Sunday School Lesson

May 22. Peter Heals the Lame Man, Acts 3: 1 to 4: 31. Golden Text—Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.—Acts 4: 12.

ANALYSIS.

I. PETER, MIGHTY IN WORD, IS ALSO MIGHTY IN DEED, 3:1-10.

II. THE SOURCE OF PETER'S POWER, 4: 8-10.

INTRODUCTION—An incident is related, which shows that Peter's contribution to the Christian religion was not confined to teaching. As Jesus himself appears in the gospel, not only as the teacher, but as the Saviour or Physician of the soul of Israel, so Peter and the other apostles undertake healing functions among their fellow-men.

I. PETER, MIGHTY IN WORD, IS ALSO MIGHTY IN DEED, 3:1-10.

V. 1. "The ninth hour," reckoning, as was the Jewish custom, from 6 a.m., would be three o'clock in the afternoon, the hour of the evening oblation in the temple.

V. 2. We are intended to feel the contrast between the hopeless condition of the man and his beautiful surroundings. He sits daily at the beautiful gate of the shrine, but for him there is no joy nor health in these inspiring surroundings. He expects nothing from life except charitable doles from the worshippers who pass in and out of the gate.

V. 3. Consequently, when Peter and John are seen approaching, the man feels no interest in them beyond what is excited by the prospect of a gift coin. His whole expectation of good has shrunk to the receiving of monetary doles. He does not even look up as the apostles advance.

Vs. 4, 5. Peter feels it imperative to rouse the man out of this sluggish apathy. He begins to make the cripple's case for faith in the redeeming power of Jesus. Therefore he bids him look up. The man does so, but with lack-lustre eyes. What are Peter and John, what is anybody good for unless to put their hands in their pockets and produce a copper? Possibly the man sees little vision of money about these poor Galileans.

V. 6. This gives Peter his opportunity. He tells the man frankly that he and John have no money to bestow, but that they have something more precious. It is possible to be poor in the monetary sense, and yet to be rich in the things of the spirit. "Silver and gold have I none; but what I have, I give thee. In the name of Jesus the Messiah, rise up and walk."

V. 7. Nothing so astounding had ever before fallen on the man's ears. Peter seemed to be mocking him. But no, he appealed to mean it. Not only so, but he had held out his hand. Something inspired the man to grasp it. He made an effort to rise, and to his amazement he found his legs supporting him.

Vs. 8-10. A moment's reaction convinces him that he is healed, and then to the amazement of every one this man, who had been a helpless cripple from birth, begins to walk and to career about. Realizing that divine power had healed him, he mingles with the stream of worshippers entering the temple and makes his thank-offering to God.

The incident is an expression of the power of the gospel to restore sinners to life and to God. The cripple stands for the chronic victims of evil habit, whom the grace of Christ restores and changes into glad and useful men. The gospel offers men not worldly alleviations, but a renewal will and nature.

II. THE SOURCE OF PETER'S POWER, 1:8-10.

V. 8. The sensation produced by the healing of the cripple gave Peter a supreme opportunity. All eyes had witnessed the striking event, and no further illustration of the power of Christian faith was necessary. Peter's inspiration rises to a supreme height as he calls the authorities to hear his explanation of the case.

V. 9. The healing of the man is the fact which has to be explained. None will say that such an act can proceed from any but a good source. But what is this source of beneficent power? What is it that is getting the lame in Israel upon their feet, enabling them to throw away their crutches?

V. 10. Peter has no hesitation as to the answer. It is the power of Jesus, the crucified and risen Lord, which, working in the Christian community, has made a new man of the cripple. The Jews crucified Jesus, but God has raised him, as the extraordinary results which follow, wherever he is believed on, show. Peter, once so bold to act and speak for himself, no longer lays personal credit for his successes. He has learned to put complete trust in Christ, and to give the whole glory to him.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL GREATLY AMENDED

Government Makes it Clear Ordinary Sympathetic Strikes Will Be Legal.

