

THE LIGHT OF OTHER YEARS

By DAVID C. ANDERSON

It had been by far their most serious—and, therefore, their most unresolvable—quarrel, and they parted after their early lunch at the entrance of the Hyde Park Hotel.

"I shall not expect you to call for me after the matines," she said, as though he had been her chauffeur.

"Righto," he replied as carelessly.

So Rupert Culpepper, who had lately succeeded to a thousand-acre estate in Yorkshire, took a taxicab to the city, and Rose Albany, with her snuffing Pekinese under her arm, walked resolutely into the Park. She was almost due at her dressing-room at the theatre, where she was doubtless already awaited by the most helpful, because the least garrulous, "dresser" in London—a middle-aged woman, whom she called "Ma"—but she was in no hurry to add the physical exertion of dressing to the mental fatigue of a quarrel.

Presently she espied a bench occupied only by an elderly man in rough tweeds of countrified cut, obviously not the sort of person likely to thrust acquaintance upon the unchaperoned possessor of the most photographed snub-nose in London.

Rose Albany sat her little dog on the ground, dusted a few inches of the seat with her glove, and sat down. Spring and the songs of birds were in the air, but these delightful things failed to find any response in her youthful heart. She was angry with Rupert, very angry indeed. It was all very well for him to love her—he couldn't avoid that any more than other men—but why should he keep asking her to marry him, and live in a dead-end country-side for ever and ever? She knew what country folks would like. The brightest of them would bore her at the end of the first week. It wasn't fair of Rupert to expect her to become one of them. Probably she glanced at her neighbor—probably he, though himself a butler, had found country-life intolerable and was come to town for relief.

It would seem that he sensed her look, for he turned upon her a kindly grey eye and a respectful smile.

"That's a gay strange-lookin' wee dog, ye've got, miss," he remarked. "What might his name be?"

Rose Albany gave a little gasp of indignant astonishment, and made no reply. In the same moment, however, she realized that the old man had meant no offence. Then suddenly she felt sorry for him. His air was one of humility and dejection.

"The doggie's name is Bo-peep," she answered sweetly. "Pretty name, isn't it?"

The melancholy stranger eyed the dog thoughtfully.

"Aye," he said at length. "It's a verra suitable name, for he's shairty the kind o' dog that wud lose his sheep. . . . But, gude ken, dogs aren't the only creatures that lose the things they should protect an' value," he added, half to himself. "There's dearest things—like sheep—that an' I should ken, bein' a sheep-farmer."

"And I know, too," said Rose Albany, "being an actress."

He gave her a keen look, at first suspicious, then becoming friendly.

"Indeed! Ye're a verra decent-like lass to be an actress," he remarked. "But maybe they're no' all so bad as what I've been led to believe."

"Oh, you got the good and the bad in any profession."

"Aye! I daursay ye're richt there, an' it's a great comfort to think it's a great comfort to me."

A tear on the man's weather-beaten cheek surprised the girl. Her embarrassment was not less than his.

"It . . . it's a fine day," he stammered, the tan on his countenance deepening painfully.

"Yes, London is ideal in April," she replied looking away.

He recovered himself, and, clearing his throat, said:

"Aye! but it's no' as bonnie as the braes o' Yarrow. It just gars a man like me think on his guld fortune in no' bein' tied to the room. Some town-folk speak o' the country-places as if all the wisdom belonged to the cities; but they speak in their haste. I wudna spend ma days in London if ye offered me all the money in it. Na, na, g'ie me the land, where a man's brains, forbye, to a great, gude, clean purpose."

Rose was listening now. She was hearing the other side of the question which she had refused to discuss with Rupert. But, though kindly disposed towards the old chap, she still felt he was talking sentimental nonsense. Animals and vegetables were all very well in their way, but what had they to do with life, as she understood the word? It seemed to her that this sheep-farmer bore the town a fierce grudge, which showed the unreasoning trend of this bucolic brain. And as he went on talking, she became a little annoyed with him. He was a man—and not so old, after all; yet he had not once been caught, even for an instant, by those wonderful blue eyes of hers.

"Don't you think we Londoners might see things as interesting in town as you in the country?" she asked, a trifle impatiently.

