

SCHOOL STUDY STORIES

THE JUNIOR BRITISH WHIG

LARGEST LITTLE PAPER IN THE WORLD

HUMOR PLAY WORK

ONE PEEL YARNS

THE FRIENDS OF FELICE Felice was sitting out in front talking to an organ grinder. "Felice!" called her mother. "I don't know where you've got to with that girl!" she yelled. "She has such low tastes. She's always picking up urchins or beggars. She talks to the chauffeur and the gardener as if they were chums of hers. She actually cried when her father fired that chauffeur when he found he was a radical. I never saw such a girl!" Felice came in slowly, her lips drooping. It was very hard for her to understand why she shouldn't make friends with people just because they didn't have a big house like she did, or because they walked, instead of riding in automobiles. "Tell Marie to bring you your wraps," said her mother. "We are going to the Bolton Settlement House. I must talk over some plans for the charity ball. You may go along."



THE GRAND OLD DOGS

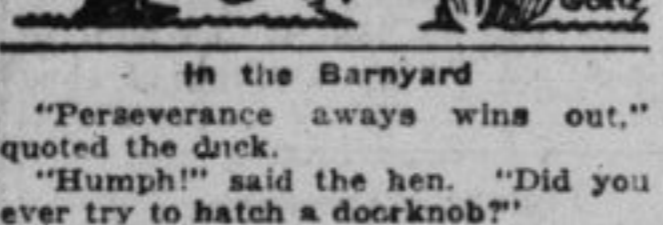
"Wouldn't you hate to be a traveler, lost in the snow on a night like this?" shivered Clyde. "Too hot," agreed Mills. "I was just reading about how in the old days travelers used to get lost in the Swiss Alps and the monks from the monastery of St. Bernard used to go out with their big St. Bernard dogs and find these lost wanderers and bring them in to the warm, safe mounds of snow. The dogs would find the way."

THE MOTHER OF IT

Little Johnny Warthog has a most unlively face. His eyes are much too tiny, and he's lacking style and grace. He has an ugly kind of snout, his teeth are out of place—And yet I'll bet his mother thinks for looks he sets the pace. Felix Hippo has a mug that's—well, let's call it plain; He has a monstrous body and a very little brain. And when his mouth is opened up, onlookers get a pain—And yet I'll bet his mother thinks he's handsome, in the main.

George Gorilla's claim to looks is really very small; His chin slopes out, his forehead in, his neck's built like a wall; He drags his hands upon the ground; He's wider than he's tall—And yet I'll bet his mother thinks his beauty beats them all. Bill Giraffe, you must admit, is hardly made to scale—Too much proportion in his neck, too little in his tail; He has such silly little horns, as ornaments they fall—And yet I'll bet his mother thinks that William is a whale.

Elmer Camel is a beast that gets no beauty prize; He has a hump, an ugly mouth, and wicked little eyes; He has a funny, rolling gait; he utters a squeaky cry. And yet I'll bet his mother lauds her offspring to the skies. Neils Muskoj gets his funny looks from his paternal side; He has a very clumsy walk, and unattractive hide; When Nature made him all the laws of beauty she defied—And yet I'll bet his mother views her son with glowing pride.



TO-DAY'S PUZZLE

Form a word chain with words meaning to be excited, with passion, a body of water, the close of day, to present equal, and to snatch away.

