

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 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 Bunnay,
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 tea,
Mr. Grocer, for me,
For I know that each cup is delicious.
- Mrs. Rene Clendening,
Markham, Ont.
- KEEN'S MUSTARD**
Said a cynical 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. Lamont,
Orangeville, Ont.
- CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS**
Now I tell you that Little Jack Horner,
Is still in the same famous corner,
But I know that she 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
Bolted 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 he gave it Brock's seed;
Now it sings night and day for Aunt Mary.
- Mrs. Claude Bonnard,
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 treasures,
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 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 at where she lit
And nibbled a Christie Sultana.
- Miss Kathi on Welch,
Hannabell 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 yer big bannocks o' barley!"
Or ye'er wee scones o' bran—I'll see parley!
But see folk as na'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 Chron. 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: 1-31; 29-21; 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). He is also "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 is he rebuked by 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 Assyria. 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 very brink of despair, then once more they turned to Isaiah, whose faith and courage proved a real defence and refuge. King and people were reconciled, Isa. chs. 36 to 37.

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. The invitation 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 remnants of the northern and eastern tribes (compare v. 6 and 21: 1). So also did Josiah's reforms nearly a hundred years later extend to the territory of the northern tribes (see 24: 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). They were, in fact, 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 years became the law of the Jewish people. The Passover, the yearly festival 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, therefore, 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: 24. 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 to the people of the north, for there is abundant evidence 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, ch. 12 and 13. The feast was, and

is, inseparably associated in the mind of the Jewish people with their escape from Egypt in the days of Moses. The slaying of the lamb commemorates the deliverance of Israelites 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 Ahab (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 Royalty Home and Dalhousie. There is every indication of a fairly extended 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 gauged. It is still more or less a geological puzzle, inasmuch as the underlying source of the crude naphtha content of the gas appears to be a multiplicity of stock formations 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 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 1,350 tons. Annual production is not far from \$7,000,000 per annum, and net profits are probably in excess of \$4,000,000 annually. This amounts to twice the total output 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 be far from the possibility of still further expansion.

Teck-Hughes is similarly improving its position. The management proposes to open up the mine 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 \$5,000,000. 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 proposed 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 proceeded 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 yields with the increased tonnage, so that 1930 should show 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 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 the mine. The contract calls for a minimum of 2,000 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 full 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 costs. 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.

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 \$5.50 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

not so fast, MUTT I THINK THIS CHANCE OF MACHINERY CAN BE TRICKED. ROBOT, POINT AT NOTHING!



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

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.

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. From 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 water transport 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 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 200,000 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 28th, the mining market made a wonderful recovery. Conservative investment after a readjustment has taken place should prove profitable to the well informed.

Dairy Products Main Industry in Palestine

Introduction of Cattle From Europe and Syria Results in Big Increase

Jerusalem.—Palestine is on the point of becoming once more, and in the true sense of the word, the land where milk and honey flow.

Milk production has developed to such an extent that it has become the economic backbone and almost the characteristic feature of practically all the Jewish colonies established since the war and of some pre-war times.

Statistics compiled by the Zionist executive show that the sale of dairy produce has doubled within the last two years, so that an analogous increase in production may be assumed. Already the sale of milk is responsible for about 25 per cent of the gross income of the colonies, its share in the net income being considerably higher, about 50 per cent.

This branch of agriculture which, in Biblical times, had spread the fame of Palestine, had wholly declined. There is very little pasture land and what there is of it can only be used for a short while, because the sun scorches the grass and the ground is impoverished and neglected.

The natives do not yet realize the importance of fertilizing. They plow the land with the same implement as was used by Abraham—at an astounded piece of wood into which a thick nail was driven. The cattle is of the poorest kind. The Arab cow, which the colonists found on arrival, only produces 700 liters of milk a year, as compared with approximately 3,500 liters in European countries.

The Jewish colonizing authorities brought pure-bred cattle from Europe and Syria and tried to acclimatize it. Many of the first attempts failed, the animals became sick and died.

