LIMERICK CORNER

Joyous Jingles By Gifted Rhymsters

The Contest is closed. For the time being at any rate, the Limerick Contest will be discontinued. There is no question, however, about its popularity with readers as we are literally swamped with letters and there are hours of work ahead to get through with those at present on hand. While we are catching up we will be glad to hear from those who have taken part in the contest, or who have found pleasure in following it in the papers. Let us know what you think of the Limerick Corner and whether or not you would like to see this feature continued.

On the other hand, if you have any ideas for a feature to take the place of Limerick Corner, let us have them. Editor, Limerick Corner, Associated Publishers, 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Following are the selections for this week:—

SHREDDED WHEAT

There is a young girl they call Bunny,
Whose temper is always quite sunny,
For breakfast she'll eat
Nothing but Shredded Wheat,
With milk, or with fruit, or with honey.

Mrs. M. E. Calder,
Fenelon Falls, Ont.

SALADA TEA

Of strange labels be always suspicious,
Though your grocer may be quite officious,
Say Salada's the tea,
Mr. Grocer, for me,
For I know that each cup is delicious.

Mrs. Rene Clendening,
Markham, Ont.

KEEN'S MUSTARD

Said a comical jigger named Bustard,
"Have you ever cussed hard over custard?"
We said, "Oh, dear no,
We'd be shocked to do so,
But we're frightfully keen on Keen's Mustard."

Mrs. A. McNeil,
Norwood, Ont.

DIAMOND DYES

If your wardrobe is shabby and faded,
Don't look so heartbroken and jaded,
Your spirits will rise
If you use diamond dyes,
And you'll look like a queen when paraded.

Mrs. C. A. Lamon,
Orangeville, Ont.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS

Now I tell you that Little Jack Horner
Is still in the same famous corner,
But I know that he sits
Eating Christie's Biscuits,
Not plum pies as in histories former.

Mr. J. H. McVittie,
Milford Haven,
St. Joseph's Island, Ont.

CHIPSO

A jolly young woman named Crispo
Boiled all her clothes with quick Chipso,
They were nice, sweet and clean,
Just fit for the Queen,
So for ever she'll always praise Chipso.

Mrs. T. H. Weatherall,
Maxwell, Ont.

BROCK'S BIRD SEED

My auntie, who has a canary,
Tried to get it to sing Tipperary,
But the bird would not heed
Till she gave it Brock's seed;
Now it sings night and day for Aunt Mary.

Mrs. Claude Bongard,
Box 24, Norwood, Ont.

RED ROSE TEA

There was an old lady named Susan,
Who lived in the town of Van Duzen,
I drink Red Rose Tea,
"That's the reason," said she,
I can work while my neighbor is snoozin'.

Miss Bernice Hall,
R.R. No. 2, Sundridge, Ont.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS

At the last birthday party of Hannah's
We had oranges, nuts and bananas,
We had goodies galore,
But we all wanted more
When she brought in some "Christie's Sultanas."

Effie McCormick,
R.R. No. 5, Parkhill, Ont.

DIAMOND DYES

When doing your dyeing of dresses,
To shades which go well with your tresses,
Use good Diamond Dyes
For in them there lies
An assurance of beauty, not guesses.

Miss Mabel Whitwell,
Jarvis, Ont.

LEONARD'S EAR OIL

There was a deaf man in Port Royal,
Who used Leonard's famous Ear Oil,
They say he now hears
With both of his ears
More than anyone else in Port Royal.

Mr. Bruce Rowbotham,
Stouffville, Ont.

CASTORIA

One night a young baby was fretting,
In spite of its kind mother's petting,
Castoria she gave it,
It certain did save it,
And now nothing else it is getting.

Mrs. A. P. Knight,
Parkhill, Ont.

BIG BEN CHEWING TOBACCO

Said Jim's wife—"Do you know, my brave fella',
That chewing that "weed" makes you "yella"?
But of Big Ben, she swore
"You shall chew more and more
Till I get a new purple umbrella.

Mrs. T. W. Hicks,
R.R. No. 2, Niagara
R.R. No. 2,
Niagara Falls S., Ont.

DIAMOND DYES

If you want to save papa his penny,
And make yourself winsome for Benny,
Diamond Dyes is a prize
That will dazzle your eyes
For 'twill make your old clothes bright as any.

Miss Emma McLean,
Maple Leaf, Ont.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS

There was an old lady called Hannah,
Who slipped on a rotten banana,
She cared not a bit,
But sat where she lit
And nibbled a Christie Sultana.

