't rest till I've seen her."

Bee dropped her eyes again, and ate a morsel of roast mutton. Suddenly she looked up.

"Take me, mummy."

Mrs. Freeland looked doubtful.

"I'd like to, for company, but I don't know whether your father would approve."

"I can't see that it matters. If Tom is married to her, mother, we've got to see her sooner or later."

"That doesn't follow. He may never bring her home. If your father can be persuaded to settle some money on her, she might be willing to keep to herself. Your father has had a very high hand of late, Bee, but after all, I have some rights. We all have. At any rate, I'm not to be treated like a new-born infant in an affair of this kind, affecting the whole family. I may not have an exalted martyr-like idea of duty, but, thank goodness, I've got foresight and common sense, and I won't let my son bring his low-born wife into the family."

"Your father has been got over by those people. Did you know that the Scotch are the most sentimental race on the face of the earth, and they don't mix any common sense with it?"

"I wouldn't call father exactly sentimental," said Bee, looking slightly amused.

"Emotional, then—I know what I'm talking about. I've lived for nearly thirty years with him. Take my advice, Bee, and don't marry a Scotchman. You've got to take everything for granted, and he lets you down when you least expect it."

Bee did not commit herself. At the moment her favored suitor was a Welshman who had recently come, as a young partner, to some mills at the other side of the town.. He was very handsome, and she had very nearly made up her mind that he would do. She had, however, put him off until she had had a spell of life as a country magnate's daughter. But now that that pleasing vision was receding far away into the background of things, she was thinking of being a little more kind to Mr. Hugh Evans-Lloyd.

She was a little dismayed at this fresh disaster which had overtaken them, lest it might militate against her own love affair. Perhaps, at the back of her mind, it was this selfish fear which made her wish to see the girl who had entered the family, and, like her mother, know the worst.

They made a fairly good meal in spite of the upset to their emotions, but neither of the menfolk appeared. At half-past two the motor came round to the door and they both got in. Had either of the men been about the mill they must have heard both its arival and departure, and Mrs. Freeland was a trifle nervous lest her husband should come out and stop them. But, as a matter of fact, he had sent Tom to keep a business and luncheon appointment with a man at the Golden Fleece Hotel in Basingfold; and had gone himself to see his mother.

Tom, standing at the portico of the "Golden Fleece," saw the car flash by, recognized his mother and sister, and guessed the rest. As a consequence he passed a very uncomfortable afternoon.

The big car went faster than the motor-bike, and they had a lovely ride towards Barnsley. Part of the way took them over a stretch of moorland where the heather-tops, earlier than Scotland, were just beginning to show a tinge of purple. It was now the twenty-third of July. Soon summer would be on the wane.

"Mother, isn't the moor lovely? Perhaps father would buy a place in Scotland for us—a shooting, with a little moor. Wouldn't you like that?" Bee asked, craning her head out of the window of the limousine in frank admiration.

Mrs. Freeland shook her head.

"England's good enough for me. For goodness sake, don't put that bee in your father's bonnet; but he never would! It's parting with the money which hurts him. It's like taking a bit of him away. It's true what they say about the Scotch, Bee; they want to inherit the earth, and not to share any of it."

"Oh, mother! Dad isn't so bad as all that! He's never been very stingy to us."

"Not stingy, perhaps, but he's a rich man, Bee, and you can't say there's any signs of it at Coppetts, can you?"

"But isn't it just lately, since the war, he's made the money? Mary told me ever so long ago there were mortgages to be paid off; that he started very poor, and that it took years to clear him."

"Just the sort of thing Mary would like to be talking about! She really seems to gloat over the things other people regard as misfortunes. Now, I've made it a rule of my life never to take notice of disagreeable things, to carry on as if they didn't exist. It's the only way to live, unless you want to be like a mole, for ever burrowing underground."

Mrs. Freeland was clever and shrewd, after a fashion, but her intellect did not soar. She never opened a book, and one of the grievances of her married life had been the hours Freeland spent over books. Even his suggestion that, owing to the meagre education of his youth, he had a good deal of leeway to make up, did not reconcile her.

She had been educated at a private school, and finished at a boarding school at Scarborough, and considered that a school such as Mary taught in was exclusively for the lower classes. She could not believe that any good or fine thing could come out of it.

"You can't always do that, mother," said Bee, not much impressed by this brave philosophy. "Gorham Lacy exists, though not for us—and now this——"

"I was not alluding to tragedies, child," said Mrs. Freeland severely. "Only to the little pinpricks that make life difficult for a great many people, nearly impossible for some."

They relapsed into silence again, each busy with her own thoughts.



BRITISH INVADE UNITED STATES WITH CANADIAN GAME

Although lacrosse seems to have dwindled as a popular sport in its native Canada, it would appear from this picture that others have an appreciation of it. The combined Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team is shown above during a practice game on River Field at Philadelphia, where they were preparing for their scheduled games with eastern colleges. The team is made up of seventeen picked players from the two leading English Universities.

Bee's were centred on Hugh Evans, and she was privately concocting a diplomatic note which might lead to anything. In view of their possible and early translation to a higher sphere Mrs. Freeland had put her veto, in the month of June, on the local tennis club, where the girls had met all sorts of people.

"It's too mixed, my dears," she said, citing several names to prove her case. "It is easier to make undesirable acquaintances than to drop them. You needn't drop it suddenly or drastically, but I certainly won't have you go twice or thrice a week."

They had acquiesced; Bee more unwillingly than Mary, who was often too tired after a long, hot day in school, and the ride to and fro, and also had home-work to superintend. Both, however, loved tennis, and Bee was a first-class player.

"Mother, couldn't we go to the sea somewhere, next month?" asked Bee. "Scarborough would be very nice," she added innocently. She was fully aware that Hugh Evans and his sister Gladys, who kept house for him, had taken rooms at the Majestic as far back as May, but she was far too wise to drop a hint of that.

"One thing at a time, if you please," her mother said with dignity; nevertheless the seed did not fall on stony ground.

So in brief and spasmodic efforts at conversation they came, in due course, to the pretty village, drew up at the inn, even as Tom had done that morning, and made inquiry for the house of Mrs. Coles.

Be sure such an event did not pass unheeded, and set the tongue of gossip wagging. Mrs. Freeland took no thought of that. Born and reared in a rather busy provincial town, she was ignorant of the close ways and woof of life in a village.

Bee remarked on the beauty of the cottage gardens, but her mother did not heed her. As they neared the gate in question, Mrs. Freeland suddenly turned to Bee:

"Dear—I think you'd better not come in just at first. There might be a scene, and anyhow, some things will have to be said, some questions quite frankly put, and I prefer you should not be there. Just take a walk to the edge of the common—it looks like a common doesn't it—and in a few minutes I'll come to the gate and call you, if necessary."

She walked on past the gate guarded by the royal blaze of hollyhocks, and did not once look back. Mrs. Freeland pushed the gate open and walked, with a step that lagged surprisingly, towards the open door.

She felt extraordinarily nervous, even agitated, and all the fine words and phrases she had been marshalling for the confusion of the common girl who had presumed to entangle her son, somehow began to get very mixed and, finally, to recede away.

She found that, after all, she had no preparation for one of the biggest events of her life. She heartily wished herself anywhere else, and blamed her own precipitate haste in coming to Tatton-cum-Rgis.

The sharp bark of a little dog broke the stillness even before she tapped at the open door. A little passage of red brick, scrubbed very cleanly and having the warm tone of age on it, disclosed the simplicity of the house. She knocked lightly, and presently heard a noise in the place to the right of the door which was the kitchen. Then a step, and the girl she had come to seek stood before her.

Just now and again in this sad old world miracles happen for which there is no precedent preparation or explanation. The girl, with the bobbed hair, looking so pitifully young and girlish, started back almost in affright at sight of the well-dresed lady on the step.

She had hardly yet recovered from the excitement of the morning, and some spasm seemed to seize her so that she put out her hand to steady herself against the lintel.

Now, somewhere below the encrustations of pride and ambition, Mrs. Freeland had a mother's heart. It is a mighty power that has its habitation there, a power that has been known to come in conflict with, and ultimately confound, a throne.

"Oh, oh!" said Edie. "Don't be angry! I'm afraid!"

(To be continued)

Conditions in Japan

By Rev. D. Norman, Nagano, Shimsu.

(who has spent 33 years as Missionary in Japan.)

THE financial depression which came after the period of inflation and fictitious prosperity during the war seems likely to become worse rather than better, or it may be worse before it can recover in Japan. Last Fall silk thread, the largest single export from Japan, had a serious drop. Japan produces sixty per cent. of the world's supply of raw silk. The financial crash in the United States was one great cause in this crash; the steady increase in the production and use of rayon was another. Now the threatened increase in the tariff on cotton in India hangs like a dark cloud over the industrial life of Japan for she is by far the largest shipper of cotton goods to India and her cotton mills give employment to a great army of workers. Lancashire cotton manufacturers are greatly disturbed by this tariff revision in India, but Japan much more so. From the purchase of silk cocoons in the village markets to the finished product being loaded on to the ships that carry it to Canada and other lands that use large quantities of silk the banks in Japan have their funds tied up in the silk business. So all around dark clouds hang over the horizon. In the universal efforts to shorten sail and economize, workmen are being dismissed, teaching staffs in schools and colleges are being reduced to the minimum. These things add to the army of unemployed.

The Peasant's Lot

The conditions of life for the farming community are cruelly hard and exacting. The peasant farmers have been brought by means of free education during the past fifty or sixty years from the ranks of serfdom by means of enlightened, progressive government to a condition of intelligence and thrift, enjoying the franchise, with sons and daughters who seek for better things. Active agents of Soviet Russia spread the teachings of Marx and this materialistic communism appeals to some youths as a way out of the apparently blind alley of industrial depression. To some this seems to be the road to a brighter and better day.

But the history of the past two generations shows that revolution has no affinity for the Japanese. He is devoted to the emperor, loves his country, cherishes the things that have come down from the past, has taken to modern science enthusiastically and in consequence is an evolutionist. Ideas of the brotherhood of man, of the solidarity of the human race, awakened by the League of Nations and the large place that Japan has taken in international affairs during the past twenty-five years are disturbing the old order. But Japan is one of the most thoroughly organized nations on earth, hence changes will be wrought out carefully, slowly, surely.

A significant movement is that called for want of a better name "Rural Gospel schools." These are mostly institutes lasting from a few days to a fortnight in which a group of youths study better methods of farming, better homes, sanitation, physical training, and the Christian religion. Although Buddhism has a very great advantage in doing this kind of work yet out of eleven such schools or institutes that we have discovered during this past twelve months only one was under Buddhist auspices and the other ten were under Christian auspices.

A Social Saint

A month ago we visited a farming village in which a wealthy man lives for the sake of teaching farming and reforming the village. He had lived in the city of Kofu, belonging to a wealthy family of bankers and landowners. Eighteen years ago he became a Christian and joined the Methodist church there. During recent years of depression he felt moved to go out into a farming village. Half or more of the farmers were tenants and were defaulting in their rents. He built a small house, with a kindergarten attached. There he lives as his neighbors, works with his hands and has even a smaller farm than the average (his farm is but 1 1-2 acres). He opened a free library and built a hall for a Young Men's Society. He runs this all free for the people of the village. During the winter he invites experts to lecture on methods of farming, social education, etc. He conducts Sunday school and week night Bible classes. He made a study of the village economics and discovered that though more than half of the people were deeply in debt and were paying high rates of interest (12 per cent. and upwards per annum) if they cut out strong drink and tobacco for two years they could pay off their debts. Soon he had a flourishing temperance society organized and in an adjoining village another temperance society.

At first he met with opposition from the old religious sects and from officials as well but gradually he is winning respect and influence. The young see and say that his religion means something practical but other religions brought no such help or hope. Attendance at the Sunday school and Bible classes have increased. He receives invitations to go into other villages to speak and is greatly encouraged and happy in the work he is doing.

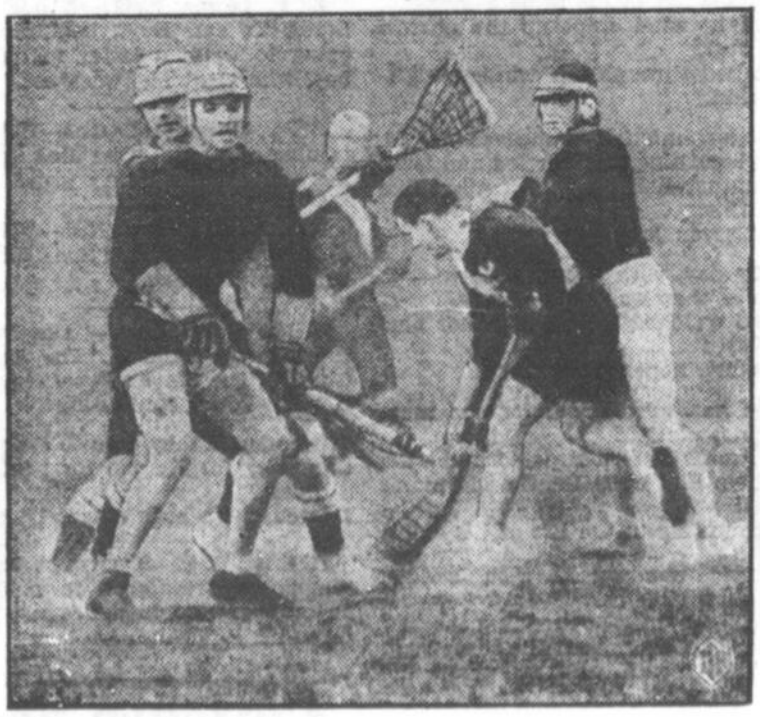
A Practical Gospel

Several influential Japanese Christians and several missionaries are doing pioneer work along such lines as these. Dr. Kagawa and his mate Rev. M. Sugiyama have a Rural Gospel School and so have others of less note.

