THE JARVIS RECORD

JARVIS, ONTARIO

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GEO. L. MILLER
Editor and Proprietor

"WHY DO WE DO WRONG ?"

"For the Flesh Lusteth Against the Spirit and the Spirit, Against the Flesh" Galatians 5:17.

This is the seventh of a series of sermons preached by Rev. Brown.

Last week I discussed with you the question to what makes right right. This morning I want to take up a complementary matter, "Why do we do wrong ?" What is it that impels us to do things which we know are not right, to display traits of character which are not what they ought to be.

"Why do we do wrong ?" Has you asked that question of an orthodox Protestant of a generation or so ago you would have received a pat answer. He would have said, "Why that can be answered very simply; we do wrong because of Original Sin Adam and Eve committed sin in the garden of Eden when they ate of the forbidden fruit, and as a result of that sin they transmitted to all their descendants the tendency to do wrong." Then he would proceed to back up his statement by quoting from the Shorter Catechism. Adam and Eve were created in a state of innocency — they fell from that estate—"all mankind descending from Adam by ordinary generation, sinned in him, and fell with him in that first transgression." Original sin is conveyed from our first parents to their posterity by natural generation so as all that proceed from them in that way are conceived and born in sin."

That explanation was perfectly satisfactory to our forefathers who literally accepted the first chapters of Genesis; but to a generation which knows now that the world and mankind came into being in a different way to what is recorded there, this explanation is unsatisfactory and unacceptable.

In addition to the above explanation there was a supplementary one to account for sin and evil in human life. It was also held that evil was caused by demons who were active in the world. Not only did men believe in the doctrine of Original Sin, but they were also fully convinced that there was a personal Devil, with an legion of attendants, walking to and fro in the world and constantly inciting men to do evil. It may surprise you to know that Martin Luther, for instance, was a firm believer in this view. "Let the Christian know that he is seated firmly in the midst of demons and that the Devil is closer to him than his coat or his shirt," is one of his statements.

With a few modifications that is also view held by many people today. There are many who still will quote the words of the Psalmist, "Behold I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me."

How then were men to overcome evil ? The answer given to that question was that Baptism was the great corrective for the perversity of human nature. When an individual was baptized and the earlier it was done the better, something occurred. His sins were forgiven, his evil nature was regenerated, and grace was given him to live a righteous life. If anything further was necessary prayer and mental struggle would supply the necessary power to defeat the impulses towards evil in the human heart.

But the early Protestants saw that even with baptism, prayer and mental struggle men still continued to commit wrong. What then could be done so that sin might be forgiven and eternal punishment averted. Following the Roman Church the Reformers advanced the doctrine of substitutionary atonement. Jesus suffered himself a victim to appease God's righteous anger, and because of that fact all who believe in him and in the power of his death are freed from the guilt of sin. That doctrine in various forms still holds sway amongst theologians today.

But quietly an increasing number of fine Christian men and women are abandoning these theories today. What has been responsible for the change ? Three things. First the influence which has come from a modern study of the Bible. No sooner did men begin to subject the Bible to critical examination than they were forced to give up the idea of literal inspiration. Willingly or unwillingly they were forced to recognize the character of many of the stories contained in it. Once they did that the doctrine of Original Sin became undermined. They ceased to believe that human nature was perverted by something done by Adam, and that demons were responsible or that baptism had any magical efficacy to wash away evil; or that God demanded a sacrifice as the price of forgiveness.

Along with these negative results came many positive ones. Thinking about the character of God men became convinced that Love was the very core and centre of his being, and they could not feel convinced that he would take the cruel attitude towards men attributed to him by many early Protestants.

But the third and greatest factor in the change came, and we have to admit this frankly, from the discoveries made by modern science. When Darwin in the middle of the XIX century propounded the theory of evolution he sounded the death knell of the old theology. Today most thinking people accept the theory propounded by him. Today Science is proving to us that instead of a golden age of innocence and a fall from grace, mankind has been gradually ascending in the scale. Instead of a decent there has been an ascent of man. Slowly through long periods of time man has been making his way, stage by stage up from what we may call the animal realm to the human. Today instead of an idealized Adam and Eve, we trace our ancestry back to the cave dwellers; beyond them to a being "human in stature, human in gait, human in all his parts save his brain," and we have been forced to realize "that the cruel and vicious tendencies which disfigure human character to-day represent the survival of the ancient animal instincts of those primitive men. These legacies are legacies from the jungle.

