

How To Spend Profitable Evening

C. E. MacKenzie.

As we are nearing winter with her long evenings, would it not be well to arrange to have a Literary or Debating Society formed in every rural community in our Province?

The great need of such societies is quite apparent, as we find many otherwise successful farmers who are unable to express their ideas owing to the fact that during their boyhood days they did not have any training along this very important line.

The value of a literary or debating society cannot be set too highly. Perhaps the best result obtained is on the educational side. This should not be understood as a course of school training, for it is different in this respect, that while at school study is a necessity, the literary or debating society makes it a pleasure.

Debates, I think, give far better results than lectures on any subject, while from an educational point of view lectures are possibly as good, but they miss this one thing, namely: that when a speaker gives a lecture he almost invariably reads it. Here the debate has a long lead on the lecture, as it absolutely forces one to a certain amount of unprepared speaking, because you must answer some of your adversary's points.

Public speaking, it seems to me, is almost as great a result to be obtained as the education involved. The ability to speak publicly can not be too highly valued. It gives assurance and bearing when talking with others and also enables one to reason during an argument, something one does not often find in one who has never been accustomed to speak in public.

Besides giving the above results public speaking is in itself a great asset. Those of us who have had any practice and success along this line can, I am sure, remember the first time they attempted to speak publicly, and can testify to the value of local practice. Practice takes away the nervous feeling of the beginner and gives the ability to think on one's feet that few beginners have.

So much for educational advantages; there is still another angle from which we may view the subject. Social improvement is even as great an advantage as is the educational viewpoint. We find in almost every section some people who look on everything new as an innovation scarcely to be tolerated and they will look askance at a literary or debating society but if carried on in the right spirit even these doubting Thomases get the spirit of the movement. On social evenings we almost invariably find a full house, and if followed by a lunch, where different views may be brought out, the results are that each one goes home with a broader and better outlook from having exchanged ideas with his or her neighbor.

Thus, to sum up the results as intellectual and educational improvement, the ability to speak in public, and a clean social evening, this last is invaluable as it lessens the monotony of country life in winter.

Now for districts in which they do not have either a literary or debating society, there is no time like the present to make a start. Organization is important. The officers should be: president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, and combined with the above officers there should be a good live committee whose duty would be to supply programs. This committee may be appointed for the whole season, or have a new one each

Scientific Miscellany

MAN. BORED HOLES IN THE EARTH. CASTOR BEAN HAY. FEVER. PAINT TO SAVE GASOLINE. COLOR SMELL AND COLOR. HEARING. CARBON. DIOXIDE IN BUTTER IMPROVED GLASS. WIRELESS SIGNALING OF BEARINGS. A LONG, LOST GIANT. A MINER'S UTOPIA.

Mines continue to sink deeper, quite a number having pierced the earth to more than a mile, though the St. John del Rey in Brazil, advancing at an average of 450 feet a year, still holds the record. It is interesting to note that the vertical depth was 6,726 feet, but as it is entered by an adit intersecting the shaft 324 feet below its top, the actual depth may be placed at 6,400 feet. Of the several deep shafts of the Kolar gold field in India, one is owned by Indian Engineering Co. and reaches a vertical depth of 6,140 feet. South Africa also has deep mines, and the Village Deep had been sunk to 6,100 feet in 1921, when another is to go eventually beyond 7,000 feet. Tamarack 5, the deepest mine in the United States, actually approaches nearer the earth's center than Brazil's deepest. Its bottom is 4,199 feet below sea level, while that of the St. John del Rey is only 2,582 feet. The deepest workings in the Calumet and Hecla descend 4,600 feet below sea level. An interesting fact, if not significant, is that the ore of the St. John del Rey mine seems to grow richer with depth, and the reported return per ton of ore was nearly 40 per cent greater in 1922 than in 1921.

A singular case of oversensitivity to the poison of the castor bean seed has been brought to notice in Science. The subject was a young lady in a college laboratory and dissecting seeds by the class caused her severe symptoms of hay fever, from which she was confined in bed three days and suffered afterwards for two weeks, while even going into the room several hours after a few seeds had been used produced the typical sneezing and headache. Among several hundred students there was no other poisoning.

The evaporation of oil from storage tanks, in the tests of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, was 10 1/2 per cent less when the tanks were painted white than when painted red and 2 1/2 per cent less than when painted black. The loss was aluminum paint, but as neither is durable for outside work, the search for a satisfactory oil-saving paint continues.