London.—The government has made a big change in the trade union bill. They have made lockouts illegal in the same circumstances that strikes become illegal. Furthermore, they have deleted words in the original draft of the bill which made strikes illegal if they were "calculated to intimidate the community or any substantial portion of the community." The first-named amendment was forecast some days ago.

The new draft declares strikes illegal if they are calculated "to coerce the government either directly or by inflicting hardship on the community."

It is to be remembered that no strike is illegal if it is confined to furthering a trade-dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged, even if such strike is calculated to coerce the government by inflicting hardship upon the community. The government has now made it clear that it does not seek to prohibit ordinary sympathetic strikes and the trades unions bill has thus lost its chief feature which caused it to be opposed by impartial opinion.

Fatten Camel Humps.

Algerian natives strengthen and fatten the humps of their camels by feeding them the stones of dates.

SAFETY FIRST FOR BABY

JESSIE C. FENTON.

Useful accomplishments are just as easy to teach as those that have no utility except the pleasure they give such as 'pat-a-cake' or 'How big is baby?' A number of tricks that a small baby can learn are helpful in keeping him safe and well.

The first lesson may be to give up things he has hold of which may hurt him. Safety pins are convenient for the first lessons. Every time the mother changes the baby's diapers she can take time to place one of the pins in the child's hand for a moment. Then she can say to him, 'Give it to me,' at the same time taking it away again. Then she should praise him in a gay and lively manner and romp with him a little, so that he will have a pleasant association with the game and will feel that he has done something that is fun.

Falls are always imminent in a child's life, and the first creeping stage before he has begun to stand or walk, is the time to begin teaching him to avoid them. Long before a baby can climb onto a bed or chair he should learn to get safely down. Whenever the mother happens to be handling the baby on a bed, for instance, she should not lift him down when she has finished, but should turn him over onto his little tummy, slide him gently backward until his legs hang over the edge of the bed and continue to draw him gently downward until his feet touch the floor. Then she can assist him to drop to hands and knees, and let him croop away for a short distance.

Presently the mother can vary the procedure by letting him crawl about on the bed first until he nears the edge, whereupon she should turn him face down and help him with his backward slide. He will soon learn to get to the proper position by himself when he sees the edge near.

In the same way he should be taught to slide from step to step down the stairway, backward and face downward, and given many careful lessons in climbing upstairs, too, putting a knee up first at each step."

SCOTTISH FOOTERS

Latest News of the Scottish Football Association Canadian Tour — May 2 to July 16.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company has issued the following circular:

As the football season in Britain draws to a close, many clubs and associations in the Old Country are making their preparations for overseas or continental tours, which now are regularly made during the summer months. Last year Canada was visited by the Football Association's touring team from England; this summer at the invitation of the Dominion of Canada Football Association, a strong team representative of the Scottish F. A. is coming to Canada, and will encounter the chosen sides of the Dominion's leading cities.

The party, consisting of 18 players, chosen from 9 Scottish clubs, and 4 directors of the Scottish F.A., are due to arrive in Montreal on Saturday, May 21, on board the Canadian Pacific S.S. Melita from Glasgow, and will stay at the Windsor Hotel. The first game of the tour will be played in Montreal on May 24.

Of the eighteen players, eight are members of the two outstanding Glasgow clubs, the Rangers, habitual champions of the League, and the Glasgow Celtic, prolific winners of the Scottish Cup.

Gold Fish Care.

There are two facts that owners of live goldfish need to know. One is that fish, in general, live where there is plenty of shade and their eyelids are entirely absent. Therefore when fish are put into transparent globes which admit all the light there is and from all directions at once, fish cannot cover their eyes and cannot find a shady place in which to hide. Small objects, such as water plants, floating pieces of wood, and stones, or "castles" sold by stores, can be put into the bowls to make shadows.

The other is that there is air in the water where fish live in nature. Aerated water is a necessity for life for fish. Water in globes is still and free from air and needs aerating by means of water plants and fresh poured water. The use of a syringe forcing bubbles into the water is still better. Growing water plants are most desirable.

The water must be changed regularly. Fish in still water in globes swim around with gaping mouths, gasping for breath, and may soon actually smother for lack of air.