Greed, gluttony, sexual passion, hatred of enemies, thirst for revenge, selfishness; all those evils which wreck our happiness and our peace are an inheritance from the past of mankind. In the early days they had what the psychologist of today calls "a survival value"; but in this age, in a better environmetn, unless these impulses are controlled and kept in subjection they will lead to disaster. Here then is the answer to the question "Why do we do wrong ?" We do wrong not because of anything Adam and Eve ever did, not because of the influence of demons. We do wrong rather because we have not yet mastered and conquered the animal instincts which we have inherited from our predecessors and because traces of the ape and the tiger are still present and active in us. This new knowledge of ourselves, which we owe to the scientist is what is responsible for the abandonment of many theories about evil, and its conquest.

Realizing that, what can a thinking man believe about it all. First of all he can frankly face and realize the source of those tendencies towards evil which manifest themselves within him. If he is to conquer them he must study them closely. In certain of those tendencies he can easily see the connection between the human and the animal realm. In others, as it is pointed out, it will require a very careful analysis. Here is one example of the latter. Most of us are given to a great deal of worrying. Where does that tendency come from ? The Psychologist will tell you that it is a survival of the animal instinct of fear. In the jungle world the tendency to fear the unknown and the uncertain was of immense benefit. It was the means of preserving animals from peril and danger. Only those beings possessed with an adequate amount of fear survived. Primitive man had that instinct deeply bred into him, and he passed it on to his descendants who passed it on to us. But we today live in a comparatively safe environment, and there is no need for constantly dreading the unknown. Yet that inbred impulse, persisting through centuries of life, remains; and unless it is resolutely controlled it wells up and becomes worry. All other problems of evil impulse and desire can be traced back in a similar way to our animal heritage.

The initial step then in forming a technique to conquer evil is a frank recognition of these tendencies, and the gaining of a thorough understanding of our problem. Once we see ourselves clearly we have to go on and develop in our own lives counteracting forces that will conquer or displace the animal inheritances. As one writer (Gilkey) points out the development of those forces will vary in each one of us. We must in the words of Paul "Work out our own salvation." For some victory may be achieved by building up new activities, acquiring new friends, withdrawing from one environment into a new and more helpful one. For others it would involve the "deliberate and frequent exposure of the self of the particular set of spiritual and emotional influences which the individual finds inspiring." The final step in the reconstruction of one's personality involves the "building of social relationships which will call forth within the self new interests, new objectives and new abilities."

This modern psychology has given us an entirely different technique in the art of conquering evil tendencies to that practised in the past.

Now comes this question. "What can we believe to be God's attitude to men who have given way to their animal tendencies; who are sinners ? Does God demand a price for his forgiveness and help. Will he refuse to help us unless some innocent person is sacrificed to make atonement for us. The old theology said "Yes" the new says "No" If God is what Jesus says he is, and we believe He is — a friend who loves us, and is willing to help us, who be-friends all who seek Him and His friendship, what attitude will He take to those, who beset by animal tendencies, fail to reach the highest level of skill intelligence and kindness. There can to my mind be only one answer to that question. If God is the God of Jesus he will not eternally punish men who, because of weakness, can not achieve the highest they should achieve. If God is a God of Love he will do for you and for me exactly what human beings at their best would do for us. I firmly believe that just as our fathers and mothers forgave us when we were really penitent, so God will forgive us if we are truly sorry for our shortcomings I cannot think that He will turn his face away from any soul no matter how much they stumble and fall. He knows our frame, He remembers our weakness. The prodigal son may go the far country, long may be his sojourn there, but once he turns his face towards home, he will find the Father there ready and willing to forgive and eager and anxious to help him make a new start.

"For the love of God is broader
Than the measures of man's mind;
And the heart of the Eternal,
Is most wonderfully kind."

—Grenville Kleiser.

This proves that young love birds shouldn't try to fly too high.

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Our Merit Rating Plan of Automobile Insurance provides *reduced premiums for careful drivers.*

Because we believe that careful motorists are entitled to a further reward for Care, Courtesy and Common Sense in their driving, we have extended our Merit Rating Plan in Ontario so that DISCOUNTS UP TO 25% are now available for Private Passenger Automobiles on All Classes of Automobile Insurance—PUBLIC LIABILITY, PROPERTY DAMAGE, COLLISION, FIRE AND THEFT.

