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Jamaica "The Island Beautiful"

(By H. Bannerman)

Kingston, Jamaica. Jamaica "the most beautiful of Islands" is the feature attraction of this cruise. Stop-over privileges are allowed and many take advantage of them to see this land at lelsure,. or to enjoy the luxury of the highclass hotels which are at this season liberally patronized by aristocrats and social leaders from the United States, Canada and England. Unlike' the southern U.S.A., here the tourist sign is never seen and the travellers of modest means from the north are not numerous. The type of English spoken is that of the homeland. Proceeds, shillings and pence are used as currency and autos turn to the left in passing. Roads through the hills and mountains are largely narrow shelves with little or no protection on the cliff side and an auto. ride over them could scarcely he called a pleasure by a nervous per-The Island is almost entirely of

mountainous nature with several

peaks six to seven thousand feet high and among the hills the principal product bananas, is grown, with cattle raising possibly following close. The climate here is cool and moisture plentiful in contract to that on the plains where the ground is often parched and heat rather excessive. Kingston the capital is located on one of these plains. Sugar cane is grown in large quantities on the level land and labor saving machinery is used in its cultivation but on se en-eighths of the island it is not possible to use anything of this nature, the work being done 'y hand, the digging fork, the hoe and the cutlass answering every requirement. The cutlass is just an overgrown butcher knife, about the size of a sword and the native uses it for every purpose. It is his knife, his axe, his scythe and he often carries it balanced on his head. The native and the little donkey, carrying their burdens are constantly on the move along the roads and trails through the farms, even carts being out of the question except on the roads. Trucks move all the crops to town but the black people bring everything to the roadside for them. It is an interesting sight to see the black people carrying the bunches of A small bunch will be bananas. carried by a child but a husky man will carry four and more, and carry them long distances as most of the farms are large, and they keep them balanced on their heads even while working their way up and down steep hill-sides. These colored people don't speak the Amos and Andy type of English, their dialect is like that known as "pigeon" English used commonly by people of every tongue. in the sea ports of the world, and until you grow accustomed to it it's so much Chinese to you.

A few are educated and well to do but the great majority live the most primitive of lives. Their houses are often about the size of one of our bedrooms and are usually spotlessly clean having no windows but lattice work which along with the doors, generally kept open, provide plenty of light. They have their plantations usually, and grow a large part of their living. Yams which grow in the ground like potatoes and taste like them but look like mangolds are their mainstay but bananas and members of vegetables, whose names I never heard until I came here, are grown too.

They work for the neighboring planters from Tuesday until Friday night usually, and on their own plots between those days. average wage is one shilling and six pence (36c) per day so their standard of living is of necessity very very low. This apparently does not prevent them 'enjoying life as they seem just as care free as the American Darky. They too are very musical, superstitious and religious. The tragedy of their impoverished condition lies in the fact that as a class they have no ambition to iriprove their position and mentally they are so much like children the whole problem seems hopeless. Generally speaking the plantations are owned by the Whites, some, the descendants of the old slave owners. but many are in the hands of people of means who purchased them in the ordinary way. On these estates which sometimes are many hundred acres in extent are to be found fine homes with every modern convenience including a Delco lighting plant. They are surrounded by hills which make a picture of rare beauty, and beautiful tropical trees and flowers growing on the lawns add an extra touch of charm to them. They are of necessity separated from one another by miles of winding road and the solitude, and lack of white companionship drives many or even most of the young people to the

Every home has its black servants

E. J., FISHER, R. O. Eyesight Specialist

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both in town or in the country if in any sort of easy circumstances, this adding very little to the general expense.

A feeling of apprehension has gripped the island since a new disease called spot leaf has appeared. It with its predecessor, Panama disease, which first attacked the banaua trees a couple of years ago are threatening to wipe out that fruit entirely and it is the mainstay of the colony .

Even though almost everything that grows can be produced here nothing seems to give promise of being able to replace the bananas Distance from markets, that han licap of the Canadian exporter, also makes the growing of many fruits improfitable here. Oranges, grape fruit, limes, and even coconuts are banana mature continuously the in this class. The coconut bear the year round, but differ in this respect -the cocouut is a tree and will live on for years, the banana through like a tree , in size matures one bunch and dies.