"Synesthesia is defined as sensation at one point from stimulation elsewhere; one of the senses often responding to something normally reacting upon another sense, and Francis Galton and other authorities are found to give evidence that 12 per cent of humanity experience some form of it, one third of these showing color-hearing. After a special investigation in a music school, Dr. Julius Donath of Budapest has reported to a Leipzig technical

month. Personally I would prefer the latter, as it divides the work, getting a larger number of members into harness. Suggestions as to how this committee should go to work might be that they should have (if meetings are weekly) say, debates on the first and third weeks with a social and perhaps a ball paper or a musical meeting between each debate, variety will help to keep your meetings interesting.

Again, if neighboring districts have societies exchange debates have given splendid results, and welcome visitors by keeping the latch string always on the outside. If we are going to make farming what it should be in our province we must train our young men and women to take their places in the community, and I believe there is no place where they will acquire greater benefit than at the debating society. Therefore, let us

bring up father.

Two famous bulls in Canada. The Prince of Wales had inherited a love of farming, and goes about maintaining his farms in a scientific way. Above are two famous animals he brought to Canada from one of his English ranches. Above is Fairlie Prince,

"Peace be unto you" Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is the great peacemaker

Child Welfare And Public Health. Articles on Child Welfare, and Public Health will appear weekly in this Column, furnished by the Local Red Cross Branch.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS OR CONSUMPTION

Bureau of Public Health Saskatchewan. Nature of the Disease.

Consumption or Pulmonary Tuberculosis is a communicable disease and can always be prevented. It can also be cured in the early stages and sometimes in the secondary stages. The cause of the disease is a minute living germ called the "tubercle bacillus" which enters the human system by: (1) Breathing the germs directly into the lungs. (2) Swallowing them with infected food or using eating utensils, etc., used by consumptives. (3) Through scratches, etc., on the skin.

This is not a common mode of infection. The most common method of infection is the first. Sputum from a tuberculous patient is coughed up and allowed to dry, and is inhaled in dust, or the spray in coughing and sneezing is inhaled directly and thus the danger is spread to others. It is therefore evident that the great source of infection is sputum and if this is carefully destroyed the danger is reduced to the minimum.

It is not dangerous for adults to live with a careful consumptive and there is no reason why consumptives should be avoided, provided intelligent precautions as follows are observed: Expectorated matter should be received in cloths or paper cups and carefully buried.

Patients should hold handkerchiefs or piece of tissue cloth before face when sneezing or coughing in order to prevent bacilli from reaching others. Dishes, spoons, forks, etc., used by patients should be kept separate and sterilized by boiling frequently.

Bed linen, etc., should be placed in disinfecting solution before being washed. To breathe in the same room as a consumptive is not harmful when he takes care when sneezing, coughing, or spitting and when the rooms occupied by the patients are thoroughly well ventilated.

EARLY SYMPTOMS. In the early stages of the disease the symptoms are so slight as to frequently remain unnoticed; the patient is not so fit as absent.

As the disease progresses there are: Loss of weight, rise in temperature each afternoon, increase in pulse rate, loss of appetite, feeling of weakness, occasional pain in chest with shortness of breath and perhaps night sweats. Any of the above symptoms, especially if accompanied by cough should cause the patient to have a thorough examination, not only of his chest, but of several specimens of his sputum.

If there is a prolonged severe cough with a cough which is difficult to get rid of tuberculosis should be suspected.

TREATMENT. Treatment gives most favorable results in the early stages of the disease and consists chiefly of: Rest, fresh air and plain nourishing food. The most important factor being rest under medical supervision and gradual return to limited exercise according to the chest condition.

Fresh air means being out of doors as much as possible out of the twenty-four hours and sleeping out of doors, avoiding exposure to winds and keeping warm by use of suitable clothing and covering.

Food should be of a kind easily digested by the patient and plentiful enough to make up to normal any loss of weight which may have taken place.

PREVENTION. Consumption causes over 10,000 deaths annually in the Dominion of Canada, a large majority of which occur between the ages of twenty and fifty years.

Everyone is exposed to infection from dried sputum in dust, etc., but everyone does not get the disease as there is a resistance to it possessed by all and varying according to vigor and state of health. The strong and vigorous being more resistant than those who are in poor physical condition.

Consumption is found mostly among persons working and living indoors, where there is insufficient light and air, dust, dirt and dampness are the greatest allies of the disease, fresh air, sunlight, soap and water, its greatest enemies. Overcrowding, lack of nutritious food, overwork, indigestion and unhealthful surroundings foster the disease.

