Women's Corps Not Advisable Says Ralston

OTTAWA, March 20 —(CP) — Opportunities for the employment of women in connection with army work are distinctly limited, Defence Minister Ralston told the House of Commons today in reply to a suggestion from John Diefenbaker (Con. Lake Centre) that a women's corps be formed.

The Minister said that after gathering information on the use of women for military service in England he had a memorandum prepared by his staff. The memorandum said there appeared to be room for only 1,500 women in positions in which they might replace men in the Canadian army

This number was infinitesimal compared with the number of women offering their services. Women might be used to a limited extent as drivers and as cooks in permanent camps.

As for stenographers difficulties would occur if stenographers in uniform were employed alongside stenographers not in uniform. Clerical work in connection with field formations could not be performed by women as the clerical staffs of such formations had to go into the field and endure the conditions to which the units would be subject.

The broader question of using women in other fields of war activity was receiving "careful study" at the Department of National War Services under Hon. J. G. Gardiner.

Elmwood & Vicinity

Miss Belle Campbell of Elmwood, has returned home after spending a few days visiting her sister Mrs. Stuart Drake, Meadow Bank.

Miss Edna MacPhee of Elmwood has been employed in Springton for the past few weeks.

Miss Reta MacKay, teacher of Elmwood, spent the week end at her home in Desable.

The people of Elmwood and vicinity appreciate very much the untiring efort of the Mail Courier Mr. Jack Conway who has delivered the mail on almost impassable roads and weather.

Mr. Garfield MacFadyen of Riverdale, was a recent visitor to Elmwood.

The farmers of Elmwood and vicinity are busy hauling potatoes to Colville.

Mr. Donald MacPhee, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. MacPhee, Elmwood, has gone to Petrewawa where he has joined the R. C. A.

Mr. Stanley Colwill was a recent visitor to New Haven the guest of Mr and Mrs. John Boyle.

Mrs. Dan MacLeod of Hopedale, and little son Carl were recent visitors to Elmwood and vicinity.

Miss Catherine and Master Raymond McQuillan have recovered from the measels.

The school is progressing favourably under the tuition of the teacher Miss Reta MacKay.

Mr. Garfield MacPhee, who is employed at Milton spent the week end at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. G. MacPhee, Elmwood.

The Young People of Elmwood and vicinity spent an enjoyable evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norman MacLeod, Riverdale at a reception in honor of Mr. Charles MacFalven.

Among those who visited the city recently were Messrs. Donald MacArthur, Harry Campbell, Raymond Gallant, Stanley Colwill.

Friends of Messrs Judson H. Clow of Hampshire, Beecher and Jack Campbell are sorry to learn that they are going to U. S. A., and wish them "Bon Voyage."

Mr. William Buchanan of Elmwood, spent the winter in Debert, N. S., accompanied by his brother Roland of Churchill. — (Patriot please copy.)

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BAYER

The WEEK at S.D.U.

Allan (Pee Wee) MacDonald, popular Freshman, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Charlottetown Hospital three weeks ago, returned to the College on Tuesday, and was given a great ovation of welcome by the students.

Public Speaking: At an interesting meeting of the Freshmen — Sophomore Group, the following talks were given: 'Importance of public Speaking" by Allan MacMillan, 'The Electric Eye" by Andrew MacDonald, Problems of P.E.I. Farmers and Fishermen" by F. P. Aylward, 'Rash Judgment" by F. A. Brennan, and 'Navigation by Lorne Trainor. John Horgan presided. In the Grade XII Group, Charles McIvor read a very informative paper on the Legion of Decency in which he dealt particularly with the problem of reading. As a result of the open discussion that followed the paper, a Committee consisting of Rod MacDougall, Andre Casgrain, and Ernest Hemphill was formed to arrange activities among students of Grade XII for the promotion of activities of the Legion of Decency. The program of the Grade XI, X, and Commercial Group took the form of a public Speaking Contest in which ten students participated. The Moderator, Rev. A. O. Murphy, announced that prizes would be awarded to the winners of the contest. The contest will be continued next week.

