. . . LAST DAY FOR THIS LOVELY FILM !
FINAL TODAY — 2.30 — 7 — 9 P. M.
DEANNA DURBIN
"THAT CERTAIN AGE"
PLUS CARTOON & UNUSUAL OCCUPATIONS

PRINCE EDWARD
MONDAY – TUESDAY – WEDNESDAY

DAILY — 3.15 — 7 — 9 P.M.
ADDED
LOWELL THOMAS NEWS
NATURE'S MIMICS (IN COLOR)
GREAT LIBRARY MISERY
HAPPY FELTON'S ORCHESTRA

FINAL TODAY 2.30—7—8.45
RITZ BROS in
"KENTUCKY MOONSHINE"
SERIAL — CARTOON

The Capitol
MON. — TUES. — WED.
DAILY 3.15 — 7.00 — 8.45
WAR DECLARED
On the Racket-Czars!

ALSO CARTOON
FLOYD GIBBONS
FREDDY RICH
AND HIS
ORCHESTRA

LONG RIVER HALL

On Friday evening, Dec. 23rd, Long River Hall was well filled when the school children presented their Christmas concert which was enjoyed by all. The Christmas tree and hall were very nicely decorated. Mrs. MacLeod and Mrs. Dunning helped with the music and singing.

At the close of the concert Santa Claus appeared and presented to each of the children a gift from the Women's Institute and a box of nuts and candy from the teacher.

The teacher was then presented with a beautiful overnight case and box of stationery from her pupils.

The National Anthem brought this happy event to a close.

Today's Short Wave Radio Program

(All Time is Eastern Standard)

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 21
NEW YORK
2:15 p.m.—Metropolitan Opera. W3XAL, 16.8 m., 17.78 meg.
MOSCOW
4:00 p.m.—Brcadcast in English. RAN, 31 m, 9.6 meg.
BOSTON
4:00 p.m.—Modern Radio. WIXAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.
BERLIN
5:15 p.m.—The Little Shortwave Cabaretti. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
NEW YORK
5:30 p.m.—Duchin's Orchestra. W2XE, 25.3 m., 11.83 meg.
LONDON
6:30 p.m.—Music Hall. GSO, 19.7 m., 15.18 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31 3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg
BUDAPEST
7:00 p.m.—"March of the Gamins" by the Chamber Orchestra. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.
ROME
7:30 p.m.—Roman Chamber Quartet; Elizabeth Luin: "The Origin of Italian Opera." 2RO, 25.4 m., 11.81 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.
TOKYO
8:15 p.m.—Accordion Solo of Japanese Ancient Melody. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.
SCHENECTADY
8:30 p.m.—Concert Hall of the Air. W2XAD, 31.4 m., 9.55 meg
BERLIN
9:00 p.m.—Tales from German History (English). The First German Reich. DJD, 25.4 m., 11 77 meg.
LONDON
9:50 p.m.—England v. Wales: Commentary Rugby Union Football Match. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.
GUATEMALA
11:00 p.m.—Concert, TGWA, 19.7 m., 15.17 meg.
TOKYO
12:45 a.m.— Modern Recitation in Japanese. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.

The following is the program:—
Welcome, Gladys Fitzimmons.
Chorus, Christmas Bells.
Christmas Acrostic, Grade 1 and 2.
Dialogue, Uncle Hiram's Cold.
Flag Drill, Fourteen boys.
Recitation, Windsor Campbell.
Drill, Little Old Lady, Seven small girls.
Duet, Marguerite and Irene Paynter.
Pantomime, While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks By Night, four boys.
Monologue, Digesting The Newspaper, Juanita Campbell.
Pantomime, Christmas Time Is Come Again, Junior Girls.
Intermission, Sale of candy, Instrumental music.
Star Drill, seven senior girls.
Dialogue, Lucinda's Mistake.
Notion Song, Santa Clause Is Coming, 14 boys.
Pantomime, It Came Upon A Midnight Clear, Senior girls.
Recitation, Eric Campbell.
Duet, Margaret Paynter and Jeanette Brown.
Dialogue, Painting A Chair.
Monologue, Unfortunate Bessie, Marguerite Paynter.
Chorus, Silent Night led by Jean MacLeod, the Christmas Spirit.
Louise M. Johnson,, Teacher.
(Patriot Please Copy)