Primer supervision of cases through health departments and the enforcement of laws concerning spitting in public places. Adequate provision for advance cases which are the most dangerous source of infection. Adequate Sanatorium treatment for suitable cases. Proper housing and adequate wages and hygienic conditions in factories, workshops, etc. Consumptives should not have anything to do with the preparation or handling of food.

Children should not live in close contact with consumptives as their resistance to the disease is much less than that of adults, and it is generally during childhood that the infection is acquired, although it may not become active until adolescence.

Sunday School Lesson

Nov. 11 - SOME MISSIONARY TEACHINGS OF THE PSALMS Lesson—Ps. 47: 1-9; 67: 1-7; 100: 1-5. Printed Text—Ps. 67: 1-7

Golden Text:—"Let the people praise thee, O God; Let all the people praise thee."—Ps. 67: 3.

Daily Readings Monday, November 5.—The King of All the Earth (Ps. 47: 1-9). Tuesday, November 6.—The extension of the Kingdom (Ps. 67: 1-7). Wednesday, November 7.—Serving God with gladness (Ps. 100: 1-5). Thursday, November 8.—The greatness of His Kingdom (Ps. 96: 1-13). Friday, November 9.—The Glory and Majesty of His Kingdom (Ps. 97: 1-19). Saturday, November 10.—The Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth (Ps. 99: 1-19). Sunday, November 11.—The Triumph of the Kings (Ps. 98: 1-9).

INTRODUCTION.—The Psalms are the hymn book of all mankind. The spirit who inspired them took to his bosom the whole human race. Every nation on earth as soon as it catches a glimpse of the trend and swing of the Psalter feels the infinite pull of its universality. The echoes of its singers resound from every continent and point to the time when the universe shall ring with its glories.

1. The movement. The book begins as a solo, the song of the man who turns away from all the crowd of sin and finds by day and night his portion in Jehovah, and finds that his portion to be blessedness, as the Hebrew literally reads, and that is where the universal mission must begin. It is as individuals turn from all beside and find their life and joy in God that to her begins the kingdom that shall yet embrace the globe. Such units, and such alone, can constitute the Kingdom of God on earth. Their souls often have dreamed very loudly, almost wholly drowned by universal tumult all around, and often silenced by the smoke and flame and countless other deadly means. But they have sung their part and gone to join the choir above. And then have come the dusts, trials and quartettes and larger combinations of endless varieties. On and on it has gone millennium after millennium. The Psalter points to the time when its songs shall become the anthems of the universe.

II. The instrumentation. Its range is measureless. All instruments are called upon, all nature both inanimate and animate, birds and beasts, thunder storm and ocean breakers, youths and maidens, old and young, earth and sea and forest, and all the host above. The Psalter called men and angels to this symphony, but seemed to generally have a very meager response to their invitation and exhortation; but on the Isle of exile the Revelator saw and heard the summons answered and listened to the infinite acclaim. The mighty scene at the dedication of the temple by Solomon was but a glimmer and an echo of the scene John witnessed and listened to, and that vision is as real as God and the world beyond and the gathering yet to be.

III. The Theme. It is God and his fulness, his living, boundless attributes and, the outpouring of them throughout the universe and in the souls and lives of finite beings. The Psalmists knew him, and they knew the glorious, earth-

encircling benefits that would follow from his acceptance by the nations of the globe. His mercy and justice, his faithfulness and power, his riches and immutability, would change the world and fill eternally. A glint of the coming jubilation broke through the clouds of earth on the day when Christ rode meekly but royally as King into his city of Jerusalem, but what the minds and souls of men have never fancied what the final symphony will be. The individual parts and persons and instruments are preparing now in all the reaches of God's boundless home, but what will it be when all is ready and the final rehearsal shall take place? "Blessed are they who are invited to the marriage supper of the Lamb." From the islands of the sea, from all the reaches of the continents, from all the mind-bewildering spaces of the starry realms, and all the universe throughout, the song of Moses and the Lamb shall celebrate the consummation of the plan all fully struck before the morning stars formed up their primal anthem and all the sons of God made heaven ring. May we be there.

COMMENTS

Ps. 101. This Psalm of David seems to describe the ideal course of a ruler with his people, as he conceives it, and also his purpose to pursue the course referred to. Verse 5. This most violent form of robbery is repeatedly condemned in the Scripture. We are not to understand that David would put slanders to death—rather, that he would remove any such from his court. Arrogance is also condemned. Men who let vanity and personal ambition get the upper hand are not safe associates in the affairs of government.