The government, which has this problem as one of its chief worries Is quite different to ours the Governor being sent out from England. He has as advisers a council of twentynine of which fourteen are elected by the people and fifteen appointed by himself. The fourteen cannot propose that money shall be spent for any purpose but if: they all vote against any measure the votes of the other fifteen are not taken.

H. Bannerman

MALVERN PRINCIPAL, FINE QUALITIES

Lorne H. Clark Was - Born in Whitchurch, a Son of the late David Clark

(Commentary by a friend)

Mr. Lorne Hilllard Clarke was born in the township of Whitchurch near Stouffville less than five decades ago. He was reared on his father's farm which is one of the beauty spots of this district. Commencing his life as a farmer gave him a real start and from then the story of his life has been one of usefulness, progress and promo-

Early in his course of years ho entered Markham High School. and soon became one of the shining lights sof that institution. After completing his course he entered McMaster where he was equally successful.

After graduation from the university and the College of Education, he became one of the pioneer teachers of North Toronto Collegiate -He spent two very successful teaching periods in St. Catharines and Grimsby, after which he joined the Malvern Collegiate staff in 1924. He served continuously at Malvern until 1927 when he received the promotion to the head of the department of mathematics at Jarvis Collegiate Institute. He remained at Jarvis Collegiate until 1931 when he transferred to Malvern as the head of department of mathematics. In 1933 he was appointed vice principal of Malvern Collegiate and very ably filled that position under the leadership of two principals, Mr. Carl Lehman, and Mr. H. E. Hanna, and recently he was honored with another well-earned promotion when he was appointed principal of the Malvern Collegiate Institute. He is still a young man and has many years of real service ahead of him.

In reference to the religious side of his life the elements of usefulness 'and progress have been just as evident. He has been a member of Calvary Baptist Church since 1914, and during most of that time he served as chairman of the Board of Managers. He played a most active part in the erection of the stone church on Main Street, serving as chairman of the Building Committee. and his untiring and incessant efforts have contributed much towards the

progress and success of the church. Mr. Clarke is held in high esteem by all who know him. He is genial, good tempered, exceedingly wise, fair spoken and persuading. He can appreciate and respect another's viewpoint, and yet possesses a strong faith and firm convictions. possesser of a wide circle of friends won for him by his genial sympathy and sterling moral qualities. His splendid intellect. gentlemanly bearing, and invariable good sense command respect, while his genuine humor and innate modesty justify his continued popularity. His smiling geniality and sympathetic temperament, together with his ardent de-

real success in his new position. He knows how to create happiness, and it is just as true that he knows how to do the kindly deed, which expresses the deeper and sincere part of a purpose that rings true. He is a right royal spirit, fearless and happy, and his many friends wish him every success in his new field of service.

votion to hard work ensure for him

-A. Hisey

Seventeen preachers discoursed continuously for six days before a throng of 30,000 persons at a large camp meeting in Kentucky in 1801. It was the largest camp meeting in American history.

LOCAL MISSIONARY VIEWS CONSTANT JAP AIR RAIDS

Kian, Kiangsi, China. January 10th, 1938.

Perhaps these days it is not necessary to apologize when letters are late getting started, for as you see it is the 10th, and I am only just getting down to this. .

Dear Friends:

Our quiet of two weeks was broken this morning as we were at breakfast, when the alarm went and then just after the Japanose planes came over, nine of them, and bombed the air field. We have not heard the extent of the damage as yet. We had a 'ring-side' view of the bombing as our upstairs verandah looks to the south where the field is, about two miles from here; then too we had the binoculars and so had a good view.

That is one side of it, the other is the awful thing that planes. which kiddies would run out to see. and which look so harmless can rain death like that and in such a short time. One can hardly realize at the time that it is causing the death of some-perhaps helpless people. I think only 30 or 40 bombs were dropped, what must it have been like in the bombing Soochow and other cities where over a thousand were reported to have been dropped!

