

At Home

Come in & Chat Awhile
—Ruth Raeburn.

In R. Walter Wright's "Among The Immortals," we have his summary of the Acts of the Apostles in a sonnet. There are two more sonnets, one on the life of Peter and one on Paul. In a few words the author gives a graphic description of this great character, Peter.

"Eager, torrential soul, which oft o'er-ran All hounds conventional, and poured along Unwonted ways a self flood, deep and strong; Yet 'neath the disciple of love this man Of foam became the rock, Truth's guardian And bulwark 'gainst the seething tides of wrong. When Pentecost flame baptized his tongue, Till martyrdom fulfilled his Lord's great plan."

We give in full the author's fine biographical sketch of Paul: O mighty man of brain imperial, And heart of fire, whose vast conceptions showed

The broadening tension of the mind of God; Bursting the narrow Pharisaic thrall To glory in the Gospel's world-wide call; Bearing earth's sins as daily rightful load

Upon his soul, the cross of Christ there glowed So bright it hid from human vision Paul!

Each several star has glory of his own, His influence sweet, with varied colors bleat.

But thou of all art superexcellent, A diamond blaze o'er all the ages thrown.

The Sirlus of the Christian firmament Thou flame'st still, incomparable, alone. A hymn for the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society is based on the text, "We do hear them speaking in our tongues the mighty works of God." We quote from this poem which is entitled:

The Greater Pentecost

"Once came the Spirit with rushing wind And fire upon the Apostle's band, And truth appealed to every mind, Uttered in tongues of many a land.

"Some think of God as now afar, And mourn the Spirit's influence lost; Yet we His richer blessings share, And hail a greater Pentecost.

"Our world today is vast and wide, Compared even with great Rome's estate: Its complex tribes are multiplied, Its destinies supremely great.

"The sword of Caesar rusting lies Beneath the centuries' doleful wreck; Christ's conquering chariot onward lies To scatter mercies in its track.

"On His disciples now there falls A richer gift of tongues, that they, Responsive to a thousand calls, May Gospel truth to all convey.

"The wealth of philologic lore, The press, whose power no despot quells Swift messengers to every shore, Are more than ancient miracles.

"To holy men, we praise Thee, Lord, That day were faith and courage given To attempt to send Thy written word To every nation under heaven.

"A hundred years has light been sown, In silence and in darkness spread. How vast the harvests that have grown, How many millions have been fed.

"To slay this child of heavenly birth The dragon sought with boastful pride. What God hath wrought, the kindly earth Hath swallowed up the vengeful tide.

"So year by year, Truth marches on, Its banners everywhere unfurled; The darkest regions greet the dawn, God's word is coming to His world.

"Haste Lord, the day, so long deferred, When all earth's nations spread abroad In their own tongues shall hear the word

That tells the mighty works of God.

When we think of the hundreds of languages in which the Bible is now printed and that each of us may have a part in this work of sending these "Swift Messengers of Thy Written Word to Every Nation Under Heaven," it is indeed a great privilege.

In the author's sonnet to "The Epistles to the Romans," he reviews the greatness of Rome and says that none of their great men ever gave "such thoughts sublime as Paul sent thee in Phoebe's leathern scrip," and closes this song with the great fact that "The cross illumined ages since declare a slave of Christ is mightier than they gave."

Speaking of the wealth and pride of Corinth the author clearly depicts the beauty that "love" can bring "Amid Thy fanes, Thy cypress grove, rang one clear song of love pure and unfeigned, for Love is Christ."

In the summary of "The Epistle to the Galatians" the author speaks of the people in that city as "Lovers of Liberty" how deaf they oft-times were to "Liberty that calls the spirit to God's own freedom" and ends this song with the prayer "Turn Thou us, Lord, from all things vain and dead, to Christ true Cross and faith which works by love.

The sonnet on the epistle to the Ephesian which is pre-eminently the church epistle, speaks of the Great Church of Christ, what it is and what its task is "Fighting in God's own armor, then shall rear the Kingdom of the Great Ideal Man.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Don't throw away burnt milk. Pour it into a clean jug and stand in cold water. By the time the milk is quite cold the scorched taste will have disappeared.

When washing saucers used for cooking onions, add a tablespoonful of vinegar to the water. This will remove all smell.

To extract a splinter—when a splinter has been driven deep into the hand it can be extracted painlessly by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle, and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation disappear.

