St. Catharines District

The eighteenth Annual Convention of St. Catharines District Epworth Leagues was held in Beamsville November 21st and 22nd, Mr. J. Martin Pattinson presiding. "Our Outlook—Present and Future," was the subject of an address delivered by Rev. B. Eyre, B.D. An address prepared by Miss B. Mitchell, "Why We Have a Junior League," was read by Mr. Paxton, owing to her absence. A very helpful discussion followed. Owing to the absence of Miss Williamson, her subject, "True Sociability," was discussed at some length by the Leaguers present, the discussion being opened by Rev. J. Wass. The District President, Mr. Pattinson, followed by a stirring address on "Personal Work," which appears on another page in this issue. The subject of "Citizenship" was ably dealt with by Rev. J. R. Patterson. The importance of individual work was strongly emphasized by Rev. G. W. Henderson in his address on "Christian Endeavor." At seven o'clock on the morning of the 22nd a sunrise prayer-meeting was held, conducted by Rev. J. M. Smith. At the session which followed, Rev. Dr. Ross delivered a splendid address, "Canada for Christ." The following officers were elected: President, Mr. G. Bail, St. Catharines; Vice-presidents, (1) Miss Cora Marsh, Grimsby; (2) Mr. Turnbull, St. Catharines; (3) Miss G. Rittenhouse, Jordan; (4) Mr. A. Hughes, Niagara-on-the-Lake; (5) Mrs. Nichols, Niagara Falls; Treasurer, Miss Upper, Thorold; Secretary, Mrs. John More, Grantham; Conference Representative, Mr. J. M. Pattinson.

Epworth League Baseball

At the request of the Editor, Miss Edith Fowke, Guelph, Ont., has kindly supplied the following facts explanatory of a baseball match held in connection with the Citizenship Department of the League of Paisley Memorial Church. The plan was worked out and questions and answers compiled by the local Leaguers. Miss Fowke writes:

"First we pick sides of nine, each side having a captain; they in turn being catchers. Then the one person who takes the chair for the evening fires the questions for both sides. Each person is named and comes to the batter's base in turn, the same as in an ordinary baseball match. If the batter missed, the catcher of the opposite side is given a chance to answer. We had four bases and each one had to go from one base to another, and the runs were counted by the players returning to the home-plate."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. Who were the first people known to inhabit North America? The mound builders.
2. Who followed the mound builders? The five nations.
3. Who were the five nations? Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas.
4. Name two men who came to Canada before Jacques Cartier? Sebastine Cabot and Leif Ericson.
5. What year did Cartier come to Canada? 1534.
6. Where did Cartier come from? St. Malo, France.
7. What title was given to Samuel De Champlain? Father of New France.
8. In what year did Kirke take Canada? 1629.
9. What was all the land of Canada sold for, the first time sold? $2,400.
10. Who were the first missionaries to come to Canada? The Jesuits.
11. Who was the first Governor-General of Canada?' Frontenac.
12. What is the area of Canada? 3,729,655 square miles.
13. What important event took place in 1663? The first courts of law at Quebec.
14. What year was the first census taken in Canada? 1665.
15. When and where was the first newspaper published in Canada? Halifax, March 28, 1752.
16. In what year did Canada become a British possession for the last time? 1763.
17. Who was King of England when Canada became a British colony? George III.
18. When was the first election held in Canada? 1792.
19. When did the war between Canada and the United States take place? 1812-1814.
20. Name three important battles of this war? Queenston Heights, Moravian town, and Stoney Creek.
21. Where did Canada gets its name? Psalm 72: 8.
22. Where was the first steam railway built? From Lapraire to St. John.
23. In what year was this railway built? 1836.
24. Who were the most successful fighting on the waters in the war of 1812? Americans.
25. What was the cause of the rebellion of Lower Canada? British Parliament was opposed to granting Canada her rights.
26. When did the first steamship cross the Atlantic? 1853.
27. When did the first C. P. R. train run in Canada? June 28, 1886.
28. When did the first steamer reach Canada from Japan? June 14, 1887.
29. Who sent the first cable message? Queen Victoria.
30. When did she send this message? August 5, 1858.
31. When was Canada's first telegraph line built? 1846.
32. When was Australia first able to communicate with Canada by cable? October 31, 1902.
33. Where was the first telegraph line built in Canada? From Toronto to Niagara.
34. Who was the first Governor-General of Canada under British Parliament? Lord Dorchester.
35. How many different kinds of industries were carried on in Canada in 1906? 292.
36. What are the four oldest denominations in Canada? Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Methodist.
37. When was the first postage stamps used in Canada? 1851.
38. Who was the Commander and Chief of the Canadian forces at the Boer War? General Otter.
39. Name three of the largest cities in Canada? Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg.
40. How many nationalities were represented in the emigration that came to Canada in 1901? 64.
41. What is the population of Canada? 7,489,781.
42. What is the pioneer railway of Canada? Grand Trunk.
43. At what rate has the Canadian Northern Railway extended her bounds? 1 mile per day for 14 years.
44. Name one of the largest bridges in the world on Canadian soil? Victoria Jubilee Bridge, Montreal.
45. Name three agricultural products of Canada? Grain, fruit and vegetables.
46. Name three mineral products of Ontario? Coal, gold and copper.
47. What is the population of Guelph? 15,153.
48. How many Methodist ministers have we in Canada? 1880.
49. Where and when was the first Epworth League held in Canada? Elizabeth Street Church, Barrie, October, 1887.
50. How many members have we in our League? 69.
51. What is our average attendance? 35.
52. What should we do to draw the rest to our services? Personal work.

