

TAX MAIL ORDER HOUSES

(Canadian Drygoodsman.) It has frequently been suggested that mail order houses should be taxed to pay a tax into the treasury of the districts in which their business is done. This subject comes to the attention of the legislature because of the consideration given by parliament to legislation designed to curb transient traders and because of the parliamentary enquiry into conditions surrounding farming in Canada. It is understood that members of parliament were informed of the vast amount of business done by the mail order business and the fact that this does to the smaller cities and towns, several of them expressed themselves as being in favor of a tax that would be paid to the localities affected. The result of mail order competition is the earnest consideration of the parliamentary committee on agricultural conditions in Canada. It is understood that one of the biggest drawbacks to farm life is that the farmer cannot induce his children to stay on the farm. Life in the farming districts does not compete in interest with city life. What is the reason for this? Because they have not got live, up-to-date stores and the attractions that go with a prosperous community. They lack these attractions because they cannot afford them—because fifty per cent. or more of the money spent by residents of the districts goes to the mail order houses and the community is no benefit from it. Prosperous stores are the first essential of a right progressive community and these are not to be had because of mail order competition. Conditions would be improved somewhat if the mail order houses were taxed to the benefit of the communities in which their business originates. The money could be applied towards making these communities better places to live in and the tax would place the mail stores in a better position to compete with the mail order houses.

PROHIBITION AND CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

The most extensive survey of crime statistics ever undertaken in the United States has just recently been concluded by the World League Against Alcoholism. It was conducted by Robert E. Terradino in co-operation with the police departments throughout the country, and is submitted to the press by E. H. Cherrington, general secretary of the League. With the exception of North Carolina and Oklahoma, the survey covers the total number of arrests in the major cities for all causes in the last four years prior to prohibition, and in the first four years under prohibition. The survey covers three hundred cities, and the statistics show that the actual decrease in arrests for drunkenness since the Volstead law went into effect is 42.3 per cent., or a million fewer cases of drunkenness each year since prohibition came into effect, for the whole nation. Where formerly cases of drunkenness made up 32.5 per cent. of the total arrests in the country, according to the survey, they have now been reduced to 18.8 per cent. From 1913 to 1916, a summary of the figures shows that there was a yearly average of 56,946 out of every million of the population arrested for all causes. The total for 300 cities was 1,756,078. During the first four years of prohibition arrests for all causes were 2,040,700 or 58,859 per million of the population. But during the four years of prohibition the population had increased by 5,000,000, which explains why the total number of arrests in the prohibition period exceeds the total in the period prior to prohibition, and why the ratio per million is less in the years under prohibition. The failure to take into consideration all the surrounding circumstances is largely responsible for much of the talk about increase of crime throughout the country. The annual number of arrests in the 300 cities covered in the survey for intoxication only, before prohibition, was 72,106, or 19,193 out of every million of population. This was reduced in the four years under prohibition to 393,711, or 11,967 people per million. Again, taking this as a ratio for the entire country, there would be, it is said, a decrease of 1,021,416 arrests for drunkenness, or 23 per cent. The statement is also made that prohibition has doubled the number of investors, is saving \$20,000,000 daily to the wage-earners, and has saved 1,000,000 lives. It is evident that drunkenness revealed to the former extent, along with the crimes of banter and violence that have been rampant since the war, conditions would be deplorable in the extreme.

THE HIGHEST VIRTUE

We have all heard speak of the highest virtue and have all wondered at times what the highest virtue was. We have wondered why it was highest. Sometimes perhaps we have thought it to be kindness, or we have decided it was patriotism, or else honesty, or sincerity, or morality, or loyalty, or creative idealism, or any one of several other virtues. Possibly we have wondered if the highest virtue might not be different for different people and under different conditions. But the answer comes back—that virtue is the highest which requires the most courage. Courage is the willingness to pay the price. No action which does not contemplate the price to be paid can be considered courageous. We will all admit admiration for any person who acts with courage, although the price to be paid, while we have not the slightest respect for the person who merely drifts along

F. MARTINRNBULTU



Recently appointed Comptroller of the Treasury for the Province of Ontario. His powers will be wider than that of a Deputy Treasurer.

the stream of life in response to every fitful inclination, who pays not because willing, but because of inability to know the price before the act. Courage to see the trust and act in spite of the price to be paid is one of life's rarest qualities. There is nothing in this world we may have without paying for it. If we want happiness, very well, then we must pay in pleasure; if we want pleasure, very well, then we must give up some of our freedom; if we want freedom from responsibility, then we must give up the friendship, respect, love, and affection of the home. If we want happy children then we must ourselves be brave enough to pay the price for their happiness. If we pay that price willingly, we are respectable; but if we whine and pity ourselves, if we try to avoid the price then we are not respectable. We do want happy children. Then let us pay the price. Let us build homes, not houses. Let us give our lives to those homes, not our deaths. Let us ourselves rather sacrifice our pleasures than their happiness. The children live here because we brought them here, let us pay the price required to make this their happy home. Of course, the price is high, requiring labor, sweat, and sacrifice of many kinds, and it takes courage to pay it, knowing how high it is, but then we shall have found the highest virtue.