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Jarvis, - - - Ontario

Canadian-Owned Companies should be given preference by Canadian Policyholders.

TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

COUNTY COUNCIL MINUTES

(Continued from last week)

Received and read. Carried.

BUILDING COMMITTEE REPORT

To the Warden and Members of the County Council:

Gentlemen:— We your Building Committee have met and beg leave to report as follows:

We have had the sewage disposal equipment in connection with the Court House and Gaoler's residence overhauled and extended at a cost of $56.65 for material from W. H. Lishman and $30.90 to Baird Bros. for services in connection with the installation and we would recommend the payment of the above accounts.

All of which is respectively submitted.

(sgd.) ROBERT S. KERR, Chairman

Moved by Councillor Allan, seconded by Councillor Sandy, that the report of the Building Committee be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Bird, seconded by Councillor Parkinson, that the Finance Committee report be submitted and read. Carried.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

To the Warden and Members of the County Council:

Gentlemen:— We your Finance Committee have met and recommend the payment of the following accounts:

Chas. McCarter, Div. Ct. sup. from Dominion Stationers.	$ 2.00
Hamilton Gen. Hospital, re Edward McGrath	33.25
Hamilton Gen. Hos., re Mrs. Ada Woodward	47.25
Hamilton Gen. Hos., re Charles King	117.25
Hamilton Health Association, Hazel I. Laws $45.00; O. Birgleman $45.00; Helen Victoria Jarvis $45.00; Hazel Ford $45.00; Arthur Elder $25.00; Dawson Lamb $45.00; Mrs. Johanna Novatate $45.00	295.00
Ora Dickson care of Mr Robbins	42.50
Haldimand War Memorial Hospital, re Calvin Smith $17.50, Mrs. Greene and babe $7.06, Mrs. Frances Coghell $10.50	35.05
Simcoe Board of Education, re Haldimand pupils	133.18
St. Peter's Infirmary, re G. Cummings, May acct.	28.50
Mothers' Allowance Com. March and April acct.	912.50
Old Age Pension Com., April acct	417.81
Underwood Elliott Fisher Ltd. Reg. Off. $9, J. C. Eccles $7.83, Roy Kline, April acct. milk	3.00
Dr. McInnis, mental exam.	5.00
Milo Ecker	5.00
Cayuga Hydro Com., Court House $40.43, Reg. Off. $1.50, Standards $7.50, April acct.	49.43
E. B. Davis, postage and excise	15.00
Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives, re Fulsom	46.50
Dom. Nat. Gas Co., April acct	42.30
Court House $39.15, Reg. Off. $3.15	39.90
Baird Bros., re septic tank	30.90
W. H. Lishman, tile for septic tank	731.64
House of Refuge, April acct.	641.36
Children's Aid Society, April account	2.20
D. P. Foster, gaol supplies	6.67
W. McDonald, gaol supplies $5.71, Reg. Off. 86c	9.50
Melbourne Smith, care of Registry Office	29.20
Lerore Collier, court services.	100.00
J. G. Massie, office rent (Jan to June 30, 1934)	10.00
P. A. Gloyd, car service	20.50
Frank Laidlaw, car service	

House of Refuge, April 1934 Accounts

Wm. Aiken, fence posts	$ 10.40
Frank Cook, fence posts	5.00
Dunnville Chronicle, letterheads and statements	8.50
Geo. Granger, bread	25.65
Jes. Phillips, groceries	31.20
W. E. Franklin galvanized iron	2.60
T. G. Scott, hardware	19.77
W. A. Coleberry, supplies	12.08
C. H. Horne, meat	12.20
John Dykes, repairs	1.20
R. W. Smith, grass seed and chopping	42.79
H. V. Marshall, supplies	15.75
W. R. Jackson, dry goods	4.33
Scott & Edgecombe, gasoline	3.16
W. J. Griffith, dry goods	8.58
Dr. R. D. Blott, services and medicine	63.60
Harold Stewart, barbering	10.00
Mrs. J. A. Bradley, wages	58.50
Lloyd Glenny, wages	35.00
Lorella Sherk, wages	31.50
Harry Elsie, wages	25.00
Dominion Natural Gas Co., gas, pd.	19.80
Andrew Hancah, fertilizer	94.70
John Kelun, repairs (roof and chimney) pd.	118.40
Consolidated Telephone Co., tolls pd.	3.07
Ina Goodfellow, washing, pd.	20.53
Mrs. J. A. Bradley, 9 bags potatoes $17.50; 2 saws filed 50c; 100 baby chicks $15.90, charges on chicks 68c, 15 rose bushes $3.00, 2 loads manure $1.00, 3 plum trees $2.25	7.50
	40.83
Less	$738.14
	6.50
	$731.64

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...metrist & Optician ... Norfolk St. South ...SIMCOE, ONT. ...hone: 30 W. ; 30 J.

