

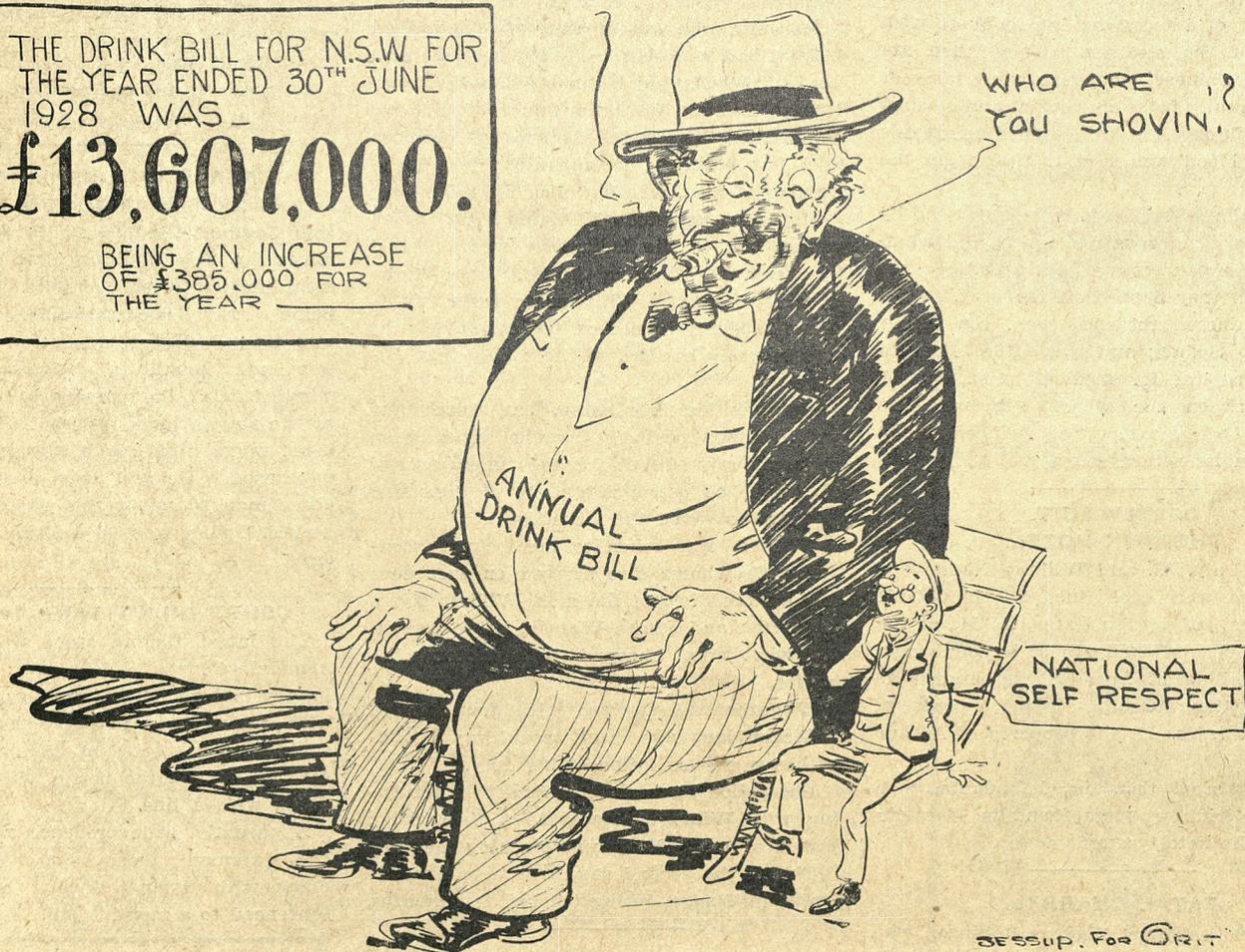
Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION.

VOL. XXII. No. 45. Twopence. SYDNEY, JANUARY 10, 1929.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a newspaper.

THE DRINK BILL FOR N.S.W FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE
1928 WAS -
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BEING AN INCREASE
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THE YEAR



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THE FRUIT OF THE BEER KEG.

A RECORD THAT SHAMES US.

On page nine you may see a statement by the "Sydney Morning Herald" and the facts that contradict it.

The papers opposed to Prohibition are very keen and often unscrupulous in belittling the evils of license and magnifying the shortcomings of Prohibition. They seem to enjoy comparing their front garden with our back yard.

EXCITEMENT ON FERRY STEAMER.

Shortly after the 10.30 o'clock ferry had left the Circular Quay three youths, who appeared to be intoxicated, approached an elderly Chinese, whom they taunted. The Chinese did not reply to their insults. When he was descending the steps of the steamer before leaving the vessel at Milson's Point, he was jostled by the youths, and his head was split as a result of its coming into contact with the side of the steamer. They then attacked the Chinese, who, recovering himself, drew a penknife from his pocket, and slashed at his assailants. The knife ripped one man's hand, and blood was seen to flow from the cut.

The assailants appeared to be surprised by their victim's vigorous resistance, and when other passengers moved threateningly towards them they dashed off the boat.

The Chinese returned on the ferry steamer to Sydney and was later taken to Sydney Hospital for medical attention. A large crowd on the wharf witnessed the affray, and the steamer was delayed for 10 minutes on its return journey.

COSTLY SUIT.

THEFT IN HOTEL.

Patrick Daly, 35, and William Nankevois, 42, laborers, were each fined £10, in default two months' jail, by Mr. Gates, C.S.M., at the Central Court, on a charge of having stolen in the dwelling of Leon Sharp, known as Larkin's Hotel, George-street, a suit of clothes, valued at £8, the property of Arthur Harper.

It was stated that the defendants, who had been drinking, were found in Harper's room at the hotel yesterday.

FATAL QUARREL.

At the Police Court Thomas Robinson was charged with having feloniously slain Matthew Baxter at Thirroul. In asking for a remand until after the inquest on the body of deceased, Sergeant Pye stated that it was alleged that Baxter and Robinson were playing cards in the Bulli Pass Hotel. Robinson won, and then walked out of the hotel. Baxter followed, and attempted to fight Robinson, who pushed him away, and he fell. Robinson then walked away. About half an hour afterwards the deceased was found to be dead, and was taken to Bulli Hospital. When accused had heard of this he went of his own accord to the Police Station and surrendered himself.