Miss Kathleen Welch,
Hannabal Street,
Blenheim, Ont.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

After Jiggs has a dispute with Maggie,
He is generally quite sore and faggy,
Quoth he "Beecham's Pills
Take away other ills,
How I wish they would rid me of Maggie.

Mrs. Harry McDonnell,
Clarendon Sta., Ont.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

If you're sickly and weak and don't dare to
Attempt all your work as you'd care to,
Then try Beecham's Pills,
They will cure all the ills
And the aches and the pains that we're heir to.

Mrs. E. McCormick,
R.R. No. 5, Parkhill, Ont.

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

"Ye ma' hae ye'er big bannocks o' barley!
Or ye'er wee scones o' bran—I'll no parley!
But oor folk ha'e ne'er lacked,
Whiles they eat the cakes packed
In the Shredded Wheat box," said MacFarley.

Mrs. L. Moore,
Teeswater, Ont.

Sunday School Lesson

April 14. Lesson II.—Hezekiah Leads His People Back to God—2 Chronicles 30: 1-9, 25-27. Golden Text—The Lord your God is gracious and merciful.—2 Chron. 30: 9.

ANALYSIS

I. THE INVITATION, vs. 1-12.

II. THE FEAST OF THE PASSOVER, vs. 13-27.

INTRODUCTION—The reign of Hezekiah over Judah in Jerusalem lies somewhere between the years B.C. 727 and 692, but the exact dates cannot be given. He is always well-spoken of by the Biblical writers, 2 Kings 18: 1-8; 2 Chron. 29: 1-2; 31: 20-21; 32: 32-33. So also says the writer of Ecclesiasticus, who credits him with having improved the water supply of the city of Jerusalem (compare 2 Kings 20: 20), and with "having done the thing that pleased the Lord." He seems to have administered to Judah and Jerusalem both a physical and a moral cleansing. Only in one instance was he rebuked by his friend and counselor, Isaiah the prophet. That was when, in B.C. 705, after the death of the great Sargon of Assyria, he joined with the Philistines and other in revolt against Assyrian rule. To this he was urged by the Egyptians who desired to use these smaller countries to protect their eastern border against Assyrian invasion, and who promised armed support. When Isaiah learned of the secret negotiations with Egypt he spoke strongly and fearlessly against them, Isa. 30: 1-7; 31: 1-3. When the terrible calamity which he foresaw actually came to pass, when Assyrian armies had laid waste the entire country, had carried off great numbers of prisoners and vast quantities of spoil, and threatened Jerusalem, and when king and people were reduced to the last extremity of despair, then once more they turned to Isaiah whose faith and courage proved a rock of defence and refuge. King and prophet were reconciled, Isa. chs. 36 to 37.

I. THE INVITATION, vs. 1-12.

The invitation to celebrate the feast of the Passover was sent to all Israel, v. 1. This would have been impossible while Northern Israel, the Israel of the ten tribes, was still a separate kingdom. But that kingdom had come to an end in B.C. 721, when Samaria was taken by the Assyrians and many of the people were carried away into captivity, 2 Kings 17: 5-6. This invitation and the celebration of the Passover and the reforms that followed must have been made after that, when it was possible for Hezekiah's messengers to go everywhere through the country occupied by the remnant of the northern and eastern tribes (compare v. 6 and 31: 1). So also did Josiah's reforms nearly a hundred years later, extend to the territory of the northern tribes (see 34: 6-7). While some mocked at the king's messengers and laughed them to scorn (v. 10), there were others who humbled themselves and came to Jerusalem (v. 11), glad, no doubt, to be reunited with their brethren of Judah, and to share with them in this ancient and sacred festival.

In the second month, v. 2. The reckoning of time here is according to the Babylonian calendar, which in later post-exile times became the law of the yearly festivals of the Jews. This calendar put the beginning of the year in March. The old Hebrew calendar, which the Jews still use, placed it in September. The Passover law required that the feast should be celebrated in the first month (Ex. 12: 1-20). But there was a special provision for those who for any legitimate reason could not keep the Passover at that time. They might keep it in the second month (Num. 9: 1-14). The reason given here (v. 3), is apparently connected with the statement in 29: 34. For the ceremony of anointing and setting apart the priests for their sacred office, and the sanctifying of the Levites to be their helpers, see Lev. ch. 8, and Num. ch. 8.