People who enjoy seeing fish in globes and who allow children to enjoy watching them, will do well to consider the virtue of kindness to animals, even toward goldfish. They may, on second thoughts, decide that the possible injury to children when amused by the sight of live animals in confinement is unnatural conditions, is of even more importance than consideration of fish.

These statements of fact have been verified by one of the highest authorities on fish.

Empire Defence.

Toronto Globe (Lib.): Is it not something in the nature of a commentary on the lack of pride in the traditions of our race that any British Dominion in any part of the world should be reluctant to offer assistance to the Mother Country in a struggle which she is waging (against Bolshevism) on behalf of civilization, and which could not be won without her leadership?

Director M. C. Elford states that the United States will have at least 3,000 delegates to the World's Poultry Congress. Canada will have a similar number, he further says, "and we would even like to have Canada's delegation exceed that of all other countries."

WHEAT GROWING AREA INCREASED

Large Australian Tracts Made Productive by the Use of Irrigation.

Sydney, N.S.W.—Australia is adding by irrigation to its wheat-growing areas. It is able to export considerable quantities of the crops as now grown, but the passing of the years may not see any greater volume going forth, owing to the fact that the population of the country must be added to with increasing rapidity. There is general recognition of the fact that a country that can maintain 100,000,000 may not be permitted to retain that area for the support of a few more than 6,000,000.

The states of Victoria and South Australia adjoin this state—New South Wales—and they have already brought large areas of lightly wooded territory (called mallee country) under wheat by means of irrigation. The locking of the Murray River, which runs through the three states, will enable much more to be done, and there will likewise be substitutary schemes. One of the latter is now having attention. The proposal is to lock a smaller river in New South Wales known as the Lachlan, and from it to irrigate an additional 620,000 acres of land that with this aid will grow wheat with profit to the farmer.

Step by step the wheat area will be increased by similar works in other districts. It means farming with safety. There are large areas of such land to be treated, and as it is excellent soil, merely requiring the certainty of watering at the right time, many more prospering families will be maintained on the land.

Some of the water taken from the Murray for irrigation purposes is applied in Victoria and South Australia to sultana and currant-growing, as well as for fruit raising generally, and in instances to alfalfa cultivation. There will be like development in the western and south-western portions of New South Wales.

Canada's Example.

Springfield Union: The example of Canada offers little practical help to Americans looking for a method of correcting a gross mistake except in so far as the new liquor regulation laws indicate the merits or demerits of systems of Government control. To that extent Canada is a great laboratory whose experiments in the control of the liquor traffic should furnish valuable information to Americans. While the two nations differ sharply in some respects, roughly speaking a huge social experiment found practicable or impracticable in Canada would be likely to be practicable or impracticable here. A law dealing with age-old customs and habits of the people which was unenforceable in Canada, ordinarily would be unenforcible here, and the abandonment of such laws in Canada indicates the proper course for the United States.

UNLUCKY "13"

The Beacons of Science have never so brilliantly illuminated the world as at present and yet the human intelligence persists in cherishing certain of its "dark places." This, says the Manchester Guardian, is the moral to be drawn from the news that the London and Northeastern Railway has decided to remove the number "13" from its sleeping cars. No one can give any reasonable explanation of why thirteen is considered unlucky, and yet this newspaper concedes that the belief is so widely held that a railway company "abolishes the number out of deference to the prejudice of its travelers." We read then:

"One of the few really celebrated legends into which thirteen enters suggests a numeral of definitely auspicious association—the tale that a sentry at Windsor, accused of sleeping at his post, once saved his life by asserting that he heard a clock strike thirteen at midnight, and proving that, by a mechanical error, it did in fact strike that impossible hour on the night in question, was once widely repeated throughout the whole country and should have done something to rehabilitate thirteen in the estimation of the simple. Instead of that, the baleful tradition appears to have strengthened with the passage of time. Once it was 'thirteen at table,' which was the particularly disastrous combination; now, with many people, it is thirteen anywhere and in any circumstances—except in the case of bakers and publishers, who find that their own interests are best served by reckoning thirteen to the dozen."