"MUGS FOR LUCK," SAYS DRUNK.

In appealing for leniency to the Magistrate in the Port Adelaide Police Court, a man, charged with drunkenness, said: "I was just unlucky. I had been robbed of £15 early in the morning, and borrowed £5 from my brother, so I went and got drunk on the strength of it.

"Mugs are born every minute, but only one dies each year. I happen to be one of those born every minute."

He was let off with a conviction, but without a penalty.

ATTACK ON THE POLICE.

A sensational affray occurred at midnight in Wonderland-lane, following a dance, when Constable Moroney was severely handled by a crowd of hostile hooligans.

Moroney, who was on duty at Wonderland Palais, had occasion to warn several men who were behaving in an offensive manner. George Patrick Williams was told to leave the theatre. He left the theatre, but returned in a few minutes, accompanied by a large number of men, who had also been drinking.

Moroney arrested Williams, but when taking him to the lockup he was followed by a crowd. When in the lane some of the spectators incited Williams to resist. Williams suddenly turned on the constable, who was severely handled in the affray that followed.

Moroney lost his baton, hat, torch and watch, and probably would have been seriously injured but for the timely arrival of the police patrol in charge of Constable Bodel, who saved the situation.

Williams was taken to the lockup. Constable Crowhurst also arrived on the scene and arrested two of the mob, William Ryan, 26, carter, and James Watson, horse trainer, 28, who were charged with riotous behavior.

Williams was charged with drunkenness, indecent language, and assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty.

The police patrol had difficulty in returning with Williams, owing to a threatening crowd of nearly 200 people blocking the lane.

This is the second attack on a police constable in Wagga during the last few months.

STOLEN SAUCE BOTTLES.

When Reginald Clarke, 32, laborer, was arrested for having stolen five pairs of boots from outside a bootshop in Newtown, the police found two sauce bottles, as well as two pairs of boots, in Clarke's possession.

Clarke pleaded guilty at the local Court to having stolen five pairs of boots and to having had two sauce bottles in his possession, reasonably suspected of having been stolen. He told the Magistrate he was drunk at the time and did not know anything about it.

He was fined £5 or two months for the theft of the boots and ordered to pay

£2/10/9 compensation, in default a further month's jail. For having had the sauce bottles in his possession, he was fined £1 or seven days.

BEER ON SUNDAYS.

Raymond Sylvester Kennedy, aged 20, pleaded guilty at the Parramatta Police Court to a charge of having ridden a motor cycle on the Liverpool-road, Lansdowne, while under the influence of liquor, on Sunday.

Mr. Flynn, S.M.: Where did you get the drink from?

Defendant: You can get beer anywhere along the road to Campbelltown on Sunday.

Mr. Flynn: Can you? I think the police should take notice of that statement.

Sergeant Williamson: Well, anyone who goes to a hotel on a Sunday and signs the travellers' book to say he is a bona fide traveller can get drink on Sundays, and I'll venture to say that 80 per cent. of those who do so are not what they represent themselves to be.

Defendant was fined £15, and the Magistrate ordered the cancellation of his license for a year.

BREACH OF LICENSING ACT.

Frederick John Dudley was prosecuted at the Goulburn Police Court for obtaining liquor at the Goulburn Railway Refreshment Rooms during prohibited hours, he not being a traveller at the time. The evidence was that Dudley went to the railway station and bought a platform ticket. He mingled with the passengers from a train at the station, and came out of the refreshment room with two bottles of ale he had purchased. He had been induced by two other men to adopt this subterfuge to get served. Dudley was fined £1, in default seven days.

COURT DIDN'T TAKE THE BAIT.

The latest fishing story was related at Armidale Court. A defendant, charged with having had insufficient means of support, and with having been in possession of a bottle of whisky, suspected of having been stolen, said he hooked the bottle out of Armidale Creek with a line.

Apparently little credence was placed on the statement, there being no rush to the creek with fishing lines. Defendant was sentenced to a month's jail.

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PASS "GRIT" ON

PROHIBITION FRUITAGE.

Under this heading "The Christian Science Monitor" has published many items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

SO THIS IS MOSCOW!

Moscow, Ida.

It would be extremely difficult to convince anyone visiting Moscow, home of the main campus of the University of Idaho, that at one time this community had the reputation of being one of the "wildest towns in the north-west."

When the University was established in 1889 a great deal of the revenue from the vast wheat fields stretching far in all directions from Moscow went into the pockets of saloon-keepers, professional gamblers and other easy-money seekers. By 1891 Moscow, with a population of only 2000, had a dozen saloons and accompanying disorderly houses, all well patronised.

With agriculture the community's chief means of support, the panic of 1893 hit hard. No one had any money to spend. The gamblers turned their back on Moscow and sought brighter fields. With them went much money from the community. The panic gave Moscow a new vision. The people concluded that money put in the hands of saloon-keepers and gamblers would not build a community or help avert hard times, and that a large number of saloons did not harmonise with a State University in which future State leaders were being shaped.

That the citizenry of Moscow and Latah County, of which it is the county seat, decided to act is attested to by the fact that in 1909, when saloons were voted out, only two remained to be officially padlocked for all time. Latah was the first county in the State to take this step. The saloon numbers had been reduced because county and city officials, remembering the old days, refused to renew licenses as the applications were filed.

Moscow people to-day take great pride in their city. They believe it one of the finest small towns in the West. A community of 5000 people augmented by 2000 University students during the college year, it has 20 miles of paved streets, a handsome library, three banks with more than 3,500,000 dollars in deposits, and scores of fine homes. The city has approximately 140 retail establishments doing a business of 5,000,000 dollars annually. The local building and loan association has grown in five years from a 500-dollar to an 80,000-dollar institution.

The old saloons have more than been supplanted by churches. Ten denominations own their own buildings, some of them unusually attractive edifices. Several denominations are represented that do not yet own their buildings. Everywhere the wholesome signs that the great agricultural industry and capital brought into the community through the University are building a finer city.

Like many prosperous towns, Moscow has an occasional bootlegger, seeking to obtain some of its money. In Moscow his period of activity is short. City, county and Uni-

versity officials and the public work closely together to preserve the high moral standards which everywhere are apparent.

IN ALABAMA.

Birmingham, Ala.

