

dismal place it now proved to be, and many an evening was spent at Andy McQueen's.

One bright frosty December day Andy came in to dinner to find his friend seated by the fireside.

"What's up?" inquired he, noting the happy look on Spears' face. "Had a stroke of luck?"

"Yes. Sold my car of wheat to-day at a rise."

During the mid-day meal Willie leaned confidentially towards Andy; "I know something 't you don't."

"No? Bet you a nickel that you don't," returned Andy, laying a coin on the table.

"Yes, I do," excitedly. "I was in the room looking for my top, and I heard Mr. Spears ask mother if she'd let him be my new daddy, 'n' she said 'yes.' An'nen—" shouted Willie, as he was borne from the room by his blushing mother, "he—he kissed her!"

### Question Drawer?

(1) Q.—To what degree is feeble-mindedness the result of heredity, and to what degree the result of parental indiscretion?

A.—The most frequent proximate cause of amentia is heredity weakness of the germ plasm. Probably 50 to 80 per cent of weak-minded patients are descendants of neuropathic stock. Dr. Goddard, of Vineland, found heredity present in 65 per cent of cases. In Switzerland heredity was a factor in 55 per cent. of the cases, and in Norway 50 per cent. Dr. Tredgold out of 200 cases traced 80 per cent to heredity.

The next factor of importance is alcoholism, though it is not definitely known how far this affects the germ-plasm and to what degree it affects the growing embryo. Potts, of Birmingham, found that 41 per cent of mentally defective children had alcoholic parents. Some of these were, of course, children of feeble-minded parents. It is pretty conclusive that alcoholism in either parent, without any other defect, may produce feeble-mindedness.

Ancestral tuberculosis is rarely the direct and sole cause of feeble-mindedness, but it has often an important indirect influence.

There is probably nothing in the common belief that children of cousins are likely to be weak-minded. History of families and races is totally opposed to this view. The practice of in-breeding is not dangerous if the strain is healthy. "At the same time," says Tredgold, "there are many biological objections to the practice, and it is not one to be advocated."

The age of parents at conception is not without influence on the vitality of children. The relation to feeble-mindedness is doubtful.

In a small percentage of cases feeble-mindedness is due to accident before, during or after birth.

There have been many family histories worked out showing the cause of amentia, for instance: (1) Healthy parents, slightly alcoholic had two children, one alcoholic; of his children one was alcoholic, but of the grandchildren only five were healthy but five died in childhood or of tuberculosis while one was feeble-minded. (2) A couple, A and B, one dying insane and other with weak heart, had five children. Another couple, C and D, one of whom died insane, had six children. Two of these families, one a neurotic and the other healthy, married, and they had eleven children—four miscarriages, three died in infancy, two idiots and two said to be healthy.

(2) What is the origin of the term Bolshevik?

A.—In the Russian Assembly after the revolution there was a marked disagreement among the members. The majority headed by Lenin were known as Bolsheviks or the big section, and the minority as the Mensheviks or lesser section. Eventually the Bolsheviks assumed complete control. It is wrong to interpret the term as if it meant a majority of the people. It represented only a majority of the Assembly, which in itself represented only a section of the people and only a small section at that. So Bolshevism in our country would mean not a rule of the majority, but a rule of a class, the workers as they call themselves. In Russia the central council with one or possibly two exceptions is composed of Jews who have no national feeling.

Where Bolshevism has been preached in other countries, these who have no national feeling—aliens, pacifists and the like—are always leaders of the movement. Soviet rule is always the rule of a particular class, a minority of the people, and class rule is never defensible on any ground.

(3) Q.—Where should I go to prepare for teaching of Domestic Science in High School?

A.—Preparatory courses are given in the Agricultural Colleges particularly at Guelph. Finishing courses are given at Columbia College, New York; Pratt Institute, New York, and Simmond's school, Boston. Normal Courses are given in Teachers' College, Columbia University, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Stout Training School, Menominee, Wisconsin.

(4) Q.—Can you give Whitcomb Riley's poem "The Diners in the Kitchen?"

A.—Our dog Fred, et the bread,  
Our dog Dash, et the hash,  
Our dog Pete, et the meat,  
Our dog Davy, et the gravy,  
Our dog Toffy, et the coffee,  
Our dog Take, et the cake,  
Our dog Trip, et the dip,  
And—the worst, from the first—  
Our dog Fido, et the pie-dough.

(5) Q.—How many Mary's are mentioned in the New Testament?

A.—Mary of Cleophas, John XIX., 25, probably the same as Mary of James the lesser and Josse, and sister of the Virgin Mary.

(2) Mary Magdalene, Luke VIII, 2, out of whom were cast "seven devils." She is prominent in life of our Lord, but there is no authority for identifying her with "the Sinner" who anoints His feet (Luke VII, 36).

(3) Mary, mother of Mark, Acts XII, 12.

(4) Mary, sister of Lazarus, Luke X, 40.

(5) Mary, the Virgin mother of Our Lord.

(6) Mary, a Roman christian greeted by Paul in a letter, Romans XVI, 6.

(6) Q.—I have trouble with such words as did, done, saw and seen I and me. Is there any rule?

A.—Probably the rule for done and seen that you require is this: "when using have or has with the verb use these two forms, as I have seen, we have done, but when using a word alone use saw and did, as I saw it, he did it. Never say I done it, or I seen it. When the word is a subject of a verb use I, as I see it, you and I know it. When it is an object use me, as he hit me, he told me, he told you and me, he brought it to you and me.

(7) Q.—How do you work this question? "A pile of oats on the floor is in the shape of a cone. It measures 10 feet around and is 3½ feet high. How many bushels does it contain?"

A.—A cone is just one-third of a cylinder of same base and height. The area of a cylinder is base x height. The base is ½ circumference multiplied by ½ the diameter. In this case therefore the area of the cone is 1/3 of 5 x 7/22 of 10 x 3½ cubic feet, which is easily reduced to bushels by multiplying by .78.

(8) Q.—I am seventeen years of age and have worked at home for over a year and have been paid good wages. But next summer I would like to work for a farmer probably miles away. Can my parents object? (I have always been good friends with them) and also will my wages be my own. My father is in a good position on the farm. But I would like to leave home for a change.—S.O.S.

A.—Evidently you wish to have your fling for a time; and see the world a little. There is nothing wrong in that and it is a very natural wish. Perhaps, however, it is not quite fair to the parents to leave them now as all their efforts up to this time have been directly or indirectly on your behalf. And you will have a better time as leader in your own district than as follower or helper in another, unless you are determined by experience to find out what it feels like to be a hired man. Your father would no doubt let you keep the wages you earn, but it would be ungrateful to put him in the position of asking for any part of your earnings. as a return for all he has spent on you.

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