BALLAD OF FIVE LITTLE MERCHANTS

Five little dealers Each kept a store; One sold on "tick"— Then there were four. Four little dealers Feeling sad but free; One wouldn't advertise— Then there were three. Three little dealers, One left quite blue; Failed to dress his windows— That left two. Two little dealers, All rivals gone! One forgot his overhead— That left one. One little dealer, Decided he'd get Lessons from experience— So he's growing yet. —Winnipeg Free Press.

FOODS FOR CHILDREN

The fundamental foods to be included in every child's diet are: Milk, preferably one quart for each child every day. If milk in its natural form is not appetizing to the child, make cocoa, cream soups, milk toast, custards and other simple puddings to change the flavor and induce the child to get his share of the food. Cereals. Whole-grain cereals are best, as the bran of the cereals contains a large amount of mineral and vitamins. Fresh vegetables. Children trained to like vegetables are not likely to be troubled with constipation when they grow up. Fruit. Fresh fruits and dried fruits contain valuable vitamins and minerals and should be fed to children once or twice a day. Oranges and orange juice are particularly recommended to be given from babyhood years and through adolescence. Eggs are valuable for their mineral and protein content and should be included in the diet every day. Very little meat, if any, should be given to children under ten years of age. A little white meat of chicken or a broiled (not fried) lamb chop may be given occasionally, but the meat is not necessary at all if the child is given plenty of milk and eggs.

BIBLE THOUGHT FOR TODAY

FEBRUARY 20 THE KINGDOM OF GOD cometh not with observation: Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you.—Luke 17:20, 21.

FEBRUARY 21 HE THAT TRUSTETH IN HIS OWN HEART IS A FOOL.—Prov. 28:26.

FEBRUARY 22 THEY THAT WAIT upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint.—Isaiah 40:31.

FEBRUARY 23 LET US REASON TOGETHER, SAITH THE LORD: THOUGH YOUR SINS BE AS SCARLET, THEY SHALL BE AS WHITE AS SNOW.—Isa. 1:18.

FEBRUARY 24 FEAR THE LORD, AND SERVE HIM IN TRUTH WITH ALL YOUR HEART: FOR CONSIDER HOW GREAT THINGS HE HATH DONE FOR YOU.—1 Samuel 12:24.

FEBRUARY 25 THERE IS NO FEAR IN LOVE; but perfect love casteth out fear, because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love.—1 John 4:18.

FEBRUARY 26 THERE IS NO MAN that hath power over the spirit to retain the spirit; neither hath he power in the day of death: and there is no discharge in that war.—Ecclesiastes 8:8.

DEATHS NOT MANY FROM BAD LIQUOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The death rate from poisoned bootleg liquor has been greatly over-advertised. Vital statistics are now available which show that the toll from illicit liquor from wood alcohol poisoning has not increased to any alarming extent over the pre-prohibition days. In New York City in 1910 there were six deaths traced to wood alcohol. In 1922, the latest figures available, the deaths from this cause reached a total of 14. At the same time the deaths from alcoholism dropped from 621 to 226. Even the dry advocates are surprised by the figures. They account for them by saying that fewer people are drinking liquor than formerly and frankly admit the death rate from poisoned liquor has been below what was expected.

CONFESSIONS EASE SOULS

She—"How kind of you to bring me those flowers. Such lovely ones, and to think there is some dew on them yet." He—"Why—er—yes. But I'm going to pay the florist tomorrow."

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Progress and Prosperity Progress and Prosperity are the keynotes of the Crown Life Annual Report for 1924. The gains in volume of business and in earnings are equally impressive: Policies in Force... \$42,175,180.00 1923 \$50,611,214.00 1924 Assets... 5,472,666.94 6,311,302.57 Dividend Funds... 568,021.27 696,596.93 Cash Income... 1,689,758.12 1,999,081.26 A Company which evidences such sturdy and well-balanced growth, is a good company to carry your Life Insurance. CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY W. C. BLEAKNEY, General Agent. Phone 237 B. R. HOOPER, Superintendent

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