Rural Japan, that is the small farmer and his folk, constitute one-half of the population of Japan. Not yet has Christianity impressed its teachings upon the life of the country people. Rural Japan is the dominant factor in the nation. Conservative, strong, steady, optimistic, cheerful, the farming village is the citadel which must yet be taken for Christ.

In one rural church which has a wide-awake pastor and has been the centre of forward-looking practical Christian work for the country people for two years there were baptized eleven young men and women one Sunday evening in February. This form of applied Christianity will spread and grow and bring in results in spite of the cruel economic conditions which prevail.

"When the fight begins within himself,
A man's worth something."



A LIVELY INTERNATIONAL LACROSSE GAME

This picture shows a bit of quick action in the exciting lacrosse match between the Oxford-Cambridge team, of England, and the St. John's team of Annapolis, champions of the United States. The latter team won by a score of 7-2.

The Choice of a Home

WHEN the choice of a dwelling is to be made, we may be reminded that it is the people who will live in it who will determine whether or not it is a real home. Accepting such a statement without discussion, we think it is also true that the type of dwelling will either hinder or help in the making of a home.

Development of body and mind requires certain physical conditions. Proper development demands fresh air, water, food, sleep, exercise and protection. It is a matter of common-sense, then, to make these obtainable in the dwelling if the home is to give the children those surroundings favorable to healthy growth.

The best mother in the world cannot make fresh air and sunshine appear in a room without a window, any more than she can prepare a proper meal without some cooking facilities.

A baby may thrive for the first year or two in a flat or apartment. After that, he requires space to play in. He should have freedom and should not be restrained within narrow bounds. When there are children, the home should have a yard or, at least, be near a park where the children may go regularly to play.

During the early years of life, it is much more important for the child that there be a place where he may play with other children than that the house have all the modern comforts and conveniences In order to live we must have air.

If deprived of air for a few minutes, we cease to live. We require the oxygen in the air to maintain body functions. In addition to providing oxygen, the air in which we live has a tremendous influence upon us. It is a matter of common experience that in what we think of as a hot, close atmosphere, we are dull and listless, whereas in the fresh, cool air, we feel bright and active.

Everyone, including the children, should live in fresh, cool air. The best place to secure such air is out in the open. Children should spend a large part of their lives playing or sleeping out of doors. Indoors, we should keep the air of the home fresh by ventilation, using suitable doors and windows to keep the air cool and in gentle motion.

In choosing a home, bear in mind the need for playgrounds, and for windows to let in fresh air and sunshine.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.



QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

REQUESTED POEMS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Witness wishes to thank the following for pieces sent: "Get Up and Bar the Door," K. D. MacLean, Ont.; "Untrodden Ways," Pearl Price, Ont.; "Trouble in the Amen Corner," Grace Bench, Ont.; "Judge Morse's Reason," Elizabeth Sheean, N.B.; "Sidewalks of New York," N.S.

(Sent by Etta L. Nichols, Ont.)

THE MODEL CHURCH

Well, wife, I've found the model church,
And worshipp'd there today;
It made me think of good old times,
Before my hair was gray;
The meeting house was finer built,
Than they were years ago,
But then I found when I went in,
It was not built for show.
The sexton did not set me down,
Away back by the door;
He knew that I was old and deaf,
And saw that I was poor;
He must have been a Christian man,
He led me boldly through
The crowded aisle of that grand church,
To find a pleasant pew.

I wish you'd heard the singing, wife,
It had the old-time ring;
The preacher said with trumpet voice,
"Let all the people sing":
Old Coronation was the tune;
The music upward rolled,
Until I thought the angel choir
Struck all their harps of gold.

My deafness seemed to melt away,
My spirit caught the fire;
I joined my feeble, trembling voice
With that melodious choir;
And sang as in my youthful days,
"Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all."

I tell you, wife, it did me good
To sing that hymn once more;
I felt like some wrecked mariner
Who gets a glimpse of shore;
I almost want to lay aside
This weather-beaten form,
And anchor in the blessed port,
Forever from the storm.

'Twas not a flowery sermon, wife,
But simple gospel truth;
It fitted humble men like me;
It suited hopeful youth;
To win immortal souls to Christ,
The earnest preacher tried;
He talked not of himself or creed,
But Jesus, crucified.

Dear wife, the toil will soon be o'er,
The victory soon be won;
The shining land is just ahead,
Our race is nearly run;
We're nearing Canaan's happy shore,
Our home so bright and fair;
Thank God, we'll never sin again;
There'll be no sorrow there,
There'll be no sorrow there,
In heaven above where all is love,
There'll be no sorrow there.

(Sent by Olive M. Hart, Ont.)

ANGEL GUARDIANS

When laughing joy makes glad our way,
And mirth invites to harmless play,
More fair that eve's bright stars appear
Our angel guards are hov'ring near.

Chorus:
They hover near, They hover near,
Our angel guards are hov'ring near,
More fair than eve's bright stars appear,
Our angel guards are hov'ring near.

When dark despair doth rule the hour,
And make us feel its gloomy power,
Our guardians come in sympathy,
To set us from our bondage free.

With blessings to each earthly home,
These messengers of heaven come,
Inspiring thoughts of higher life,
Free from all sorrow, fear, and strife.

(Sent by W. H. Nobes, Ont.)

DRIFTING WITH THE TIDE

We are floating on the ocean,
Drifting, drifting with the tide,
Far from home and far from kindred
O'er the boundless sea we ride.
Giant waves like wondrous mountains
Rise and fall with noisy sound,
On we glide thro' foaming fountains,
On, we're drifting, ocean bound.

Chorus:

We are floating on the ocean,
Drifting, drifting with the tide;
We are drifting on the ocean,
Floating away, away.
We're drifting with the tide,
Drifting, drifting, drifting with the tide,
Floating away, away.

We are floating on the ocean,
Drifting, drifting with the tide;
Not a ray of cheering sunlight,
Not a friendly hand to guide.
Driving winds with notes of terror
Sweep across the maddened wave,
Soon we'll sink with plunge and quiver,
For no earthly hand can save.

We are floating on the ocean,
Drifting, drifting with the tide.
But a loving hand above us
Deigns our floating bark to guide.
Waves of trouble rise before us,
But our boat goes safely o'er,
Trusting in our worthy Captain,
Soon we'll reach the other shore.

(Sent by "Glenwotty", Ont.)

BARNEY O'HEA

Now let me alone, though I know you won't,
Impudent Barney O'Hea,
It makes me outrageous
When you're so contagious,
And you'd better look out for the stout Corney Creagh;
For he is the boy
That believes I'm his joy,
So you'd better behave yourself, Barney O'Hea!
Impudent Barney,
None of your blarney,
Impudent Barney O'Hea.

I hope you're not going to Bandon Fair,
For indeed I'm not waiting to meet you there,
Impudent Barney O'Hea!
For Corney's at Cork
And my brother's at work,
And my mother sits spinning at home all the day;
So no one will be there
Of poor me to take care,
(Repeat last 3 lines of above verse.)

But as I was walking up Bandon street,
Just who do you think that myself should meet,
But impudent Barney O'Hea.
He said I looked killin',
I called him a villain,
And bid him that minute get out of my way.
He said I was joking
And grinned so provoking,
I couldn't help laughing at Barney O'Hea.
(Repeat last 3 lines as above verses)

He knew 'twas all right when he saw me smile,
For he was the rogue up to every wile,
Impudent Barney O'Hea!
He coaxed me to choose him,
For if I'd refuse him
He swore he'd kill Corney the very next day;
So for fear 'twould go further,
And just to save murther,
I think I must marry that madcap, O'Hea.
Bothering Barney,
'Tis he has the blarney,
To make a girl Mistress O'Hea.

(Sent by C. Jean McIvor, N. S.)

THE WARP AND WOOF OF LIFE

In the warp and woof of the web of life,
Which the gods have wove us here below,
How the mingled threads of peace and strife,
Of joy and sorrow together go!

Threads of the sunshine, threads of shadow,
Strangely woven are, side by side,
Threads of the storm, when life's winds are warring,
Threads of the calm when their blasts have died.

Threads of the garden and of the desert,
Where the rose and the thorn together cling,
Brownest leaves of the sere November,
With fairest buds of the blushing spring.

How the hand of the unseen Weaver, ever
Sitting sublime in the heavens above,
Weaves in the wondrous web, forever,
The warp of Life with the woof of Love!

How the ceaseless hand of the Weaver ever
Sitting unseen in the heart below,
Blending the bright and the dark together,
Weaveth life's web as it ought to go!

Sadly we look while the web is weaving,
And deem it marred by the things we see.
With sighs and tears forever grieving
That the bad and the good so mixed should be.

We weep for the idols our hearts have cherished,
For the erring ones we had loved the most,
For golden dreams of a worth long perished,
We bow our heads and we call them—lost!

Hush! Foolish mortal, hush thy sorrow,
Nor fear for the skill of the unseen Hand!
Not today but the great Tomorrow
Will give the skill to understand!

Once black with the dross of its dark earth-chamber
Was the gem that shines on the princely brow,
And the worm that crawled in the dust can clamber
With rainbow wings, in the sunbeams now.

And the Hand that guideth so deftly ever
The myriad things that the wise can see,
Bringing the bright from the dark forever—
Be sure that Hand will not err with thee!

—T. Sparks.

(Sent by C. Jean McIver, N. S.)

THE SILVER BOAT

The room was hushed and the moonlight fell
In broken bands on the garret floor,
So cold and damp—the shadow of Death
Had fallen three hours before.

Oh, she was the child of his old age,
And she lay in his arms a-dying!
The night wind crept up the narrow stair
But fled through the window, sighing.

Her yellow hair fell in sheaves of gold,
Her breathing was hurried and low,
Her mother had died on a night like this,
Just seven long years ago.

Day by day, with a terrible love—
A love that was unavailing—
He had watched the light in her blue eyes
Steadily, hopelessly paling.

"Spare her, good Lord, for she must not die!"
His words were distracted and wild.
God help him now! for the old man's life
Is bound up in the life of his child!

"Father!" she cried, with sudden strength,
"Look! Oh, look at it sailing there!
The good Lord has sent His silver boat,
He has heard and answered my prayer!

"It came last night, but you were asleep,
And the window was fastened tight,
I held out my arms, but it sailed away,
Sailed far away out of sight!"

The old man's eyes were blinded with tears
As he followed hers to the sky,
And he only saw the crescent moon
In a storm of clouds, drift by.

But a light not born of earth nor sky
Shone now in the eyes of the maiden,
"It comes, dear father! It comes," she cried,
"For the weary and heavy laden;

"I shall sail on through the brilliant stars,
To God's beautiful home on high,
And He will send it again for you
In a little while. Goodbye!"

The moonlight strayed from the garret floor,
The crescent moon sailed out of sight,
But the old man knew that his wife and child
Had met in God's home that night.

—Anonymous.

(Sent by Mrs. James Arthur, P. E. I.)

THE MUSICIAN AND HIS HARP

Years have come and passed away,
Golden locks are turned to gray,
Golden ringlets, once so fair,
Time has changed to silvery hair.
Yes, I've neared the riverside,
Soon I'll launch upon its tide,
Soon my boat, with noiseless oar,
Safe will reach to yon bright shore.

Chorus:

Bring my harp to me again,
Let me sing some gentle strain.
Let me hear its chords once more,
Ere I pass to yon bright shore.

Oh, those chords with magic power
Take me back to childhood's hour,
To that cot beside the sea
Where I knelt at Mother's knee.
But that mother, she is gone,
Calm she sleeps beneath the stone.
While I wander here alone,
Sighing for a better home.

Soon I'll be among the blest,
Where the weary are at rest;
Soon I'll tread the golden shore,
Singing praises evermore.
Yes! my boat is on the stream,
I can see its waters gleam;
Soon I'll be where angels roam,
Dear old harp, I'm going home.

WORDS WANTED

Mrs. John Milne, Sask.—A piece entitled "Adam Never Was a Boy."

Jas. Hannah, Sask.—Two songs entitled "Never Take the Horseshoe From the Door," "Over the Garden Wall."

T. J. Wright—"Don't," by Edgar A. Guest.

Velma Hill, Sask.—"Springtime in the Rockies," and "Waiting for the Train."

E. F. Lowes, Sask.—A poem, "The Letter To Our Boy," beginning: "I'm going to write a letter to our oldest boy, who went out west, etc."

Bella Hammond, Ont.—Song containing words "One fine summer's morning, Willie Henry arose, etc."

Mrs. A. B. Carter, N.B.—"The Widow's Appeal For Her Son," and "The Brooklyn Theatre."

E. H. Vilneff, Ont.—"The Dream of the Miner's Child," "The Engineer's Child," "The Slave's Dream" and "The Broken Vow," containing:

"I wonder if they care to see me now,
Can they forgive me for that broken vow?
I loved them both sincerely, etc."

B. L. A., N. S.—A poem beginning: "Supposing trees grew down like beets
In orchard and in dell, etc."

Cuticura Soap

restores the normal action of the pores by its wonderfully effective cleansing and purifying qualities.
Fifty Years of Service
Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS



Policeman (leaping out of the way): "Do you know anything about traffic rules?"
Sweet Young Thing: "Yes. What is it you want to know?"
—The Humorist, London.

The conference was over, and the ladies were returning from seeing the visitors off.

"Whom did you have, Mrs. Jones?" asked one of the hostesses.

"Oh, quite a nice clergyman. Whom did you have?"

"I had two locust preachers," replied the other.

"You mean local preachers. Locusts are those things that come in swarms and eat up everything."

"That's right," said her friend, "I had two of them."

A very thin athlete was much annoyed by the attentions of a small fox terrier during a sports meeting. He had just finished running in the hundred yards, and stood puffing and panting at the end of the track, and the fox terrier sniffed hungrily at his legs.

"Hi!" shouted the athlete, "who ever owns this blinkin' dog might have the decency to call him off."

A harsh voice responded.

"Come here, Vic," it said gruffly; "them ain't bones—them's legs!"

It was quite a magnificent riverside cottage which Levi, the successful business man, had built for himself, although it lay rather near the bank.