Hockey: P.W.C. second team won a 7-3 victory over a team from the Intramural League on last Saturday. The P.W.C. boys, who were the losers in the previous game, well deserved their victory. Intramural League: Perhaps the longest and most closely contested series of games in the history of Intramural hockey at St. Dunstan's is now history, and the 'Has-Beens" have been crowned the champions. Casey Coach Callaghan's carefully coached cohorts came close to championship honors. In the finals they tied two games and lost one by one goal. Congratulations to losers as well as winners. The following is the lineup of the newly crowned champions: Goal; Aeneas McEntee: defence: Rev. J. P. E. O'Hanley and Clarence Coady; forwards: P. F. MacDonald (Capt.); Rev. A. O. Murphy, Rev. G. A. MacDonald, Owen Sharkey, Pat Sharkey, and 'Pee Wee" MacDonald. Coach: Jack Trainor.

Capt. John A. MacDonald, B.A. '38 of the P.E.I. Highlanders visited the College on Monday.

'A Sapper's Paradise'

(Written by 'One of The Boys" Overseas)

The bugle call had sounded 'Taps"
and out went every light,
So I hit the hay in my two-by-six
to sleep throughout the night;
When suddenly a heavenly voice
the evening's stillness rent,
'Twas good St. Peter's call for me,
and heavenward I went.
It took me just one hundred years,
I didn't journey fast,
But rather like an erie freight or
a troop train going past;
I wondered why we made no stops,
till I heard St. Peter say:
'Sidetrack all the Generals, boys;
there's a sapper on the way!"

At last I reached the pearly gates,
in awe I gazed around,
For there were forty Majors all
polishing the ground,
While in dismay a Colonel stood
from early until late—
He'd overstayed his one day pass
and couldn't pass the gates,
St. Peter came as I looked on, and
held within his hand
My army service record, and a red
tape rubber band;
He looked it over carefully and
shouted through the door;
'You've earned your place in Heaven,
lad. You joined the Engineer
Corps.

'I know you tried to go to France
and help write history's page,
It's not your fault you had to wait
till death came from old age.
Just bide your time, rest all you
please, your time means nothing
now,
The 'Noncoms' will do all the work,
the Captains sling the chow,"
The barracks were of marble made,
inside were easy chairs,
And Captains fanned my fevered
brow while Corporals swept the
stairs;
The Sergeants were the porters
there and were supplied with
mops,
And all the first Lieutenants were
St. Peter's kitchen kops.

We searched the 'loot" for cigarettes,
cigars and matches too,
And made them carry twelve-inch
shells until the day was through.
And when for lack of sunlight they
returned from all their whirls,
They stayed in camps to scrub the
floors while I had all the girls.
Infirmaries were also there, where
Doctors weak and strong,
Got three shots every morning and
inspection all day long,
One surgeon with a broken leg
got salts and three black pills,
I had him marked for duty to
cure him of his ills.

At last I tired of pleasure, upon a
feather bed
I lay; no thought of Reveille, I'd
sleep till noon instead.
But all at once I heard a noise,
into my ear it spoke—
'It's four o'clock; relieve out side",
and then, oh hell! I woke.
I grabbed my trusty rifle and in
the morning air
I guarded ammunition for the boys
'way over there',
I walked my post in earnest until
my feet were sore,
And proud to be with the Engineers,
a sapper—nothing more.

QUICK SPREADS

Blend together 1 (3-oz.) package of cream cheese, 1-2 teaspoon parsley, 1 tablespoon mayonnaise and 1 teaspoon chopped anchovies. Heap on rounds of toast. Makes 8 canapes.

Combine 1-2 cup pimiento cheese with enough cream to spread and 1 tablespoon finely chopped ginger. Spread on toast squares. Garnish with bits of crisp bacon.

Combine 1 (3-oz.) package of cream cheese with enough chili sauce to moisten. Serve on crisp potato chip

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

This column is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers Federation Committee in charge: Ralph MacLean, Zilpha Linkletter Millar MacFadyen, Dan MacDonald, and Harold Lawton. We welcome contributions which should be addressed to H. Lawton, Charlottetown.

SALARY BRIEF OF P.E.I. TEACHERS' FEDERATION TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Hon. Premier Thane A. Campbell,
Hon. Mark R. MacGuigan,
Minister of Education,
Hon. Members of the Government,

Sirs:—

Once again we approach you on the question of increased pay to our teachers according to a graduated scale as is in existence in most of the British Dominions and in many of our Canadian provinces.