During the last ten years Alabama has enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity than in any preceding decade of its history. There are in this State better industrial conditions, better health and morals, better business, and a vast increase in home building and ownership to-day than ever before. It is a rare thing nowadays to see a drunken person on the streets of any city or town.

Due to these conditions, the great majority of the citizens of Alabama are strongly in favor of the maintenance and enforcement of the Prohibition statutes. The good effects of Prohibition may be seen on every hand—in every phase of the lives of the people.

One notable feature is the decrease in juvenile delinquency. Prohibition has also done perhaps more than anything else toward the betterment of the Negro. There is no strife between the races. Crime is less than ever before. Bootleggers and distillers are unquestionably plying a losing trade.

An illustration of the financial betterment of the State since Prohibition may be seen in the increased deposits in the savings department of two of the most important banks. In one of these institutions there was a total deposit during the last wet year of 1,500,000 dollars in its savings department. To-day its savings department has a total of 7,000,000 dollars. Another bank had during the last wet year a total in its savings department of 750,000 dollars. To-day that same department has a total of 2,800,000 dollars.

Building and loan associations have made a remarkable record in increased business during the last ten years. The manager of the largest building and loan association here has stated that the business of his company increased more than 100 per cent. during the first five Prohibition years, i.e., from 1915 to 1920. And between 1920 and 1925 it increased over 100 per cent. of what it was in 1920. He attributes to Prohibition "a wonderful effect on the increase of his business."

PROHIBITION PAYS IN BALLARD.

Seattle, Wash.

That Prohibition does pay is very evident in Ballard, a lumber suburb of Seattle. Many of the men were employed as unskilled laborers in the mills, wages were low and within four blocks were seven flourishing saloons.

On the morning of the bi-monthly pay days the owner of one saloon called at the bank, presented his personal cheque for 1000 dollars, for which he received cash, repeated the visit at 1 p.m., and again the following morning, so that he might be able to "help

the boys out by cashing their pay cheques for them."

Ballard was known as "a hard place in which to do business"; collections were a serious problem.

Within three months after the saloons were outlawed a change was apparent. The writer recalls a grocer, who said: "Of course I can pay my bills now; instead of the pay cheque going to the saloon the housewife gets it, pays cash for what she buys, pays a little on her account, and I am able to meet my obligations, something I have never been able to do before, since being in business here."

There has also been established a savings bank, an institution which before Prohibition would have been totally superfluous.

"Alcohol has no place in medicine. It is a narcotic, not a stimulant. . . . Whatever happens to us as a result of the Volstead Act, I am convinced that the next generation in the United States will be better for that contentious piece of legislation."—Dr. Charles A. Mayo, Past President of the American Medical Association.

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EDUCATION AND TEMPERANCE REFORM.

It is evident that education does not produce effeminacy. It does not unfit men for endurance of hardship, and does not rob them of that spirit of unflinching adherence to sound policy, which makes the true Statesman; that is, if it be education of a sound and sensible sort. The education which leads men to shut themselves away from the world that they may pore over "Many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore" is not education in any true and living sense at all. It does not develop in man what is good to oneself and to society, neither does it make him a "good citizen, skilled to rule and obey," nor does it fit him "to discharge all the duties of life." It is education, falsely so called. It cultivates one set of faculties to the detriment of all the rest.

Many a college Don, expert though he may be in the one subject to which he has for a life-time devoted himself, from the realm he has made his own, he is frequently helpless as a child. He has not prepared himself for "complete living."

But old-time education is designed to develop every faculty of the mind, and to give to every organ of the body the fullest command over its appropriate functions. And so it has been found that the working men can produce better work, and more of it, and the common soldier, the actual combatant of the army, can fight with greater skill, and not less courage and patriotism when the brain has been cleared and the intellect strengthened by a wise course of education.

It will be observed that the foregoing arguments apply for the most part to education as conceived of by our forefathers; an education differing in many essential particulars from what in these present times we think of under the same name. We regard it now as narrow, conventional, re-

stricted and void of adaptability; we denounce it as sterile and unfruitful, but nevertheless it did much to cultivate the intellect and the imagination to widen the mental outlook, and to elevate and refine the soul.

General education, while useful in its own sphere, fails to produce skilled artisans of a specific order. The boy and girl with a general education still find on leaving school that they must specialise along certain lines of education to become proficient in their particular trade or profession. Medical science specialises, business men specialise, engineers specialise, and experience has taught that to bring things to perfection—specialising is essential in order to achieve.

Hence it is not to be wondered at that a Band of Hope worthy of the name exists, first and foremost, as an educational and moral training school, and in this respect its possibilities are indeed many and varied. The instruction given in the large majority of Bands of Hope is distinctly scientific, it appeals to the intelligence of the child, and is given now-a-days in well-disciplined and orderly meetings.

Students of child-life know that innocent recreation is as good for the body as moral training is for the soul. Both can and should go hand in hand, and to give children real and pure enjoyment is to bring up happy Christians whose very brightness will stave off the deadly poison of dulness and discontent.

Under the guise of amusement much that is distinctly helpful can be brought in. Many boys have a distinct hatred of compulsory military training, but will rush a Band of Hope where a gymnasium and kindred clubs form part of its schedule. Church clubs have failed for the most part because they have been just clubs, too often left to run themselves, lacking organisation and discipline, started without any definite pur-

pose, and left to drift. The Band of Hope Union of Australia sets out to found clubs and to assist existing clubs by infusing into them a definite purpose and end for their existence, i.e., the creating and fostering of a sane mind on sound Christian principles in a sound body. To give scientific instructions on good citizenship, temperance, physical hygiene, health and Prohibition.

We hear a good deal about hooliganism. Is not hooliganism the reaction against the cramped conditions of young life in large cities? If provision is made in a wholesome way for the expressions of youthful, natural longing for enjoyment, hooliganism will be prevented, whilst training and retaining joyous natures. In Bands of Hope this is effected in a disciplined manner.

TEMPERANCE IN DENMARK.

By LARS LARSON-LEDET.

The temperance movement in Denmark counts 160,000 members out of a population of 3,400,000. It owns its own daily paper and several weeklies.

In 1907 we began to vote on the liquor business, and since then we have closed the half of 1600 saloons in the rural districts, dried up 219 parishes, one-fifth of them all. Besides that, all the Faro Islands by a vote of their own people have prohibited the sale and manufacture of strong drinks, and the Government has prohibited the supply of alcohol to the natives of Greenland.