"Yes, I've insured it against fire and burglary for $10,000," he told Isaacs, a city friend, as they made a tour of inspection.

"And vot about floods?" asked Isaacs. "You're very near the river, you know."

Levi looked thoughtful, then he asked: "How do you make a flood?"

A negro was asked to supply a tame turkey for a Christmas dinner. The customer was insistent that it should be tame, and not wild.

When he came to carve the turkey he found it full of shot. He reproached the negro for having supplied a wild bird.

The negro said: "In strict confidence, suh, dem shots was intended for me, not de turkey!"

Magistrate: "What is your complaint against defendant?"

Plaintiff: "Please, your worship, he called me a thief and a fool, and I have witnesses to prove it."

He spent several days fishing, and presented his landlady with enough fish to supply the whole boarding-house. At the end of the week his bill included the item: "Lard (for frying fish)—35 cents."

The Mayor had just laid the foundation-stone for the new hospital, and the spectators awaited his speech.

"Whatever shall I do?" he murmured, "I've laid the stone on top of it."

Robinson: "Did you know that fellow Smith had gone into the confectionery business?"

Brown: "Oh, what part is he in?"

Robinson: "Well, he's a loafer."

Teacher (on eve of holidays): "Well, children, I hope that you will have a good holiday, and come back with some sense in your heads."

Class (in chorus): "Same to you, miss."

Father: "You've been calling on my daughter rather frequently of late. Are your intentions serious?"

Youth: "Yes, indeed! I'm trying to persuade her to buy the make of car I'm salesman for!"

"How would you punctuate this sentence?" asked the Professor, "The beautiful girl, for such she was, was walking down the street."

The student promptly replied: "I should make a dash after the beautiful girl."

"Yes, granny. I'm to be married this Easter."

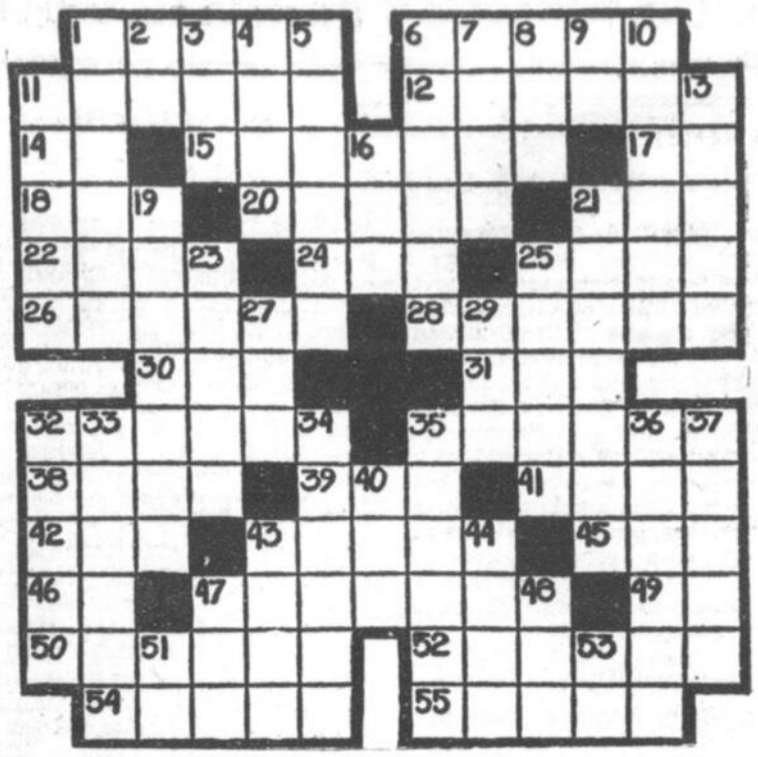
"But, my dear," said grandma earnestly, "you are very young. Do you feel that you are fitted for married life?"

"I am being fitted now, granny," explained the prospective bride sweetly. "Seventeen new gowns."

Prison Chaplain (to prisoner about to be discharged). "Now, my man, try to remember what I said in my sermon last Sunday, and make up your mind never to return to this place."

Prisoner (deeply moved): "Guv'nor, no man who ever 'eard you preach would want to come back 'ere again."

The Week's Cross Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1.—Title of honor among Anglo-Saxons.
6.—Souvenir.
11.—The chest.
12.—Hard coating.
14.—Correlative of either.
15.—She was sunk after collision with iceberg.
17.—Smallest of United States (initials).
18.—Word of negation.
20.—Fastened shoes with string.
21.—To commit a moral wrong.
22.—Ancient name of France.
24.—Recent.
25.—To blend.
26.—Narrow.
28.—Disgraced.
30.—Storage place.
31.—Part of the body.
32.—Colloquial for "courts".
35.—Hardens.
38.—Cards held.
39.—A lace-like handmade threadwork.
41.—To let fall.
42.—Belonging to it.
43.—A private rule.
45.—Prefix meaning "again".
47.—Trifles.
49.—Prefix meaning "down".
50.—Whole.
52.—Harvested.
54.—Large books.
55.—Track.

VERTICAL

1.—Forepart of the neck.
2.—Exclamation.
3.—Skill.
4.—Metal peg.
5.—In existence.
6.—Restores.
7.—Girl's name.
8.—Resinous substance.
9.—I am (contraction).
10.—Cherry colored.
11.—Chinese secret societies.
13.—Provided with lining.
16.—High card.
19.—Oriental headdress (plural).
21.—One of the seasons (plural).
23.—Scotch title.
25.—Subsisted.
27.—Writing fluid.
29.—Head covering.
32.—In Britain, a county.
33.—Privilege.
34.—Modes.
35.—Series of steps.
36.—More full-sounding.
37.—To hasten.
40.—The whole quantity of.
43.—Nude.
44.—To cry.
47.—Not clear.
48.—Portuguese for "saint".
51.—Toward.
53.—River in Italy.

This puzzle took fourteen minutes to solve. See how long it will take youto solve it.
(Copyright 1927 by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Harding had suddenly tackled his employer on the question of a rise in his salary.

"But", argued the latter. "you give me no reasons for increasing your pay."

"I have two very good reasons," persisted Harding.

"What are they?"

"Twins—a boy and a girl."

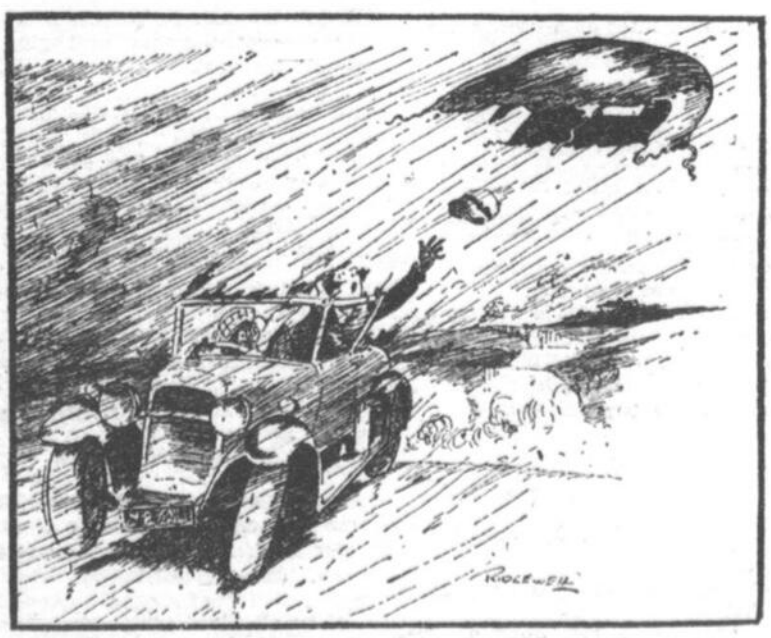
At a certain works in Lancashire the workmen held shares in the concern. A meeting of shareholders took place.

Next morning one of the workmen, meeting a pal, said: "I didn't see you at the meeting, last night, Tom. Haven't you got any shares in the firm yet?"

"No," answered Tom, "all my spare cash is in cotton."

"Oh, said the other, in surprise, "what sort of cotton?"

"It's all in my handkerchief at home," replied Tom.



"OH JOHN! MY HAT!"

—The London Opinion, London.

Smith and Jones belonged to a Ramblers' Club, and while on a walking tour they crossed a churchyard. Pausing to look at the tombstones, they came to one with the epitaph: "A lawyer—and an honest man."

"What I can't make out," said Jones, with a puzzled air, "is how did they come to bury them two chaps in the same grave?"

Towards the end of the sermon the preacher raised his voice and asked: "My brethren, what will be the future of the church? I ask again, what will be the future of the church?" He then made a dramatic pause, during which a child's petulant voice was heard: "Oh, for goodness sake, tell him, daddy, and let's go!"

A Royal Academician, who one day noticed a drawing of a fish by a pavement artist, asked what sort of a fish was depicted.

"A shark, sir!" said the pavement artist.

"But you've never seen a shark," said the R.A.

"No, sir," came the reply, "but then don't some of these Academy blokes paint angels?"

Scotch jokes never seem to pall, and here is one which shows the Northern mind at its most typical.

A young candidate at the last General Election was endeavoring to please a Midland audience, and began his address thus:

"Ladies and gentlemen,—Thank God I was born English: I will live as an Englishman, and die as an Englishman!"

Voice from the back: "Mon, mon, hae ye nae ambeetion?"

She: "Your wife is looking wonderful tonight. Her gown is a poem."

Author: "As a matter of fact, that gown is two poems and a short story."

Penelope: "I've just married an Irishman."

Theresa: "Really?"

Penelope: "No, Really."

FARMERS' MARKETS

General Canadian Situation

As Revealed by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ottawa, April 10.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued today a bulletin giving in summary form (1) the total quantities of grain (wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed) in Canada at the end of March, 1930; (2) the stocks of agricultural products of 1929 remaining in farmers' hands at the same date; and (3) the proportion of the crops of 1929 estimated to be of merchantable quality. The bulletin also describes briefly the general conditions throughout Canada as reported by crop correspondence on March 31, 1930, and presents calculations relating to the distribution of the wheat crop of 1929.

Total Stocks of Grain in Canada

Returns from elevators, flour mills, railway companies and crop correspondents show that on March 31, 1930, the quantity of wheat in Canada was 228,836,626 bushels, as compared with 245, 962,428 bushels on March 31, 1929. The total for 1930 comprises in round numbers, 178,954,132 bushels in elevators, flour mills and afloat, 45,-524,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 4,358,494 bushels in transit by rail. Of oats, the total quantity in Canada on March 31, 1930 is estimated at 105,-415,855 bushels, as compared with 189,222,442 bushels in 1929, the total for 1930 comprising 17,989,047 in elevators and flour mills, 86,648,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 778,808 bushels in transit by rail.

The total quantity of barley in Canada on March 31, 1930 was 44,853,819 bushels as compared with 49, 222,878 bushels in 1929, the figures for 1930 comprising 23,322,708 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 21,308.000 bushels in farmers' hands and 223,111 bushels in transit by rail. Of flaxseed, the total quantity in store on March 31, 1930 was 1,221,706 bushels, as against 1,730,475 bushels in 1929, this year's total including 971,632 bushels in elevators, 206,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 44,074 bushels in transit by rail. The quantity of rye in Canada on March 31, 1930, was 11,036,341 bushels, as compared with 6,671,777 bushels in 1929.

Stocks in Farmers' Hands

At the end of March, according to the reports of crop correspondents, 15 p.c. of the wheat crop of 1929 remained in farmers' hands, this proportion representing 45,524,000 bushels out of a total estimated production of 299,520,000 bushels. In 1929, the percentage of 11 was reported, which for the 1928 crop of 566,726,000 bushels, represented 64,164,000 bushels as maining in farmers' hands on March 31, 1929. Of the other field crops, the proportions and quantities estimated as remaining in farmers' hands on March 31, 1930, were, in bushels, as follows, last year's corresponding percentages and quantities being shown within brackets; Oats 31 p.c. or 86,-648,00 (35 p.c. or 160,416,000); barley 21 p.c. or 21,308,000 (21 p.c. or 29,-084,000); rye 13 p.c. or 1,649,000 (10 p.c. or 1,443,200); buckwheat 18 p.c. or 1,-883,000 (18 p.c. or 2,016,000); corn for husking 14 p.c. or 741,000 (11 p.c. or 558,000); flaxseed 10 p.c. or 206,000 (9 p.c. or 328,700); potatoes 27 p.c. or 10,832,000 cwt. (35 p.c. or 17,516,000 cwt.); turnips, etc. 10 p.c. or 3,534,000 cwt. (12 p.c. or 5,080,000 cwt.); hay and clover 24 p.c. or 3,736,000 tons (25 p.c. or 4,055,000 tons).

Merchantable Quality of Crops, 1929

Of the total estimated wheat crop of 1929: viz. 299,520,000 bushels, 96 p.c. is reported by crop correspondents as having proved to be of merchantable quality, this proportion representing 292,478,000 bushels. Last year's corresponding figures were 95 p.c. or 537,-085,000 bushels out of a total crop of 566,726,000 bushels. Of the remaining crops, the quantities in bushels and the proportions merchantable are as follows, last year's figures being given within brackets: Oats 258,972,000 or 92 p.c. of 282,838,300 (407,039,000 or 90 p.c. of 452,153,000); barley 95,435,000 or 93 p.c. of 102,313,300 (129,083,000 or 95 p.c. of 136,391,400); rye 12,715,000 or 97 p.c. of 13,160,500 (14,092,600 or 96 p.c. of 14,617,700); buckwheat 9,196,-000 or 88 p.c. of 10,470,100 (9,356,000 or 86 p.c. of 10,899,300); corn for husking 4,065,000 or 78 p.c. of 5,183,000 (3,-999,000 or 76 p.c. of 5,241,000); flax seed, 1,950,000 or 95 p.c. of 2,060,400 (3,349,000 or 93 p.c. of 3,614,400); potatoes 33,186,000 cwt. or 83 p.c. of 39,-930,000 cwt. (39,874,000 cwt. or 79 p.c. of 50,195,000); turnips, etc. 29,835,000 cwt. or 82 p.c. of 36,228,000 cwt. (38,-158,000 cwt. or 87 p.c. of 43,623,000 cwt.); hay and clover 14,539,000 tons or 92 p.c. of 15,833,000 tons (14,209,000 tons or 86 p.c. of 16,515,000 tons). The proportion of potatoes estimated as lost through frost or rot during the past winter is 7 p.c. or 2,966,00 cwt., as compared with 11 p.c. or 5,317,000 cwt. in 1928-29.