It might be argued that during war time it is not appropriate to make extra demands on the government. Yet, when we examine the matter and find that the British Government has made provision for increasing the pay of public servants when, and if, increased costs of living warrant; when we see an upward trend in teachers' salaries over most of Canada; when we compare our small pay with that of teachers elsewhere; and when we find that most of our best qualified and experienced teachers are leaving the service to accept more remunerative positions in the Civil Service, the army, the navy, the air force, and in industry, we feel fully justified in pressing for an immediate upward scale in teachers' salaries.

On April 1st, 1929, at an executive meeting of the Teachers' Federation, Hon. B. W. LePage, government spokesman, committed the government of the day to the pledge that if successful in obtaining additional subsidy from Ottawa, the teachers would receive half. Although this subsidy was obtained by a later government, the teachers to date have not received any of their share.

If the teachers' claims were just in 1929, and the government then in power was willing to concede these claims, our claims today are even more valid because:—
(need for increased salary today is even more urgent).

1.—The average salary of rural teachers in 1929 was approximately $508 while today it is approximately $445; or there is an average decrease of more than $50.

2.—All will agree that the cost of living and the teachers' liabilities have increased very much since 1929. Yet the teachers are expected to live on less pay.

3.—While the average salaries of teachers in our province have, during the past number of years, gradually decreased, there is an upward trend in salaries for teachers all over most of the rest of Canada. The salaries of rural teachers in Alberta have increased from an average salary of $722.92 in 1934-35 to a minimum of $840 today, and for all schools from an average of $970.86 to $1,037.19 in 1938. In Manitoba the salaries of rural teachers have increased from an average of $527 a few years ago to a minimum of $700. In Quebec the premier has announced recently that he intends increasing the pay of teachers. In the other Canadian provinces there has been a steady increase in teachers' pay. In 1938 only 6.5% of the teachers in Alberta and British Columbia received less than $700 while 85% of our teachers received less than $700.

In comparing the average pay of one-room rural teachers across Canada for 1939 we find:

P.E.I. — $445; N. S.—$493; Ont. —$654; Alta.—$779; B.C.—$807.

So the further west we go the better seem the conditions under which our teachers labor.

Now let us look at the pay received by rural First Class women teachers in other sections of the British Dominions where they pay on the principle of the graduated scale.

M.—Minimum; A.I.—Annual Increment; M—Maximum.

England and Wales — M., $817; A.I., $45; M., $1365 plus.

Scotland — M., $750; A.I., $25 or $50; M., $1100.

North Ireland — M., $725; A.I., $45; M., $1175 plus.

Province of Good Hope — M., $750; A.I., $37.50; M., $1550.

New Zealand — M., $840; A.I., $60; M., $1080.

Australia comparable to New Zealand.

4.—The Department of Education added another year to the requirements for obtaining teachers' licenses. This is a definite step in the right direction, yet, if our teachers continue leaving the profession at the present rate, there is grave danger of a shortage of qualified, experienced teachers, thereby losing the benefits of this regulation. While we can readily see the need for many of our teachers in the various army services, at the same time we feel it would be a disaster to allow our schools to suffer for lack of competent teachers in competition with industry and the call to government offices, when, if granted a living wage, more comparable with that offered in industry and in the Civil Service, their services might be retained, thus safeguarding our most cherished democratic institution—our schools, and guaranteeing a future enlightened citizenry to cope with the problems of the post war period.

In an article in the May 1940 issue of "Liberty" written by Leslie Garden he says:—

"Most of us look upon the primary teacher as belonging to a respected and dignified profession. His and her qualifications for training our youngsters to battle life are presumably based upon choice mental, moral and physical equipment. When we send our children to school, we expect them to spend five days a week for several years under the guidance of people possessing this high grade intelligence and careful training. Along with these qualifications we expect the teacher to possess the ability and the desire to mold our youngsters toward the ideal of a sound mind and a healthy body. We expect a big job from the teacher. But for that job we are not prepared to pay more than we pay a truck driver or a barber. Frequently less! . . . 'The teacher is essentially the human foundation of the education structure. Inequality of treatment is likely to damage the foundation. The governments have taken care to protect the public by as far as possible ensuring a minimum standard of training, and a steady supply of teachers. But protection of the teachers has been overlooked."

And speaking of the protection afforded the medical profession he asks "Would a woman doctor in a rural community in Prince Edward Island be expected to live on a salary of $425?"

And later quoting the findings of the C.T.F. Salary Research Committee:

"Eugenists consider that our men teachers being in the upper brackets mentally and physically are in the class that should, in the national interest, raise four children. A modest budget for such a family would total $1,063. Using this as a basis the Research Committee concluded that a male teacher in Charlottetown would have to choose between celibacy and abject poverty all his life."