WHAT LITTLE THOUGHT
some people give to the kind of insurance protection they buy!
The same care should be used in selecting and buying your insurance as you use in buying your home or automobile.
Specify policies with *sound* Companies through
W. K. ROGERS Agencies Limited
CHARLOTTETOWN

PLEADS AID FOR REFUGEES IN COMMONS

C. C. F. Member Urges Canada Accept Reasonable Number Of "Victims."

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 —(CP) — A plea for the admission of a reasonable number of persecuted European refugees to Canada and a protest against the dissemination of Nazi-inspired anti-semitic propagada in this country were voiced in the House of Commons today by M. J. Coldwell (C. C. F. Rosetown - Biggar), speaking in the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

Many people talked about stopping Communist propaganda, he said, but no one gave attention to Nazi propaganda which was spreading seeds of discord among Canadians. Canada went on exporting nickel and chromium to Germany on most-favored nation terms while the victims of Nazi terror were denied admission to this country.

"Today," he said, "The victims of Fascist and Nazi terror cry aloud to all civilized people for consideration and for aid and I am wondering what Canada's response is going to be to that cry. Pro-Nazi papers printed in Canada and Pro-Nazi literature printed in Germany and widely circulated in Canada are trying to poison us with anti-semitic propaganda."

Canada could not open its doors to all who sought admission in the present state of unemployment and agricultural depression. But Canadian people were warm-hearted and had an opportunity to show their humanitarianism.

"We are urging," he said, "that the Prime Minister take the House into his confidence and say whether this country will receive —not a large influx, unregulated, of the victims, because there are 1,500,000 of them —but that we in this country in common with other democratic peoples will take our fair quota of those who are suffering from terror in central Europe."

Complete removal of the three-per cent excise tax from all imports was urged by R. J. Deachman (Lib Huron North) as a constructive measure to help employment. Under the United States Trade Treaty the tax is to removed from commodities mentioned in the treaty.

No additional Canadian water need or should be diverted into the St. Lawrence system in the construction of the St. Lawrence deep waterway, John R. MacNicol (Con. Toronto - Davenport) told the House.

He declared the cause of the dispute between the Ontario and Federal Governments lay in the unauthorized construction by Ontario of works to divert the waters of the Kenogami River into Lake Superior. The diversion could not be made because the United States would not agree to a change in the boundary waters treaty without a general revision.

The Dominion Government was at fault for not enforcing the law and stopping construction of the works. The Ontario Government was at fault for proceeding with them in defiance of the law.

In any case, he said, the works had been built and remained idle. He hoped they would continue idle and stand as an exhibit of governmental folly.

C. B. C. Policy Was Approved

In a discussion on the refusal of C. B. C. to lease the national network to Mr. George McCullagh.

Mr. Mackenzie King recalled the House had had a standing committee on radio broadcasting for the past two sessions, and that the report of that committee had been accepted unanimously by the House after reviewing the policies of the corporation last year.

"All members of this House had the opportunity last year of considering the policies of the Radio Broadcasting Corporation," the Prime Minister said, "and I wish to read just one or two paragraphs from the report of the radio broadcasting committee which was submitted to this House and carried unanimously, which report approved these very policies designed to see that radio broadcasting, as carried on by this corporation, should be so conducted that there would be equal opportunity for all concerned, regardless of their particular circumstances one way or the other."