Distribution of the Wheat Crop of 1929

From the gross crop of 1929, viz., 299,520,000 bushels, should be deducted 16,028,000 bushels to represent loss in cleaning (3 p.c.) and grain not merchantable (2 p.c.). This makes the net crop to be 283,492,000 bushels. Adding the carry over on August 1, 1929, viz. 104,383,000 bushels, and estimated imports of say 500,000 bushels, the total available for distribution during the crop year August 1, 1929 to July 31,1930, becomes 388,375,000 bushels. Of this amount 42 million bushels may be allowed for seed, 44 million bushels for food and for a carry over on August 1, 1930, say 115 million bushels. Thus we obtain 187,375,000 bushels as the quantity available for export during the year. From August 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930, the exports of wheat and flour are estimated at 120,000,000 bushels; so that apparently there remains about 67,375,000 bushels for export during the remaining four months of the current crop year.

The stocks in Canada on March 31, 1930, are as reported above, 228,837,000 bushels. Deducting 42 million bushels for seed, 16 million bushels as food requirements for the next four months and allowing 115 million bushels as the carry over, the balance exportable is 55,837,000 bushels or approximately 11,538,000 bushels less than the quantity calculated from the estimate of production. Final marketing figures will not be available until after July 31, the close of the crop year.

General Conditions at The End of March

Atlantic Provinces—All classes of livestock came through the winter in good condition. Prices for horses are good, and for other stock fair. Some districts report a scarcity of young pigs. Potatoes are good, with few complaints of rot. There is very little frost in the ground and the prospects are for an early spring.

Quebec—All livestock are reported as having wintered well. Both the quantity and the good quality of fodder contributed to keeping them in healthy condition. There is a good market for all classes of animals. Heavy draft horses bring fair prices. In South Quebec, correspondents mention that carloads of horses at cheaper prices have been imported from the West. The potato crop was of good quality; no large losses are reported through frost or rot. Prospects for 1930 are encouraging except in the East where some dissatisfaction is expressed over the low prices of dairy products.

Ontario—The condition of livestock is good, although some districts report a shortage of fodder owing to the long feeding season. The horse market is generally reported dull, sales of western horses largely supplying the demand. Prices for cattle are good. Fall wheat and clovers may suffer from the alternate thawing and freezing in March. There is generally a good amount of moisture in the ground and farmers are preparing for work on the land.

Manitoba—The winter was long and rather severe, with heavy snowfall. This, combined with the light crops, resulted in a feed scarcity in many districts, particularly of hay and oats. The condition of livestock is reported as fair or good for the most part, and poor from the districts where insufficient feed was available. Prices for all classes of stock, except horses, are fairly satisfactory. Potatoes are scarce and dear. Indications are for a late spring, but the unusually large amount of plowing done in the fall will hasten seeding.

Saskatchewan — Feed has been scarce in many districts as a result of the long and somewhat severe winter. The condition of livestock varies in different districts, depending on the available feed supply. Several districts report livestock in only fair or poor condition. The horse market has not been very keen but prices of other live stock have been quite encouraging, with a particularly good demand for all classes of cattle.

Alberta—The generally favorable winter helped to bring livestock through in fairly good condition, in spite of the feed scarcity which exists in many districts. There is little demand for horses, but good prices are offered for cattle and other stock. A shortage of moisture for spring work is reported. A large amount of plowing was done last fall and early seeding is anticipated.

British Columbia—Horses are in fair condition with prices low and outlook poor. For milch cows, condition and prices are good and the outlook fair. The condition and prices of other cattle are reported as good, with the outlook very good. Sheep and swine are in good condition with fair prices and the outlook good. The lambing season shows splendid increases. Some winter killing of clover and alfalfa is reported. Okanagan tree fruits show some winter injury but the crop will likely be heavier than last year. Small

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1929

New Assurances Paid for . . . $ 654,451,000
Total Assurance in Force . . 2,401,237,000
Surplus and Contingency Reserve . 72,807,000
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Average rate of interest earned on invested assets 7.02 per cent.

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OVER 87% of shareholders of Power Corporation of Canada and affiliated companies are Canadians.

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At Market, to yield over 5%.

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fruits in all districts will possibly be lighter than last year due to the dry fall and cold winter. The acreage of potatoes and tomatoes will likely be larger and that of onions smaller.

Live Stock Markets

Buying demand on Canadian livestock markets this week was not strong enough to take care of any increase in volume of cattle, and on markets where supplies were larger, prices were lower in spots. Cattle quality is improving and the really good stuff is receiving good attention. At Toronto, one exceptionally good load of cattle made $11.75 per hundred. Fed calves have not been selling quite as well as usual and in the east tops are down by $2.50 per hundred, and in the west a restricted inquiry has resulted in an appreciable shading of values.

Probably the most satisfactory feature of the trade at Winnipeg was the very keen demand for stocker cattle. However, alsewhere in the west the demand for this class has been rather indifferent, although stocker cows are moving fairly readily. The movement of cattle from Alberta to the Coast was fairly liberal and this relieved the pressure on the Calgary market, so that prices were well maintained. Prospects are for steady markets on moderate runs.

Calf markets were generally easier this week, excepting at Montreal where conditions were about steady. The quality of the calves is none too good and it is the common stuff that is now being discounted. Generally speaking, good to choice calves have held about steady. The market closed unsettled and if supplies show their usual increases at this season, we may expect easier values.

The hog market was unsettled and lower during the week, but shipments direct to buyers were in fairly good volume. At Toronto the outlet to outside packing plants in Ontario was not particularly good and the smaller run was subject to a rather severe cut. Western markets participated in the decline equally with the east, and the only strong feature on certain markets was the keen inquiry for feeder hogs.

Sheep and lamb markets were mostly steady, with spring lambs increasing in numbers. Supplies on western Yards are insufficient to allow a trading basis to be established, and on far western Yards the stock was mostly on through-billing to the Coast.

A total of 10,746,977 revenue freighter tons loaded in the Maritime Provinces during the calendar year 1929 constitutes a record since official records began in 1920, according to A. P. Paterson, president of the transportation commission of the Maritime Board of Trade. The 1929 total shows an increase of 10.5 per cent. over the figures for 1928, when 9,721,477 revenue tons were loaded.

Exports of pulp and paper for the first two months of the year were valued at $29,554,275 as compared with $30,536,140 in the first two months of 1929. Woodpulp exports for the two months amounted to $7,490,654 and exports of paper to $22,063,621 as against $6,843,982 and $23,692,158 respectively in the corresponding two months of 1929.

WAWANESA REPORT

The Annual Meeting of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company was held recently in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Wawanesa.

A very satisfactory report for the past year was presented by the Managing-Director, Dr. G. M. Vanstone.

Early in the year, a Dominion Charter was taken out, and the necessary formalities connected with the transferring of the business from the Provincial Company to the Dominion Company was completed.

The Manager then explained that during the past year a re-insurance treaty had been completed with Lloyds' of London, which provided for an excess loss over a comparatively small amount.

During the year the Company had also started writing on other classifications than farm property, and this was discussed at the meeting, and the action of the Directors confirmed.

Premium income showed an increase of $200,000.00 over 1928, and the volume in force was increased by over 17 millions, now amounting to over $169,000,000.00.

Losses on farm property were unusually heavy, barns showing the heaviest percentage of loss. Total losses paid were $437,767,82, reduced by re-insurance to $389,592.62.

Operating expenses were, approximately, 30 per cent of the premiums.

Bonds, stocks and mortgages held by the Company amount in value to slightly over a million dollars.

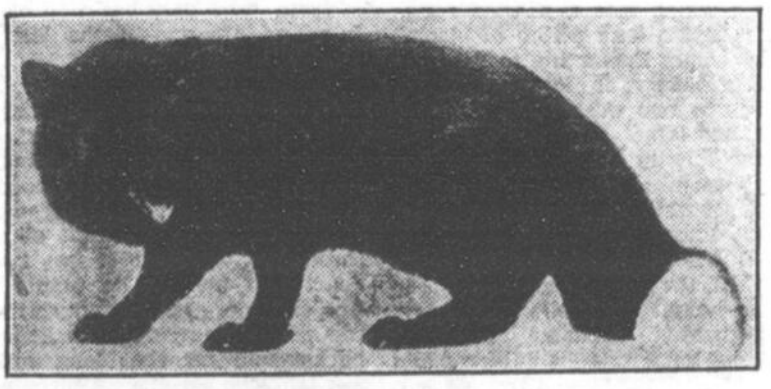
The total liabilities of the company at the end of the year, were $192,920.00 and the total assets of the company $2,783,208.00, leaving a surplus for the policy-holders protection of $2,590,286.00.

The value of maple products in New Brunswick in 1929 is shown by official figures at $37,966, being made up of 54,079 pounds of sugar and 9,208 gallons of syrup, compared with the previous year's output of 51,570 pounds of sugar and 8,415 gallons of syrup at a value of $32,437. The 1929 production was the highest in four years.

After fifteen years of seed planting, the experimental work of the Canadian Government Department of Agriculture has developed sixteen varieties of apple trees suited to the climatic conditions of the Prairie Provinces. Horticultural experts point out, however, that it will take several more tree generations to evolve the ideal species. Fruit tree seeds are offered to Prairie farmers by the Government's Experimental Station at Morden, Man. for planting in their gardens.

Of the 25,000,000 pounds of honey annually produced in Canada nearly one-third comes from the Prairie Provinces. In 1929 the output in these provinces was 7,813,000 pounds, of which Manitoba furnished 6,899,000 pounds from 2,856 apiaries, Alberta 514,000 pounds and Saskatchewan 400,000 pounds.

Dominion Fisheries Branch figures show shipments of fish from the Maritime Provinces to Central and Western Canada by freight and express to have increased during the past three years, the figures being: 1927, 38,440,481 pounds; 1928, 39,602,-1929 pounds and 1929, 43,677,854 pounds.



CANADIAN FOX FARMING INDUSTRY GROWS RAPIDLY

Proof that the fur farming industry in Canada is approaching the major industry class is given in the official preliminary report on fur farms in Canada, which has just been issued by the Government. The total number of farms is given as 4,371, of which 3,676 are fox farms, and the property value, which includes buildings and animals, is set at $22,613,891. Above is an excellent picture of the king of the fox world. He is a champion silver fox and hails from Summerside, P.E.I.



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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, Manitoba.

Canada's Largest Fire Mutual

FIRE WINDSTORM AUTOMOBILE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash, Bonds, etc. etc.	1,087,124.01	Reserve for unearned Premiums	126,433.46
Assessments unpaid	77,115.00	Net Losses unadjusted ...	41,977.58
OTHER ASSETS		Accounts Payable & Reserve for Taxes	10,121.83
Premium Notes unassessed	1,593,986.51	SURPLUS for Policy Holders' Protection	2,590,286.05
Furniture, autos, etc.	10,593.40		
	$2,768,818.92		$2,768,818.92

Certified Correct,
C. D. CORBOULD, C.A.

Total Assets for Protection of Policy Holders $2,768,818.92—an increase for 1929 of over $91,000.00.
Business written in 1929 — $68,870,119.00.
Total Insurance in force — $169,360,394.00 — an increase for 1929 of $17,077,885.00.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company has more Fire Insurance in force in Western Canada than any other Company operating in that territory.

WE HAVE AN AGENT IN YOUR TOWN

Three hundred British Columbia bushes numbering 35 varieties, have been shipped to the British Legation at Peiping, China, to adorn the already famous gardens. The bushes were contributed free of charge by three nurseries of Vancouver and Victoria. The bushes were carefully assembled and packed at Victoria under the supervision of E. W. White, district horticulturist, the Provincial Government paying the freight and packing charges.

The value of field crops in Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30th, 1929, was $22,566,000, according to a report of the Department of Natural Resources. Hay and clover, with a value of over $11,000,000, represented the largest crop.

Eight thousand acres of blueberry barrens were burned over in Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne counties recently under the supervision of the Nova Scotia Fire Rangers. About 17,000 acres remained to be scorched.

The importance of British Columbia's interior fruit industry is illustrated by recent statistics which indicate that more than 80 per cent. of the tree fruit output of the province is derived from the Okanagan Valley.

I CARE

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Previous Contributions acknowledged and paid to Official Treasurer from Oct. 1, 1929	$ 6.56
Paid to Cot Fund	120.00
Further Contributions	21.00
Charlotte Lamb, B.C.	4.00
Mrs. P. W. Clark, Mass.	2.75
M J. K., N.B.	5.00
Total	$159.31

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Previous Contributions acknowledged and paid to Official Treasurer from January 1, 1930.	$ 69.10
Further Contributions	4.35
E. E. Berwick, Que.	5.00
A Friend, Ont.	3.00
J. H. Bedford, Que.	1.00
Mrs. Oliver Litster, Ont.	2.00
Total	$84.45

FARM GARDEN AND HOME

Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

Seed Sowing

WHY is it that so many clever people lose their heads when the first warm days come and fairly throw away vegetable and flower seeds they have selected with care and for which they have paid high prices? Rush in these seeds, any old place, any old way, but let's go plant something. Spring seems to be more or less intoxicating and it is well to stop and think before sowing seed. First be sure the soil is in condition for it, crumbly, but not dry, moist, but not pasty. Then be sure your seed bed is raked until it is fine and clear of lumps that may lift the seed from being properly covered or holes that may let it down so deep it can never find the light. Then let us consider the size of the seed, and not throw corn or peas on top of the ground, or bury poppy seeds in an eight inch trench. Use "common sense and gumption," as the old lady said. If you are planting a new thing, follow the directions on the packet, or in your seed catalog, for it is to your seedsman's interest to so instruct you that you may successfully grow plants from the seed he sells you and go back to him another season.