He says further, "These provinces that have tackled the problem seriously, Alberta and British Columbia, have not encountered any insurmountable economic obstacles. During the past five years Alberta has been able steadily to step up its teachers' incomes despite the impact of the depression in the West."

In conclusion we ask you to make a serious study of our salary situation from the point of view of our boys and girls who, we believe, are suffering and will continue to suffer so long as our best brains are being lured away from the teaching profession to other occupations offering a decent living wage. If satisfied, as we are, that our claims are just, we humbly request that at the next meeting of the Legislature a graduated scale of salaries for our teachers be adopted.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS

Summary of Chapter 12

At first the Indians were startled at the suddenness of the action but rallied themselves for battle uttering cries of "La Longue Carabine". The attack was made by the three Allies, Duncan making a fourth. Soon all the Hurons were slain except Magua who was fighting with Chingachgook. Finally Chingachgook triumphed over Magua and the scout raised the rifle to finish the job but Magua rolled down the precipice and escaped. The thongs binding the girls were loosed and they were set free as was David. The first thought of David was that of thanksgiving for another narrow escape. After resting for awhile, the party once more set out and descended to the bottom of the hill where a stream flowed through a thicket. Here Hawkeye dug out a spring and took a drink; Uncas meanwhile prepared supper. While supper was in preparation, Hawkeye told how they had followed Magua and his captives and how they had arrived on the scene at the opportune time to prevent a scalping party. Supper over the party journed in the direction of Fort Wm. Henry.

Summary of Chapter 13

The route taken by Hawkeye lay across those sandy plains which had been traversed by the party on the morning of the same day with the baffled Magua for their guide. At sundown Hawkeye halted and told them that rest was needed because they must travel by moonlight since they were passing through enemy territory. A few yards farther on they came to an old fort; here they rested, Chingachgook keeping watch. Duncan determined to watch, too, but sleep prevailed and he slept till awakened long after moonrise. Just as the party was ready to proceed, approaching human footsteps were heard. The horses were led inside the fort and once again the weary travellers prepared to do battle against an unseen enemy. The Indians were Hurons and had been following the trail of Hawkeye; here they had lost it. A council was called and the Indians spread out to look more closely. At length one of their number broke through the ticket and espied the fort. He called one of his companions and together they warily approached the fort while those inside held their breath. The two prowlers however, discovered the mound containing the bones of the Indians slain on this spot years before, and withdrew. They told their companions what they had seen and gradually all withdrew from the spot. After they had gone, the party inside the fort continued on their way to Wm. Henry.

ENGLISH (Analysis)

We are attempting to give an analysis of some of the passages used in Entrance Examinations. We ask the teachers to stress the value of analysis not only from the standpoint of being able to do it in order to pass matriculation examinations but also from the value of being an important instrument in securing the exact interpretation and the meaning of the written word; it helps immeasurably in the construction and building of good sound coherent sentences.

The following selections for analysis have been taken from the 1939 Entrance Examinations:—

(a) Though my passion for music did not show itself until a number of years had elapsed, I believe it is to her that I am indebted for it.

(b) When the shepherd and his family who tenanted the house were pitied for their sufferings from the exposure, they said that upon the whole they were less inconvenienced by coughs and colds than when they had lived by the stream of a snug neighboring valley

(c) It came to me now that beauty was the thread of flame which, if I kept steadily hold of it, would lead me back whence I came.

Analysis of the above selections—

(a) I believe — Principal Clause; it is to her—Noun Clause, object of "believe"; that I am indebted for it—Noun Clause in opposition with "it" or the subject of "it"; though my passion for music did not show itself—Adverb Clause of Concession, mod. "believe"; until a number of years had elapsed—Adverb Clause of Time, mod. "did show."

(b) They said—Principal Clause; that upon the whole they were less inconvenienced by coughs and colds—Noun Clause, object of "said"; than (they were inconvenienced)—Adverb Clause of Comparison, mod. "were inconvenienced"; when they had lived by the stream of a snug neighboring valley—Adverb Clause of Time, mod. "were inconvenienced" in the elliptical clause—"than they were inconvenienced"; when the shepherd and his family were pitied for their sufferings from the exposure —Adverb Clause of Time, mod. "said"; who tenanted the house — Adjective Clause, mod. "shepherd and his family."