Verse 6. Rulers who choose their "cabinet" from among those here in described will guide their people in safety.

Verse 7. The liquor traffic and kindred evils that have corrupted Governments have lived because deceit and intrigue have been the practice of some who were in power.

Verse 8. These words imply that riding the land of iniquity is not a thing that can be done once for all, and then forgotten.

Prov. 23: 29. Though these words were written nearly three thousand years ago, they describe, with startling accuracy, drunkenness as we know it.

Verse 30. In the East a company sometimes sit down to a cask of wine, tarrying until it is finished. Some, we know, prolong the tarrying process through many years.

Verse 31. Do not go near enough to be tempted by it.

Verse 32. The awful part is at the last.

Verses 33-35. The crazed brain, the perverted vision are outcomes of the drink habit.

PRACTICAL TEACHINGS.—Oursing down has a decided feeling that is a sick world. It needs many things, but it needs God's saving the health above everything else. The Jesus went about healing all man-enemy was on the run. He must go to disciples to heal the sick. Where under cover of an armistice ever the missionary goes a hospital would disavow so soon as he had is built. Healing for soul and body ordered his armies.

In God's program, God's blessings The habit of four years is not are never for selfish ends, they easily broke. Habituated to war, are always meant for the benefit its miseries and its perils, the soldier of the wide world. Every truster in the field could not at a Christian has a ministry of prayer-does hours' notice readjust his imagination to its cessation. Two

BIBLE THOUGHTS FOR TODAY

NOVEMBER 11

SECRET OF PROSPERITY.—As long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper.—2 Chronicles 26: 5.

NOVEMBER 12 CURSING OR BLESSING?—Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, and whose hope the Lord is.—Jeremiah 17: 5, 7.

NOVEMBER 13 CIBEDIENCE.—If ye love me, keep my commandments John 14: 15.

NOVEMBER 14 FULLNESS OF JOY.—Thou wilt show me the path of life: in thy presence is pleasures for evermore.—Psalm 1: 11.

NOVEMBER 15 SUFFICIENCY.—Our sufficiency is of God.—2 Corinthians 3: 5.

NOVEMBER 16 GOD'S DAILY BENEFITS.—Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation.—Psalm 68: 19.

NOVEMBER 17 BETTER THAN SILVER AND GOLD.—Godliness with contentment is great gain, we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. And having food and raiment, let us be content.—1 Timothy 6: 6, 7, 8.

encircling benefits that would follow from his acceptance by the nations of the globe. His mercy and justice, his faithfulness and power, his riches and immutability, would change the world and fill eternally. A glint of the coming jubilation broke through the clouds of earth on the day when Christ rode meekly but royally as King into his city of Jerusalem, but what the minds and souls of men have never fancied what the final symphony will be. The individual parts and persons and instruments are preparing now in all the reaches of God's boundless home, but what will it be when all is ready and the final rehearsal shall take place? "Blessed are they who are invited to the marriage supper of the Lamb." From the islands of the sea, from all the reaches of the continents, from all the mind-bewildering spaces of the starry realms, and all the universe throughout, the song of Moses and the Lamb shall celebrate the consummation of the plan all fully struck before the morning stars formed up their primal anthem and all the sons of God made heaven ring. May we be there.

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HOW THE CANADIANS SPENT ARMISTICE DAY

Continued from Page 3.)

impressions of that day bite deep into memory. One was the disconcerting, the bewildering pool of silence in to which one slipped as "Cease Fire!" sounded. One's ears ached for the accustomed clamor of battle. The other was the twinkling lights that broke out in Mons as the short winter afternoon wore to its close, an incident and perilous display of light that for the moment shocked one's feelings.

Was the Armistice premature? There is a final consideration. Was the Armistice premature? Did we let the Boche off too easy? From the perspective of five years, from the vantage ground of knowledge and with it before us spread the picture of what is now going on in the Reich, it would seem that it might have been better to have pushed the beaten enemy over the Meuse and the Rhine and thus have marched on into Berlin, there to dictate terms of peace. Then Americans were willing to give up the picture of what is now going on in the Reich, it would seem that it might have been better to have pushed the beaten enemy over the Meuse and the Rhine and thus have marched on into Berlin, there to dictate terms of peace. Then Americans were willing to give up the picture of what is now going on in the Reich, it would seem that it might have been better to have pushed the beaten enemy over the Meuse and the Rhine and thus have marched on into Berlin, there to dictate terms of peace. 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