Among the regulations laid down by the board of governors which had been in force for the past few years was one prohibiting the buying up of the national network by any individual or corporation for the purpose of giving his or its views to the nation at large over the national network, the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Denton Massey (Con. Toronto-Greenwood) interrupted to say it was not the regulations but their interpretation which was causing the difficulty.

Mr. Mackenzie King then declared the Government's agreement to re-appointment of the radio committee this session, to review the whole radio situation.

"What I want to point out, Mr. Speaker, is that as far as radio broadcasting in Canada is concerned, when this Parliament has put the whole business into the hands of a broadcasting corporation, it seems to me that we as members of this House in our public capacity ought to support the corporation in seeking to make rules which will cause radio broadcasting throughout this country to show favors to none but equal privileges and opportunity to all," the Prime Minister said.

"I believe it was in that spirit that the regulations at present in existence were laid down.

"I hope I am making it clear that as far as censorship is concerned, this Government has no desire whatever to effect any censorship with respect to anything excepting what may be distinctly contrary to the public interest; but that so far as the broadcasting corporation is concerned, such censorship as is exercised there is not the censorship of the Government but of the corporation which Parliament itself has established, and to which has been given certain rights and powers."

No member of the Government had any knowledge of the application being made for use of a national network by Mr. McCullagh, and no member of the Government knew anything about an application being refused until they say it in the press, he said.

"May we have the assurance the Government will stand behind the corporation?" asked Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, C. C. F. leader.

"Yes, I think so," Mr. Mackenzie King said.

Keep Minard's in the home.

A Thorough Examination
with latest scientific instruments will give the prescription which allows you to use your eyes without strain.
Avoid the headaches and irritations of even slight eyestrain.
Know your eyes, consult
G. F. Hutcheson

Outlines Work Done By Co-ops

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 —(CP)—The improvement in the social and economic conditions of those Maritime communities where Co-operative Credit Unions have been established was emphasized here today by Prof. A. B. MacDonald, St. Francis Xavier's University, Antigonish, N. S. A pioneer in this activity and one of the mainsprings in its development, Prof. MacDonald spoke to members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

The work had been started in 1930 as a program of adult education and originally took the form of creating study clubs, organized to consider community problems. An initial total of 200 clubs had now increased to 2,500, distributed throughout the Maritimes.

As the movement developed it was linked with a program of action aimed at improving social and economic conditions. Credit unions were begun. To these the people brought their savings, their nickels and quarters. The accumulated savings were applied to loaning back to members of the community such funds as were necessary to carry out work of a productive nature.

A total of four unions with savings of $30 in 1932 had now increased to 280 with savings amounting to more than $900,000, said Prof. MacDonald. The loans had been used to free the people from debt, put them on a cash basis and into a position of financial independence.

Scientific marketing of primary products had been the next advance, and Prof. MacDonald cited instances where, by application of co-operative methods, considerable economies had been effected. Side by side with these had grown consumers' co-operatives, of which there were now 42 doing a business valued at more than $3,000,000 annually.

The result of this mobilization of the people's own efforts was the setting up of better standards of living, and also a raising of cultural standards. They had been given a new vision, and had developed a finer sense of responsibility.

"When people concern themselves with the jobs they are doing," said Prof. MacDonald, "They have no time to think of the more radical ideas floating around them."

The speaker noted the comparison between those communities that were thriving by virtue of co-operative efforts and others which had not yet adopted them. The comparison was all in favor of the former.

Snow Conservation For Vegetables

(Experimental Farm News)

Prairie blizzards deposit irregular drifts of snow inside the garden shelter of trees. Observing that only a portion of the garden area was covered at the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., it was planned to determine the effect of the snow conservation of vegetables. states G. D. Matthews, the Superintendent of the Station. Accordingly, the same varieties of certain vegetables were sown where drifts accumulated and where the land was swept bare of snow by strong winds. When snow drifts accumulate in early winter on level cultivated land, there is usually no frozen ground beneath and the snow water soaks into the ground except in a rare spring of rapid thawing.