"Maybe," he slowly admitted. "The interestin' things is here richt enough, for them as has the eyes to see them. 'Tis no' interestin'."

"Ye'r instance?"

copper nervously pushed into his hand. Fortunately for the sheep-farmer, Rose Albany was a power in the theatre.

"Wait a moment, sir, and I'll send up. She's just come off this minute. Enjoy the show, sir."

"I wanna sit it," said Andra, withdrawing into the least prominent corner of the vestibule.

While he was waiting there, Young Rupert Culpepper arrived. The doorkeeper saluted.

"Afternoon, George," exclaimed the newcomer. "I'm not too late, am I?"

"No, sir, Miss Albany ain't away yet, but—" He whispered the remainder of the sentence into the young man's ear.

"Oh, I say!" muttered Rupert, glancing furtively at Muirhead, who began to feel uncomfortable.

Meanwhile the doorkeeper had scribbled the two names on a slip of paper, whistled for a call-boy, and dispatched him upstairs.

A minute passed. Then down the stairs came the leading lady's dresser, a tired-looking woman, with remnants of beauty, in a shabby black dress. She smiled wanly to the young man.

"You are to wait, Mr. Culpepper," she whispered. "She's awfully relieved that you've turned up. I think everything will be all right now."

"Ma" turned to the doorkeeper.

"You are to tell the other gentlemen," she added, "that Miss Albany is sorry, but a most important engagement interferes with her seeing him this afternoon. Ask him kindly to forgive her, and not to wait."

She turned to go—then halted, staring.

A little cry escaped her.

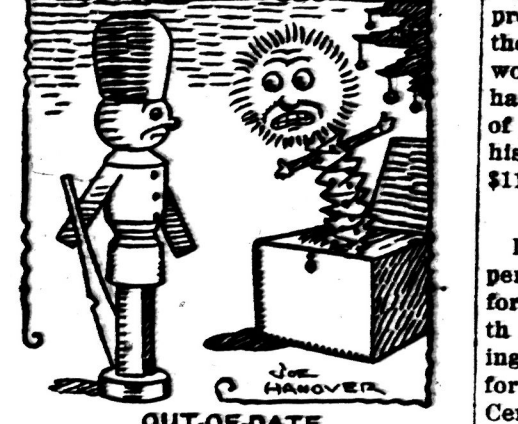
Andra, his face pale under the tan, stepped quickly from his corner. His hands went out.

"But I will wait!" he cried. "I've been waitin' twenty years! Oh, Maggie Broom, I've found ye at last—and ye canna refuse me this time, for I'm the fairmer o' baith Burnfoot an' Galabraes!"

Into the pale face of "Ma," into her faded bluebell eyes, leapt a light—the light of other years.—People's Friend.

British Settlers for Canada

Washington Post: The Canadian Government, anxious to build up the population of the Dominion and, at the same time, to attract the right and desired kind of immigrant, is offering, through its official press bureau in London, a number of facilities to intending British settlers. . . . The inducements held out to the British to settle in Canada are certainly very great. To what extent they will avail themselves of the offers made remains to be seen. At any rate it is an infinitely better way of carrying for the surplus population of the motherland than the system of birth control and restriction recently advocated publicly by the British Minister of Health.



WOODEN SOLDIER (to Jack-in-the-Box): We're back numbers old fellow. Kids want toy airplanes and things like that now!

Feasting the Birds

One of the most commendable Christmas customs is that observed by Norwegians and Swedes, who make their dumb animals share in the festival. They give an extra allowance of food to their horses and cattle, and young and old, rich and poor, throughout the land, join in providing a feast for the birds.

Two or three days before Christmas, wagons laden with sheaves of oats are taken into the towns. Every family buys one bunch or more, which they hang from trees, roofs and fences.