...STATEMENT

...h Hon. J. R. Cooke, Chair...the Hydro-Electric Power ...on of Ontario.

...ry, 1924, the delegates to ...tion of the Ontario Mun...ctric Association were gi...ation regarding the trend ...for electric service. It ...at time that there ...ce if a decided upward ...e primary loads for indus...general electrical consump...municipalities of Ontar...

...tifying to be able now to ...that the results of more ...ths also show substan...e. For primary power ...excluding power used for ...ration and similar pur...e percentage increase of ...as been maintained from ...April, inclusive, of 1934 ...rresponding months of ...proximately 16 percent ...the Commission's systems.

...ases, relating as they do ...power loads, are of spe...ance with respect to in...load directly attributable ...industrial conditions, as ...ad is an indicator of in...ivity.

...ases of total load, includ...y power, for the months ...to April, inclusive, have ...order of 39 percent in...the corresponding loads ...months of 1933.

...rtant to note that the ...rs have also increased ...$1,600,000 in the first ...of the present fiscal year

...ARL OF GREAT PRICE

...pearl of price,
...make my own;
...I searched,
...back tired and lone.

...ooked in vain,
...f learned men;
...rning dawned,
...egan again.

...ned the search,
...deep despair,
...left to me,
...God in prayer.

...hat thou hast
...nto the poor;
...ill be the pearl,
...ess secure."

—Grenville Kleiser.

TO ADVERTISERS

NELLES CORNERS

Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Reichheld and family spent Sunday afternoon in Waterford.

Mr. and Mrs. Perce Schweyer spent Sunday in Goderich.

Miss Gladys Mehlenbacher of Dunnville, spent Sunday afternoon at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Donaldson and Chas. had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. H. Gee on Sunday.

Mr. Oloff Dreimer was overcome with poison gas when he was cleaning out a well on his farm on Saturday afternoon but glad to say he is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn Stengle, spent Sunday at his fathers, near Selkirk.

Mr. Wm. Donaldson has accepted a position in Hamilton and left on Monday for the city.

Mr. Perce Hall from Hamilton, spent Sunday afternoon with his mother, Mrs. M. C. Rutherford.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Stadder and Mrs M. C. Rutherford, spent Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown near Dunnville.

Mr. J. H. Mehlenbacher won first money at the races in Aylmer with High Dress.

Mrs. Perce Schweyer and June, Mrs. Chas. Humber and Mrs. Wm. Donaldson spent Friday in Hamilton.

A number from here were in Simcoe on Monday afternoon to hear Mitchel Hepburn speak.

Miss Ruth Vanderburg, spent Friday in Hamilton.

There was a large crowd at the barn dance at Mr. Clark Vanderburg's on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn Stengle attended the supper at Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gee's on Saturday evening.

TRADE RESTRICTION WOULD BANKRUPT DOMINION, SAYS COMMISSIONER

"If Canadians were forced to cease importing and exporting; if we made every item which we need for ourselves, half our population would be force dto emigrate or starve."

Such is the striking statement made in a provocative article entitled "Whither Canada ?" which appears in the April 15 issue of Maclean's Magazine under the name of G. R. Stevens.

Mr. Stevens is one of the Dominion's trade commissioners and is now stationed at Melbourne, Australia. He has been studying the trends of world and intra-imperial trade and his analysis of Canaa's relation to the general picture it, to say the least, disturbing.

Thirty-five years ago, says Mr. Stevens, the optimists among us were talking about the 20th century being Canada's century. In 1911 Sir Joseph Ward, then Prime Minister of New Zealand, declared that the Dominion would have a population of between thirty and forty million by 1936, Laurier himself gave him to amend his estimate. We said it was too low." Now with the century a third over we have ten millions and our basic problem is not how to get more millions but "how we are going to support the ten millions we have now."