The first observation was a more uniform stand of vegetables where snow accumulates. All parts of the plant indicated more rapid growth, particularly in a dry season. The enlarged root development enabled the plant to more fully utilize rains which may be received during the summer on the prairie. Tenderness and quality of the vegetable are greatly improved by the continuous growth with adequate moisture. Where snow water penetrated, yields have been increased three to ten times, depending on the class of vegetable. The effects are always greatest when spring and summer precipitations are scanty. Adequate snow cover guarantees a crop of quality vegetables in the sheltered prairie garden.

This suggests that the whole garden would be improved if there was snow conserved all over the area. Accordingly, a snow plough was designed to ridge the snow before drifting takes place. In fact, extensive tests are being made by this procedure to determine the effect of snow conservation for field crops. A blue print and construction details of a workable snow plough for fields may be obtained by writing to the Dominion Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

A UNIQUE WATER-GARDEN

Rock-gardening is, I think, well under way in the Province, and the cult of rock-gardening is growing. There is another kind of gardening which might well be associated with the rockery and that is the culture of aquatic plants, of which we have a charming variety native to our Island. I have heard of two attempts to make water-gardens: one at Southport and the other somewhere in the Vernon River district, if my memory serves me well. I admit there are difficulties to be overcome in attempting this form of gardening, but here is how a Toronto man overcame them.

Mr. H. B. has a city backyard 15 feet wide and 140 feet long; rather an awkward shape to do anything with. By chance, about eight years ago, Mr. B. bought three hardy water-lilies, and made a small pool for them. They wintered perfectly, to his great surprise, and he was able to take off shoots from them in the spring. With these and some new variety that he purchased, he stocked a new pool. Every year there was further expansion, and last year he had 87 varieties of water-lilies growing, and doing it well, in a dozen tanks totalling 600 square feet of water surface.

Mr. B. made many discoveries in connection with his hobby, and he freely puts them before the public. The first is that growing water-lilies is the perfect hobby for the busy man. They need no weeding, hoeing, watering, or spraying; and they are protected against enemies by the crystals of calcium oxalate in their stems, and tannin in their roots.

Mr B. did not make any excavations: he used tanks of galvanized iron, made to his own design, and soldered at the corners. They are eighteen inches deep and rest on the ground, but could be sunk to give a more natural effect. They are further surrounded by an inclosing frame work of two-by-fours, and between these and the tanks are planted low-growing plants like Portulaccas, making a bright border to the pools. No drainage is required, for the lilies like old water; in fact some of the water is three years old, kept clean by the activities of goldfish, snails, etc. Evaporation is remedied by rainfall, and occasionally by use of the garden hose.

All waterlilies do best if they winter naturally; taking up the roots and keeping them in the cellar is extremely risky, and more plants are lost in this kind of storage than in any other way. If the lilies must be moved for fear of frost injury, it is better to dig a three-feet-deep trench, into which the box of lily-roots is placed, and the trench filled in again. Our common white Castalia waterlily—which is merely a form of the English Nymphaea odortata —used to grow, without any special care, in a pond on a farm at North Winsloe.

Mr B. plants his waterlilies in wooden boxes containing about a cubic foot of compost; and the compost is two-thirds good clay loam plus one-third well-rotted cow manure. It is good plan to put about a half-inch of gravel on top, to prevent the soil working up.

When the boxes are sunk in the tanks, there are eight inches of water over them. Water surface of two feet square is needed for small species of lilies and six feet square for the larger forms.

In the fall the fish and snails are removed, and in November the pools are covered with boards, and a layer of leaves and straw is piled over them to a depth of two feet, with brush on other material to hold it down. (The lilies, I should have said, are left undisturbed.) Early in April the covering is removed; later, the fish are replaced, and by early May the first buds are showing.