During the war the manufacture and importation to Denmark of brandy and other distilled liquor was restricted to one-tenth of what it was before, and beer with more than 3 per cent. of alcohol was prohibited. The beer restrictions were repealed after the war, but the brandy restrictions are still in force, and will be so forever. Nobody expects that our national drink will come back any more.

The last twenty-five years the consumption of pure alcohol has been reduced by two-thirds—from .28 to 2.66 litres per capita.

In these last days a Royal Commission has proposed, first, a development of the local option rights in parishes and counties, and, second, a statement vote on total Prohibition to be taken, if asked for by 50,000 electors.

The alcohol capital is fighting furiously for the life. It controls most of the big newspapers and many of the electors. Nevertheless, we hope it will be possible for us to clean more and more of the country and at last have it to enter the water-waggon. Dear old Shakespeare will then have an hour of joy in his grave. There will be no more rotten in the birthplace of Hamlet.



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GRAINS OF GOLD WORTH PICKING UP!

Doesn't Touch Alcohol— George Bernard Shaw.

When Bernard Shaw and Sir Hall Caine first met, Shaw was sixty-seven and Sir Hall was seventy.

Sir Hall congratulated Shaw on his health and appearance. "You will outlive me by years," he said. "Your skin is clean from all poisons because you put no poisons into your system. You will probably live to be a hundred. You are the strongest man for four years I have ever seen."

When asked for his secret Bernard Shaw confided: "When I was a young man my father told me he did not consider his life at all successful. "Take me as your guide! Whatever I have done, I advise you not to do!"

"One of the things my father did was drink," said Shaw. "I didn't."

Have a Think About Your Friends.

When you have a mind to divert your fancy, try considering the various good qualities of your friends. The enterprising vigor of this man, the modesty of another, the honor and integrity of another, the liberality of one of them, and the vivacity and cheerfulness of another.

There is nothing so entertaining and heartening as a lively image of the virtues and advantages of those you live with.

A Tonic for the Man over Forty.

For the man who imagines he feels old at forty, the following should act as a tonic:

Victor Hugo wrote "Les Miserables" when he was over sixty.

Carlyle was forty-two when he wrote "The French Revolution."

Cervantes wrote "Don Quixote" at fifty, and Milton was fifty-seven when he wrote "Paradise Lost."

Kind hearts are the gardens,
Kind thoughts are the roots,
Kind words are the blossoms,
Kind deeds are the fruits.

DO THE PEOPLE WANT IT?

This pandering to a low instinct on the assertion that it is what the people want is an insult to the people generally.

It is not true that newspapers, theatres and moving pictures are compelled to depict in colorful extravagance the mark of the beast in order to gain an audience.

These forces could combat the increase of crime and lift the thoughts of the public to the good, the true and the beautiful if they would, and each of them in its particular avenue has the choice of appealing to the man or the beast.

The argument that the public demands that the mark of the beast be recognised as a matter of business is met by many manifestations that the public will, and does, give liberal support to cleanliness in thought and utterance.

Clean publications, clean dramas, clean moving pictures find a patronage unquestioned, liberal and satisfied, happy in the fact that they need not apologise for the reading or the presence.—Lubbock, in the "Avalanche."

Friends, in this world of hurry and work and sudden end,

If a thought comes quick of doing a kindness to a friend,

Do it that very moment! Don't put it off, don't wait.

What's the use of doing a kindness if you do it a day too late?

—Charles Kingsley.

Good-bye to Yesterday's Sorrows Good Morning the Hopes of To-day.

Let go of Yesterday—its sorrows, its failures, its fears. Take hold of To-day—its hopes, its promises, its possibilities.

You can be a better man to-day than you were yesterday, if you want to be and try to be.

All of your yesterdays may have been mere mockeries of what you struggled to make them, but that isn't saying To-day may not be the greatest day of your life.

Dawn brought you a clean slate and a new start. It left it up to you to get your engine of Purpose hitting strong on all cylinders.

Your Eyes Are Your Pilot.

Your eyes guide your feet. When your eyes wander, your feet stumble. Your eyes are the pilots, as well as the windows of your soul.

The soul without a pilot is a character adrift. See what you want, then take your feet steadily to it. Look neither to left nor right. Be a captain worthy of your ship.

Wasted Time Can Never be Recalled.

Lost wealth may be restored by industry—wrecked health regained by temperance—forgotten knowledge restored by study—alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness—even forfeited reputation won by penitence and virtue.

But who ever looked upon his vanished hours, recalled the slighted years and stamped them with wisdom—or effaced from Heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted time?

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

We want you to send to our office and ask for "HELPS to PARENTS IN EXPLAINING MATTERS OF SEX TO THE YOUNG," issued by the Bishops and General Synod, together with 10 White Cross booklets suitable for parents, boys and girls.

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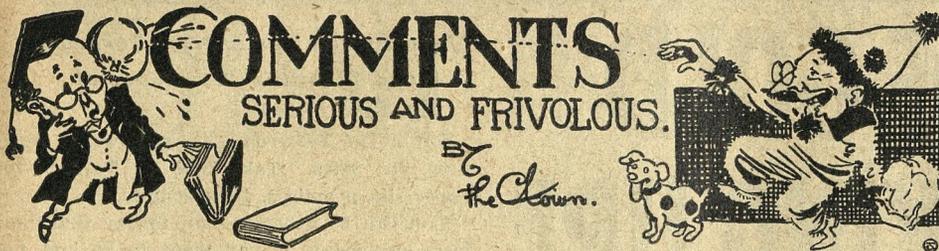
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Money talks, of course it does, but a threepenny piece has reached the point where it is practically dumb, except of course when it goes to church; then it is "some coin."

We have heard much of generosity at Christmas time, but much that passes under the guise of generosity looks very cheap and poor when it is stood side by side with our personal extravagance.

When a rich person's money talks, it usually talks about more money.

When well-to-do persons spend £50 on themselves they send to charity a cheque for one pound with "sincere sorrow that circumstances will not permit them to give much more as they would like to."

Christmas has ceased to be a time of religious devotion and has become merely an excuse for self-indulgence.

* * *

APT.

Mother was testing Tommy after reading his school report and asked him to give her a sentence using the word "gorgeous." Tommy's reply was: "When it is Christmas we gorge us."

A journalist named Duke Parry is equally apt when he writes:

Consider the radish,
It's in season;
Of flaming red color,
Here's the reason:

Under the ground
All its roots are furred;
Red!—It's a part
Of the underworld.