Broken Button-holes in Linen—The article must be washed to free it from stiffening, then with a fine needle and cotton neatly draw the broken ends together and on the underside stitch a tiny strip of narrow tape across to make it stronger, taking care not to let the stitches show through. Remove the broken threads, and work the button-hole round again. Make a strong bar at the weak end by taking the needle under and over three or four times, and button-hole closely.

THE ROMANCE OF TRADE

Linoleum Gives us One Chapter in the Long History of Accident and Discovery That Has Built up Modern Trade and Manufacture.

In 1862 a great exhibition was held in London. One of the visitors was a man named Frederick Walton, who was much impressed by an exhibit of Kamp tulicon, a floor covering made of rubber and gutta percha and oil and cork. It was durable and flexible, but costly because of the rubber. How to make a similar covering minus the prohibitive cost was the problem that Walton had set himself to work out. He was a manufacturer with a trained scientific mind, and such minds are always open to new impressions. So it chanced that one day, standing beside the bench in his mill, he picked up a piece of the skin that had formed on a tin of exposed paint. Absentmindedly he rolled this between his fingers and was struck by its consistency. It was tough yet elastic, smooth, even in colour and durable. His knowledge supplied the reason for this at once. The product had been oxidized by the exposure to the air.

Having found the clue Walton set himself to work on the practical solution of ways and means. Experiments gave him in 1863 the patented product which he called Linoleum, from linum, flax, and oleum, oil—the linseed oil used in its manufacture being obtained from flaxseed. Linoleum is still made as Walton made it from oxidized oil and gum mixed with cork (ground to a flour) and wood flour, pressed to a burlap back.

An Englishman invented linoleum and English homes have always used it freely since that time, but the wide world sets up the counter over which are bought the raw materials for its manufacture. Raw jute, the basis for the canvas backing, originates in British India; cork comes from Spain, Portugal and Algeria; flaxseed which yields linseed oil, is contributed by Canada and the Western States, the Argentine and India; then from here and there about the globe come the other minor ingredients for this sturdy floor covering.

Some of us think we work hard over the production of Canadian field crops, but our labor would seem child's play to the growers of jute. In the alluvial soil of the deltas of rivers we find most of the ute fields. These are ploughed four times, and in March and April the seed is sown. In three months the reed-like plant has grown to a height of ten or twelve feet. It is cut and thrown into tanks and left there for a time. This is known as "retting". The outer fibre softens and is carefully removed, patient hands striking the fibres against the water to remove impurities. After drying the fibre is shipped to Dundee, Scotland, where most of the world's jute is woven. Climatic conditions are important in this as in so many kinds of weaving, and Dundee has the right climate for the making of jute.

Cork trees are one of the many wonders of nature. Here we have a tree that lives for 150 years, yielding a harvest of cork bark each eight or ten years, after the first bark is taken at the age of fifteen or twenty years. The first crop is rough and woody, but after that the quality improves and gives a cork that is soft and flexible in texture.

Stripping the tree is a delicate operation. Two cuts are made around the tree, one just above the ground and the other just below the spread of the branches. Longitudinal incisions are then made, and the cork carefully loosened and removed in curved sheets. The utmost care is exercised that there may be no injury of the delicate inner bark from which the cork cells for the next crop will develop. The bark is scraped, cleaned and boiled in large vats to make it more pliable. Cork that is to be used in linoleum is broken to coarse pieces in one machine, then ground and re-ground, some of it is fine it is called cork flour. In the cork mill there is constant danger of fire and explosion, and they are eternally vigilant to keep it clean and free of dust.

As we have seen, the oxidized oil was the key to the evolution of modern linoleum. The extracted oil is boiled for several hours at a temperature of 500 degrees F., then cooled. It is then pumped to the top of the tall building known as the oxidizing shed, and thence through a system of perforated pipes so that the oil drips slowly through to flow down long lengths of light cotton, known as scrim. These hang closely together from the ceiling to floor, and as the oil flows over them a certain quantity becomes oxidized, that is, mixed with air, which is kept at an even temperature of 100 degrees. The oil that does not oxidize on its first trip drips into tanks and is pumped aloft again and in six or eight weeks a skin an inch or so thick has formed. These skins are then ground to pulp between metal rollers.