(c) It came to me now — Principal Clause; that beauty was the thread of flame—Noun clause in apposition with "it" or the subject of "it"; which would lead me back —Adjective Clause, mod. "thread of flame"; whence I came —Adverb Clause of Place, mod. "would lead back."

The following selections for analysis have been taken from the 1923 Entrance Examinations —

(a) He held my throat so tight that I thought he would have strangled me, the apprehension of which made me swoon.

(b) Had his modesty not refused the trial, he would have hit the wand as well as I.

(c) Standing upon the ground, the eye ranges over many miles of grass.

(d) It is not what he has, nor even what he does, which directly expresses the worth of a man.

(e) The result of the counsel which he had sought was that he made over his own large vessel to such as wished to return, and himself went on with such volunteers as would follow him.

(f) I doubt if I could have felt much stranger if the maps had been real foreign countries.

(g) Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green, That host with their banners at sunset were seen.

(h) I am well contented, but what security dost thou offer that thou wilt observe the truce?

(i) I don't care who you are.

The analysis of the above selections:—

(a) He held my throat so tight—Principal Clause; that I thought—Adverbial Clause of Result, mod. "held so tight"; he would have strangled me—Noun Clause direct object of "thought"; (and) the apprehension of which (that) made me swoon—Co-ordinate Principal Clause.

(b) He would have hit the wand as well—Prin. Cl.; As (I hit it) — Adverbial Clause of Comparison, mod. "would have hit as well"; had his modesty not refused the trial—Adverbial Clause of Condition, mod. "would have hit."

(c) Standing upon the ground, the eye ranges over many miles of grass—Principal Clause. (Standing —dangling participle)).

(d) It is not—Principal Clause; what he has—Noun Clause, complement of "is"; nor even what he does—Noun Clause, complement of "is"; which directly expresses the worth of a man—Noun Clause in apposition with "it."

(e) The result of the counsel was — Principal Clause; which he had sought—Adjective Clause, mod. "counsel"; that he made over his own large vessel to such — Noun Clause, complement of "was"; as wished to return — Adjective Clause, mod. "such"; and himself went with such volunteers — Noun Clause, complement of "was", as would follow him — Adjective Clause, mod. "volunteers".

(f) I doubt—Principal Clause; if I could have felt much stranger—Noun Clause direct object of "doubt"; if the maps had been real foreign countries — Adverb Clause of condition mod., "could have felt."

(g) That host with their banners at sunset were seen — Principal Clause; like (as) the leaves of the forest (are at the time) — Adverb Clause of Manner, mod. "were seen"; when summer is green — Adjective Clause, mod. "time."

(h) I am well contented — Principal Clause; but what security dost thou offer — Co-ordinate Principal Clause; that thou wilt observe the truce — noun Clause in opposition with "security".

(i) I don't care — Principal Clause; who you are — Noun Clause direct object "don't care."

CORRESPONDENCE

G.E.M. — How did the Loyalists influence the government of Canada? Their settlement within the territory of Quebec created an acute political problem. The policy of the British government, as expressed by the Quebec Act, had been based on the assumption that the French-Canadian element would constitute a majority in the Colony. But now that assumption seemed no longer valid. Due to the influx of the Loyalists, the French-Canadian element found itself in a minority. Consequently, these new settlers, who had come to Quebec at the invitation of the British government, began to be dissatisfied with the French civil law, the French land system and the existing form of government. They wished to hold their lands according to the English system of tenure with which they had been familiar in their former homes, they desired to have their disputes settled by reference to the English law, and they desired to have, at least ,representative government. Their compatriots who migrated to Nova Scotia enjoyed the privileges of English law and representative government.

The British government was forced to do something. Several elements entered into the determination of Britain's new Canadian policy. Many British statesmen believed that the American colony had been lost because of the absence of an established church and an aristocracy such as those in England, which gave substantial support to the crown and existing institutions of government. They saw in the office of governor an instrument for British control. In the American colonies the governor's authority was reduced because he was dependent upon the popular assembly for his own salary and the salary of the chief officers of his government. Therefore, the Constitution Act, which divided Quebec into two colonies, and which supplanted the Quebec Act, provided for an independent governor, an established church and a colonial aristocracy. Although the Constitutional Act provided an elected assembly, yet, it did not please the "old English" minority and the Loyalists because it was purely representative, having no control over the life and doings of the executive council, which body was appointed by the Crown. So under the terms of the Constitutional Act responsible government was impossible — a condition quite annoying to the English. Consequently the movement for reform continued until the British Government was forced to grant responsible government to the Canadas during Lord Elgin's term of office (1847-1855).