A GOOD ONE



931,905, which was 6 per cent. of the population. Infant Mortality Declines. There also was a decline in infant mortality in the birth registration area. Deaths of children under 1 year old per one thousand births decreased in twenty-two states recorded from 101 in 1916 to 86 in 1920. There was a drop to 94, however, in 1917, which could not be credited in any way to prohibition. School attendance, the census figures showed, was less among older children in 1920 than in 1910. The tabulations were: 1910 1920 Total 5 to 20 yrs. 17,646,877 21,573,975 Percentage of total 59.2 64.3 Percentage—18 to 17 yrs. 42.1 42.3 Percentage—18 to 20 yrs. 15.2 14.3 Child labor statistics for the country showed increases in eighteen cities and decreases in nine, comparing the 1916 statistics with those of 1920. The number of children who received employment certificates increased 12 per cent. A report covering Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Louisville, Manchester, Minneapolis, Newark, New Bedford, New Haven, New Orleans, New York City, Paterson, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, San Francisco, St. Louis, St. Paul, Springfield, Mass.; Toledo, Waterbury, Wilmington and Yonkers, showed an increase from 101,948 to 113,873 children employed. In 1918 also an increased number of children were employed in war contracts placed in this country. Heavy increases were recorded everywhere in that and the following year. Then when we entered the war the drain of older members of the family into war services caused, more children to be taken into industry. But after the armistice the industrial reorganization resulted in a sharp decrease in the number of young persons in gainful employment. It was expected that the decline would continue, but it turned and the figures shot upward in the following year. In the Department of Labor's Bureau of Statistics wages and hours of labor are recorded as of May each year. They show a steady increase in hourly wages, with those last year more than double what they were in 1912, the pre-war year. Full time declined steadily until last year it was 94 per cent. of what it was in 1913.

Greater New York, or rather, the so-called "metropolitan area" which includes this city and the places nearby that virtually are parts of it, has been probably the most important testing-ground the prohibition laws have had. The population of this area, embracing the five boroughs of New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark and their outskirts, makes up approximately one-twentieth that of the entire country. It includes all racial strains, all circumstances of life. How has prohibition in its two years of existence affected the people of this area? Herewith are figures from official sources setting forth conditions in 1921 as compared with 1916, the last full year before wartime prohibition led on to constitutional prohibition. Metropolitan Area. (Greater New York, and Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken.) 1921 1916 Arrests for drunkenness 8,934 20,803 Arrests for disorderly conduct 30,193 24,094 Arrests for violating liquor laws (whether state or federal) 11,480 1,496 Average population in jails, prisons and workhouses 4,070 5,410 Average population of almshouses and public orphanages 4,492 6,966 Summoned in courts of domestic relations 3,336 5,666 Size of police force 19,815 12,229 Savings bank community total \$2,047,209,594 in 1921; \$1,434,727,589 in 1916. Fewer "Drunks" Arrested. In the number of arrests for drunkenness in 1921, it is observable that they are less by half. Admittedly the police were much more lenient with intoxicated persons in 1921 than they used to be. The greater number of the 8,934 persons arrested were taken into custody because they were troublesome, dis-

Cinnaform Pastilles advertisement with image of a bottle and text: 'For Sore Throats, Tonsillitis or Quinsy, effective as a throat antiseptic—destroys all germs. Pleasant to take—cinnamon flavor. 50c a bottle. 25c a bottle. Always keep a bottle handy. NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED'

THE MERCHANTS BANK advertisement with text: 'Let Us Be of Service to You in Sending Money Abroad TRANSFERS of money to all parts of the world, by draft, post remittance, or cable, can be made through this Bank quickly and at advantageous rates. THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA Established 1884. Head Office: Montreal. KINGSTON BRANCH, PARHAM, VERONA AND ARDEN BRANCHES. H. A. TOFIELD, Manager. J. W. MCCLYMONT, Manager. Sub-Agency in Mountain Grove open Friday. Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Kingston Branch.'