Verses 6-9 give the form which the king's invitation took when addressed to the people of the northern tribes. It assumes that they have been the wrongdoers in the long separation of more than two hundred years between Israel and Judah. There is, however, more than that in the exhortation be not ye like your fathers, for there is abundant evident of the existence in the Northern Kingdom of many gross forms of idolatry and superstition (see Kings 17: 7-18).

II. THE FEAST OF THE PASSOVER, vs. 13-27.

For the story of the origin and meaning of this feast see Exodus, chs. 12 and 13. The feast was, and is, inseparably associated in the mind of the eJwish people with their escape from Egypt in the days of Moses. The slaying of the lamb commemorates the deliverance of Israelite homes from the last dreadful plague when the angel of death passed over their blood-marked doors. The unleavened bread recalls the haste of the final departure from the land of bondage (Ex. 12: 3-13, 34, 39).

The altars, referred to in v. 14, were, no doubt, the altars built by Ahaz (28: 24; compare 2 Kings 16: 10-13), and associated in the minds of the people with some foreign idolatrous fashions and practices.

Otherwise than it was written, v. 18. It was a time for patience and for kindly tolerance. Many of those who came knew nothing of the ancient law and custom, and there had been no time for them to receive instruction. The essential thing is the preparation of the heart to seek God, not the ritual form, v. 19.

The service and the fellowship of worship united the people as nothing else could have done. The result was great joy in Jerusalem. There had been no such gathering of all the people from all parts of the land since the days of Solomon, because of the division which had taken place immediately after his death. But compare the account of Josiah's Passover in 2 Kings 23: 21-23, and 2 Chron. 35: 17-19.

Oil Stocks Lead Trading Interest

Howey Gold Mine Has Much to Gain by Hydro Commission Contract

LAKE SHORE NEWS

By LLOYD J. MOORE
Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

Oil stocks have superseded the golds and coppers in market prominence during the past fortnight's trading on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange up until the time of the panic break on the New York Market. There has been a great wave of enthusiasm which has travelled from the West and assailed the Eastern markets. The unusual spectacle of stocks doubling and quadrupling in price almost overnight has been witnessed time and again. Comparative newcomers have been sharing prominence with more seasoned stocks, such as Royalite Home and Dalhousie. There is every indication of a fairly expended period of activity in the oils of Western Canada. However, there is a danger that this will be carried to extremes that are wholly unjustified. There are plenty of precedents, so it would be well to watch the situation carefully.

The Turner Valley field is a remarkable zone, and its possibilities have not yet been guaged. It is still more or less a geological puzzle, inasmuch as the underlying source of the crude naptha content of the gas appears to be a multiplicity of stock flotations upon which excessive valuations are apt to be placed by the speculative public.

Lake Shore and Teck-Hughes have been advancing stride by stride in mine development without much public attention being called to their achievements during the past year. Their progress has been quite substantial and would doubtless have been heralded with much market activity if major attention had not been directed toward the base metal stocks, notably the coppers and copper zinc of Quebec, Sudbury and Northern Manitoba fields. Lake Shore, now stands out as the greatest gold mine in North America. It is still much younger than its great Porcupine rival, but nevertheless gives every indication of surpassing it. Ore reserves have been increased steadily and the management has been justified in stepping up production. The record for a day's run is around 1,360 tons. Annual production is not far from $7,000,00 per annum, and net profits are probably in excess of $4,000,000, annually. This amounts to twice the total capital of the mine, which is in itself a most remarkable record.

The milling objective has not yet been reached. It is understood that the next step will be 2,000 tons, which should give an output of $10,000,000 a year and profits of $6,000,000, or $3 a share. When such a step will be made is uncertain, but there is every reason to expect it will eventually be reached and this tonnage will not exhaust the possibility of still further expansion.

Lake Shore has been developing wonderfully at depth. The size of its ore shoots combined with the high average values promice to make Lake Shore a phenomenal earner. It is not yet possible to place ore reserves at the point that will soon undoubtedly be attained, justifying a 1,600-ton milling program. When probable earnings are translated in terms of dividend, Lake Shore is not unlikely to assume a place of greater prominence marketwise than it has yet been accorded.

Teck-Hughes is similarly improving its position. The management proposes to open up the min to a depth of 4,000 feet, and with that end in view and sinking a new shaft about 600 feet south of the present one. Such a measure of success has been enjoyed thus far in the extension of development work at depth that Teck-Hughes officials are making a bold bid to probe the ultimate possibilities of the property. The mine is moving in the direction of larger production. The current year will undoubtedly bring improvement over the 1928 production record, which is not far short of $5,000,00. There is every indication that 1930 will be a still bigger year. Teck-Hughes is running Lake Shore a close contest for leadership. The opening up of six new levels down to a depth of 3,000 feet, which is now getting under way and the projected close on to 4,000 feet will expose Teck-Hughes capabilities in the way of larger production.