It was due to the rapid advance

of the Japanese in Anhwei, just across the boarder from us at Kingtehchen, and also the advice of our Superintendant and Chinese friends in the city there, that Mr. McRoberts and I left on the 22nd for Nanchang and how wonderfully the Lord opened up our way all along. Mr. McRoberts had become friendly with a General, commanding all the Artillery of China stationed in Kingtehchen at the time, who was also leaving and he requested that we travel with him when he left. Thus when many of the most wealthy people were finding it almost impossible to leave, the Lord opened up our way right to Nanchang-a whole days journey-'without the use of a cent and in great comfort, (I rode in a grand big Parkard with some of the staff -Mr. McRoberts in a big Buick with others!)

Again the Lord enabled us to get a place on a boat being towed by a launch, there were aimply crowds wanting to leave Nanchang, and the only place we could get was under the helm at the back; But the launch did not prove of the latest model and had engine trouble before we had gone any distance at all; and it was while waiting there that I saw my first airoplane attack. There were eight Japanese' planes and they bombed the airfield; but not without opposition, we witnessed a 'dogfight' between two planes and both seemed to come down.

.That was not the last of the engine trouble, so what with that and the low water we were from Wednesday morning to Friday morning getting to Changshu, with still more than half the distance to go and the next day Christmas- At Changshu we went up to the Mission House and there enquired about bus or some other means to see if we couldn't possibly make Kian in time. The Lord again helped and we managed to get on to the Post Office bus, but it was quite a time of uncertainty, for on the one hand the bus had not come in, and on the other our boat was leaving; so if the bus had not arrived for some reason we would not have had our boat either. We left our baggage to come to by hoat just bringing a little suitcase with

What a surprise Mother and Father received as we walked in just as they were finishing their supper, we had not been able to let them know of our quick arrival and right on Christmas Eve- How good is the God we serve! Need I tell you we had a Happy Christmas and New Year?

(Later) we were out to the air field here where the bombing was, and find that they were only very small bombs which were dropped, 18 and 30 pounders, and the damage was very small considering 50 or 69 were reported as being dropped. One boy of 11 years and one cow were killed-has it not constantly been that way ? The helpless people are the ones who suffer most. We have bits of the bombs here as a souvenier.

Ho we value your prayers at this time that we may be able to discern God's leading and be willing to make most of our opportunities ... Yours in His Service.

William W. Tyler

\$1,000-a-Year Mouse: Minnie, a singing mouse, carned \$1,000 during her first year as a performer over .the radio in Chicago.

A man in Stockport, Eng., has appointed himself traffic controller on a busy corner, putting in six hours daily and receiving no pay except what motorists give him. He is a cripple and grimly reminds the motorists to drive safely.

Japan Will Not War On Russia

Thinks the Chicago Daily News -The Strength of the U. S. S. R.'s Armaments Are Unknown

CHICAGO.—The rumor is abroad in Europe that Japan will attack Russia next. Maybe so, but it is hard to believe. Japan's rulers are certainly behaving strangely yet we doubt if they are actually crazy enough to wish to take on a real war even before they have brought to a successful end their multiple and baffling campaigns in China.

The strength of Russia's armaments is unknown, but some pretty shrewd estimates have been made. If these estimates are anywhere near correct, contemporary Russia is at least as great a military power as Japan.

According to the estimates, the Russian army consists of 1,545,000 regular soldiers immediately available, and 19,490,000 trained reserves. It is by far the world's largest standing army. It is organized in some 90 divisions, of which 20 are cavalry divisions. Its 100,000 horsemen might be of great strategic utility in an Asiatic

The armament of this vast force is modern. It has 300 heavy armed tanks, 1,800 other tanks and 700 armored cars. It can put 4,500 airplanes into the air, manned by an air force of 50,000 men, of which 8,000 are trained army pilots.