Of course, the thirteen superstition is not alone, The Guardian notes, and adds that those who would avoid a sleeping berth with that number would probably be far from pleased at the spilling of salt, the crossing of knives, the breaking of a mirror, and many similar events of ill-omen. No one can explain the immediate origin of such beliefs, but, as this newspaper points out—

"Once they have been generally circulated, the support for them appears to provide rather pathetic testimony to the wide possibility of adverse happenings in the world as we know it. No one whose experience of life had been wholly fortunate would think for a second about the possibility of that experience being altered by a number or a ship with a saltcellar; but those who have seen misfortune arriving, as it seems, from nowhere at all—and certainly from causes far beyond human control—may be only too ready to refuse what popular tradition has accepted as an additional risk, an invitation to the powers of darkness. Sailors, it may be remembered, are among the most superstitious of men; and sailors have the widest experience of disasters which no foresight can avert."

An agreeable man is one who is willing to be told many things he already knows.

ODE TO AUSTRALIA

A. G. Stephens, Sydney, Australia, Writes Poem to Mark Opening on May 9th, by Duke of York, of Common-Wealth Parliament in the New Capital, Canberra.

I.

Brown Autumn's here, and Winter's near, and radiant Spring will soon appear,
And Summer crown the golden year that circles round Australia;
And all the seasons bless Our Land with splendor flung on every hand for men
Who dream a vision grand and glorify Australia;
Her soil is strength, her air is health, to raise a sturdy Commonwealth, and
bring a harvest to mankind in the fond name, Australia!
Here, charmed with hills, sweet water runs,
And here her daughters and her sons
Shall hail with cheers and flags and guns the shaping of Australia;
We come in grace, and face to face we greet the Scion of our Race, to rear a
Nation's dwelling-place, chief city of Australia:
And here, in prayer and hope, we go
With God, where dim horizons flow
And suns unrisen softly glow above Our Land, Australia!
GLORIA! GLORIA! GOD SAVE AUSTRALIA!

II.

The dauntless Past is gathered round; the Present is our fertile ground; the
Future widens without bound to magnify Our Commonwealth;
Now, who is here will watch by night?
And who is here will stand and fight?
To hold and guard for ever bright the jewel of Our Commonwealth;
To urge the freedom of our sires, and light a branch for quenchless fires wher-
ever Liberty aspires enkindled by Our Commonwealth;
To cherish faith and honor friends, to follow Truth for noble ends, while Know-
ledge fair with Beauty blends to shine upon Our Commonwealth;
To raise the seed of gallant boys and stalwart girls, when age destroys our
tree, to be the living joys and treasures of Our Commonwealth;
With ancient piety to reap
The hallowed field of Wisdom deep,
The heart of innocence to keep through all Our Land, Our Commonwealth.
GLORIA! GLORIA! GOD SAVE AUSTRALIA!

III.

"Cooee! Cooee!" Australia calls to old Valhalla's thundreding walls, to rouse
the heroes in their halls to join our open Parliament;
We call the ghosts from lands and coasts, we call explorers in their hosts, the
pioneers of lone outposts, to join our open Parliament;
From Cook to Forrest, hearts as true
In many a comrade, well may view
The work that we have done anew to justify their Parliament;
We call the Women of the West, who wandered on a love-lit quest, to build
their babes a bonny nest and nurse Our Land for Parliament;
We call the Anzacs to our side, on far Gallipoli who died, and fields of France
have sanctified with blood to bind our Parliament:
By those high deeds, without disgrace
We claim our pride of British race;
The Southland meets her Northern peer; Australia open Parliament.
GLORIA! GLORIA! GOD SAVE AUSTRALIA!

NEW POLITICAL PARTY FORECAST

South Africa Nationalists Said to Be Taking Steps for Reorganization.

Capetown.—The hopes of General Hertzog that the results of the Imperial Conference would produce a spirit of unity in South Africa have not been entirely confirmed by recent events. Ever since General Hertzog's return from England, and his pronouncement that, being now convinced of the complete independence of South Africa within the Empire, he had definitely renounced the Republican issue, there have been rumblings of disapproval among certain of his followers.