"Have you ever thought of what it is you live by ?" Mr. Stevens asks, and then continues:

"Let us suppose that you and I and every Canadian receives $100 each month as wages or salary. Of that sum at least $30 has arrived in our purses from foreign sources. Or, to put it another way, without export markets our national activity and our national income would be reduced by thirty percent. The United States has never been interested in foreign trade to the extent or more than ten per cent. Consequently, as Canadians, we are three times more sensitive to world conditions than our neighbors.

"Comparing the total or Canadian production with the share which it is necessary to sell beyond Canada, you will find that if your income is derived from Canadian grains, fruits or vegetables, $54.75 of every $100 which you receive comes from abroad If your livelihood depends on meat, dairy, or fish industries, about the same proportion, or fifty five per cent of your earnings, is supplied by foreign customers. If you are connected with forest industries, you are almost entirely depend ent on export returns; $85. out of every $100 which you receive will have come from overseas"

"It is, therefore, evident that Canada is first of all an export country and that she must live beyond the seas Anything that restricts our world trade not only pushes dreams of a greater Canada into the background, but threatens the comfort and wel-being of our present population A self-sustained Canada is a hopelessly bankrupt Canada.

"Indeed, export markets are not only the difference between ten and thirty millions of population; and between the solvency and bankruptcy of our great railways and public works; and between $100 and $70 income for each of us.

Overseas business in many cases is the difference between Canadian industries and no industries. We have a vast country with a scattered population, and we do many things expensively. It is only when we can produce in volume that we can meet competition. Without export volumes it would be impossible in many instances to manufacture the limited quantities required for our own needs.

"If Canadians were forced to cease importing and exporting; if we made every item which we need for ourselves and nothing else, half our population would be forced to emigrate or starve. Consequently, when France imposes a virtual embargo on our wheat; and Germany limits her imports to three per cent of her requirements, and buys that small volume elsewhere because of political considerations; when Russia allows her peasants to starve while she establishes credits with dumped wheat; when Mussolini spends vast sums to make Italy self supporting in cereals; when China drives her people back to rice with heavy import duties — then your income and mine falls and the vision of a greater Canada in this century passes. We cannot look for more millions. Our problem is to keep our present population busy and fed

Moreover, continues Mr. Stevens, the problem is seriously aggravated by the current development of what he terms "Elliotism" in Great Britain. Under the leadership of the brilliant and aggressive Rt. Hon. Walter E. Elliott, now Minister of Agriculture, Britain, which in normal times buys one-fifth of all the exports of the world, seems committed to a policy that would reduce her external purchases of foodstuffs to the irreducible minimum. Normally United Kingdom imports of food stuffs run about $2,500,000,000 a year. Major Elliott says Mr. Stevens, believes that $1,000,000,000 can and should be copped off this annual bill

fear Great Britain increased her

Already, as the result of duties and quotas, Britain's big population has increased by forty per cent and her output of bacon by seventy per cent Now efforts are being directed towards reducing in the imports of dairy products. Later will come meats, cereals, fruits and fish.

"This is admirable business for Great Britain," continues Mr Stevens "but a very poor outlook for the British Dominions. A large share of the billion dollars to be copped off would have come to them. It might make the difference between prosperity and hard times. If economic nationalism continues to run riot and all other markets are sealed up, the difference will mean assured and a restricted British market may represent to the overseas Empire the difference between progress and disaster."

"In a way, we Canadians are lucky as wheat is well down on Major Elliott's list. Yet even last wheat acreage of 300,000 acres, with a consequent crop increase of nearly twenty million bushels. This is not very much in comparison with our volumes, but it is so much lost trade.

"If Major Elliot's plans succeed—and they are well in train to succeed we shall find development of the British market very difficult in future and we shall be fortunate if we hold our present share.

"The supreme endeavor of every British Dominion should be to preserve as many as possible cost the British market in its present magnitude If that market disappears, those other millions of population, of whom we once talked and for whom we once planned, may enfer come to us. In their absence, there is more than a possibility that within the next century, others, not of our color race or outlook, whose lands are now crammed to bursting, may try to hold us to account or our empty spaces. I rm not exaggerating, therefore, when I suggest that today we may be witnessing a turn in the tide of our affairs which foreshadows tragedy and disaster."

There are now 30,200 more persons employed in the making of men's clothing than there were ten years ago.