G. E. M. — What was the cause of the Saskatchewan Rebellion of 1885?

After the uprising of 1870, the half-breeds in the Red River country received a grant of 240 acres each in satisfaction of their claims as descendants of the original owners of the land. The prospect of the advance of settlement from the East made these lands valuable, and many of the Metis sold them to speculators and moved farther West to the banks of the Saskatchewan, where they could hunt and fish and do as they pleased as in the old days on the Red River. But they could not thus easily escape from the advance of the white man Trading posts were established in great numbers and rear these posts white people took up lands. The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway directed attention to the West and gave promise of a new invasion of settlers. To prepare for this advance the government sent forward surveyors, instructed to divide the land into regular parcels of a mile square, sub-divided into quarter-sections of one hundred and sixty acres.

Many of the mistakes made on the Red River were repeated on the Saskatchewan. The surveying of the land in the manner directed conflicted with the natives' and half-breeds' requirements. The system of narrow strips, which had been transplanted from the St. Lawrence to the Red River and thence to the Saskatchewan River, was disturbed by the quarter-section method of sub-division. The half-breeds again feared the loss of their lands. Another condition made the situation more serious. The natives and half-breed dwellers of the plains had depended very largely on the buffalo for meat. The advance of the American railways into the far West had brought the hunters, who killed the buffalo by tens of thousands for furs. By 1885 the buffalo had become extinct. The advance of the white man's civilization likewise drove the fur-bearing animals farther afield, and the native and the half-breed found it more difficult to procure the furs which they traded at the store for goods.

In the old days, furs constituted the chief source of the Indian's wealth and enabled him to buy the necessities of life; now, however, land was becoming the commodity of greatest value. The half-breed, realizing the change demanded the same grant of land as had been made to the Manitoba Metis and insisted that patents be issued at once to those already in possession of lands. He felt that he had a just claim to the lands over which his ancestors had roamed and which he himself occupied, but his claim could not be used for the purchase of goods until he obtained legal title from the government. The white traders were anxious to see the Indians with legal titles to their lands, for then the half-breed would have something of value which could be sold and with which his debts to the trader could be paid.

Representation was made at Ottawa from the white settlers, urging the government to grant the lands to the half-breeds, but the ministers seemed unable to reach a decision. The delay proved fatal. In the summer of 1884, at a secret meeting attended by whites, as well as half-breeds, it was decided to ask Louis Riel, then living in Montana to come to the Saskatchewan. Riel reached Batoche in July, 1884, and in March, 1885, following the Red River procedure, organized a provisional government, of which he became president.

K.McI. — The booklet you mention may be secured from Mr. Hine, Charlottetown. Cannot provide a summary of "The Lady of the Lake.". **Vichy** is the capital of unoccupied France; Paris is the capital of occupied France.

G.E.M. — Name three times Magua (Le Renard Subtil) appeared suddenly to the dismay of the English travellers. The first instance is on the Island at Glen Falls, where Magua finds the girls, (Cora and Alice), Duncan and David in the cave. The second instance is at Fort William Henry when Magua is seen to be the leader of the Indians at that place. The third is in the Huron encampment in Canada when Hawkeye and Duncan are in the cave where Alice is captive. Here Magua appeared suddenly and surprises the scout and Duncan in the act of freeing Alice.

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D. C. —

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W. C. T. U. NOTES

First character, then service. Every purposeful man and women will seek to serve his fellow-men. We are here to get God's will done, and each one is called to do his own part. Edwin Markham has well expressed it:

"To each man is given his day and
his work for the day,
And once and no more, he is given
to travel this way.
And woe, of he flies from the task,
whatever the odds;
For the task is appointed to him
in the scroll of the gods.

There is waiting a work which only
your hands can avail;
And so if you falter, a chord in the
music will fail.
We may laugh at this sky, we may
lie for an hour in the sun;
But we dare not go hence till the
labor appointed is done.

To each man is given a marble to
carve for the wall;
A stone that is needed to heighten
the beauty of all;
And only his soul has the magic to
give it a grace;
And only his hands have the cunning to put it in place.

Yes, the task is given to each man,
no other can do;
So your work is awaiting; it has
waited through ages for you."