There are many varieties of these lilies on the market now, a few of which may be noted. Gonnere (large), Marliac, Albatross, and President Roosevelt, white; Chromatella, a small dainty chrome yellow; while Rose Magnolia and Colossea are pink.

NOTES ON ISLAND PLANTS

The Juncaginaceae.

There is a small family of two genera, and only one species has been noted here. It is the Arrow Grass, Triglochin maritima Linn. It is a plant of the salt marshes, with erect, terete, leaves, very narrow, and with oblong fruit of six separable carpels. It would be unscientific to say it is of no use; it probably goes to feed some inhabitant of the marsh. It has however, a remarkably wide range being found on the coasts of Europe into the Arctic; in North Africa; in the salt districts of Asia; and in Australia and North America. It has never been found in the Grecian peninsula.

THE ALISMACEAE

Under this heading we have two plants, the Broad-leaved Arrowhead, and the Water Plantain. The Arrow-head, Sagittaria latifolia Willd; has many varieties or forms, but all grow in water or wet places, and have attractive white flowers. It was first mentioned as a duckfood by the explorers Lewis and Clark in 1804-6, who found numberless wild fowl in the Columbia valley feeding on it. The local names "duck potato" and "swan potato" refer to the tuberous roots. Parts of this plant have been found in the stomachs of Mallards, Green-winged, and Blue-winged Teals, Sponbills, Pintails-backs, "Blue-bills," Ruddy Ducks, and Canada Geese, all well known to our sportsmen.

The tubers, boiled or roasted, were used by the American Indians as an item in their menu. Peter Kalm, a pupil of Linnaeus, who visited North America, wrote in 1749: "Katniss is another (Algonquian) Indian name of the plant, the root of which they are accustomed to eat. It grows in low, muddy, and very wet ground. The root is oblong, commonly an inch and a half long, and an inch and a quarter broad in the middle; but some of the roots have been as big as a man's fists. The Indians either boiled this root or roasted it in the hot ashes . . . Their Katniss is the Arrow-head or Sagittaria, and is only a variety of the Swedish Arrow - head or Sagittaria sagittifolia, for the plant above ground is entirely the same, but the root underground is much greater in the American than in the European. Mr. Osbeck, in his "Voyage to China" mentions that the Chinese plant a Sagittaria and eat its roots. This seems undoubtedly to be a variety of this Katniss." The Chinese plant has been named S. chinensis and its tubers are likely to be on the market wherever there is a large Chinese Colony.

The Water Plantain, Alisma plantago Linn, also has a wide range over the Arctic and North temperate regions, and has been found on the Himalaya mountains and in Australia. The flowering stem may be three feet high, panicled with small pink or rosy flowers. The solid part of the root, when dried to free it from its acrid properties, is reported to be eaten by the Kalmucks of Central Asia. The Water Plantain, it may be remarked, is growing in a pool at Southport.

THE WANDERING JEW
(Concluded)

From that captivity in Babylon their descendants were permitted to return, and thereafter the Jews inhabited Palestine for nearly 500 years. It was during this five centuries that the amazing literary output of the nation took shape. Its traditions, history, religion, and prophecies, were embodied into the form in which we find them in the Old Testament. No other nation of that time had any outburst of literary vigor that can for a moment be compared in eloquence lofty earnestness and spiritual insight, with that Book.

But not all the Jews returned to Palestine, for many elected to settle among the nations of the Near East: Daniel was one of these. Later again when Greek influence was making itself felt in Egypt, we find Philo, a Jew of Alexandria, shaping the thought of the day. So far had the Jews wandered, so wide the dispersal, that it was feared that their faith would be lost, and so the Hebrew records were translated into Greek. At Jerusalem, however, the traditions of the race were maintained, and worship was centred in the rebuilt Temple, which every Jew regarded as the "Shrine of the Most High."