Farm Notes

Feeding Fall Farrowed Pigs

Approved rations for pigs farrowed in September and October are given in an Experimental Farms pamphlet entitled "Fall Litters," which deals with the breeding, feeding and management of pigs for winter pork production. From weaning until four months, an excellent meal ration is recommended composed of middlings 300 pounds, oats 200, shorts 100, barley and corn 100, and bran 50 pounds. Where middlings cannot be secured a good ration is 300 pounds of oats, 200 shorts, 50 of bran and 100 of corn or barley. During this period the pigs should be fed sparingly three or four times daily, the meal being preferably soaked and fed as a warm slop with milk. From four to five months a good ration consists of shorts 200 pounds, oats 200, bran 50, and barley or corn 150 pounds. Good use may be made of boiled potatoes during this period. It is pointed out that bran is a very necessary ingredient in the ration of a winter-fed pig. From five months to finish active, thrifty pigs will stand heavier feeding with a ration consisting of, say, shorts 100 pounds, oats 200, and barley 200, or barley 100 and corn 100. With the rations mentioned skim-milk or butter-milk should be fed up to the time the pigs are four or five months old, after that age half water and half milk should be used. In addition 3 pounds of oil meal or tankage, or both, and one or two pounds of edible bone meal per 100 pounds of meal mixtures is recommended. Winter pigs also have access to some alfalfa or clover hay.

According to the pamphlet, which is distributed by the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, changes in the rations of pigs should be made gradually. During the cold winter weather better results will be obtained if the young pigs are given just sufficient feed to keep them in healthy condition, this amount being a little less than that can eat at each feeding. The object to keep in mind in the winter feeding of young pigs is to keep them healthy and growing.

The Cost of Producing Flax Fibre

Where suitable land can be obtained flax production may be made a very remunerative undertaking at the present price of flax fibre. This was shown in an investigation conducted in Nova Scotia by the Division of Economic Fibre Production of the Dominion Experimental Farms, an account of which is given in the latest report of the Division. To carry out the experiment, twelve farmers were chosen, and supplied with seed. The total area sown was 13½ acres. Of the twelve farmers who took part, eight made a profit over all costs of production, including a fair rental for the land and prevailing wages for all work done on the crop. One farmer had a profit of \$56 per acre, his costs of production amounting to \$63.25 and his returns from fibre and seed to \$119.51.

Cleaning Seed Grain

Investigations conducted by the Experimental Farms have shown the need for greater attention on the part of the average farmer to the proper cleaning and grading of the grain he uses for seed purposes, states the Dominion Cereal list in his latest report. If fanning is done in a perfunctory manner it will be of very little use. The average fanning mill, except in the hands of a particularly careful man, will not clean and grade grain as carefully as this should be done.

Feasting the Birds

The seed for next season's grain crop should be prepared in the late fall or early winter. If this work is left to the spring it is apt to be done hurriedly and inadequately. The very best of the grain produced on the farm should be saved and used for seed. The fanning mill should be overhauled and put in good running order and the instructions sent out by the manufacturer with the mill carefully followed. It is not enough to run the grain through the mill once, but it should be passed through three or more times if necessary. The first fanning will remove chaff and light kernels, and the subsequent ones will

grade up the seed and secure the most uniform, the plumpest and healthiest kernels. If seed grain is purchased it is well to examine it closely and give it another fanning if necessary. By exercising this care a substantial increase in yield per acre may be secured which will more than pay for the trouble taken. The report of the Dominion Cereal list may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Rape and Kale as Pasture Crops

Although rape and kale make excellent pastures, they are not used in Canada to the extent that their value warrants. With the object of bringing the attention of farmers to these crops the Dominion Department of Agriculture has published a pamphlet entitled "Fleashy Annual Pastures" containing general information on the growing of the two crops and of certain field varieties of cabbage. These crops flourish under a great variety of climatic and soil conditions and they yield surprisingly well even when the summer rainfall is very light. New land may be used for growing them and on much soils they are frequently more profitable than any other forage crop.

In this country rape and kale are used principally as pastures and in this capacity they have proved to be quite satisfactory for sheep, swine and cattle, especially young cattle and fattening steers. However, instead of being used as a pasture, they may be cut green and fed directly to the animals. Both crops are greatly relished by poultry and should be much more widely utilized in poultry plants.