Now it is learned from a very authoritative source that a movement is definitely on foot for the formation of a new Republican Party in South Africa, to be composed of both young and old Nationalists who are not satisfied with the British connection.

If this movement finds any great measure of support the cleavage in the ranks of the Nationalist Party will, it is thought, probably result in the return to power of the South African Party, of which General Smuts is still at the head.

The fear of General Smuts is probably the one thing that might delay any precipitate action on the part of the Nationalist malcontents, but for all that, there seems every indication that the spirit of revolt will one day break out and create a political upheaval of considerable magnitude.

In the meantime the Government is pushing on its Flag Bill, the three provisional designs of which all exclude the Union Jack. A meeting of the Transvaal Nationalists to be held shortly will consider "whether the Government shall be asked to take into consideration the introduction of a clause in the Flag and Nationality Bill which provide that misuse of the national flag and the use of the flag of any other country for election purposes shall be a punishable offense, and that any candidate who is guilty of such offense shall be disqualified and if he is elected, his election shall be null and void."

Largest Undersea Boat.

The largest submarine in the world has just been completed for the British navy. The vessel cost more than $5,000,000 and is the only undersea craft in the world fitted with a canteen.

Professor Negues, of the Mechanical Institute, Paris, has invented and built a cinema capable of taking 350 pictures per second instead of the usual 12 to 18. It takes 180 feet of film a minute, and is 20 times faster than the faster movement of a bird in flight.

The Joy of the Sower.

To see him marching with steady stride, maintaining an unswerving course, while from his fist a golden, semi-circular, evenly divided spray of seed intermittently gushed, was to witness a noble action. Fixing his eyes on a stake at the farther side of the field, in order that he might not overlap his previous spread, he strode erectly, the wheat falling from his hand with such fine precision that no barren streaks could afterward develop to make weedy accusation of his fault.

He loved his work. While spreading seed upon the soil, he sensed a kind of majesty in the action, as if somehow he had taken on a partnership with God. He delighted with it also by reason of the warm noons and still sunsets which April wrought to the valley. In early red mornings, while robins rioted in the mist, and fowl were winging their confident flight into the north, he went to his task with delight.

A different, but equally rewarding pleasure came to him in the hushed, resplendent, aftersupper hour when, from neighboring thickets, the hidden thrushes rang their sentinel bells. At such moments he rejoiced in the swelling cloud of hillside foliage, foliage which presented at this moment all the colors of October in delicate, diminished scale with exquisite refinement of leaf and bloom.—From "The Trail Makers of the Middle Border," by Hamlin Garland.

Telephoning to a Dog.

How a lost dog recognized his master's voice sixty miles away by telephone is told in The Daily Province (Vancouver, B.C.) An animal answering to the description given was found in Vancouver, and the owner was called by telephone. "Let me speak to the dog," replied the owner, according to the newspaper, which adds:

The receiver of the telephone was placed to the ear of the animal, who from a state of deepest grief and depression was translated to one of glee and ecstasy. Leaping from those who held him at the instrument, he searched beneath tables and desks and behind cupboards and doors for the master, whose voice he knew so well. Apparently satisfied that the telephone was really the source of the voice he hurried back to it, and for several seconds attentively listened at the receiver. "I told him I would soon have him home," telephoned the owner, and apparently the dog understood, for he is now eating ravenously and appears quite content to await developments.

Encourage the British.

Toronto Mail and Empire (Cons.): The question of getting the right kind of people established in Canada is of the greatest moment both to the Mother Country and to the Dominion. It ought to be easily possible in the next five years to add to our population a million self-helpful people from the British Isles. The old idea of leaving settlers to their own devices, to sink or swim, has hindered the progress of this country. Until the newcomers are here two or three years they ought to be objects of public supervision and encouragement. Once on their feet, the right kind of British people will ask no odds from anybody. But until they are more or less initiated into our Canadian ways the home country or city should keep in touch with them, and Canada should see that they are not neglected.