It was during the time of literary excaltation that the finer minds of the nation conceived the idea of a Messiah whose conquering goodness would found an everlasting kingdom. In the fulness of time when He did come, the Jews knew Him not, but His disciples established a Church which has spread through the world. Its earliest adherents witnessed the destruction of the centre of their ancient faith, and the dispersal and exile of the Jewish people which has lasted for nearly 2,000 years.

The Jews made homes for themselves in other lands where they were usually allowed to form communities and given freedom to practise their religion and carry on their social life, because they willingly respected the laws of the country they had settled in. They were only persecuted just as the Christians were, by those rulers who demanded that they should be regarded as divine,—much as in the present day. Under the Roman Empire their capability in trade and commerce and their industrious habits, gave them influence as great as that possessed by any other subject race. Under the Mohammedans the Jews were regarded with a favor not shown to the Christians; for the Moslem idea of the One God was borrowed from the Hebrews, and the forefathers of the Jewish race are honored personages in the Moslem Koran.

Later still, one of the triumphs of the Jewish race was the part it played in Spain after the Moorish conquest. They rekindled the torch of knowledge which the Goths and Vandals had put out, and were the linguists and philosophers of the time. So necessary were they that they rose to high influence, and the Spanish Jews became the aristocrate of their race. When the Christians expelled the Moors from Spain, they drove the Jews out too, and thus left the peninsula denuded of all its enterprise. Their descendants, virile and energetic, may still be noted in the Mediterranean seaports.

The Jews as we have seen in a previous article, arrived in the Western World after the Norman conquest, and as the Christian Church forbade its members to receive interest on loans, only the Jews could act as moneylenders. But as a rule when a Jew died the King confiscated his estate. The Church, too, became increasingly hostile, forced the Jew to wear a badge, and eventually forced Christians and Jews to inhabit separate quarters of the town: thus arose the Ghettos of the Middle Age. The emancipation of the Jews was indeed a product of modern civilization. This is many lands, as readers know, has suffered a reversion comparable to what we call the Ages.

To sum up; above all other things the world owes to this people the great blessing of Christianity, for was not its Founder born of the Jewish race in Galilee? And it was a little band of Jews who dared adversity and death to carry the faith far and wide, so that, like the gran of mustand, seed it covered the whole earth.

ODDS AND ENDS

Island Farmers use a word which caused me to wonder what it meant when I first heard it: I refer to the word "group" (or should it be spelled "groop"?) meaning the drain behind the cows. In the little Devonshire story "Red Spider," by one of the older writers, S. Baring-Gould, the word appears in a dialect form as "grip," defined as a "dyke by a hedge." Going further back, the Middle English word "grope" means a ditch. Dyke, in the North of England has two meanings: as in the saying "February fill dyke, Either black or white" (rain or snow,) where it means ditch; and in names like the "Devil's dyke" where it means an earthen bank attibuted, with little reason, to the author of evil.

The Keel Row is, one might say the Tynesider's National Anthem. The other night I heard it claimed as a Scottish song, but few melodies are so completely identified with a district as the simple and beautiful melody of the Keel Row is associated with Northumberland and Tyneside, where it was peculiar before the year 1760. The keel was a low, flat-bottomed vessel peculiar to the Tyne, a kind of barge used in olden days to carry coals down the river from Newcastle, to the colliers, v. e., coalships which took it abroad. As the river was not dredged in those days the keel was "punted" along with a pole. The melody, though lively, has all the solidity" characteristic of English folk-music.

Supreme in Europe. Dr. G. E. Wilson, of Dalhousie, in a lecture in Charlottetown not long ago, said: "The revival of Germany is one of the most remarkable things in history. Defeated, exhausted, and humiliated in 1919, the Nazis took hold, with conscription, and of de-militarized zone, the march into Austria, and the events in Czech-Slovakia; now she is supremen in Europe." A modern versions of Revelation 13, 3 and 4.