If You Have \$1,000 or More Read This advertisement with text: 'It is well to have money in a Savings Bank and get 8% or 4% on it. Nobody will find fault with your prudence. But when you consider that Governments are borrowing money at 6% and higher and that there are enterprises in which you can invest with equal safety and get 8% on your money, surely it is the height of prudence to look into such investment offerings. A case in point, and one worthy of your immediate attention, is the 8% Convertible Debentures of The Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited, Montreal. This enterprise is the largest of its kind in the British Empire. There is no city in Canada where the need of such an hotel is greater, and where the earning powers of the hotel is more certain than in Montreal. Montreal is our greatest ocean port; it is our greatest transcontinental terminus and the centre of all Canadian tourist traffic from the Eastern and Southern United States. For these reasons, then, we recommend those who have the money to consider immediately the investment of a portion of it in the 8% Convertible Debentures of The Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited. By all the estimates which the United Hotels Company of America have prepared, the earnings will be not only ample to pay the interest on the Debentures, but there should be a very substantial margin available for dividends upon the Common Stock which is now given as a bonus. For, remember, King Edward Hotel Common Stock (another United Hotels enterprise) is now paying dividends at the rate of 10% per annum, although it, too, was also given away as a bonus three years ago. In short, you may invest in the 8% Convertible Debentures of The Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited, with the assurance that your money is safe—your 8% interest certain and your prospects good for a nice profit from your Common Stock Bonus. The price of the Debentures is par, carrying a 30% Common Stock Bonus. Send your order now or write for full particulars. Address: To W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. 38 King Street West, Toronto. Dear Sirs: Please send me a copy of the circular describing the 8% Convertible Debentures of The Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited, and oblige. Name in full Full address Please write clearly.'

TWO YEARS OF PROHIBITION

(Continued From Page 3) fiscal year ending on June 30th, 1916, were \$247,453,543.52. Those for liquor amounted to \$158,682,459.53, and for beer, \$88,771,103.99. In the year ending last June the tax collections on beer and liquor totalled only \$82,524,428.82. Those for liquor were \$32,598,065.01 and for beer \$25,863.82. Taking the difference in taxes between 1916 and 1921, which was \$164,829,114.69, and adding the enforcement appropriation of \$5,260,000 for the latter year, prohibition cost the government \$171,179,114.69 in a year. From that, however, should be subtracted collections under penalty provisions of the National Prohibition Act, including taxes, offers in compromise, costs and fines amounting to \$2,152,387.45, leaving a balance of \$169,026,727.24. \$33,000,000 From Penalties. Enforcement of prohibition cost the Internal Revenue service \$1,215,138.05. This was for salaries, travelling expenses, rent and office maintenance. New York headed the list of states on the expense list with \$204,066.35. Pennsylvania was second with \$110,090.01. Vermont was the least expensive state, costing only \$4,214.30. It must be remembered that the money received through the assessment of taxes and fines for violations under these acts comes into the treasury from sources from which no revenue would ordinarily be received—from such sources as bootleggers, illicit distillers, etc." Commissioner Haynes stated in a report to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair.

Mr. Haynes said that taxes and penalties for the last fiscal year were a little more than \$53,000,000. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, in his report last July, said: "During the fiscal year 4,248 offers in compromise were accepted and 197 rejected. The claims section allowed 13,051 abatement, refund and uncollectible claims amounting to \$16,055,605.90 during the year and rejected 3,477 abatement, refund and uncollectible claims amounting to \$5,115,685.61. July 1st there were pending \$729 abatement, refund and uncollectible claims involving assessments of \$20,416,129.33. At the beginning of the fiscal year 21,372 cases were pending. During the year 93,349 new cases were received; 51,888 cases were closed as to both civil and criminal liability, leaving 68,333 open cases in the files on June 30th." \$2,870,152,076 Vanish. It has been estimated that under prohibition \$2,870,152,076.36 in money values disappeared. Those consisted of capital invested in the liquor, beer and wine industry, \$1,294,583,428; annual disbursements and wages, \$453,872,555, and annual disbursements other than for wages, \$1,121,696,097.36. The figures were taken from the census bureau reports in 1909. They did not include the cost to manufacturers of special machinery for the making, distribution and sale of liquors, or the cost to glassware, barrel and cork makers. Total deposits in national banks increased from \$10,877,087,000 in 1916 to \$15,143,331,000 in 1921. The treasury department records show that in spite of the business depression last year deposits in state banks, including savings banks, were approximately the same, being \$23,499,471,000 in 1916 and \$23,516,468,000 in 1921. Those in mutual savings banks were \$4,188,759,000 in 1916 and \$5,575,318,000 in 1921, but those in savings banks with capital stock showed a great difference. They were \$909,248,000 in 1916 and only \$445,580,000 in 1921. The difference was largely accountable for by the fact that some 200 less banks made reports in time for 1921 tabulation than did five years previously. Other Savings Records. Postal savings balances to the credit of depositors, recorded month by month, were highest during the calendar year 1916 in the month of December, when the total was \$112,459,191. The highest figure last year was \$163,656,350. The prohibitionists point to that increase. But after January there was a steady falling off in the monthly totals until at the end of the year the amount was \$15,000,000 less, and the totals made a notation of that. The dry attributed it to loss of employment. At the census bureau it was learned there were more mortgages on homes in 1920 than in 1910. The ten-year periods are the only ones for which records are kept. Mortgaged homes increased from 15 per cent. in 1910 to 17.5 per cent. in 1920. Ownership of homes was tabulated as follows: 1910 1920 Homes owned 9,087,711 10,348,910 Free 5,984,384 6,522,119 Encumbered 2,531,935 4,059,593 The increased mortgages were recorded before the business depression began to be felt generally. Illegality decreased in the census report. In 1910 5,516,163 persons ten years old and over were unable to write. That was 7.7 of the entire population. In 1920 the number of persons had decreased to 4,