There is reason to expect that before fall work on the six new levels will have procured sufficiently to justify the erection of another 300-ton mill unit, which will be in line with the announced policy of the company. It is also reasonable to expect higher millheads with the increased tonnage, so that 1930 should sow a very material increase over 1928 and 1929. Among the gold stocks there do not appear to be any in our opinion that offer greater opportunities of profit and less probability of less than do Teck-Hughes and Lake Shore for a hold of several months or a year.

Howey Gold Mines, Limited, has concluded a most advantageous contract for power with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario whereby it is assured of a $25 rate for the life of the mine. This is an achievement of great importance to Howey. The contract calls for a minimum of 2,00 h.p. Power will be delivered at the mine as soon as the plant can be built at Ear Falls, where a conservation dam has been under construction for some months past. It will take approximately a year to complete the power installation. In the meantime, a 500-ton mill will be built at the Howey property. Shaft-sinking to a depth of 1,000 feet is now in progress. The last information available was that a depth of approximately 700 feet had been reached. The shaft will be completed and a sump made by July. Lateral work will be conducted on the lower four levels simultaneously, as was the case on the first four. It seems likely that the next six months will see the Howey management well on the way toward proving up the downward extension of its ore to a depth of 1,000 feet. There is plenty of ore at the present stage to warrant embarking on a 500-ton milling program. The lower cost of power will assist greatly in achieving remarkably low production casts. Horace G. Young, general manager, is figuring on a cost of $3.50 a ton. He also estimates the ore at $7, leaving a net profit of $3.50. It is becoming apparent, however, that the fourth level is showing up a considerable tonnage of ore that exceeds the above figure. It would not be surprising if further development work shows up ore which would bring the mine average to about $8.50 under actual milling tests. The tendency of the management throughout the early development of the mine has been to underestimate rather than to magnify the results obtained. In view of this conservative attitude, the management's estimate of $3.50 costs will be taken much more seriously than would otherwise be the case. It should be remembered that ore can be mined across much greater average widths than in Porcupine. In addition, it is important from an economy standpoint that the ore is confined within two walls and there is no exploring across the country to pick up shoots of mineralized material, mining costs are lessened because there is a comparatively small percentage of dead work. Because of the character of the rock there will be surprisingly little dilution when the time comes for stoping.

BY LLOYD J. MOORE,
Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

With over two and a half miles of lateral work done on four levels, Howey is proven as a medium-sized mine. From the Ontario Government's standpoint it is apparently worth while to make an expenditure of $1,000,000 for a power plant. The rate of $25 at Ear Falls is equivalent to $32 at the mine. This compares with a $65 rate at Kirkland Lake. There is not a mining company in Eastern Canada with the single exception of International Nickel that has such a low rate. Frim a broader standpoint the entrance of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission into cooperation with the mining business is important.

There will be some interesting developments in Howey affairs over the next few months. The power contract is a most far-reaching matter, but is not calculated to bring spectacular market action. The mill will be delivered in time to use water transportation before the close of the 1929 season. There will be interesting development news soon after the shaft-sinking program is completed. The second half of the year should be productive of constructive events in a mine-making sense. Production is about twelve months away, and is dependent on the speed with which the power plant can be completed.

Howey has an authorized capital of 5,000,000 shares of $1 par value, of which 300,000 remain in the treasury. It has approximately $700,000 in cash. No further financing is likely, as there are plenty of funds on hand for mill construction.

With the revival of prices after the disastrous break of Tuesday, March 26th, the mining market made a wonderful recovery. Conservative investment after a readjustment has taken place should prove profitable to the well informed.

THEY DRILL REGULARLY

"Why do you think dentists make such good soldiers?"

"They drill so much."

Trade of Canada continues to increase. For the twelve months ended February 28th, the Dominion's total trade was $2,631,229,401, an increase of $283,583,063 over the previous corresponding twelve months. This total is made up of $1,380,424,443 exports and $1,250,804,958 imports.

Scientists, according to a news item, are working with the ameba in an attempt to discover some of the secrets of man, but, so far as we are able to remember at the moment, we have never confided in one.

MUTT AND JEFF— —By Bud Fisher. **Mutt Tries to Land His Mechanical Robot a Cashier's Job.**