This sowing is as essential to good results as proper depth. Except in the case of grass seeds, where it is necessary to use a sufficient quantity of seed to produce a crop of plants which will completely cover the ground, as in former lawns, etc., the thinner seeds are sown the better, provided a sufficient number of plants are produced to serve the purpose in view.

Thick sowing, except where the young plants can be transplanted to other quarters, means in the first place a waste of seed, and unless early thinning is done the whole crop runs serious risk of failure. The isolated seedling generally produces the strongest and healthiest plant, therefore the aim should be never to allow the seedlings to unduly interfere with each other from the very first stage.

Results of Thick Sowing

If seeds, whether large or small, are sown too thickly the young plants are greatly weakened, and if timely thinning is not resorted to the whole of them may perish. One has only to make a thick sowing of any common annual plant to demonstrate how quickly this may come about, and the process of destruction is very much accelerated when such sowings are made in heat under glass.

In too thick sowings the seedlings stand too closely together for their proper development, and in this enfeebled condition, especially if the weather is dull, they are liable to damp off very quickly. This damping off is generally accompanied by minute fungus (Pythium Debaryanum) on the surface of the soil, which is said by some authorities to be the cause of this trouble; but whether this so-called "damping off" fungus is the cause of the mischief, or is merely an accompaniment of the decay, it certainly requires an enfeebled condition of the seedlings and a suitable environment for its development, for seedlings that are completely isolated, and have plenty of fresh air circulating about them, are rarely if ever attacked by it. In damping off the stems of the seedlings shrivel at the ground level, and immediately afterwards they completely collapse.

Necessity For Light

When newly-sown seeds are heavily shaded in order to prevent rapid drying of the soil in bright sunny weather, as is done in the case of sowings made under glass, the moment the first leaves appear above ground light must be admitted in order that they may develop their chlorophyll, as, until they assume their green color they must live entirely on the food materials stored in the seed, which soon becomes exhausted, and were light not admitted before this takes place they would at once die. As the seedlings develop and occupy more growing space the soil becomes more and more shaded, and if they are left too long they interfere with each other's development, the weaker becoming suppressed by the stronger, and rendered an easy prey to he damping off fungus.

Early thinning is therefore very necessary in order to preserve sturdiness in the young plants. Where seedlings are raised under glass, the whole of the young plants are generally pricked off into boxes or pans when they are strong enough to handle safely, and then singly into pots, or transplanted to the open ground; but in the case of seeds sown in the open ground, such as vegetables, the plants are thinned out and a certain number left in situ to form the permanent crop, and this thinning must be done before the plants become drawn and weakened.

Where such seeds have been too thickly sown it is a good plan partially to thin them at a very early stage of their development, and complete the operation later. Most seedlings may be considered to have arrived at the stage of safety when they have become quite isolated, and have developed normal foliage leaves, and, accidents excepted, they will, as a rule, fend for themselves afterwards provided the conditions of growth are favorable. But in the earlier stages of this period, from germination until they have developed ordinary green leaves, they require to be carefully tended, and a little extra labor bestowed upon them they will amply repay the cultivator in an enhanced yield when they reach maturity.

Chickweed in Lawns

AS far as lawns are concerned chickweed is the weed of weeds. It is the commonest of all turf pests, being found from coast to coast and from the Arctic to the Antarctic.

Two species of chickweed are prevalent on our lawns says A. A. Hansen in "Successful Farming." The common chickweed, a smooth, handsome, weak-looking annual with numerous dainty little white flowers; and the mouse-ear chickweed, a coarser, prostrate, creeping, hairy perennial that forms thick mats on the sward.

Common chickweed, in spite of its frail appearance, is among the hardiest of plants, blooming and seeding oftentimes during the cold month of February. The fact that seeds are formed in large numbers during a long growing season combined with the hardiness of the species, the habit of forming seeds so close to the surface of the soil that they cannot be cut off by the mower, and the ability of the seeds to germinate readily, makes chickweed one of the most difficult of lawn weeds to combat.

Most lawn weeds can be controlled by the improvement of the turf, but not so with chickweed, although the better the grass is cared for the less prevalent and conspicuous will the chickweed be. The most successful method of combating chickweed is to rake out as much of the plant as practicable during the early spring, using a fine-toothed garden rake. If the work is done when the soil is moist, many of the chickweed plants can be raked out bodily since the roots are very shallow. Results are more decided if the treatment is given several times during the season, particularly during June and July. Fertilizing the thin spots where the chickweed was torn out also helps greatly to encourage the grass at the expense of the weed.

Common crude salt scattered at the rate of two pounds per square rod also discourages the chickweed with little harm to the grass although any clover in the sod will suffer. Recent experiments also indicate that arsenate of lead mixed with a compost made up of loam and manure is effective in controlling chickweed in turf. The arsenate is used at the rate of five pounds per cubic yard of compost, which is sufficient for top dressing 1,000 square feet of grass.

The name chickweed alludes to the fact that poultry is very fond of the plant. When chickens are turned into an infested lawn during the early spring, particularly when not given other green feed, the birds will do much to hold the weeds in check.

Patches of mouse-ear chickweed may be removed and the spots resodded, or the infested areas may be dusted lightly and evenly during the spring and fall with sulphate of ammonia used at the rate of four pounds per 1,000 square feet, when the vegetation is moist with rain or dew. If mixed with sand the sulphate can be more evenly distributed and there will then be less danger of burning the turf.

NEW SPRAY FOR BACTERIAL SPOT OF PEACH

A new spray containing zinc and lime which promises to give commercial control of bacterial spot of peaches has been developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This discovery is especially important, since this is the first time, so far as known, that a bacterial disease of fruits has been brought under direct control by spraying.

Bacterial spot has been known to plant-disease specialists for about 20 years, but it is only within the past 10 or 12 years that the disease has become seriously destructive over extensive areas. It occurs in practically all peach sections of the eastern half of the country, but causes serious loss mainly in sections in which the soils are light and comparatively low in fertility.

Tests carried on in Southern Indiana and Arkansas have shown that six applications of the spray at intervals of two weeks, beginning at "petal fall," greatly decrease the effects of the disease with no injury to fruit or foliage. In addition there was a stimulation which resulted in larger and darker green leaves. It was found also that lead arsenate might be used in connection with this material, thus reducing labor costs.

The spray solution is prepared by using 4 pounds of zinc sulphate, 4 pounds of hydrated lime, and 50 gallons of water. One pound of aluminum sulphate may be added where agitation is poor or entirely lacking, as this helps to keep the material in suspension.

One of the first recommendations in the control of bacterial spot of peaches is to keep the orchard in a high state of vigor through good cultivation, pruning, fertilization, control of borers, etc.

LILACS IN MANY SHADES

Lilacs for a long season, and lilacs that will bring delight to those who know only the old-fashioned lavender and white shades of syringa vulgaris. A Philadelphia garden enthusiast has given in the Bulletin of the Garden Club of America a list of the newer varieties which afford a wide range of tones and a long period of bloom:

"First comes Lamartine to usher in an era of beauty; it blossoms at least ten days to two weeks ahead of the others, has large panicles of single fragrant flowers and is my favorite in its season. Virginal is an early, pure single white. Mont Blanc is similar but later to bloom. Ellen Wilmott is the purest white double I know. In the pink tones comes the medium-height old Belle de Nancy; strong-growing Madame Buchner; free-flowering President Fallieres and President Poincare—a little darker. Lion Gambetta has enormous trusses and is very handsome. President Grevy is our best blue; some persons prefer President Viger. Madame Morel is a wonderful lilac and is one of the 'must-haves'. Congo, Ludwig Spaeth, and Pasteur, are all single, very dark and plum-colored. If you want to prolong the season, have Lutece, — being a Hungarian it lacks fragrance, but it is lovely to the eye."

SAWDUST AND GLADIOLUS BLUBS

Each spring when the wood sawyers are busy at the family woodpile and the throb of the engine and wail of the saw are making day vocal even before the advent of crow or robin, there comes along with the scent of freshly cut wood the thought of the golden sawdust pile that presently will be.

Of course the ice house will receive the greater part of it, but first, writes Mary N. Copeland in the "New England Homestead." I hie myself to the scene of activity equipped with fire shovel and some large cartons and save for myself two or three boxes of it. Then just as soon as there is no danger of freezing I put in these boxes of sawdust my gladioli bulbs and feel as safe and comfortable about them as I would about a child tucked up in bed for the night.

These boxes are placed in a sunny place and if there is any danger of cats or hens disturbing them covered with a strip of chicken wire. The sawdust is just allowed not to get perfectly dry but is kept fairly moist by occasional waterings.

Here the bulbs form splendid roots before they start at the top and when the tops are a few inches high I transplant them to the prepared bed where they immediately begin growing freely and bloom earlier treated in this way than when put directly in the ground.

Those set directly always come to flower before frost time but the spikes are seldom as large or as brilliantly colored as the sawdust started ones.

I like to have the sawdust, says Mrs. Copeland at least a foot deep in these containers, but it may be shallowed. When setting the rooted bulbs I make deep generous holes to receive them so that the long white roots may not be broken; and sift the dirt thoroughly around them before pressing down.

Of all the summer blooming bulbs the gladioli are most satisfactory to me because they are so easy of culture and furnish such rich display of aristocratic blossoms in ordinary surroundings and conditions.

If cut before all the buds have unfolded they last long and delightfully as vase flowers.

BLUE SALVIA

During the last few years people have been striving to get a good variety of blue flowers for their gardens, but without much success. Of course there are a large variety of blue flowers to be had, but few will last the entire season, which causes holes or breaks in the garden border.

After several years' experiments we have at last found a blue flower that will last, and is a most beautiful plant. Salvia farinacea has arrived in time to save the necessary blue in the garden. Salvia farinacea is a most beautiful blue. The plants are grown as annuals and planted in the border early in June they begin to bloom in July and are one of the last to be killed by the frost.

This variety of Salvia is very easily grown from seed sown under glass and transplanted into flats. The plants should be about eight inches tall when they are set into the garden. They grow rapidly, putting out side branches, making a plant of two to three feet tall, and if set two feet apart will meet. The plants are a fine shade of greenish gray with narrow pointed leaves, and make a lovely background for the long spikes of grayish blue flowers. They are quite fragrant and most useful for cutting. They are most effective when grown in clumps of three or five in front of white Cosmos.

Everyone has grown the red Salvia for years but few have tried the blue varieties which consist of several kinds and various shades of blue. They are much taller and more interesting.

Index of Hardy Plants Wanted

IN a recent article a friendly lance was broken with the knights of the patchworkquilt type of herbaceous, borders, who, in designing such borders, commonly delight to employ a heterogeneous collection of plants of varying merit, arranged in groups or pockets at recurring intervals. At the same time a plea was advanced for a reduction of the types of plants used and a bolder treatment of the remainder. As a corollary to the plea for a reduction of types, writes a correspondent of "The London Times" another may be entered for a simultaneous raising of the standard of quality of plants used; and if the process of selection and elimination is carried to its logical conclusion, it should result in a border of fine plants—a rarer sight than might be supposed, even in these days of clever gardeners.

Fine plants are not all necessarily either rare or costly, and that there are more than enough of them for the purpose is undeniable. The fact that a few will probably always remain both rare and costly does not affect the general question. Somehow, however, the names and merits of good plants are not always known to the multitude of gardeners, so many of whom select their plants from catalog descriptions, for in the catalogs greater stress is usually laid on novelty than on other qualities. At any rate, sufficient distinction is rarely made between plants which are rightly in the sixth form and the ruck. Commercial considerations doubtless play their part in this, for it is the irony of fate that a nurseryman who relies solely on the sale of fine plants soon finds himself in Queer Street.

Even veteran gardeners cannot always be trusted to exclude what has been called garden trash from the planning of borders, for the Devil, in the shape of indecision, is continually at the planner's elbow, spurring him on to the inclusion of plants not in the front rank but possessed of some quality of which he may be momentarily in search. Sentiment, too, plays a large part in gardening, and often deflects the designer from his purpose; and there is always the lure of a great name, attached, as it so often is, to plants unworthy of it.

At the best, a rigid selection can only be made by others than those who know their plants, with the help of something akin to a plant studbook which should not be difficult to compile and to keep up to date. To the inexperienced, much confusion is caused by the persistent and rapid multiplication of florists' varieties of plants, especially the many herbaceous border plants which clog the pages of hardy plant catalogs, to the undoing of undiscerning buyers and the perpetuation of varieties of doubtful value.

The interminable array of late-flowering phloxes, for instances, could be reduced from 50 or 60 named varieties to 10 without loss to any garden. At least half of the army of herbaceous paeonies could be scrapped and still leave the gardener with an embarrassing list to choose from.

It is the same with border lupins, in which there has been so marked an improvement since Mr. Downer began their commercial exploitation. The old varieties with flowers of washy hue have had their innings and may be discarded, though that does not mean that all the newer varieties are to be employed without discrimination.

The number of June-flowering bearded irises which are twins, yet have been given distinct names, is legion, and the Iris Society will more than justify its existence if it places duplicates and "back numbers" in the pillory.

Much of the same unsatisfactory state of things exists among bedding roses, and if the next hard winter would only kill off the second and third-rate sorts and leave the good, rosarians might rejoice. Then again, th ranks of hybrid delphiniums are cumbered with named varieties of which only a modest proportion is worthy of the names they bear. If the rest were seen before they were ordered they would never be bought except by those devoid of color sense or strong of stomach.

In a different category but equally important are the species of plants of which some natural forms are more desirable than others. The origin of these is not always known and sometimes it is spontaneous in cultivation; but their existence is known, and they, too, should have a place in the index of desirable plants. Every year the Royal Horticultural Society includes in its Journal the names of a few plants of garden merit. This might, perhaps, form the nucleus of the suggested index, but of necessity, probably, the rate of publication is slow and generations of gardeners must pass before it is completed.