* * *

NO CIGARETTES.

The "Children's Newspaper," edited by Arthur Mee, reveals an interesting fact concerning Gene Tunney, the world's champion boxer. It seems he refused a very considerable sum of money offered him by tobacco manufacturers if he would write a "puff" for their cigarettes.

In refusing to do this, Tunney told them that an athlete cannot keep fit if he uses tobacco or alcohol. For him to advertise tobacco, he said, which is necessarily bad for growing boys, would be as wrong as allowing dirt to get into a town's drinking water.

It would seem that the habits that men are breaking away from, such as cigarettes, bad language and alcohol, are now being eagerly taken up by "ladies."

In U.S.A., while there has been a decline in the attendance of women at church there has been an increase in the attendance of men.

SHOPLIFTING.

On one evening last week in the city no fewer than 25 women, whose ages ranged from 21 to 60 years, were arrested on charges of theft from shops. In several cases two women were arrested at the same time, the shop detectives alleging that while one engaged the counter attendant in conversation over a prospective purchase, the other was cunningly helping herself to the goods exhibited on the counter close at hand.

There were striking contrasts in the nature of the charges. One woman was charged with stealing goods valued at £10, and another followed her into the dock, to be charged with unlawfully stealing a string of glass beads, valued at fourpence. A shabbily-dressed woman of 60 years was assisted into the dock, and on the counter before her were a smart pair of snakeskin shoes, a stylish hat, and a pair of silk stockings. She had wanted them for her daughter, she sobbed.

There was a time when some people stole to meet the demands of a starved body; they now do it to meet the needs of a pampered vanity.

Alarm at the increase in serious crimes and the lowering of the general standard of public morality was expressed in the report of the Public Questions Committee in England. It was significant that most of the criminals were young. A very disturbing statement came from Newcastle, England, where the police reported that 97 per cent. of serious crimes in that district were committed by boys aged less than 18 years. The Committee believed that the causes were to be found, among other things, in the slackening of moral restraint, in the baser type of picture film, in the disregard of religious counsel, and in the alarmingly increased neglect of parental responsibility and training in the home.

* * *

CROOKS AND THEIR DUPES.

Remarkable evidence was given recently before the Blackpool (England) magistrates, who heard charges relating to two men who are alleged to have professed to be able to

perform "miracles" by the use of oils, which, they are said to have stated, were used by Jesus Christ in curing the sick. The accused, Abraham Cohen, charged with a breach of the Aliens' Order, and eight cases of false pretences in obtaining sums of money by the sale of oil, and Lionel Cohen, summoned for aiding and abetting Abraham Cohen in three of the alleged false pretences cases, pleaded not guilty. They were both committed for trial. The accused are alleged to have acted as partners, Abraham posing as "The Man with the £2000 Hands," who could make the blind see, the deaf hear, and the lame walk. Evidence given was to the effect that oil, which the men said came from the Holy Land, and was that with which the Saviour Himself was anointed, was composed of olive oil, sweet oil, and flowers of camphor, and was sold at prices from 2/- per bottle upwards to people suffering from blindness, paralysis, sleepy sickness, and other complaints.

A chemist declared that the bottles were really worth only threepence halfpenny, and Thomas Reginald Hodgson, a Manchester analyst, said he would not go to the Holy Land for the ingredients, as they could be got almost anywhere.

Several witnesses stated that the treatment, which included the rubbing of the back of the neck for squints or blindness, had not done them any good.

The chief constable said that Abraham Cohen voluntarily made a statement to him that he made over £100 a week out of the medicine, which was sold at 2/- a bottle, but which, he confessed, cost him only one penny a bottle. Cohen said it was made up, the chief constable stated, of Italian olive oil, camphor from Japan, colza oil from Germany, and liquid ammonia.

* * *

ALL ANSWERED.

Irish politics are always, and promise to always be, interesting. Recently at a meeting of one of the many Home Rule organisations that function in Boston, the president gave a long harrangue in which he carefully avoided all the important issues. He finished by asking if there were any questions.

"You bet!" exclaimed big Tim Murphy, jumping to his feet. "What we want to know is—what became of all the money we gave yez last year?"

At that moment a chair fell from the balcony upon the stalwart Mr. Murphy, who straightway lost all interest in the answer to the question he had propounded.

His unconscious form was grasped capably and removed from the hall and amid an eloquent silence the president asked quietly:

"Are there any more questions?"

DENTAL SATISFACTION IS BOUND UP IN THE NAMES

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TEMPERANCE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

CALL FOR DOMINION ACTION.

Conditions in this Province would be greatly improved if the Dominion Government would accede to requests made on March 14, 1927, by the delegation representing the Prohibition Federation of Canada, as follows:

1. That beer brewing for private use be prohibited; as noted in the memo. presented at that time the Western Provinces and Ontario held that the provision that exists on the Inland Revenue Act, permitting the brewing of beer for private use, makes enforcement of provincial laws more difficult.

2. That the Inland Revenue Act be so amended that the procedure may be made clear, whereby a brewer's license may be forfeited on repeated infractions of Provincial or Dominion law.

3. That such amendments be made to the Canada Temperance Act as will give to the Province the right of dealing with manufacture, as it may now deal with the right of importation.

GENERAL SURVEY OF CONDITIONS.

The Inspector-in-Chief, in presenting his report for the year ending September 30, 1927, under the above heading said: "As will be seen from the tabulated statements which appear later the task of enforcing the Act throughout the Province has been pushed forward during the year with something of the vigor and persistence of an intensive campaign. If the large number of prosecutions brought and convictions obtained testify to frequent and widespread violations of the law, they also bear forcible witness to the energy and zeal of inspectors and other officers in vindicating and maintaining it. There is good reason for believing that these preventive and punitive measures accompanied by steady vigilance on the part of the officers have operated to curb substantially the traffic in illicit liquor, and that they are slowly but surely wearing it down. Such facts as are available appear to warrant these specific conclusions:

(a) That the volume of illegal importations, particularly those by sea, has materially decreased.

(b) That smuggling and rum-running, formerly so rife, have been very considerably reduced.

(c) That with his main source of supply thus jeopardised the purveyor of illicit liquor finds his whole position grown more precarious.

(d) That as a result of numerous seizures, fines, forfeitures and imprisonments the whole traffic, retail as well as wholesale, has grown more and more hazardous and its profits greatly diminished, so that many once prosperous bootleggers are no longer able to pay a fine.