That Red-backed Mouse that I sent to Toronto (as related last week) should have gone to a museum on the Island, The Dinosaur bones, dug up at New London long ago, went to the States, I am told. The Indian relics, dug up at Robinson's Island and elsewhere, were taken to Toronto. Most of our antiques in the way of furniture, etc. leave the Island. Some day we'll waken to the fact that we have exported all the things that should have gone to make this Province different from the others: all for want of a store-house!

SPECIAL FOR THE WEEK-END
HOT BEEF SANDWICH WITH DESSERT, TEA or COFFEE ----- 25c
Enjoy our Specal Sunday Dinner. Come and bring your family or friends. All our cooking is genuine home style. Sandwiches and Lunches put up to take out at no extra charge.
CRYSTAL TEA ROOM
LAURA M. CLARKIN, Prop. — Phone 577
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- CONSERVATION -

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS, MARSHFIELD.

[illegible] OF WOUNDED ANIMALS

A stirring plea for a decent Huntsman's Code
(TONY LASCELLES Dauphin, Manitoba)

There is a glint of romance in the thought of sportsmen-hunters invading the wilderness in search of diversity and big game when the snows of early winter cover the forest with a pall of white. A cabin in the woods where the air is clean; a roaring fire when darkness falls; a bed of fragrant spruce boughs to induce a depth of slumber unknown elsewhere, and cookery that produces an appetite without recourse to artificial stimulation, are worth a journey of many miles to enjoy. And when dawn appears, glowing and chill, a search for moose or deer about the brules and willowed swamps, adds jest to the first ringing shot that brings some antlered creature stumbling to its knees, never to rise. Perhaps there is a pang of regret because some wilding has given its life to serve no special purpose as Nature ordained should be its fate, even if its flesh sizzling in a cast iron spider is inviting and easy to consume and the head it carried so proudly to its love-making awaits preparation in order to adorn some urban fire-place as a remembrance of one's prowess in the wild. There is that moment, we like to believe, in the mind of every thinking man who takes pleasure with a gun, fleeting though it may be. It is a gesture of remorse worthy of cultivation, an appreciation worthy of the chase and the Spirit of the Wilderness which breeds the best, or worst, in men who frequent the woods to secure their allotted quota of living things.

The measure of one's fellows is well gauged in the silent places, for a man will unconsciously reveal his innermost soul by his attitude toward the wilderness and its inhabitants, in word and deed. He brings to the woods his early upbringing, his home and business life and principles as openly as the firearms that will furnish enjoyment and the blankets which will enshroud him with comforting warmth when the ashes of the camp fire turn to gray. His actions may proclaim him a member of a respected and honored fraternity, or an individual for whom one cannot coin a conventional name.

I have met many true sportsmen while vagabonding in the great outdoors whose consideration for the creatures they sought was almost akin to my own, although I do not kill for pleasure and always with reluctance and remorse. Men of whom a father commended to a little chap of seven one stormy day in a pitching fishing dory off the Suffolk coast, men who give their game a break with a two shot limit and a benediction to the escaping quarry after two bullets go wide of their mark. He told me, too, of men who follow a "blood trail" to the bitter end, cursing erring marksmanship with the same vehemence as if they had carelessly wounded a dog. And of others who, when unable to shoot with sporting precision, laid aside their arms like a surgeon his scalpel when his nerve is gone. Suffering and mutilation were the bane of their code, things to be guarded against at any cost.

This is the type of sportsman we admire. It is men of their calibre we believe alone invade the game inhabited areas when the bars of protection are lowered and deer may be legally killed.