The New Zealand Pine Tree yields the fossilized sap known as Kauri Gum, and large quantities of this are incorporated in the product known as linoleum. The manufacture is a highly specialized process, beginning with the making of the cement, which is the incorporation of the principal ingredients by boiling them together at a certain temperature. It is poured into concrete moulds, cooled and cut into squares. The cement, ground cork and necessary pigments are mixed by passing through a series of machines, some of which are like gigantic meat choppers. There are machines to roll the mixture into sheets, others to knead it, others churn it and beat it and by the time it gets to the calendar there is no doubt it is mixed! The mixture pressed into the burlap base by huge rollers, each of which weighs about 26 tons. These rolls can be regulated to give any thickness of linoleum.

Reminding us once more of meat processes, the linoleum is cured, a process lasting for days and weeks. In immense drying ovens, miles of linoleum is hung in festoons, and a uniform steam heat finishes the long process of manufacture.

Frederick Walton was keen to find the secret of such a floor covering because he recognized its virtues—it would be resilient, easy to clean durable. In its early days linoleum was possibly not noted for its beauty, if one judges by references to its rather drab protection of lodging house halls and its serviceable but not artistic duty in kitchens and bath-rooms. But whatever its claim to beauty in youth, modern linoleum can be very lovely, with that inherent beauty that spells honesty and usefulness and adaptation to its seeing. The process of making may be the same as developed by Walton, but the new linoleums have a dull, soft texture that makes them welcome as a floor covering in the living-room as well as in the workshop of the home. For this reason, we are seriously interested in linoleum as a factor in household decoration.

There is no need to argue the case for the linoleum in the farm home on its practical virtues. The busy farm woman knows the attraction of a floor which she is actually forbidden to scrub, and on which she must never use strong soap and hot water! How aching backs and par-boiled hands sing the praises of such a carpet! Artistically many a woman would prefer a woven carpet, and she may choose this, provided she can be sure that it will be kept clean. A dusty carpet adds no beauty anywhere. So where there are small children and many chores, we often elect to do the whole house with linoleum.

Choosing the patterns leads us to a knowledge of the new ideas in this product. We find we can have embossed inlaid linoleums, the mortar lines being depressed to give the effect of actual tiles. These are excellent for halls, sun-rooms, bathrooms, and in the sort of living-room that has a stone fireplace and oak furniture—nothing formal or fragile. The inlaid linoleum in pastel shades is good for bedrooms or dining-room. With them we can use rugs as desired. Marble tile is used in halls and in living-rooms and is often seen as a background for good rugs and quite formal furniture. The jaspers show a fine grain like the quartz for which they are named, and the quiet two-tone effect is good where we want to use rugs also. Printed linoleum differs from inlaid in that the pattern is printed on the surface with oil paints. Naturally it has not the enduring quality of inlay, but with proper care it will give many years of usefulness.

The care of inoleum begins with an emphatic DON'T. Don't use strong soap soap powders, abrasive powders, hot water. When soap must be used in an emergency, see that it is mild in quality, preferably of the neutral linseed oil variety. Scrubbing may be necessary once in a blue moon, if we spill the ink bottle or some such domestic disaster mars our floor. But scrubbing is not the way to make your good linoleum last a lifetime. Mop the kitchen floor lightly, using a suds of mild soap if you feel it needs a bit of soap—clear water is better. When soap is used see that the floor is thoroughly rinsed. There are special preparations for the care and finishing of linoleum, including a new lacquer. Waxing and polishing are excellent for the care of such a floor, and as always with wax, the one thing to remember it that we must be stingy with its use and rub it well. The merest film of wax is all that any floor should have at any time. It is not wax, but free wax lying on the surface, that is dangerous to life and limb.

Famous Last Words

Smythe: "In view of the fact that you said you always had the last word with your wife, how does it happen that she continually orders you about. Stryfe: "I meant what I said. I always do have the last word. Whenever we have an argument, it ends by me saying, 'All right!'"

Miss Macphail's Letter

It has been an eventful week. All the leaders spoke in reply to the address from the Throne and on Wednesday the Prime Minister introduced the trade treaties. Once the "debate in reply" is disposed of, Parliament will devote its whole time to the treaties. It would seem best, then, to leave the detailed review for another week.

The address in reply was moved by the youngest member of the House of Commons, the recently elected member for Athabasca, Alberta, Percy G. Davies. Mr. Davies made a very interesting and eloquent speech in which he took some time to prove to his satisfaction that the trend of agricultural trade was encouraging. The second was a newly elected French member, Georges P. Laurin, I regret to say I could not follow his speech. It is a great pity that all the members of the House of Commons do not understand both languages.