DANCE
--: TO :--
FREDDIE WURKER'S
8 PIECE ORCHESTRA
---: IN THE :---
JARVIS ARENA
---: ON :---
FRI., JUNE 22
Under Auspices of the Jarvis Booster Club

This being the last dance of the season you should not miss the opportunity of dancing to this ever popular orchestra.

ADMISSION
COUPLE 75c :---: SINGLE 40c
LUNCH SOLD AT THE ARENA

FISHER BODY CRAFTSMAN'S GUILD

Oshawa, Ant., June 19—Approach of vacation days for several hundred Canadian craftsmen, engaged in building model coaches in the Fisher Body Craftsmen's Guild, means only a speeding up of activity in the home workshop. Little more than a month remains until the 1934 competition officially closes. It is announced by C. B. Watt, Secretary of the Canadian Section of the Guild, that judging of the coaches will be completed as soon as possible after mid night, July 21st, and the eight best coach-builders of the Junior and Senior sections will be summoned to Toronto for the annual convention of winners and presentation of scholarship awards, which this year total $17,600.

The best Canadian-built coaches will be assembled in Toronto for what has been described as the first annual display of juvenile craftsmanship Canada has ever produced. Later, the eight winning coaches will go to Chicago for the International Convention, where each year the handiwork of Canadian boys makes creditable showin gin comparison with coaches from the rest of North America.

Plans are well under way for the entertainment of the winning Guilds men in Toronto following the judging. After two interesting days in the Queen City, the boys will proceed to the World's Fair at Chicago. The recent fire destroyed one of the historic spots where the International Convention gathered for a luncheon last year, the famous Saddle & Sirloin Club having been wiped out in the Stockyards blaze, but the programme is so varied and interesting that 1934 winners will probably see much more of Chicago than the boys did in 1933.

VARIETIES OF SUMMER - FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

(Experimental Farms Note)

Sweet peas have not always existed as we know them today. While seed was offered for sale as early as the year 1724, much of the improvement with this flower has taken place within comparatively recent years. The origination, in 1904, of the Spencer type of sweet pea was probably the beginning of the superb waved and frilled varieties now grown. The recent introduction of the new ruffled type has been still another advance and well worthy of note.

To the already large number of varieties in existence, many are being added each year. In 1933 the National Sweet Pea Society of England tested one hundred and thirty-four new varieties and in addition grew some ninety odd varieties for comparison.

The task of the amateur in selecting a one, or so good varieties from such numbers is no light one In an endeavour to be of assistance to such growers the Experimental Station at Charlottetown has undertaken a special study of sweet pea varieties The test plots at this Station are admirably situated for such work in that the climate is particularly well suited to growing this flower. The late Dr. Macoun, who travelled from coast to coast in the course of his duties, was of the opinion that conditions in Prince Edward Island for growing sweet peas could not be surpassed.

While a large number of the most outstanding varieties have been tested here, it is quite possible that some excellent sorts have been omitted A numbre of newer varieties have not been sufficiently well tested to pass judgment on.

The following is a list of recommended varieties for garden planting:

White: Model; Cream:- Matchless; Light Pink, Supreme; Deep Pink, Pinkie; Cream Pink, Magret, Idyl; Light Cerise, Beatall; Deep Cerise, Mrs. A. Searles; Scarlet Cerise, Flamingo, Cupid Fire; Scarlet, Captain Blood; Crimson, Crimson King; Rose, Brilliant Rose, Damask Rose, Ruffled Rose; Light Blue, Gleneagle; Blue, Reflection; Purple, Olympia; Mauve, Chieftain; Maroon, The Sultan; Picotee, Sunkist.

TWO MINDS

He: What a fine, umbrageous tree !
She: Will you have a cup of tea ?

He: Birds ethereal music make !
She: Do, please, have a piece of cake

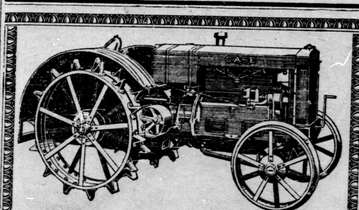
He: The sky speaks of infinity !
She: Things all look alike to me.

He: See, I pray, that rare sunset !
She: Will you light your cigarette ?

He: Love is an ephemeral thing !
She: Meet my mother, Mister Wing.

He: aren't you bored by brainy men.
She: Au revoir ! Do come again !

—Grenville Kleiser.



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