Home-Grown Gloxinias

ONE of my choicest plants is in Gloxinia, purple with white edge and spotted throat, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker. The immense size of the flowers and the numbers in bloom at once (12 and 13 out of 25 flowers it bore) with its large velvety green leaves, made it a thing of beauty for over a month.

It was raised from seed sown in April last year, and when it was moved this spring to the window where it bloomed had only two rather small leaves, but it soon started to grow.

Gloxinias may be started also by rooting a leaf in water; this method assures one of getting pretty flowers, as of course the flower will be the same as the plant from which the leaf was taken, but it is more fun to watch the seedlings grow and have the sport of anticipating the new colors and markings which are sure to develop from good seed.

Gloxinia seed should be sown in early spring in a box or pan of sifted soil which has previously been baked to kill the weed seeds. After the seeds were lightly covered the soil was firmed down and sprinkled with lukewarm water, then covered with a pane of glass and placed in a sunny western window. Remove the glass as soon as the first sprouts appear and sooner if the soil shows the least signs of mold, or raise the glass by putting wedges of paper or wood under it to allow circulation of air. Care must be taken in watering also not to wash away the tiny seeds, and water only when the ground seems to be getting dry. Some people water from the bottom of the pot by placing it on a shallow dish of water.

As soon as the second leaves are well formed transplant to tin can or crocks. I prefer the cans and use salmon cans as these are amply large enough for several years and the Gloxinia like many people dislikes changes. The tin has the disadvantage of not being porous, hence careless watering may result in sour and sodden soil. Earthen pans, such as are used for flowering bulbs, are very suitable, as they give room for the beautiful spreading leaves.

Do not place in the direct rays of the sun. Mine gets sun part of the day but is on a stand with a lace curtain between that and the window to subdue the light. The plants are very tiny at first, and no water must touch the leaves, but they soon develop into healthy specimens.

They bloom the second year and should make larger plants each year, although they are fine bloomers from the first. They must be wintered in a warm window the first year though they are not likely to grow much, but after blooming they should be gradually dried off and wintered in a dark closet where they will not freeze, without removing from the soil.

They are no bother through the winter, and require no care. Simply bring them out in the spring, water, and bring to the light. I never move the plant from window to window as it seems to resent changes, but will soon bloom if left alone.

EGG SPACERS FOR SMALL SEEDLINGS

Fine containers for small seedlings may be made of the spacers from egg crates. Make flats to fit the three dozen sections with 4-inch sides, one of them loosely nailed or slipped in between two upright pieces so as to be easily removed. The bottoms may be of laths or quarter-inch mesh galvanized chicken wire. Lay cardboard strips three or four inches wide over the bottoms and set the spacers on top. Fill in and press down good light soil in each of the egg spaces. You will find it saves time if you make a block to fit the spaces for use in tamping down the earth. Plant seeds in the centre of each space and sift soil over them. Use of the screen and cardboard at the bottom permits seepage of surplus water, avoiding any danger of drowning out the seeds or tiny seedlings and keeping the soil sweet. By the time growth has reached the transplantation stage the cardboard divisions will have rotted to the point where the individual squares, each containing one plant, may be broken off and set into the ground.

By making the supporting frame of four-inch-wide boards sufficient clearance is provided to permit the use of glass for forcing while the plants are very small, or to allow of stacking the racks in a sheltered place to avoid inclement weather.

In using the egg-crate spacers only one caution is needful: Be sure the cardboard is not of sulphite stock—if it is, and a litmus test of the paper will tell, enough chemicals are liberated to make the soil entirely too acid for most plant growth.

Should the spacers prove to be acid-forming, they may be neutralized by immersing them in a soda solution—using baking, not washing, soda— composed of one level tablespoonful of soda to each quart of water. This is a safe precaution in any case.

ANSWERS to Garden Questions

Beets Scabby

Dear Sir:—For several years my beets have been an utter failure, turning scabby and black. I have a light sandy loam and put in plenty of manure, and keep the garden in good shape by planting potatoes well-manured on half one year, and then on the other side the next. What can I do to get clean beets?—A.B.J

Unfortunately beets are subject to the same scab fungus that troubles potatoes, and even when two or three years are allowed between, you are likely to get scab on beets if the potatoes have had it. Then, too, you have probably added lime to make the soil right for the beets, and, while it is needed for them, it increases scab. Keep part of your garden clear of potatoes and beets for at least four years. If you can get other ground for your potatoes, use a cover crop of peas or clover for the half of the garden not in use, and dig that in. Plant your beets on soil limed one or two years before and let them follow corn, peas, almost anything but potatoes.

Taking Off The Mulch

Dear Sir:—When should the mulch be taken off strawberries? We are still having quite heavy frost at night. Also I saw somewhere a suggestion that if the mulch was kept on late it would hold back the flowering until danger of a cold, wet spell was over, and the set of fruit would be better. What do you say?—N.H.A.

The protection which mulch gives the plants during the late Winter or early Spring is often the most important. Very often during the late Winter or early Spring the snow goes off leaving the strawberry rows exposed and the weather warms up for a few days taking the frost out of the ground. Following this we are likely to have freezing weather nights and thawing during the daytime. This alternate freezing and thawing is hard on plants, because, when the ground freezes, it expands, pulling the plant up a little with it. When the ground thaws it settles back, but the plant cannot and consequently, after a few times of this alternate freezing and thawing, the plants are heaved or pulled out of the ground. The plants might not be heaved out entirely, as we often find clover, but every pull breaks and disturbs the root system, thus interfering with its proper functioning during the Spring fruiting season to follow. This interference is just about as detrimental as though you were to go over your entire field and loosen every plant by pulling it up a little. Proper mulching shades the fruiting row and prevents the ill effects of this alternate freezing and thawing.

Some growers figure that if they miss all the other benefits of mulching, they cannot afford to miss the benefits of a mulch on and between the fruiting rows at harvest time.

When we have a well settled mulch between and on the fruiting rows at harvest time, we have: (1), an ideal soil condition,—cool, moist, open; (2), there are no sandy soiled berries after rains: (3), the soil between the rows is always ideal, not packed hard and dry, made so as the pickers walk to and fro during harvest: (4), weeds and grass are kept down in the fruiting row; (5), the berries themselves are larger, fresher, more attractive; (6), and the plants are fresh and more capable of producing attractive marketable berries to the end of the season.

It is one of the clever tricks of some good gardeners to hold back all, or a portion of their crop of strawberries (or asparagus) by leaving on the mulch, but it takes experience and skill to do it and not keep it on so long as to weaken the plant. Do not allow all of it to remain on after growth starts and the leaves turn white or yellow. Remove a part at least from the plants, lifting the remainder up and letting in some air. If you have not mulched between the rows, move half the mulch from the plants and put between the rows.

Sterilized Soil

Dear Sir:—Is there any way I can sterilize the soil in my frames and flats without having to wait two weeks as directions for using formalin say you must? I want to plant at once.—Amateur.

Boiling water, 9 quarts to a square foot of soil 4 inches deep, or baking in a hot oven until thoroughly hot right through, will kill all pests in the compost for your flats. For the frames "Popular Gardening" advises placing two tablespoons of strong ammonia in a gallon of water and watering the interior of the frame with this mixture. An ordinary watering can with a rose serves for applying it. As soon as it is all in or on, put on the sash and cover closely. Leave the frame shut up for half an hour, then repeat the dose. A frame so treated is absolutely vermin-proof until fresh pests enter and they can be avoided by sterilizing the compost in flats or pans.

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POULTRY TOPICS

The Situation

CANADIAN egg markets are perhaps in a slightly easier condition than they were a week ago. With the advancing season there has been a tendency to try to get prices down to slightly lower levels and while there have not been any great price reactions during the week the general trend of the market has been slightly downward. Price changes, however, have been the exception rather than the rule. Western carlot prices are averaging fractionally lower this week than they did during the week ending March 31. For the cars on which sales prices are reported the average cost of the different grades on a delivered Montreal basis for the past three weeks have been as follows: Week ending March 24 Extras 31.18 cents, First 28.93 cents, Seconds 26.31 cents; week ending March 31 Extras 31.56 cents, Firsts 29.56 cents, Seconds 27.14 cents; week ending April 5 Extras 31.43 cents, Firsts 29.43 cents, Seconds 27.18 cents.

The market, in fact, may be fairly definitely established at a spring basis. At Toronto and Montreal dealers have been holding off on carlot purchases in anticipation of securing these at lower values during the coming week. This sentiment has had the same weakening effect on l.c.l shipments from Ontario points but while there have been some fractional price reductions, flucutations have been within a narrow range.

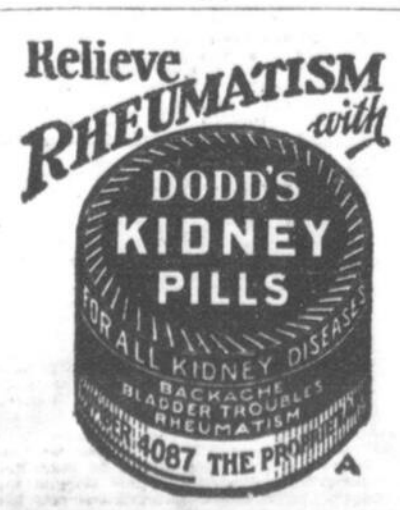
On the Prairie Provinces Saskatoon is the only centre to report any lowering of prices during the week. At other points values are holding unchanged although no advances have taken place. Receipts on the Prairies appear to be variable. The recent mild weather while it will undoubtedly help production has had a very bad effect on country roads, which is holding up deliveries to a considerable extent. Carlot shipments are now moving to the East actively from practically all Western shipping points and in addition storing is getting under way actively.

At Vancouver the market is ruling about unchanged although there is some tendency to lower prices. Competition for city business among dealers is very keen and this is resulting in some price cutting. There is, however an active demand at Vancouver not only for immediate consumption but for storing on local and Prairie accounts and this condition is helping to keep the market buoyed up. Hatching at the Coast has been late this year and early hatches poor. This will mean a continuation of the hatching season later than usual with its correlated effect on market supplies.

The condition in the Maritimes during the week has been generally easier. Lower prices are again fairly prevalent and New Brunswick as well as Charlottetown is sending supplies to Montreal. Supply and demand, however, seem to be coming closer together

The report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing the cold storage holdings of eggs in Canada on April 1, will not be available until later on in the week. The movement of eggs into storage so far this year has, however, been fairly heavy and perhaps a little earlier than usual due to the fact that low prices were established quite early in the season. At Toronto the Board of Trade figures for that City show 6,797 cases of eggs in storage on the first of the month compared to 20 cases on April 1, 1929, and 2,088 cases on April 1, 1928.

Trading in the poultry market at the present time is on the slow side and no improvement is expected until after Easter. A heavy tourist traffic is being looked for this year and in consequence there should be a healthy movement of poultry. Broilers have been coming on the Toronto market for some few weeks past and are now commencing to put in their appearance at Vancouver.



INTESTINAL PARASITISM IN POULTRY

There are at least three important types of intestinal parasites, or worms, affecting poultry, writes D. G. Denny, of the Dominion Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C., These are tapeworms and round worms, both of which inhabit the main intestine, and the cecum worm, which, as its name implies, lives in the cecum, or "blind gut", of the intestine. Naturally, the latter, from their comparatively smaller size and their sheltered position, are the hardest to control and treat in an outbreak.

These parasites can do an immense amount of damage, especially to chicks, which have not the resistance of adult birds, and chicks will die off in large numbers when raised on badly worm-infested ground. Experimental data collected at the Dominion Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C., also suggest that breeding from infested flocks may produce chicks of weak vitality.

It is not the purpose of this article to describe specific methods of treatment, but rather to suggest preventive measures which may be readily adopted on any poultry plant.

Worms are generally present in all flocks, but not in all of these are they present in sufficient numbers to retard production or impair health. Should production in the flock be much below normal, accompanied by poor condition, intestinal parasites might be suspected, and if upon examination they are found to be the cause of these conditions an attempt should be made to raise stock as worm free as possible the following season.

Raise the young stock on clean ground, as far as possible away from the laying sheds in order to prevent the intermediate hosts (in the case of tapeworms, at least) from carrying the infestation and spreading the disease by direct contact. Do not use the same ground for chicks two years in succession, but allow one season between for sweetening the soil by cultivation. If manure has to be piled temporarily on range land, care should be taken to have it fenced, so that the chickens cannot gain access to it. Further, do not spread the manure as fertilizer on soil it is intended to later use for chicks. These, as well as other methods of good sanitation practice, are most important and are often overlooked or neglected on many large poultry breeding establishments.

If the ground around the permanent laying houses is known to be contaminated from continued use as runs, it would not be advisable to allow worm-free pullets, which have come off the range in good condition, to run over it. At the Summerland Station, the pullets have been strictly confined to their laying houses from Septemoer or October, when they were taken off range, until the following summer, with very satisfactory results. It is never good policy in any case to allow birds which are laying to have access to runs during wet weather or when snow covers the ground.

In conclusion, it would appear that if birds can be reared wormfree to maturity, they will ward off attacks from parasites and disease germs emanating from contaminated soil, if common-sense sanitation precautions are employed. The good poultryman should never overlook the fact throughout the entire year that the danger of worm infestation is always present, and a little neglect may mean a tremendous amount of worry, trouble and loss of revenue.

World Poultry Congress

AIR TRANSFORT FOR POULTRY

It is understood that leading air services are making arrangements that will enable them to deliver birds from the Continent direct to the Crystal Palace when the Fourth World Poultry Congress is ready to take delivery. The ordinary means of transport, though excellent and carefully thought out, can hardly compete in point of speed or directness with the aeroplane. Many owners of valuable pedigree birds may welcome the chance of sending their exhibition stock direct in the carefully designed cases that the air services will supply, and we may take it that birds sent by air will arrive at their destination in the pink of condition.

THE CONGRESS AND THE B.B.C.