(e) That the steady pressure thus put on illegal traffic which has brought about these results may reasonable be expected, if persistently kept up, to produce a further and continuous curtailment.

While numerous violations of the law still continue and a more or less complete suppression of the traffic remains a remote and perhaps dubious eventuality, it is not nevertheless too much to assert that a fair degree of control is in course of being established, and that encouraging progress has been made towards ridding the Province of an inveterate, menacing and degrading evil.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES DESIRABLE.

In the report of last year it was pointed out that a frank recognition on the part of the Federal authority of its paramount duty to protect the revenue laws of Canada by adoption of adequate preventive measures against smuggling operations then widely prevalent along our coasts was obviously an indispensable condition of real success in any programme of provincial enforcement. The hope then expressed that Federal aid in this vitally important particular would be shortly forthcoming was not cherished in vain, and has since been in part realised. The reorganisation and strengthening of the Dominion Preventive Service while still leaving much to be desired was a step of great importance, the beneficial and helpful effects of which are already apparent. It is only just and proper that hearty recognition should be made of the invaluable assistance received from this quarter.

What has already been accomplished in this direction, however, is only an earnest of the further and larger results which might reasonably be anticipated if the promised increase in the number of properly equipped revenue cutters detailed for duty on our coasts were carried out, and the general standard of efficiency in the rank and file of the shore preventive service were raised. With a rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Customs Act, and an enlargement of the jurisdiction conferred by that Act so to cover acts of "hovering" by Canadian-owned ships outside of territorial waters to back these measures, the elimination of the liquor smuggler (which so many have assumed to be a hopeless undertaking and an impossible achievement) would be brought within the limits of practical accomplishment, and in that event, it is needless to state, the problem of securing a more successful enforcement of Provincial law would assume an entirely different complexion."

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The progress of temperance reform in the Province is a result of sustained effort for many years along educative and legislative lines.

For more than one hundred years educational work has been carried on in our Churches, Sunday schools, public schools and temperance societies.

Not only have our Churches and temperance organisations, Roman Catholic and Protestant, advocated total abstinence, but by resolution and declaration they have

called for the suppression by law of the liquor traffic.

CHURCHES FAVOR PROHIBITION.

In the referendum of 1920, when Nova Scotia voted by a majority of about 60,000 for prohibition of the importation of liquor into the Province, His Grace Archbishop McCarthy and His Lordship Bishop Morrison, of the Roman Catholic Church, declared for Prohibition.

In 1915 the Church of England Synod and other Church Synods, Associations and Conferences, passed strong resolutions in favor of Prohibition, and to this day the Churches stand by their resolutions and declarations. No Province-wide Church favors Government control.

THE PRESS AND TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The cause of Prohibition has been greatly strengthened by the attitude of the Press in Nova Scotia. The leading dailies in Halifax and Sydney have strongly advocated the enforcement of the law. Our country papers, with few exceptions, endorse Prohibition. Take for instance the leading Roman Catholic paper, "The Casket." In an editorial on November 11th, 1926, comparing conditions under Prohibition and license, we have the following:

"The only way to fairly put the case before the people is to give them a chance to judge the present conditions in close comparison with the conditions before 1916.

"By not doing this, they leave at least the voters who have grown up since 1916 to suppose that such amount of alcoholism as now exists is due to Prohibition. Two questions raise their heads sharply in this matter—"What were the conditions before 1916?" "What will be the conditions under a system of Government shops?" It is most unfair to neglect either of these questions. And it is as foolish as it is unfair. The fact is the opponents of Prohibition dare not take up the situation as it was before 1916 if they do not want to have the verdict go against them at once.

"Do they imagine that people have forgotten the long lines of bar-rooms, the all-night drinking in hotels, the great ships loaded with intoxicants, the railway freight sheds packed to the roof with every sort of liquors? The crowded jails, the intolerable nuisance of public travelling amongst drunken crowds?

"What sort of memories do they think people have? They had better wait for another generation till the public forget."

In 1915 the Medical Society and the Medical Health Officers of the Province placed themselves as opposed to the use of alcohol for beverage purposes.

NOVA SCOTIA WILL RETAIN PROHIBITION.

For the reasons given, namely, the support of the Churches, the attitude of the Press and the deliverances of the Medical Society and Health Officers, and the overwhelming tem-

(Continued on page 15.)

A Personal Chat with my readers

OUT OF THE PAST.

The old year has slipped into the dim past. The things that fretted us most are already quite forgotten.

Most of the things we feared never happened.

All of the things we declared at the time to be unbearable proved comparatively easy to carry.

The best thing about the old year is the lesson its varied experience may teach us.

It would be a sad pity if we did not glean from 1928 some valuable lessons that would stand us in good stead in 1929.

An American poet of the homely kind, named Edgar Guest, writes wisely these lines:

Out of the past what now would I reclaim
And know once more if such a joy could be?

The brilliant deed which brought the touch of fame?

The smart investments from which profits came?

What is it that is gone I long to see?

What is it that still haunts the soul of me?

What torches through the night of memory flame?

I would turn back not once again to know
The victories that were, nor to amend

The failures, but to meet the friend
Who shared the struggles of the long ago;

To live the joys which had so swift an end;

The charms which only friendship can bestow.

* * *

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

In the next issue of "Grit" I purpose printing a summary of opinions gathered from the press in U.S.A.

on the Presidential election, as a Prohibition victory. I have been impressed by a striking contrast in the two candidates for the Presidency as set out by a political writer named Chester H. Rowell. He says: "Go over the last speech of Hoover's, and the last speech of Smith's, just for a picture of the two men. Smith said 'I more times every two minutes than Hoover did in the entire speech. Hoover talked about the subject; Smith about himself. Hoover presented the issues; Smith exhibited an engaging personality. Hoover showed that he could think; Smith that he could smile. Hoover made you trust him; Smith tried to make you like him. The response of the American people to these two appeals will be a test of themselves."

Rowell goes on to say in the "Los Angeles Times":

On the question which excites the people most Hoover now draws the issue clear:

"The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to protect the American home. A sacred obligation is imposed on the President to secure his honest enforcement and to eliminate the abuses which have grown up around it. I wish it to succeed."