A STORK STORY

Discipline, Even to the Execution of the Weak, in the Stork Government.

MRS. JULIE WEILL.

Strasburg in Alsace is a fortified city; it therefore has moats outside of its ramparts. On account of these moats and swamps, where there is always stagnant water, storks have made their home in this city in great numbers. Those waters hold toads, frogs, eels and many other amphibious creatures that offer them nourishment. The old chimneys also offer a good warm site, and on top of them the storks build their big nests. They generally come in April from South Africa and settle for about six or seven months, leaving again in September for Africa. Sometimes they come back to their old nests, if winter ravages have not destroyed them.

When they wish to build, they circle above the houses to select a site. If one or the other finds what he thinks is a favorable spot, he calls his mate. He does that by standing on the top of the chimney selected. He throws back his long neck and, with his head at on the back, opens his long bill and closes it sharply, producing a noise as if two sticks of wood were forcefully clapped together. He keeps that up until he gets an answer from his mate. The wonderful thing about it all is that each bird can distinguish his own mate.

Then they inspect and talk the matter over while circling over the selected spot. If satisfied, they come and build their nest.

After the eggs are laid, while hatching them, they sit alternately on them, never leaving them exposed to the cold, and, as a rule, obtain results. Before long one can see from two to four—five are exceptional—young birds sticking their bare heads out, asking for food.

So they live all summer with no body disturbing them. A severe punishment for hunting these birds or their nests is meted out by the government. Very likely this custom is still derived from olden superstitious times. But also because the birds are really beloved. Alsace cannot imagine itself without its storks.

About four weeks before they were to fly south, I heard, very early in the morning, a peculiar noise, and my husband, who was born in Strasburg, said to me: "Quick, get up, and let us go out." He knew what was coming.

THE "BIG PARADE."

When we came to the ramparts we found a strange but very interesting sight. The storks were coming from all directions, alighting on one meadow. It took some time, during which the biggest birds would call continuously in the same manner mentioned before.

When all were together and, queerly enough, they seemed to know their number—the big old stork began to range them in lines, absolutely like soldiers in a review. The big birds—there were four of them—were marching up and down in front of the others, picking here and there, until they had their lines in order to their full satisfaction.

Now, after a sharp screech of the four in front, all the birds threw their breasts out as far as they could. A very strange scene began, especially for one who saw it for the first time, like myself.

The big birds actually held a review, but, after passing along the line once, while coming back, they struck every bird as hard as they could in the breast, and they repeated this three times. The fourth time they passed slowly and, once in a while, pushed one out of the line backwards.

A signal! By clapping their bills and after what seemed a great talk amongst themselves, those that had been pushed back were excluded. They arose and, with a great noise, flew away.

The four big birds held counsel; the remaining birds looked very solemn. They had not tried to follow the others, they knew they had to stay where called and gathered, but they were put in line again by their superiors.

DEATH SENTENCE.

And now come the crucial moment! All but the ones who were allowed to fly were stabbed in the breast by the big bills of those great powerful birds and killed! But although they knew their fate, there was no shrinking. They stood bravely to meet death! By the will and decision of their superiors, they died. It was not cruelty that prompted the killing, it was pity!

By the examination of the big birds it was proved that those killed would have been too weak to stand the long travel to Africa and they would not leave them behind to starve and die from exposure, fatigue and hunger.

World's Deepest Hole.

A hole reaching more than a mile and a half into the earth has established a new world's record in oil-well drilling near San Diego, California.

SPORTS NEWS

WHAT OF THE INDIAN ATHLETES?