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:—

In my monthly letters to you I have from time to time either written about alcohol or tobbacco, the first two parts of our L. T. L. Pledge and scarcely ever have mentioned the third part of our triple pledge, viz.:—and never take God's name in vain, so here is a memory verse for you taken from a book known as the Junior Catechism.

"My words shall be both pure and
plain.
I will not take God's name in vain."

Here are also some questions on:—

SINS OF THE TONGUE

Q—Name the principal sins of the tongue?

A—Swearing, and taking the name of God in vain.

Q—What other sins does the tongue commit?

A—Profanity, telling falsehoods and saying untrue and unkind things about other people.

Q—Is profane swearing forbidden in the law of God?

A—Yes, the fourth commandment says: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord, thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain."

Q—Does the New Testament condemn swearing?

A—Yes; Jesus said: "Swear not at all, neither by heaven, for it is God's throne nor by earth, for it is His footstool."

Q—What did King David say about this?

A—He said: "I will take heed to my ways that I sin not with my tongue."

The tongue is so unruly and how careful we watch it, for have you ever thought boys and girls that the same tongue, can "Praise God and take His name in vain."

"Speak good of your chums and also evil?"

"Tell truths and untruths."

"Say kind and unkind things about folks?"

May you and I ask God to help us to say the things as in the memory verse I have written for you?

It is said that General Chiang Kai-Shek, the head of the Chinese Government, places great emphasis on the moral and spiritual life of his people and has caused a card to be distributed to all the soldiers of his armies giving these ten commandments of the Offilers Moral Endeavoud Association:—

1. Thou shalt not covet riches.
2. Thou shalt not fear to die.
3. Thou shalt not advertise thyself for vain glory.
4. Thou shalt not be proud.
5. Thous shalt not be lazy.
6. Thou shalt not gamble.
7. Thou shalt not smoke.
8. Thou shalt not drink wine.
9. Thou shalt not borrow money.
10. Thou shalt not lie.

The above are known as Chiang's Ten Points.

What good advice for us, as well as the Chinese soldiers.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN SABBATH

At Easter and in the weeks of the Springtide our mind goes back to Jerusalem thinking of what transpired there almost two thousand years ago, when the Prince of Glory the Lord also the Sabbath, passed through death and the tomb to a glorious resurrection. As we think of the sorowing women, going to minister to a dead Jesus and finding an empty sepulchre and hastening to carry the amazing news, our hearts rejoice with them. As we meditate on Mary in the Garden and on the disciples in the upper room, we draw fresh inspiration for living as servants of a Risen Master

Hence the Christian Sabbath comes as a weekly reminder of our privilege and duty of being witnesses, like the first disciples, to the power of the Gospel of a Leader and Lord, Who rose from the dead. Every date we write at the heading of our letters should remind us that He came to establish the Kingdom. Let us observe His Day with reverence.

Mrs. A. Angus, Supt. of Sabbath Observance.

LIQUOR SALES 100% UP IN NOVA SCOTIA

At a meeting of the Social Service Council and Temperance Alliance of Nova Scotia held at Truro, Rev. A. E. Kerr, Principal of Pine Hill College, Halifax stated that there had been 100% increase in liquor sales in Nova Scotia between the years 1932-33 and 1939.

He attacked the liquor traffic for its destruction of morals and its instigation of crime.

The meeting passed a resolution demanding suppression of the traffic in liquor in Canada at large and in the Province of Nova Scotia.

"There is not a war in the world no, nor an industrie, but you women are answerable for it; not in that you have provoked but in that you have not hindered. Men, by their nature, are prone to fight; they will fight for any cause, or for none. It is for you to choose their cause for them, and to forbid them when there is no cause.

There is no suffering, no injustice no misery in the earth but the guilt of it lies with you. Men can bear the sight of it, but you should not be able to bear it. Men may tread down without sympathy in their own struggle; but men are feeble in smpathy and contracted in hope. It is you only who can feel the depths of pain and conceive the way of its healing." —Sesame and Lilies (Ruskin).

Mosaic, leaf curl, leaf spot, yellow blotch curl, bluestem or verticillium wilt, powdery mildew spur blight, cane blight, anthracnose crown gall, orange rust, and late rust are some of the diseases affecting raspberry bushes.

Shred 1 cup of lobster or crabmeat, combine with 3 tablespoons butter, and rub to a smooth paste Serve on toast squares. Garnish with capers.