Postum for Health advertisement with text: 'You are entitled to the benefit of the doubt. Why not take advantage of it? The law is very careful in protecting the rights of a prisoner charged with a crime. How about the Law of Common Sense and the man who has committed an error only? Isn't this a good place to use the benefit of the doubt, too? Take your own case: If you don't know for sure whether tea or coffee is harming you, do you know that many are harmed by the drug element in tea and coffee, and that headaches, nervousness, or high blood pressure are symptoms which often tell that the drug, caffeine, is giving the nervous system too much jolt. Probably you know, too, that some people can't drink a cup of tea or coffee at bed-time, and sleep well that night. Where many have been harmed by tea and coffee, and you may be harmed, isn't it well to put the benefit of the doubt on your side before doubt becomes an unpleasant certainty? There's charm without harm in Postum—a pure cereal beverage, rich in flavor, fully satisfying; the favorite table drink of thousands. Suppose you try giving yourself this benefit today, and keep up the test for ten days; then judge the results. See if you don't feel better and work better. You can get Postum wherever good food and drink are sold or served. Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes. Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Windsor, Ontario'

BAUME BENGUE advertisement with text: 'For Rheumatism. The Original Product. BAUME BENGUE. Beware of Substitutes. RELIEVES PAIN. \$1.00 a tube, at your dealer's, or by mail The Leclercq Bros Co. Limited, Montreal. Thirty thousand automobiles were stolen in 28 cities of the United States in 1920. Fertile wheat fields of Anatolia rival those of the most productive American states.'

To W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. advertisement with text: '38 King Street West, Toronto. Dear Sirs: Please send me a copy of the circular describing the 8% Convertible Debentures of The Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited, and oblige. Name in full Full address Please write clearly.'

Beecham's Pills advertisement with text: 'The Secret of Good Health. Assist Nature back to normal action. Take Beecham's Pills. When Nature requires assistance, she will not be slow in conveying to you an intimation of the fact. Decline of energy, inability to sleep well, headache, biliousness, constipation, a general sluggishness of mind and body and any sign of digestive "unrest" should impel you to seek the aid of a reliable medicine without delay. There is no better—no surer—no safer—than this proven remedy. Beecham's Pills. Sold everywhere in boxes. 25c—40 pills. 50c—90 pills. FOR SALE. Frame house, 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, electric lights, 8 piece bath, private driveway. This is a real bargain if sold within 10 days. Good location. Price \$2,600. M. B. TRUMPOUR. 111 1/2 BROCK STREET. PHONE 704 or 1461 w. Thirty thousand automobiles were stolen in 28 cities of the United States in 1920. Fertile wheat fields of Anatolia rival those of the most productive American states.'