Rape or kale are valuable as aids for eradicating weeds as they can be profitably planted quite late in the spring. The land to be cleaned may be ploughed early and cultivated until the latter part of June. Then rape or kale may be sown, and as they soon cover the ground, further growth of weeds will be largely prevented by shading. (Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

Grisly War Relics

Latvian Divers Find German Submarines Sunk in World War

Riga, Latvia—Two German submarines, which had disappeared mysteriously during the world war, have been discovered by Latvian divers at the bottom of the Baltic, off the Latvian coast in a place called "The Death Chamber."

Experts believe that the two U-boats foundered as the result of a collision under the water because their turrets were shut tight.

Near the German craft the divers discovered also the wreck of the Russian destroyer "Kasantex" which was lost during the war through striking a floating mine.

The diver's search at the "Death Chamber" was prompted by the fact that Latvian fishermen working at this spot found human skulls and parts of skeletons in their gull nets.

Tonopah and Chicago

Reno Gazette: Down at Tonopah a few days ago a desert character, one "Two Gun" Smith, paraded the camp with the announcement he had \$3,000,000 in money and that he meant to give half of it to King George so he could come to this country and live. He was committed to the insane asylum by his fellow citizens. Over in Chicago William Hale Thompson paraded the city with banners declaring he was going to drive King George out of the school books and public libraries, and they elected him mayor. The complex is the same. The difference between the two cities is that Tonopah knows a lunatic when she sees one.

The workman had come to see to the drains, and lingered for days over the job. The old lady of the house, impatient at their slowness, told the foreman just what she thought of him. Indignant, he replied: "Be careful what you say, madam, or I shall sue you for damages." "Very well, then," came the answer. "I shall damn you for sewage."

Sunday School Lesson

January 16. Jesus and Sinners, Mark 2: 1-17. Golden Text—1 came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.—Mark 2: 17.

SUBJECT

THE SON OF GOD AT WORK, FORGIVING AND REDEMING.

INTRODUCTION—The amazing "autism" of Jesus now comes out in certain statements regarding forgiveness and the necessity of saving sinners. The religious teachers of the time admitted that there was forgiveness with God, but they attached as many conditions to this forgiveness that in practice they had no comforting message to offer to the repentant. They insisted on all kinds of legal forms being observed before a sinner could hope in God's mercy. Jesus brushed these aside, for he taught that whosoever repented was at once in God's forgiveness and was assured. Moreover, while the religious teachers of the day waited for sinners to come to God of themselves, Jesus went out in search of them. He mingled with them, and strove to awaken in them the stirrings of a better life. He compared himself to a physician whose work lay among the sick, not among the strong.

I. THE FORGIVENESS OF SINNS, 3-12.

V. 3. Jesus is preaching in a house in Capernaum when the incident now described takes place. The room, which is on the first landing, is crowded, and the entrance and stairway also are so blocked that no one can pass either in or out. At this moment four men appear carrying on a stretcher a paralyzed man. For the moment they are unnoticed, as there is no access to Jesus by the ordinary ways.

V. 4. Determined not to lose their opportunity, they resort to the extraordinary expedient of getting up on the roof, probably from the rear, and lowering the paralytic through an aperture made in the tiles. The plan is no sooner devised than carried out. The paralytic on his pallet-bed is let down right at Jesus' feet.

V. 5. The extraordinary boldness of the act impressed Jesus as a great illustration of faith. Had he not been preaching about God's immediate will to establish his kingdom in human lives, and about the necessity of faith as the means of obtaining divine forgiveness and power? And here, right before them, is an example of what faith means. What difficulties the men have overcome in order to get their friend into Jesus' presence! Jesus accordingly turns to the paralytic, and says, "Child, your sins are forgiven you." He doubtless saw in the man's wasted form and expression the traces of a past life of sin. The Jews were familiar with the saying, "There is no man healed of his sickness, till his sins have been forgiven him." But Jesus always sought to get down to the roots of human need. He saw beneath the physical ravages of sickness, the spiritual damage wrought by sin, and his first task is to minister to the evil conscience.

Vs. 6, 7. But his declaration of forgiveness, without insistence on any legal conditions, shocked a number of scribes who were present in the room. These critics had come early, and were occupying seats. In their eyes the word of Jesus was sheer blasphemy. God alone could forgive.