World's Biggest Submarine Fleet The Russian navy is weak in surface craft, but strong in submarines. There are three battleships, three cruisers and 15 destroyers in service with seven cruisers and eight destroyers building. The submarine fleet however, is estimated at 150 ships, totaling 78,000 tons. If this figure is right, it is the biggest submarine fleet

in the world. Of course, the Russian armed forces have to keep guard on two widely separated fronts, one in Europe, the other in Asia. This is a factor of weakness. To offset it, Russia has established in its-Asiatic maritime provinces a formidable standing army with vast depots of supplies and equipment. This Far Eastern army is said to consist of 300,000 men, with 1,000 airplanes, 1,000 tons, and a fleet at Vladivostok of no less than 50 submarines, together with some torpedo boats and mine layers.

Can't Risk Intervention. There is little doubt that Russia has already begun to supply China with arms and planes and technicians. To our mind, the question is not whether Japan will attack Russia but whether Japan can much longer continue its attempted conquest of China without having to confront some far more serious form of Russian inter-

Foresees Uses Of Fireplane

British Inventor Would Combat Effects of Enemy Raids

A time when Great Britain's fire trigades will be supplemented by air arms capable of being called into service to combat the effects of enemy air raids is foreseen by James Duncan, inventor of a fireplane.

He has constructed a fire bomber which carries a trained crew of four men. Its equipment consists of foam and soda-acid fire extinguishers, portable motor pumps, a hook ladder in three sections and bomb racks holding eight bombs containing firedestroying gases and chemicals, when dropped into a fire, the bombs would explode and smother flames.

Fire will-be an important factor in the next war, Duncan pointed out He foresees the time when gas pipes will be used by an invading force to spread fire through cities and towns. Ground fire brigades could easily he cut off from the scene of conflagration and only fireplanes would be of any use in extinguishing the fires.

Ants Are Said To Be Humbugs

Dr. Julian Huxley, Eminent Scientist, Places the Ant on the "Sucker List"

The industrious ant has always been held up to us as a model of behaviour. Now Dr. Julian Huxley, in his lectures to children at the Royal Institution, has for all time debunked its claims to be the perfect example and put it in its proper place-the ant is a "sucker" battened on by countless parasites far more astute than their victim.

Over two thousand species of animals, mostly insects, but with a fair sprinkling of spiders and mites, have been discovered living in the nests of ants. - Only two of these interlopers are deliberately chosen, as we choose dogs or cats, to share the ants' home -the aphids and scale-insects which the ants milk like cattle. Every other intruder is a brigand or a sneak-thief, who makes a comfortable living out of the stupidity of his host.

Knave As Well As Fool In most cases, indeed, the host seems quite unconscious of the stranger's presence, or else foolishly imagines him to be another ant. In the same way that the ants milk their | electricity.

An Elusive Figure Actually Poses



The shy and elusive Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England (right- is shown with Sir John Reith as the distinguished Britishers called upon Geo. Blanton Winship, of Puerto Rico, where they stopped during a South Atlantic cruise.

tame aphids, a number of the antguests stroke the Honeypot ants and so induce them to exude a drop of nectar, which the parasite.drinks.

Several hundred species of beetles, all of whom produce a sticky secretion that the luxury-loving ants cannot resist, live in the nests of ants, fed and protected by their hosts in return for the nectar they give. So greedy and unnatural are the ants that they go to the length of looking after the young of the beetles to the detriment of heir own. As Dr. Huxley says, they are like human beings who neglect their children for drink. The ant is a knave as well as a fool.

Says England Has Best Bad Climate

Life Develops Slowly And With Serenity In British Isles

The truth is that the English climate is the best in the world because it is just depressing enough and, though beastly, not too beastly, and so does two things to human beings, says Mary Borden, writing in Harper's Magazine. It puts the brake on nervous energy, but gently whips up the senses, and sends the blood coursing through the veins just as it sends the juices of plants running rich in theirs. Under its influence, life is vigorous to bursting. Blood stock, the best on earth, is the result. For horse breeding, and the breeding of cattle and pigs and men there is no country like England. It is the model stud farm of the world; indeed in America, I am told, the strains of horses and cattle have to be reinforced from England every three generations. It is the climate and the rich drenched soil that are responsible. Life develops slowly and with serenity in these islands. Protected by the fog-bound coast and the gray mantle of the sky, life doesn't flash up in a day to wither the next.