I wish it to succeed. That is the whole story. Smith, in almost those words, has said that he wishes it to fail. And on these two contrary wishes will be based their whole practical policies. Smith has melodramatically promised to try to "enforce" it, while at the same time promising to agitate to undo it. Hoover does not say that he will enforce it completely; nobody can. But he will enforce it honestly, with a genuine wish for its success. That course looks forward. Any other looks backward. Between these two the American people will choose.

And the choice was the most emphatic ever given in a Presidential election.

* * *

WHAT WILL MAKE US GREAT?

people here.

New South Wales has great resources, but it had those resources latent for thousands of years.

A great country is not merely a matter of climate and resources. It is mainly the creation of a God-fearing, intelligent and ambitious people.

People are not naturally God-fearing, intelligent and ambitious; they become so by education, not the education of the few, but of the whole people.

There are three schoolmasters—the clergy, the teachers and the press.

There is little reason to be satisfied with any of these teachers.

The school teachers have all the young 30 hours a week, the clergy have 10 per cent. of them for an hour a week, the press can poison them daily.

The child of to-day is the citizen of to-morrow, and the education which the child receives to-day gives the citizen of to-morrow the knowledge and the training to be a good citizen, to conduct a good government and to create a good country.

If the teachers fall short anywhere, then somewhere the education of the child falls short, and somewhere there will be failure in the life of the child and in the labor of the

Sydney has a wonderful climate, but it had a wonderful climate 100 years ago when there were only a few thousand

GRIT

A JOURNAL OF
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
AND PROHIBITION.

"Grit, clear Grit."—A pure Americanism, standing for Pluck, or Energy, or Industry, or all three. Reference probably had to the sandstones used for grindstones—the more grit they contain the better they wear.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Subscriptions may commence with any issue, the paper being posted for 52 weeks for 11/-; outside the Commonwealth, 12/6. Change of Address or non-delivery of the paper should be promptly reported to the Manager.

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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1929.

citizen and in the general conduct of the government and in the growth of the nation.

Build schools, build churches, purify the press. This is our obligation to those patriotic citizens who preceded us and gave us so great an inheritance of liberty, progress and prosperity.

It is our duty to the citizens of the future, to the country which has nourished us and protected us.

It is our duty to humanity to emphasise the example of how an enlightened people can lead the progress of the world for the benefit of mankind.

How can we do that which is our bounden duty?

"He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee. But to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God." These words are to be found in what those who neglect it still call "The Good Old Book." They are the words of the Lord by the lips of His servant Micah.

I like these lines by C. T. Davis:

However humble the place I may hold
Or lowly the trails I have trod,
There's a child who bases his faith on me;
There's a dog who thinks I am God.

Lord, keep me worthy—Lord, keep me clean
And fearless and unbeguiled.
Lest I lose caste in the sight of a dog,
And the wide clear eyes of a child.

Lest there shall come in the years to be
The blight of a withering grief,
And a little dog mourn for a fallen god,
And a child for his lost belief.

(Concluded on page 10.)

THE "S.M. HERALD" AND DRUNKS.

OPINION BADLY UPSET BY FACTS.

In the 16 years I have been attending the Central Police Court of Sydney no less than 133,304 people have been convicted for drunkenness, of which some 30,000 have signed the pledge.—Robert B. S. Hammond.

On December 26, on the editorial page, the "S. M. Herald," the paper for which a few weeks ago the clergy were exhorted to thank God, has a very bitter and hostile attitude towards Prohibition.

It never tires of being unfair to Prohibition and never fails to throw some bouquets at our present system of handling liquor.

REPRINT FROM "S.M. HERALD."

The "Herald" said:

"Judging by the result of inquiries at the various police stations Sydney is becoming a more sober city.

"In former times each week-end, let alone Christmas, saw the cells filled to the overflow. But times have changed.

"From each station, from the Central, from Regent-street, from Darlinghurst, from Clarence-street, and from George-street North, came the report, 'things very quiet indeed,' and further investigation showed that as far as charges connected with drunkenness were concerned, the police had had an easy time. The Christmas Eve arrests at the Central numbered 30, of whom 14 were bailed out during the evening, but that does not mean that the remainder will appear in Court, for doubtless many of them found bail later on in the day, and if a bailee is forthcoming the police are only too anxious to oblige by the prompt liberation of the arrested man. At Clarence-street the arrests numbered but three, of whom two were bailed out, and there was every prospect of the third being released as soon as his friends could be found. At Regent-street five men fell foul of the law, but by midday bail had been found for three. At Darlinghurst, out of nine, only three were left, and George-street North still sheltered three out of five.

"This means that the police had a comparatively quiet Christmas.

"Asked if there was any special reason for the improved order of things, an officer of many years' experience in police work said there could be no doubt that there was now much less drunkenness than formerly. 'But,' he went on, 'you must remember that at times such as this the police give people every latitude, and, many who, under ordinary conditions would doubtless find themselves inside are allowed to go, if they are at all able to take care of themselves. Most of those who were put in were hopeless, and when men get to that stage it is often a choice between a drive to the lock-up and a drive to the morgue. We try to save them from that.

"The young men seem to drink less than they did, or they can carry more,' continued the officer, 'but, for my part, I think they are improving. The motor car, and especially the motor lorry, has done a lot to change

their outlook, and whereas in the old days many of them used to spend their money on beer, they now buy petrol, and get away for a day in the country. I am not trying to say that some of them don't take liquor with them, for they do, but only in small quantities, because they have generally their womenfolk with them.'

"The officer concluded by saying that the disorderly element had a wholesome fear of the 'P.D.' (the police cars with a yellow plate with the initial letters, signifying Police Department) and the 'trawlers' which had a habit of stealing unawares on offenders who, before the days of cars, could often do their worst and get away long before the police could get to the scene of the trouble."

THE "EVENING NEWS."

The "Evening News" enthusiastically supports the "S. M. Herald," and says in a sub-leader:

"Sydney, some observers of the holiday season maintain, is decidedly soberer than it used to be. As compared with the Sydney of thirty years ago that is certainly the case. The explanation may be partially found in the fact that alcohol costs more than it used to; there is not much room for drunkenness on the modern 'spot.'

"But a simpler explanation is that alcohol is used as a relief from the inherent dullness of life, and as life is more varied than it used to be, there is not so much need for alcoholic exhilaration. Not so much dullness; not so much fullness. Alcohol is one method of filling in time, but to-day there is less unoccupied time; therefore less alcohol."