Finally, however, some were found which were able to adapt themselves to the country and experiments in cross-breeding with native cattle were successful. To-day the yield per cow has risen to 2,500 liters annually, in some instances the 3,000-liter mark already has been reached.

Whereas milk in former times was regarded as a sort of luxury, for which oil was to a great extent substituted, the population has now grown used to a milk consumption approaching the European standard. Moreover, the increased production has created a thriving butter industry.

No more is the immigrant from western countries forced to eat imported butter many years old. He can have fresh, locally produced butter for breakfast. Gradually, cheese-making is also coming to the fore. It only needs a greater variety in kinds.

Sugar Syrup for Bees

Winnipeg.—In order to encourage the beekeeping industry in Canada the Canadian postal regulations are being amended to permit packages of honey bees being sent by mail when fed on sugar syrup as allowed by the United States Post Office. Hitherto the post office regulations in Canada demanded the use of a certain candy compound as food supply for bees, which has been found is not as satisfactory for the bees as sugar syrup.

The action of the Canadian Post Office Department in changing the regulations came as a result of representations made by the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association. Beekeeping is becoming an important industry in Manitoba. Of the 19,989,909 pounds of honey produced in Canada in 1928 the province of Manitoba accounted for 5,774,598 pounds. It is the second largest producer among the provinces of Ontario, which exceeded only Quebec in third place with 3,800,000 pounds. In 1929 the total honey production in Manitoba was only about 120,000 pounds.

Thousands of packages of bees are annually imported into Western Canada every spring, principally from Alabama and other Southern States.

Immigration to Canada

Ottawa, Canada.—For the eleven months of the current fiscal year, April 1, 1928, to February 28, 1929, immigration to Canada totalled 152,911, an increase of 15,979 over the corresponding period in 1927-28 or 12 per cent.

In the month of February this year total immigration was 4,634 compared with 4,312 in the corresponding month in 1927, an increase of seven per cent. Of the total 1,691 were British, 1,415 from the United States, and 1,528 from other countries.

From April 1, 1928, to February 28 of this year 31,420 Canadians who had gone to the United States intending to remain there permanently returned to the Dominion. The number who returned last month was 1,698.

Oil Production in Alberta

Edmonton, Alta.—Of the 650,405 barrels of oil produced by wells in all parts of Canada in 1928, wells in Alberta provided 488,268 barrels, or 77.4 per cent. The production in Alberta of 488,268 barrels in 1928 compares with 318,741 barrels in 1927, an increase of about 170,000 barrels, or more than 50 per cent. Total production for the Dominion last year was 650,405 barrels compared with 476,591 barrels in 1927.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



Mutt Tries to Land His Mechanical Robot a Cashier's Job.

Interes for Your Ca to Cove terest His BEAU One of the out after the be put in quires food Make the It is well to possible two rates and change to raising the stoves, stick just as soon In the spring shoes muddy seed in the when there d of seed is ree d seed square place is shi he used. By roller is avai grass should er as soon On of the h Spring is la way to appl rate of abou the square y a rain. If th chiaz, water hose, so that of it burning people prefer in water, rye lon, one gail sufficient for a good way of the vegetable In the Fall, snow arrives strawy hard This should snow and spring. Snow In this c flower seeds vegetables, b ameter, and one, who stan den, with a gradually ve more beautif account of a flowers, and is from which tion, it is orders early, rive at the late May onl te seeds or stock. First that need to doors. Select ties first, but for sake of a be better to of favorite or planer earlier years known flower cently, this be zinnias, aster eas. Here that is includ bedding, etc. A few nicotin shades, not in or flower, wh for the penet after evening annual pop bachelor's bl side on the particular wh about abt, or can be prepar also be put th preferably, bu April or very Retu Even in the advisable to re vegetables are. One vegetable same location all the partic table requires, full of disease minous crops, which actually soil, must be whole garden compensate for like corn, best a chance on vegetables ext bulk of the seed left over w which may ha bits, children. Britain Paris Temp Britain today fellow is doing tive originality the day, a soe plex" is settling ness men are grian method that the Unite prosperous. A excellent, but f left out of the has sunk—and she will do s—her scheme national. The tariff r against his gre