The Ministry of Agriculture, as organizer of the Fourth World Poultry Congress, is grateful to the British Broadcasting Corporation for all it has done, and is doing, to make the great gathering of July next a success. The possibility of broadcasting the speeches at the opening ceremony, and on other occasions, has been considered carefully, but for technical reasons that do not call for discussion here the vast area of the Centre Transept does not lend itself readily to the work of the microphone, and it may not be possible to overcome the difficulties. But the B.B.C. is helping with the musical programme, and will give a special military band concert with considerably augmented orchestra on the opening night of the Congress.

MUSIC AT THE POULTRY CONGRESS—HANDEL'S "MESSIAH."

It was a happy thought to associate the World Poultry Congress at the Crystal Palace with one of the musical performances which have made the Palace famous. The serious daily work of the Congress will be over by about 1 p.m.; the rest of the afternoon and the evening will be given to entertainment and recreation. This is the Handel Festival year, the festivals being triennial, and with a view to making the musical side of the Congress as significant as possible Mr. Buckland, the manager of the Crystal Palace, has decided to concentrate his efforts upon a single performance of the "Messiah." This will be given during the Congress week, with a large orchestra and choir of 2,000 voices in the charge of Sir Thomas Beecham, whose invaluable aid is his free gift. The performance under his direction will be a contribution of the first importance, and must be of special interest to an audience of which the greater part has never heard Handel's masterpiece rendered on like scale. It is fair to state now that the number of tickets available for the general public is limited. Delegates to and members of Congress have to be considered, and following them the claims of relatives and friends of the choir take priority. But some hundreds of seats will be for sale, and early application is advisable.

THE LAY-OUT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE

The fault of the average agricultural or livestock show is that it develops very largely on the utility side. A collection of sheds, marquees and rough outbuildings, set up in ordered disarray, may serve all the purposes of responsible parties and call for no criticism. But the Fourth World Poultry Congress, which is also the first World Poultry Congress to be held in England, must have a better-considered setting, and the purpose of those responsible for the layout has been to bring buildings, grounds and exhibits into a harmony that is associated with grace of design and beauty of embellishment. There is little trouble in dealing with main floor space, where the model of the Prince of Wales's Ranch, the National Exhibit, and the Exhibit of the Empire Marketing Board will supplement the Trade and other displays. But it is more difficult to deal with the ground floor level of the Crystal Palace, where the chief livestock exhibits will be staged. The difficulty has been recognized and will be met. When the public visits the Crystal Palace in the last week of July it will find that trees and flowers have contributed, in the hands of skilled gardeners, a decorative scheme that serves admirably as a setting for the livestock. The terraces will be equally attractive, and the visitor will have the impression of a well-ordered arrangement to which every exhibit and every exhibitor contributes something.

MARKETING METHODS, OLD AND NEW

The demonstration of modern marketing methods at the Fourth World Poultry Congress will be timely and of more than passing importance, for wise marketing provides the open sesame to successful endeavor. Strange though it may seem, practices followed today in the outlying parts of Wales are also familiar in parts of the world like the United States, where no endeavor is regarded as reputable unless it is abreast of or even in advance of the times. For example, in parts of rural Wales you find the higgler, driving from farm to farm to collect eggs for re-sale in the market. In outlying American country you find the huckster in his wagon, collecting to sell to the local dealer, who sells to the wholesaler, who sells to the retailer, who sells to the consumer. Four intermediaries, none of whom is in business for his health's sake, stand between the producer and the consumer. The Congress may point the way to more effective methods, while setting before the public the story of recent endeavor.

THE POST-CONGRESS TOUR

While the Post-Congress Tour, organized by the Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, has been designed, in part, to give foreign delegates and members a chance of seeing the beauty spots of England, Scotland, all Ireland and Wales, there is a very special advantage to the home delegate interested in poultry-breeding. It may be of interest to set out the names of leading Institutes and educational establishments on the itinerary where modern methods will be shown and explained. They are the Harper Adams Agricultural College, home of the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, and the Llysfasi Farm Institute near Ruthin, in Denbighshire. In Northern Ireland, the Ministry's Official Laying Trials Station near Belfast will be on view. In the supplementary tour arranged by the Irish Free State the Munster Institute at Cork will be visited, and a poultry farm of more than local reputation in County Wicklow. From Edinburgh the visitors will go to the poultry farms at Costorhpine, Seafield and Carlops. Back in England, special attention will be given to Lancashire endeavor and achievement. It is easy to understand that this tour holds great advantages to the British poultry keeper who is delegate to or member of the Congress.

He Knows What to Take For His Sore Back

Quebec Man Used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Mr. Geo. A. Gregoire Recommends Them To All Who Suffer With Kidney Trouble

Sellarville, P.Q., April 15. (Special).

Mr. Geo. A. Gregoire, a well known resident here, is always ready to recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to those who suffer from pains in the back. He writes:

"Last Fall I had a very sore back. I could hardly work. I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they did me so much good that I got another box. Now whenever I have any pains in the back I just take a few Dodd's Kidney Pills. I can recommend them to all who suffer with their kidneys."

One of the earliest symptoms of kidney trouble is pain in the back. Kidney trouble, unless given prompt attention, frequently develops into a more serious form such as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Dropsy and Urinary Trouble. To be assured of good health at all times the Kidneys must be kept in good working order.

SOW POPPIES EARLY

Just as quickly as you can, get in your poppy seed. "Garden peas and sweet peas first, and poppies next," one old gardener used to say and his garden fairly flamed with their beauty. For the peony-flowered type mark off in six inch squares and press five or six seeds in at each place where your lines cross. Later thin out to one plant in each place. When the petals fall from the first flowers cut off the stalks down to the first leaves and have a new crop of blossoms. Thin out Shirley poppies to a foot apart if you want to have the best results. Sow them now for early bloom and put in a second lot of seed later on for flowering in the autumn. They will stand much more frost than you would dream possible in such delicate flowers.

Escholtzias sown now will make a bed of sunshine from July until early frost. The Iceland poppy sown now will bloom this year, and next spring will blossom with the tulips.

SWEET PEAS EASILY GROWN

Sweet peas may be grown without the trouble of digging deep trenches, deep planting and gradual filling in of the trench, and which, says C. H. Brewer, a New Jersey seed grower, my experience leads me to believe damages the plants. Sweet peas should be sown early, as soon as they can be put in the ground.

Planted in furrows and covered not more than three inches deep, they germinate quickly and grow rapidly. The root system spreads out flat, and when the plants are eight or ten inches high hoe up the soil over the roots but not around the stems of the plants. Give a mulch of coal ashes by spreading them along each side of the row, covering a space fully 18 inches wide and 3 inches deep.

NEW FLOWERS WORTH GROWING

Campanula Telham Beauty is a giant-flowered form of the old Peach-leaf Bellflower. It is as easily raised from seed as the old type, and the seedlings will flower the following year. While it does not come entirely true, the finest types can easily be selected, and since annual division is essential to make these bellflowers bloom freely, one may soon raise a good stock.

Do not omit to try a packet of the new hybrid sweet-william, Sweet Wivelsfield. This new annual comes from England with a great reputation, and it is remarkable for being a hybrid of the sweet-william and the pink that produces fertile seed. It is a good grower and the plants produce an extraordinary range of brilliant colors, the flowers being like single pinks, while the habit of the plants resembles that of the sweet-williams.

ROSE REQUIREMENTS

Roses must have good drainage and it is best to give some protection in the form of fences, shrubbery or buildings on the north side. They should, however, be planted two or three feet in front of these windbreaks so that they will get full sun. Plant hybrid perpetuals three feet apart, and hybrid teas two. The roots should be spread out when planting and the earth firmed well about the stocks. The point at which the roses are budded (union of stock and scion) should be buried 2 inches below the surface of the soil.

Monthly statistics on Canada's leading mineral products for January showed gains over December, 1929, in the output of coal, feldspar, natural gas and zinc; while in comparison with the totals for January, 1929, the figures this year were higher in coal, copper, feldspar, gold, natural gas, petroleum, salt, silver and zinc. A feature of the month's record was the rise in coal output to a point 7.6 per cent over the average for January in the five preceding years.

Plans now being formulated by a special committee of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba aim to provide Winnipeg with one of the most unique and best equipped combination land and sea plane airports on the continent. The plans, which have been approved by the Department of Aviation at Ottawa, include an air field 3,000 acres in extent with an artificial lake about two miles in diameter.

The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture estimates revenue during 1930 at $266,249.56 and expenditures at $239,367.89. The grant for agriculture this year shows a substantial improvement over that of 1929.

THE OIL OF GLADNESS

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Dr. Thomas' ECLECTRIC OIL T-13

GOES RIGHT TO THE SEAT OF TROUBLE AND ESTABLISHES A NORMAL CONDITION. HAS GLADDENED THE HEARTS OF SUFFERERS FOR GENERATIONS. DON'T ASK FOR JUST ELECTRIC OIL—BE SURE YOU GET Dr Thomas' "ECLECTRIC" OIL

HAIR GREW AGAIN ON BALD HEAD!

WM. Taylor, of Sydney Mines, Has High Praise For Minard's Liniment.

BALD from back to front of his head at 55 years of age, yet able to grow a new head of hair with the help of Minard's Liniment—this has been the gratifying experience of William Taylor, King Street, Sydney Mines, N.S.

Read what Mr. Taylor writes us:—

"I have a nice head of hair since using Minard's Liniment. Isn't it great to have hair grow again on a bald head. When I was about 55 years old my head on the top was bald from back to front. I started to use Minard's Liniment every day for two years. It is wonderful what Minard's Liniment will do by persevering to use on a bald head."

For baldness, falling hair, dandruff or other scalp troubles Minard's Liniment is highly recommended. It stimulates growth and gives the hair a healthy gloss. Just rub it well into the scalp four times a week. 82

Superior Court,
District of Montreal,
Province of Quebec,
No. A-60744.

Dame Fanny Jessie Vinokur, wife of Harris Clark, Shoe Merchant, both of Montreal, has sued her husband in separation as to property.

LOUIS GLAZER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, March 28th, 1930.

Superior Court,
District of Montreal,
Province of Quebec, Canada
No. C-62566

Dame Rachel Lieberman, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Isaac Israel Weisberg, tailor of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. Isaac Israel Weisberg, tailor, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

Action in separation as to property has this day been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

POPLIGER, BLANSHAY & MILLER
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, March 7, 1930.

Superior Court,
District of Montreal,
Province of Quebec,
No. E-64632.

Dame Namah Malooly, wife of S. B. Salhany, merchant of Montreal, has taken action in separation as to property against him.

POPLIGER & WEBER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, April 5th, 1930.

MACHINERY

Governors to Make Auto Engines Usable on land, cheap. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., 58 Market St., Hamilton, Ont. 15-8

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

TWEDDLES BLOOD TESTED CHICKS

From Hens That Have Been Blood-Tested For bacillary white diarrhoea by Dr. Nelson of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph. O. A. C. Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Tom Barron White Leghorns. Our specialty is breeding for size of bird, size of egg and heavy egg production. Every pen headed with R. O. P. blood-tested males from hens with records of 200 eggs and up, 274. Prices: Rocks, April $20.00; May $18.00; June, $16.00. Leghorns: April $18.00; May $16.00; June $14.00 per hundred. Express paid; 100 percent live arrival guaranteed. Terms 25 percent cash with order, balance C.O.D. Special price for 500 or more. Eight and ten-week-old pullets from R. O. P. pens. 1930 catalogue sent on request. J. G. TWEDDLE, Fergus, Ont. t.f.

Millard's Bred-to-Lay

BARRED ROCKS

I have one pen only, the Canadian Contest pen, 1929, this pen finished sixth place, with 2,108 eggs and 2,196 points: four hens registered with 261, 249, 229, 216 eggs. Heading this pen is a yearling cock bird, whose dam laid 295 eggs, 27 oz. to the doz. Eggs from this pen, $5.00 per 13.

R. [illegible] MILLARD
Port Dover, Ont.



FARMERS' BUSINESS BRIEFS



ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of three cents per word per insertion (minimum charge 45c per insertion). SIX consecutive insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (minimum rate for six insertions $1.50). A number or single letter is counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

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

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

Superior Baby Chicks Bred to Lay O.A.C. Barred Rocks and Tom Barron White Leghorns. All are strictly culled and blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea by Government approved serologist. None but R.O.P. male birds from high egg record hens are used. If you want healthy and vigorous chicks which will also have the size, order from us. My specialty is Barred Rocks of the heavy type. Prices for April Rocks 20c; Leghorns, 18c each. May Rocks 18c; Leghorns 16c each. Reduction in price on large orders. Express is paid. 100 per cent. live delivery. I guarantee chicks to be satisfactory to you on arrival. Terms 25 per cent. with order, balance C.O.D. Buy blood tested chicks from a breeder with a life time experience in poultry. J. D. JOHNSON, Box 107, Fergus, Ont t.f.

HIGH QUALITY BABY CHICKS

O. A. C. Bred to Lay Barred Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Our flocks are bred for high egg production and large eggs. All have been culled and blood tested for bacillary, white diarrhoea and are headed with cockerels of R.O.P. breeding from high record hens. Hatchery is operated by a man with years of experience. Only 24 oz. eggs and over are incubated. So with modern equipment you are assured of first class chicks, the kind that return a profit. Price: April Rocks 20c, Leghorns 18c each. May Rocks 18c, Leghorns 16c each; 500 and over $2.00 per hundred, less express prepaid. 100 per cent. live arrival guaranteed. Terms 25 per cent. with order: balance C.O.D. THE FERGUS CHICK HATCHERY, Fergus, Ont. t.f.

Pure-Bred Barred Rocks and Tom Barron White Leghorn Chicks from 13 cents up. Properly started three week old chicks 30 cents. For sound values write for price list. COMMERCIAL BROODERIES, 380 Lancaster, Kitchener, Ont. t.f.

Buy Month-Old Properly Started Chicks, Leghorns, Barred Rocks from 25 cents each up. Pullets 60 cents each and upwards. Day old chicks from 10 cents up. Circular mailed on request. BRIDGEPORT CHICKERIES, Bridgeport, Ont. t.f.