Alas for the presumption, for there is another less glorious aspect, the story of hunters bereft of every sporting principle, imbued solely with the desire to destroy in contravention to every rule of the game. Pouring from the cities and towns, they frequent the regions wherever game animals exist. Many are so untutored in the art of marksmanship that a rifle is a dangerous weapon in their hands, I have met them. I know their kind. They taint the woods by their presence. I have counted their shots, from five to eleven discharged in quick succession, and learnt that seldom, if ever, is a "blood trail" followed to a merciful end. I know because I have destroyed the wounded creatures they cast aside without a qualm of conscience to die slowly in agony. Many are eviscerated by the ever-present Brush wolves before their last breath leaves an already tortured body, wolves that will follow blood-spattered tracks and are content to wait with the persistence of their kind until an opportune moment arrives to sink their fangs in living flesh. Not a pleasant thought, even to those who are not inclined to sympathy for creatures beyond the pale of legal consideration.

But this is not all, for I have discovered many carcasses with only the hind quarters removed, and some with just the head. I have encountered carcases in their entirety, not thought worth the effort to remove them from were they fell,—living targets the last of which is retained, for only one is allowed by law and evidence of previous kills is difficult to obtain. I have seen white-coated hunters carrying all the useless appurtenances a departmental store could supply. They lacked nothing except the elements of sporting decency and a desire to play the game. Of woodcraft they knew nothing worthy of remembrance. Others, too, I have observed, whose spirits were heightened by convivial excesses as much as their eyes were blurred and their minds inactive. Perhaps this is why so many accidents occur—men mistaken for deer? How else could these fatalities happen? The glint of romance and honor momentarily fades.

An indictment to be sure, but not against the sporting fraternity. It is intended, however, as an apology to those who believe that all hunting is clean, lest defamation spread and soil the escutcheon of manly endeavour in the cleanly forests beyond civilization's rim. And spread it will unless measures are taken to legally correct the unpardonable faults of a minority who seemingly pursue an unhindered course without a hint of reprobation.

It there any remedy? There is, of course. Few, though, have considered the problem, for the reason that no person has had the temerity to present the seamy side of the hunting season. As ever, it is the glamor of the chase one hears about. Denunciations are left unsaid.

Unsportsmanlike conduct undoubtedly germinates at an early age. The boy's first small bore firearm may become a deciding influence directing his future conduct in the field. If he is instructed in its use and purpose, tutored in the principles of woodcraft, sportsmanship and conduct becoming a human being, he will normally practise his learning through the years. Given a rifle by adoring parents and permitted to run at large breeds a game hog, a game law violator and an individual impelled by a desire to kill anything that walks, flies or crawls. I speak again from a wealth of experience, for I have observed these untutored youngsters in the woods and seen their targets left to pollute and clean air with the stench of decay,—squirrels, chipmunks, song birds, in fact any small creatures a region supports. Better by far to postpone the gift of firearms beyond the tender age of sixteen years when children are permitted by law to carry and discharge small bore rifles. A boy who likes the woods and the great outdoors will learn more from Nature's book of life without a gun, and when maturity approaches the irresponsible desires of early youth will have given way to a lasting appreciation of the wilderness and wild life. He will become a better sportsman not only when in search of game, but while playing the game of life in company with his fellow men. He will assist to offset the frailties of the despicable few.

In respect to erring adults, there is only one solution. Example or the citation of sporting codes, is without avail. Seeds will not grow in unfertile soil or implanted ideals flourish in degenerate minds. Perhaps, though, the refusal of hunting license to those without the qualifications that ensure a degree of marksmanship, hunting technique and ethics, together with an elementary knowledge of woodcraft —the qualifications every individual should possess before invading the woods in quest of big game—, may have the desired effect. Not to forget the enactment throughout the Dominion of a law requiring the dispatch of a wounded animal at whatever cost under pain of punishment in default, and a further law making intoxication when in possession of firearms and in pursuit of game a serious crime punishable with the same severity as is meted out to the inebriated driver of an automobile. Utopian ideals to be sure, but necessary for the protection of decent sportsmen and the re-creation of wilderness ethics crumbling in a jazz-made and material age.

Davie Gordon was tellin' me he spent a happy time wi'ye last nicht, Maggie. Is that true?" "Well, if he says so. But that was a' he spent."

Use Minard's for Dandruff.