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EQUAL FOR CLEANING FLOORS



fashion, and they would be laughed at if they had large feet! It is not always right to do as other people do, either in China or England.

There is a great difference, you see, between children's lives in China and children's lives in England. But I have not yet mentioned the greatest difference of all.

> "In that far-off land of China Myriad little hearts are sad; They have never hear of Jesus, Who can make the children glad."

Think what a difference that makes! When they go to bed at night and get up in the morning, they don't kneel down and pray, and they don't know the Bible, and never read all those lovely stories about Joseph, and David and Daniel, and the Lord Jesus; and they have no Sundayschools, but go on day after day just the same all through the year. If ever they worship and pray, it is never to the true God, whom we call "Our Father," but to some ugly, dirty idol made of wood or stone, or just the name of the idol written on paper. Now, our Heavenly Father has prepared forgiveness of sin, and peace and happiness, and heaven for all the Chinese children and all the children in the world, and some

English boys and girls know all about it, and sing, "Do you know what makes us happy?" and they don't think much about their brothers and sisters in China, whose hearts are sad. Had we not better all of us help to send the Glad Tidings to them, so that they, too, may be able to sing that hymn? I am so glad to know that some Chinese children do love the Lord Jesus, and they are really made glad, and their lives are so different from the others, because their hearts are washed white in Jesus' precious blood, and they are "little friends of

Read The Round World magazine; it is full of pictures and of true stories about the Heathen and the missionaries in all parts of the world. Then pray this little prayer: "O God for Jesus Christ's sake, bless the poor Heathen, help the missionaries to teach them about Thee, and show me what I can do to help in sending the good news of my Saviour's love to those who do not know it;" and He will show you all sorts of ways of usefulness. Perhaps one day He will lead you to China or some other part of the mission-field, to tell the Glad Tidings to those who have never heard of Jesus and His love. Meanwhile, many of you could earn money for your boxes by running errands, picking fruit, chopping wood, doing needlework, etc. Each one of you could deny yourself sweets and toys, and give the pennies you would spend on them to God. Perhaps you belong to a Sunday-school where a box is handed round; drop your money

"Little deeds of mercy, sown by youthful hands,

Grow to bless the nations far in heathen lands."

### A Clever Animal the Beaver

The beaver is the smartest of all wild animals. He has a mental process which corresponds to the reasoning power in man. Also he is a genu-

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is the choicest tea-green, black or mixed-from the finest teagrowing country in the world-Ceylon, with its exquisite flavor and freshness protected by the sealed lead packages.

ine historical celebrity. No other animal has cut such a figure in the development of the North Americans continent.

Before the white man came beavers were distributed over North America perhaps more widely than any other animal. The beaver population was probably densest to the south-west of Hudson Bay and about the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. Along the thousands of smaller streams throughout North America there was colony after colony, dam after dam, in close succession, sometimes as many as 300 beaver ponds to the mile.

The beaver population at the beginning of the seventeenth century must have been upward of 100,000,000, distributed over an area of approximately 6,000,000 square miles.

The majority of dams are made of slender green poles, which are placed lengthwise with the flow for the bottom, and set braced with the end upstream a foot or so higher than the downstream end. With these there are occasionally used small limby trees. The large end of the tree is placed upstream and the small bushy end downstream.

If in a current these sometimes are weighted down with mud and stones. Short, stout sticks and long slender poles are deftly mingled in the dam

Beaver houses that are built in a pond usually stand in three of four feet of water. The toundation is laid on the bottom of the pond, of the size intended for the house, and built up a solid mass to a few inches above water level. This island-like foundation is covered with a dome-shaped house, the central portion of the foundation forming the floor of the low-vaulted room which is enclosed by the thick house walls. In building the house the beaver provides a temporary support for the combined roof and walls by piling in the centre of the floor a two-foot mound of mud. Over this is placed a somewhat flattened tepee or cone-shaped frame of sticks and small poles. These stand on the outer part of the foundation and lean inward, with upper ends meeting against and above the temporary support. The beaver then cover this framework with two or three feet of mud, brush and turf, and thus make the walls and the roof of the house. When the outer part of the house is

completed they dig an inclined passageway, from the bottom of the pond up through the foundation, into the irregular space left between the supporting pile of mud and the walls. And of this space they shape a room by clawing out the temporary support and gnawing off the intruding sticks. This represents the most highly developed type of beaver house.

The room is from one to three feet high and from three to twenty feet across. The room is a kind of burrow and this is without either door or window. Half buried sticks make a comparatively dry floor, despite the fact that it is only a few inches above

In many localities the canals or ditches dug and used by the beaver form their most necessary and extensive works. These canals require enormous labour and much skill. In transporting trees for food supply, water transportation is so much easier and safer than land that wherever the immediate surroundings of the pond are comparatively level the beaver endeavours to lead water out to the tree groves by digging a canal from the edge of the pond to these groves. The felled trees are by this means easily floated into the pond.

## Had a Stroke of Paralysis

### And Found a Cure in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

It is always better to prevent serious diseases of the nerves. There are many warnings, such as sleeplessness, irritability, headaches and nervous indigestion.

Prostration, paralysis and locomotor ataxia only come when the nervous system is greatly exhausted. Even though your ailment may not yet be very serious, there is a great satisfaction in knowing that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will cure paralysis in its earlier stages.

Mrs. R. Bright, 215 Booth Avenue, Toronto, writes: "Two years ago my husband had a stroke which left him in a weak, nervous condition. He started taking Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills, and we saw the good results almost immediately. They have made a new man of my husband and we cannot speak too highly of them."

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