The English climate doesn't produce exotic blooms, gaudy plants, flamboyant birds, or men and women of dazzling brilliance. But all manner of robust and gentle, modest and wholesome, even exquisite things ,thrive in this misty, shrouded, saturated land. Race horses and lovely long-limbed women with flowerlike faces, roses and bluebells. Stilton cheese and respectable publicans, oak trees, beeches, the fancies of poets, leisure, and deep, lush, fragrant grass that is green the year round. If it were this alone that the earth is always green, that it never turns a dead, forbidding face, it would be almost enough to prove any thesis. It is a gentle climate, careful of life.

A Gentle, Careful Climate Our climate, too, that makes every American feel in a hurry. Get rich quick, get up quick, jump aboard quick, kiss me quick, marry me quick and divorce me quicker, live quick, get old quick. If only it would rain for six months in America without stopping. If only the winds would grow quiet; if only a soft, silent fog would roll over those cicies and prairies, from New York to San Francisco, muffling it all, slowing it all

Scientists Time Lightning Speed

Travels At 10,000 Miles Per Second, Tests Reveal

Measurement of the speed of lightning, at 10,000 miles a second, was reported to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers meeting at Pittsburg last week, by Karl B. McEach-

The speed was timed at the Empire State Building in the heart of New York City. This world's tallest building is struck oftener than any other known place on earth, Mr. McEachron said. It acts like a needle to draw

Camera Settles It

A motion picture camera, on top of skyscraper half a mile from the Empire State, has caught every flash for three years. It is part of a light ning laboratory directed by Mr. Mo-Eachron for the General Electric

The camera settled a long controversy. The dispute was about which direction lightning branches, up or down. Pictures showed both directions. The Empire State evidence shows that the branches will go in the direction of the original stroke.

This original stroke is not seen by the human eye. It is a series of lanceshaped flashes, each about 200 feet long. These, one after the other seem to "drill" a path in the air for the main stroke of fire. Each lance proceeds a little farther than the one be-

Lions Become Model Fathers

In London Zoo It Is No Longer Feared That They Will Eat Their Offspring

When females of the families Felis leo. Lelis tigris or Felis pardus bear cubs in a zoo it is customary to Isolate the father lest his carnivorous appetite be turned toward the domestic circle. While the old rule still holds at the London Zoo for tigers, panthers and leopards, the lions, due to the cultural evolution produced by their surroundings, are now considered to be exceptions. The zoo correspondent of The News Chronicle of London, writes:

"The Zoo's lions are becoming model parents, in spite of a lingering tradition that it would be unsafe to trust the father in the cage with a family

"One of the prettiest sights in the Zoo today is Simba, the African lion, playing with his two cubs, Oliver and October.

A New Policy

"The mother, Patricia-the half African, half Indian lioness, born in London-has won the reputation of being the best mother in the lion house.

"It is a new policy at the Zoo to leave the lion in the cage with his newly born family. Pat, the Abyssinian lion (who belonged to King George V), was the first with whom the experiment was tried. It was a success.

"Then Jock (the lion from the Bostock menagerie) and Juno, father and mother of Max and Climax, the two famous cubs, lived happily with their youngsters in one cage.

"Now Simba is proving himself to be a model father."

Pectin Proves Quick Healer

New Remedy Discovered For Treatment of Wounds

In the pectin which housewives use to make jelly, Indiana University medical experts have discovered a quick-healing remedy for wounds. The details were made public last week at Bloomington, Indiana.

Pectin is a jelly that comes from boiling fruits and vegetables. Apples are rich in it. Curiosity as to why scraped apple helps to cure diarrhoca led to the wound-healing discovery. It was already known pectin might have the power to kill germs.

An exploration of this possibility was undertaken by Dr. Edith Haynes, biologist of Indiana University School of Medicine, Miss Grace Washburn, dietician, Dr. Charles A. Tompkins and Dr. Matthew Winters. Pectin proved to be a powerful

circumstances. Its effects depended on the acidity or alkalinity of the place where it was applied. - It proved well-suited to deep, infected wounds.