$15.00 Per Hundred Tom Barron Leghorn Chicks. All breeders blood tested. Males from R.O.P. hens. Satisfaction guaranteed. DISTANT VIEW POULTRY FARM, West Montrose, Ont. 16-2

Baby Chicks From Best, Healthy, Vigorous Stock, scientific culling and mating, twelve years' breeding behind them for egg production. December, one pen of 33 Barred Rock pullets which we trapnested, eggs sold from this pen, $27.40. Pullet No. 16 laid 27 eggs; pullet No. 2 laid 26 eggs in 31 days. Why not get this strain? Barred and White Rocks, R.I. Reds, April, 17c; W. Leghorns, Anconas, 15c. Special price on large orders. We sell chicks one to ten weeks old. Rush your orders. 10 percent will book your order. 100 percent safe arrival. HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, New Dundee, Ontario.

Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs—From Blood-Tested Barred Rocks. M. KEEGAN, 71 Forbes Ave., Guelph. 16-6

LEGHORNS

Pure Tancred Single Comb White Leghorns. America's greatest laying strain. Big eggs. Pedigreed male. Registered Illinois Dept. Agriculture. Father $500. Wonder. Generations 300-egg (trap-nested) stock in blood. Limited eggs $3—fifteen: $5—thirty. J. WESLEY BEAN, Hepworth, (Bruce), Ont. 13-6

Reds $15.00—Leghorns $14.00 per 100. These chicks are from a trapnested strain with an average of 219 eggs per hen for a flock of 1,000 hens. All breeding stock is large and healthy. Raised on free range. Buckeye electric hatched. J. S. ABRAMS, Mille Roches, Ont. 13-6

POULTRY (Cont'd)

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs—Fisher's Best White Wyandotte Strain, $2.00 per setting; $3.00 two settings. J. W. YOUNG, Dorchester, Ont. 12-6

White Leghorn Eggs From a Heavy Laying Strain, a setting of 15 eggs for 90c. MRS. JAMES BRENNAN, R. R. No. 1, Low Station, Que.

ORPINGTONS

Buff Orpingtons Exhibition Cockerels, Pullets, Hens, Eggs. Winners Brampton, Border Cities, MILLROSS, 804 Windsor Ave., Windsor, Ont. 15-2

LIVESTOCK

DOGS

Shepherd Collie—Black and White Female smooth-haired, spayed, 6 months old brought from Scotland: most intelligent, kind. Ancestry workers: free from distemper. Price $35. JAMES McGUFFIE, Stamford Centre, Ontario. 15-6

RABBITS

Silver Black Fox Rabbits Have Amazing Possibilities. Make your back yard pay. The book "Leisure Hours" is illustrated, authentic, and tells all about them. Postpaid $1.00. CARL L. WILDNER, Superior, Wis. 16-6

SWINE

Registered Yorkshire Pigs, Six Weeks Old, $10 each, from prize-winning stock. A SUTHERLAND, Egapville, Ont., R. 1. 13-6

FARMS FOR SALE

162 Acres—Clear Title, Near Schools, Churches, Creamery, Box 71, Matheson, Ontario. 12-6

For Sale—Desirable Connecticut Valley Farm. J. HAMILTON, Vernon, Vt. 12-6

Snaps in Manitoba Farms. Highly Improved. Prices low. Cash payments low. Write us and tell us your wants. FORBES & ROWSON, 827 Prince's Ave., Brandon, Man. 12-12

Farm—160 Acres, Buildings, 20 Head Livestock, horses, equipment, tractor, etc., $6,500. $1,500 down; terms easy. Write C. M. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N.Y. 13-6

Two Acres of Land and Good Brick House and stabling close to river Trent, also 100 acres of land with good buildings on river Trent. Will sell at a great sacrifice. CHAS. LONGMUIR, Campbellford, Ont. 14-16

$5,200 Buys 100 Acre Farm, With Some Bush, good brick house, good barn, good soil, 3 miles east of Sonya, Mariposa township; your own terms. Inquire HARRIS & HARRIS, Port Perry, Ontario. 14-6

Grenville County Ontario Farm With Stock and implements, 100 acres. 92 acres work land, clay loam. 8 acres wood, good fences, 3 wells. 42 acres plowed. Large frame house, kitchen and woodshed. Barn 80 x 33; good stables, hen house, pig pen, silo, two sheds; enclosed barnyard, 15 head of cattle, 9 milch cows, 3 brood sows, 3 young horses, a complete set of farm machinery and harness. Seed grain. In good locality 3½ miles from Merrickville. Convenient to school and cheese factory; rural mail and telephone. Stone road. Price $6,500. Price of buildings alone. Reason for selling, old age. Terms. Apply Box 2. Montreal Witness. 14-6

7000 Acres Virgin Prairie — Weyburn District, Southern Sask. Good grain land. $5 to $9 per acre. Terms 1-2 cash. Also our improved farms, CHEAP. Selling all of our land. Clear of encumbrance. ALECK CONNOR, Weyburn, Sask. 15-13

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Garage For Sale, Stock and Equipment, in Prosperous Northern Ontario town. Will sell building also if desired, otherwise will rent. Good reasons for selling. GILBERT CHENIER, Blind River Ontario. 12-6

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

Marvellous Recipe for the Preparation of a wholesome bread. Saves 10 percent flour and several hours of labor. No kneading required. Price, $1.00. THE LITTLE SHOP, 552-C, First Avenue, Quebec, Canada. 12-6

BULBS AND PLANTS

Grimm Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Mixed Seed, and Seed Grains. Write stating quantity required for prices delivered your station. Highest quality Government Standard seeds at lowest pricest. A. C. MUIR, Ceylon, Ont. 9-6

Delphiniums, Transplanted Seedlings From Finest varieties. Reasonably priced. List Free. T. PATERSON, 106 Romeo St., Stratford, Ont. 15-2

HONEY

For Choice Buckwheat Honey, Chinchilla and Castor Rex Rabbits, write AUSTIN CRUNICAN, Route 3, Lucan, Ont. 11-6

12 Five-Lb. Pails Buckwheat Honey $4.25. Quality guaranteed. E. MINOR, Smithville, Ont. 12-6

Clover Honey $5.40 For Sixty Pounds. BIRKETT APIARIES, Claremont, Ont. 13-6

MISSING RELATIVES

Redstone—Fred John James, last heard of October, 1926, in Bristol, Enquirer, wife, MRS. F. W. REDSTONE, 2 Haldon View, South street, Exeter, Eng. 11-6

Overbeck—Frank P., Left Chicago For The West in 1909. His brother, WILLIAM I. OVERBECK, Tignish, P.E.I., enquires.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

New Phonograph Records, 15c Per Selection. Choose from 500 10-inch latest popular pieces. Catalogue free. FACTORY SURPLUS SALES CO., Dept. 17, Windsor, Ontario. 14-4

RAW FURS

10 Percent Above the Market Paid. 19,000 Satisfied trappers, fur farmers and collectors. Send us your furs and be convinced. MAISON SIMONE, Founded 1893, 52 West 57th Street, New York City. 12-6

SEEDS

No. 1 Banner Seed Oats and Corn Delivered at your station. J. S. WAUGH, Chatham, Ont. 13-6

Hardy No. 1 Grimm Alfalfa, $22.00 Bushel. Write for our price list, field seeds, certified Dooley potatoes, etc. T. J. O'FLYNN, Shelburne, Ont.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Thrifty Northern Grown Plants, Leading Varieties. Twenty-five plants "Mastoden", the giant everbearer, free. Apply now. RIVERSIDE NURSERY, West River, N.S. 12-6

Strawberry Plants—Senator Dunlop $1.00 per 100; $6.00 per 1,000. Glen Mary, $1.00 per 100; $7.00 per 1,000. Raspberries, Cuthbert, $4.00 per 100 delivered. Good plants and well packed. Booklet how to grow Strawberries free with every order. T. W. DARLINGTON, Southampton, Ont. 14-8

HELP WANTED

Earn Upwards of $25 Weekly Growing Mushrooms for us. Illustrated booklet for stamp. CANADIAN MUSHROOM CO., 141 Lauder Ave., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED

Why Put Off Till Tomorrow If You Want to Become engaged in a more profitable business with the advent of spring? Even without experience you will average $50.00 and more per week selling Watkins Famous Products in your county or city, providing you are ambitious. The J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Dept. F, 749 Craig West, Montreal. 12-6

EDUCATIONAL

The De Brisay Method Is The Royal Road To Latin, French, German, Spanish. Correspondence courses. ACADEMIE DE BRISAY, Ottawa. 12-52

BUSINESS CARDS

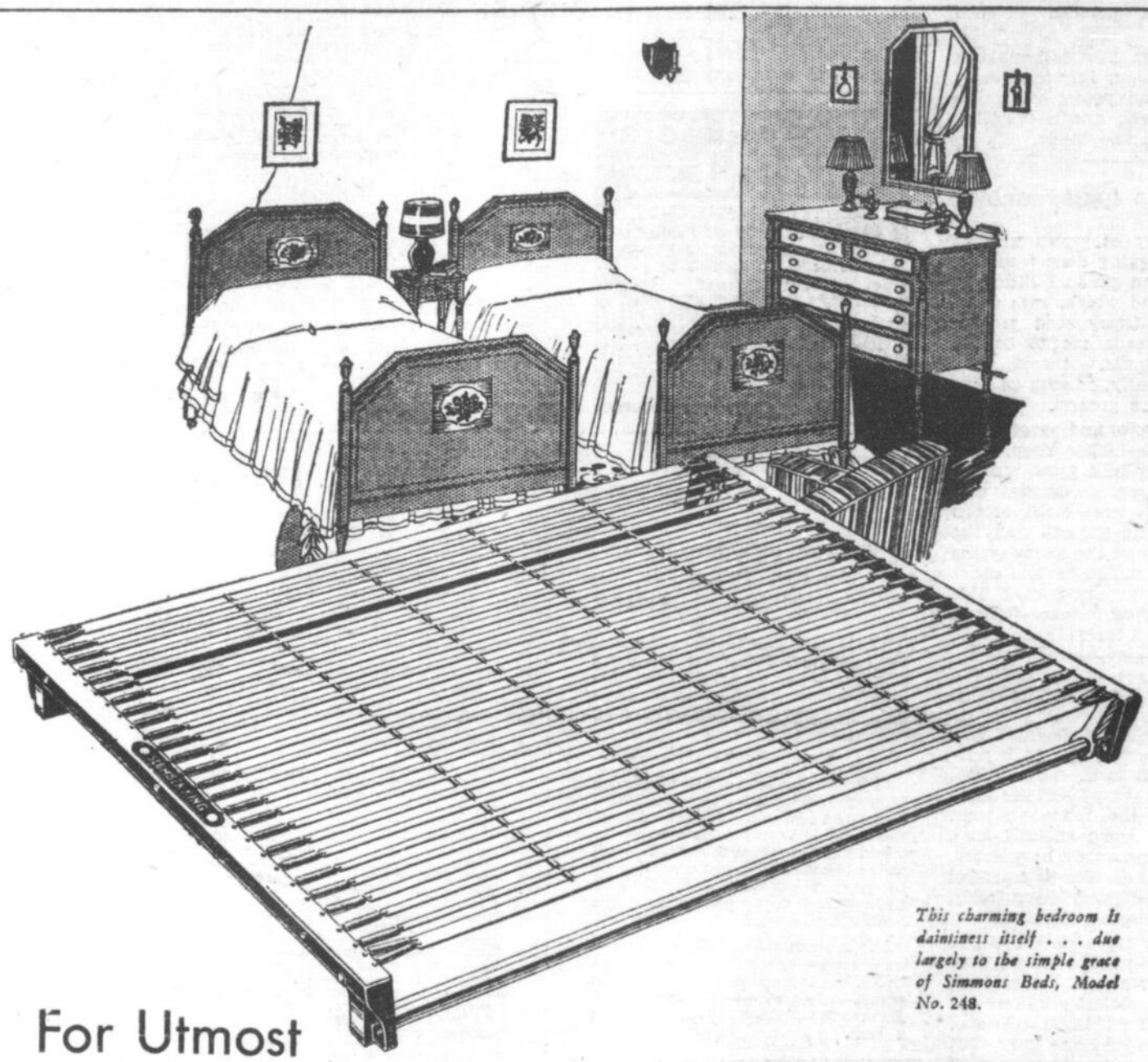
ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

Artists' Brushes, Colors, Paper, Pastels and Canvas, also everything that an artist would require. Send for catalogue. ART EMPORIUM LIMITED, 1428 McGill College Ave., Montreal. 52-52

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 360 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.

When answering advertisements please mention the "Witness and Canadian Homestead."

SLUMBER KING



This charming bedroom Is daintiness itself . . . due largely to the simple grace of Simmons Beds, Model No. 248.

For Utmost Sleeping Comfort

HERE is true sleeping luxury, a spring that really rests your weary body. Its comfort brings slumber and forgetfulness . . . quickly . . . no matter how tired you are. On Slumber King you sleep like a top, utterly relaxed and rested.

The strain of modern living demands this kind of sleep. Slumber King assures it by giving the body perfect support yet yielding to every sleeping movement.

Rejuvenate your beds with Slumber King, the spring that cannot sag. Slumber King has twenty-six broad ribbons of steel, "spring-suspended" from both ends of the sturdy pressed steel frame. Four cross rows of strong coil springs hold the steel ribbons in place. This strong yet pliant construction is sag proof.

Slumber King is built to box spring height for distinctive daytime appearance and easy bed-making.

Extra wide "rolled edge" border strips give added strength and protect cover and sheets from tearing. It lasts a lifetime yet costs only $12.00



BEAUTYREST

The world's most comfortable and most beautiful mattress offers you a lifetime of sleeping luxury. Beautyrest comfort comes from hundreds of sensitive little coil springs buried between layers of fluffy white cotton. Its beauty comes from its firm pocket-edge and the rich Jacquard Damask cover with all-over design in dainty pastel shades. Exceptional value at . . $39.50

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