The Rt. Hon. McKenzie King, leader of the Opposition spoke at considerable length. He believed that the Conference agreements should have been available to the House at an earlier date. He was also critical of the legislation on the railway situation being drafted before the report was before the House and digested. If the intention is to create a new board of trustees for the system, he urged that labour as well as capital be represented in it. He made a plea for proportional representation or the alternative vote, claiming that the method of voting we now use often resulted in minority candidates being elected.

Upon unemployment, Mr. King enlarged. He quoted from the Prime Minister's speech to show that just after the present Government took office the employment Service Council placed the number of unemployed in Canada at 200,000 and pointed out that the number of unemployed was now certainly 500,000 and probably 700,000. He criticized at length the Government's lack of policy in regard to unemployment and renewed a suggestion made by him two years ago that unemployment should be taken care of by a national committee, that there might be no overlapping. He twitted the Government with the South Huron by-election and pointed out that the Liberal majority had been increased from 349 in 1930 a 1,989 in 1932, and he advised the Prime Minister to profit by the lines of Kipling "We have had a jolly good lesson and it serves us jolly well right."

It was surprising to hear Mr. King say: "A problem next in importance to and probably equal to that of unemployment is that concerning banking

credit and currency. Are not questions of price levels, of purchasing power, of credit and interest, those which are receiving most attention today?" It would be natural then, Mr. King thought, to expect the Government to bring forward a policy on banking currency and credit, but the speech from the Throne only told of the postponement of the revision of the Bank Act for another year, until after the World Economic Conference. Mr. King has hitherto persistently refused to consider monetary reform seriously. In conclusion he moved an amendment stating that the Liberal party reserved any expressions of views on the merits of the trade agreements until they were tabled and studied, and regretted that the Government had no unemployment policy other than the dole, and deplored the Government's obvious endeavour, by the postponement of the revision of the Bank Act, to avoid consideration by Parliament of the all-important subjects of banking, currency and credit.

The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, launched a biting sarcastic attack on Mr. King's speech, describing it as a feeble effort and one reflecting spleen over the success of the Conference; stating that the Liberals had done everything to make it difficult to hold the gathering; referring to the opposition leader's cheering over the South Huron results, the Prime Minister retorted that "two hundred South Hurons would not put the Hon. gentleman in power." Hardly a day

(Continued on page 6.)

NURSE TELLS HOW TO SLEEP SOUND, STOP GAS

Nurse V. Fletcher says: "Stomach gas bloated me so bad I could not sleep. One spoonful Adlerika brought out all the gas and now I sleep well and feel fine." McFadden's Drug Store.

MOTORING TO TORONTO

HOTEL WAVERLEY HAS ALWAYS BEEN POPULAR WITH MOTORISTS BECAUSE OF ITS FINE ROOMS, TASTY INEXPENSIVE FOOD AND PARKING FACILITIES.

THE GARAGE IS ONLY ONE MINUTE WALK. ATTENDANTS TAKE CARS TO GARAGE AND RETURN THEM WHEN REQUIRED. FLEET OF CURB PARKING SPACE.

Rates: Single \$1.50 to \$3.00 Double \$3.00 to \$5.00

E. R. POWELL, Prop. HOTEL WAVERLEY Spadina Avenue and College Street

Write for Folder

How Much Are You Paying For Your Insurance?

The motoring season is here, and you should protect yourself against accidents.

Do you buy your Motor Car Insurance on the "How much is it going to cost me" plan?

Motor Car Insurance is like any other commodity—you get what you pay for. A cheap company gives you cheap protection.

See us before you invest in Casualty Insurance. We do not sell the cheapest insurance, but we DO sell you insurance that is 100 per cent. protection against loss from accident—the only kind of insurance that is of any use to you when you need it.

FRANK IRWIN, Durham FIRE and CASUALTY INSURANCE



"I'll see if Ella can come"

The very day visitors were coming, Bob Emery's wife caught a bad chill. She tried to keep going, but it was obvious that she would have to go to bed.

"Now don't worry," Bob said, "Ella's only 30 miles away. I'll just get her on the telephone and see if she can't come and help us out."

A few minutes later they had Ella's cheery promise. Once more, in an emergency, Long Distance had proved quick, dependable — and surprisingly inexpensive.



Low evening rates on Station-to-Station calls begin 7.00 p.m. Still lower night rates at 8.30 p.m.