While the Tarahumara runners have turned unusual laurels recently, athletic prowess among Indians is nothing new. Far from it. Where once the triumphs of Indian athletes were recorded regularly, there is to-day not an outstanding redskin in the whole field. The Indian athlete write a picturesque chapter in sports, but it seems to have been a final chapter. There may, of course, be a sequel. If the story is taken up again it will probably be at Haskell Institute in Kansas, which has the only Indian football team that figures prominently in the news of to-day. Recently a $250,000 stadium was dedicated there before 5,000 of the tribesmen attending, as the last adequate facility for athletic development. Meanwhile there is no Tom Longboat, no Chief Simpson, no Smoke, no James Thorpe, no John White to play or run, no Jim Thorpe and no Albert Bender. The Carlisle Indians shone for a while, and then faded up. Perhaps was the greatest of them all. There are still some Indians in lacrosse teams in this country, notably the best being that of the Caughnawaga reservation near Montreal. No "Big Chief" has come forward to take the place of Sockalexis, Tewanima, Mount Pleasant, Calac, Guyon, and the rest. Ben Tincup pitched for Toronto against the Leafs for Louisville in the Junior World Series. Chief Meyers, formerly of the Giants, has retired. The red man shone for a time a decade or two ago, but expectations of new Indian athletic heroes seem to have faded with the going of the old-greats; but an Indian, named Akiwenzie, an Ojibway from Cape Croker, Ont., has been entered in the N.E. 21-mile marathon swim on August 31. F. D. Talimo of Detroit, Indian and Indian, so makes the entry, says the boy is under my management and is in active training at present. He has been for some time."

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CHANCE FOR AMERICA'S CUP.

"The Americans have been first to build a large racing yacht to challenge for the international rule, and I should like enterprise of this kind congratulated," says Thomas Fleming Day, editor of Field and Stream, storically. "Mr. Ted Hustings Wise, of the New York Yacht Club, is building a 75 footer of this rule, and she will race in the Bermuda Islands during the coming summer and will be brought to the United States in 1928. Here, then, is a chance for a real and attractive open competition. British sportsman to challenge with a similar boat, and let the Americans defend against Mr. Ted next year. At the present moment there is no British vessel which can be considered available for such a contest. The Americans could defend with a new boat, of 75 feet measurement, or the new one existing yacht, Enterprise. There is also Lipton's Shamrock IV., which went to the bottom of the Solent in 1925. Initially she was a 75 footer, but owing to the advancing underside and the alterations she underwent in 1928 would rate as a 76 footer, as near as possible. Although she is a sailors' yacht, and would be very much improved in the rate of performance by reasonable alterations, she could be made a perfectly reasonable racing yacht if altered."

* * *

In England there are trying to get a team together to attempt the Atlantic. And speaking of prospective challenges, there is a rumor that Sir Thomas Lipton is going to have another try for the America's Cup. If he does, it will be the fifth time that the Irish-born tea merchant has tried to lift the trophy. He has been defeated four times, and he is now 79 years old. Perhaps he thinks that the fifth time is the charm. Anyway, he is said to be having plans drawn for a new challenger, and the boys are betting on the boxing cards.

Why the Hudson Bay Railway.

Victoria Colonist (Cons.): The report of the engineer appointed by the Government to report on the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route for wheat shipments, the Government is again proceeding with the venture in which $20,000,000 has already been sunk. It is proposed to complete it at a moment when the Canadian National Railways are showing excellent signs of recovery. It is common knowledge that the Hudson Bay scheme, to complete, will cost in all some $75,000,000 at the least, and judging from over-expenditures which regularly occur in the building of Government railways, the probability is that the ultimate cost will exceed $100,000,000. The railway is being built not only as a political cop to the Prairie Provinces. If it were regarded as purely an economic venture, then the Government could well afford to await the report of the engineer who is engaged to make a full investigation. The Government is undeterred by warnings and is wholly intent on making votes for its cause.

Scaring Capital.

F. A. Carman in the Dachois Review: The situation in which Canada finds herself to-day in regard to enterprise is one in which the advocates of civilization and of business point the same way. At this distance from the Peace, we ought to be able to approach this problem with minds clear of war-time bitterness, and to consider it with a view to the best interests of our own country and of civilization. For us in Canada the problem ought to be simpler than for some of our allies and associates. Whatever may be the case in other countries, there is no doubt that this Dominion is in need of foreign capital for its development. In such a case, it would seem obvious that only folly could dictate a course of action which would serve notice upon the world that foreign investments are not safe in Canada.