Vs. 8, 9. Jesus, on the other hand, knows it to be the will of God to forgive this stricken sinner. He cannot allow that, where there is remorse for sin, any other condition of divine forgiveness is necessary. And he knows that this right to declare forgiveness is supported by his consciousness of God's power being with him to heal. This is the point of v. 9. If Jesus has power to heal, they may be sure also that he is commissioned to forgive.

Vs. 10, 12. Jesus puts the matter to the test. He commands the paralytic to rise. At his word the mental and spiritual forces which have crushed the man's life are overcome, and he rises from his couch. This amazing communication of power to a helpless cripple produces a profound impression. But Jesus draws from it the conclusion that he is authorized, though man, to declare sins forgiven.

II. THE RIGHT TO REDEEM THE LOST, 15-17.

V. 15. After the above incident, Jesus calls Levi, the tax-gatherer, to join his company as a disciple, and Levi obeys. It was an extraordinary act for a business-man to leave his desk and papers without further ado, but still more extraordinary is the sequel. Levi invites Jesus to his house, and Jesus responds at once. It was an unheard-of thing for a religious teacher to enter a tax-gatherer's house, and still more to sit down at his table with such company as are now present at Levi's board. Judaism forbade the religious to frequent such mixed gatherings; but Jesus, the purest saint whom the world has ever seen, joins them without hesitation.

Vs. 16, 17. Once again, Jesus' action offends and outrages the conventional piety of the time. The Pharisees protest to the disciples against the laxity of Jesus. What right has he to break down the barriers which strict piety has set up? Is he not compromising religion by frequenting immoral societies? Jesus' answer is very remarkable. He compares himself to a physician whose duty is towards the sick rather than towards the strong. For the sake of bringing sinners to God and to spiritual health he deems it right to go among them. He has not come to support the conventional usages of religion, but to seek out and to redeem lost souls.

Yum Yum.
First Eskimo—"How did you like your Christmas-tree?"
Second Eskimo—"It was swell. These were the best candles I ever ate."—Life.



A Scene at Wainwright Park, Alta.

COMING UP FOR HER OATS

"Maud" is the popular favorite of the 400 elk at Wainwright National Park, Alta. She will overcome her shyness almost any time a good measure of oats is offered her.—Photo by National Parks Department.

THE WATER ALWA

Not Correct Sure

In no trouble more dangerous than watery blood, young girls are overworked or overwrought or overdone by the water. It makes its appearance in the face but taken from the system through the Pills. So on good health and regained. The conditions by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, of the many who have found new health in this medicine, express to you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done for me. I had run-down of nervous, had little sleep, no appetite. In this country, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People gradually improved my continued use. For this advise all weak girls, feeling sure others what they are. Send your name to Dr. Williams' Medical Institute, 100 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. A useful little book "The Blood." The through any drug store gets a box from Medicine Co., Boston.

Paroled New

Fellow Prisoner

vide for . . . Toronto.—A St. Peterboro to a . . . "In the Christmas penitentiary to ex-inspector . . . oiled, was a young eye-gone, who six a long term, and . . . pleted the necessary year term for his his way west got was supplied from with a big roll of whiskey. On St. Montreal-Toronto . . . Kingston National . . . man. She was in the released 20-year who shared a society . . . Port Hope. It is was acquainted with suspicion is that grapevine penitentiary had put him wise release. "Every now and tired to the car and tie and on his . . . and more careless paroled girl. He bank roll and tie to accompany him . . . provide a man, reluctant to quences on account . . . elined to consent to under consideration train at Port Hope . . . caisson, she took . . . address and propo . . . The whole con . . . two was heard by . . . seat immediately . . . ers at Portsmouth . . . story illustrates . . . tations of a . . . paroled."

A vegetable judg . . . honor at a recep . . . lady of dazzling . . . he exclaimed . . . beautiful girl" . . . overheard the . . . gave him a radiant "What an excellen . . . "

Out of indifferen . . . thinking makes . . . we live.



Excess acid is the . . . indigestion. It res . . . interests about two . . . The quick correcti . . . which neutralizes ac . . . istic is Phillips' . . . It has remained sta . . . tions in the 50 year . . . tion. One spoonful of . . . Magnesia neutralize