Similar lists of questions may be prepared to good advantage and used with much profit by every Epworth League in Canada, and in this popular way much valuable information may be imparted and a spirit of true patriotism be developed. —Editor.

A Mock Municipal Election

The most successful social evening ever undertaken by the Citizenship Committee of the Epworth League of Acton Methodist Church was a Mock Municipal Election. At the close of the regular League service on the Tuesday evening previous, a Nomination meeting was held. Ten of the League members were nominated as candidates for the Council—five ladies and five gentlemen—and three as candidates for the Reeveship—all gentlemen. Two of the Nominations were thrown out by the Returning Officer, as they had not been handed in in the specified time, thus leaving the other nominee elected by acclamation. The meeting then adjourned until the following Tuesday, when the speeches of the candidates were immediately followed by the election. During the week qualification papers were signed and votes solicited by eight of the nominees for the Council, two of the ladies having withdrawn.

At eight o'clock in the afternoon of October 29th, after a brief opening exercise, the qualified candidates, including the Reeve, were called to the platform, all responding except one lady and one gentleman. The chairman then called upon them in alphabetical order to deliver their platforms. Each candidate presented his platform in an able manner, and each advocated a special reform, which had been prearranged, to add interest and prevent overlapping too much. A gentleman in the audience spoke for the lady candidate who was absent, and made various promises in her name. Each candidate was carefully questioned concerning certain questions named and unnamed in their platforms, by the audience.

Immediately following the addresses the election was held. Four polling booths were opened and the manner of voting explained by the Chairman of the Citizenship Committee. When the votes were counted it was found that one lady and three gentlemen had been elected.

On November 19th a session of Council was conducted. A petition was presented asking for various reforms, which were granted. Other business was also transacted.

Both meetings were considered to be eminently successful

The following shows the form of the printed ballot papers:—

Mock Election of Councillors for the Village of Acton.—October 29th, 1912.

FOR COUNCILLORS.

BENNETT.
Minnie Zimmerman Bennett, of the Village of Acton, School Marm.

BROWN
Alexander Thurtell Brown, of the Village of Acton, Pill Pounder.

COLEMAN
John Victor Coleman, of the Village of Acton, Type Slinger.

MATTHEWS
James Chester Matthews, of the Village of Acton, Stamp Licker.

MOORE
Clara Ethel Moore, of the Village of Acton, Cooking Specialist.

MOORE
John Lewis Moore, of the Village of Acton, Professor.

NELSON
John Brown Nelson, of the Village of Acton, Baggage Smasher.

NELSON
Minnie E. Nelson, of the Village of Acton, Ex-School Missus.

In its report the Acton Free Press says further: "The successful candidates were J. Victor Coleman, Minnie Z. Bennett, A. T. Brown and J. Chester Matthews. Among the improvements and reforms promised by the various candidates in their pre-election speeches were: A waterworks and sewage system, with a big standpipe on the summit of Cobble Hill; the enlargement of the public school building as recently proposed by the Board of Education; warning gongs at the level railway crossings; a systematic plan for advertising Acton's many advantages as a residential and manufacturing town; organization of a Boost Club with the motto: 5,000 population for Acton in 1920; the appointment of sufficient police constables to enforce the provisions of all by-laws, arrest and imprison every man seen in town under the influence of liquor, and to quiet the noisy boys on the streets at night; to repeal the recent amendment to the cigarette by-law; to extend the present municipal franchise as to control and operate public utilities and open a municipal coal yard; to spend all the revenues derived from Fairview Cemetery for its improvement and uniform care of plots, erect an impoisiad and permanent entrance of iron and stone, continue the pavement to and along Fairview Avenue, and have a high-level bridge erected on Main Street from the Beatmore to the Wilde' hills over the proposed line of the Canadian Northern Electric Railway; to improve Prospect Park by planting shade trees, building a new grand stand, and providing special playgrounds for children; to arrange for the adoption of single tax so that the land will pay all municipal taxes, and the citizen who improves his property will then escape the fine imposed when the assessor finds he has painted his house or built a new doorstep or otherwise improved his premises and rendered the town more attractive. The members of this new council will have all the grass mown on the back streets, the glaring tobacco and circus and other objectionable signs prohibited, and so govern the town that it shall in all respects be an ideal place in which to live and work and do business."

In some such manner the Fourth Department of all our Leagues may help create and maintain a most wholesome public sentiment, and perhaps inaugurate desirable civic and social reforms in the community.