THE UNPALATABLE FACTS.

The "drunks" before the Central Police Court of Sydney in the month of December have been:

1925	863
1926	825
1927	828
1928	1148

Comparing the five days up to and including Christmas Day, the record is:

1925	226
1926	235
1927	277
1928	350

The record for women for the month of December is:

1925	129
1926	119
1927	99
1928	165

Nothing to be proud of in these records and nothing to justify the statements quoted from the "S. M. Herald" and the "News."

We reiterate that under license not one drunk in ten is arrested, and under Prohibition not one in ten is missed.

This record is in spite of the instructions given to the police:

Inspector-General Mitchell, head of the Police Force, says his instructions to constables are not to arrest drunks "who are with competent friends, or those who are neither behaving obscenely nor becoming a nuisance or danger." So that drunks are not arrested for being drunk, but for becoming "a public nuisance."

OPINIONS BACKED BY FACTS.

The late Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart, Dean of the Medical Faculty of Medicine, Sydney University, said: "Alcohol is the most soul-destroying, body-destroying, nation-destroying substance ever known."

* * *

"The first thing alcohol does in 99 cases out of 100 is to affect the mental workings of the brain of the man who imbibes."—Sir Thomas Clouston, the great brain specialist.

* * *

"It is time alcohol was banished from the medical armament; whisky has killed thousands where it cured one."—Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary, Kentucky State Board of Health (1925).

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NINETEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCO- HOLISM AT ANTWERP.

Three speakers, Abbe Pinson, a Frenchman, Pastor van Krevelen, a Dutchman, and Prof. Strecker, of Berlin, starting from very different points of view, discussed an objection which is constantly encountered in anti-alcoholic propaganda, namely, that in the fight against alcoholism, abstinence in particular, and the prohibition of alcohol accordingly still more, constitute an infringement of personal liberty. The three rapporteurs reached the conclusion that whatever may be the rights of personal liberty, the latter is not affected by the fight against alcoholism, however rigorously carried out. As Prof. Strecker remarked, the essential fact to be retained when studying the alcohol question is that alcohol is a narcotic; it compromises the liberty both of our actions, and of our minds, and one can conceive of no moral motive which would allow a man to deprive himself voluntarily of his moral liberty.

There followed on the programme a series of reports on the system of individual control of the sale of alcoholic beverages in Sweden presented by Dr. Dahlgren, of Malmö, and Directors Bjorkman and Bergval, of Stockholm. The discussion was rendered particularly interesting by the presence at the meeting of Dr. Bratt, the author of the system. The speakers generally recognised that the Bratt system had suppressed a certain number of abuses, that it had contributed to diminish the consumption of alcohol in Sweden, but certain drawbacks were also disclosed, namely, that individual control does not prevent a quantity of abuses and, above all, that it tends to generalise the use of spirits by young people who, from the age of 21 to 25 years, as the case may be, are entitled to apply for a spirits permit-book, which is looked upon as a civic certificate since it is only granted to citizens considered capable of using without abusing it.

A Personal Chat with My Readers—

(Continued from page 8.)

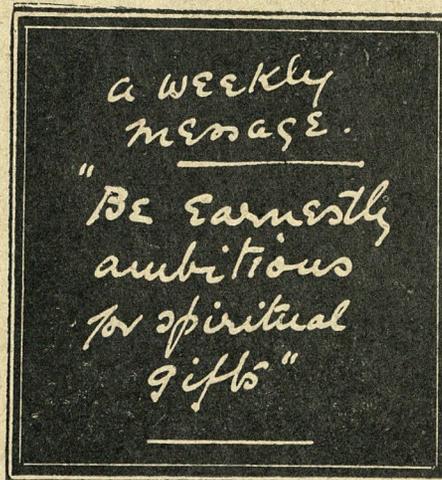
UNADULTERATED
DEVILISHNESS.

majority of the people.

The law, however, did not prohibit the Men's Club license. Before the next poll the law was altered and the club was closed.

Three years after the electoral boundary was altered to include Geraldine and Orara,

Twenty-five years ago Ashburton, N.Z., went "dry" by a three-fifths ma-



with five pubs, hoping by their vote to make this "dry" town "wet." This move failed. The boundary was altered again to include a race club and its course, but this also failed. Now in spite of the will of the people by the devilish persistence of liquor exploiters the boundary has again been altered and Ashburton has been given a liquor bar. There is no limit to the greed and callousness of those who care not who is damned so long as they make money and have legal protection while poisoning their fellows.

The Editor

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ANOTHER SCOTCH STORY.

A Scotchman returning home after several years' absence in Australia was met by his three brothers at the station. The brothers had grown beards during his absence.

"What's the bright idea?" he asked.

"Weel fine ye ken ye took the razor awa wi' ye!"

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All boys and girls between the age of seven and seventeen are invited to join the family of Uncle B. Write only on one side of the paper. Send the date of your birthday. There is no fee to pay. If you do not write for three months you are a "scallywag."

Address all letters to Uncle B, Box 390F, G.P.O., Sydney.

GO ON GOING ON.

The Green Coupon help was splendid. I obtained £30. Wasn't that wonderful?

I believe many more, by taking a wee little bit of trouble, could shop where they give Green Coupons and send them to me. Just fancy, if I had 500 doing this every week I would be able to help so very many with it, and it would cost you so very, very little. Please go on going on if you already get Green Coupons; and if you don't, please make a start to do so.

It can be done.

It is worth doing.

Let us do it.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

MEASLES AND MUMPS.

Dorothy Rochester, Portland Post Office, Mudgee Line, writes: I have been so sick with measles, and my brothers have had the mumps and the measles also, and I have not had time to write to you, but you will excuse me, I know. A girl saw my letter in "Grit" and she wrote to me and sent me a very nice little card; her name is Dorothy Cornford; she teaches Sunday school in the Presbyterian Church. She often told me she went to hear you speak on Prohibition. Mumps and measles are very bad in Portland. The weather is very dry here and people are wanting water everywhere, and a lot of miners were put off at the mines. I suppose it will be a very dull Christmas for some people. Mr. Hughes does not come out now to preach here at Pipers Flat; the attendance was very small at the last meeting and he had to give it up. We were very sorry to lose him, as we liked the meetings very much. There was a very sad death at Pipers Flat this week of a little boy three years of age; his name is Donnie McSpadden; he was such a dear little boy, Uncle, that we all missed him very much.

(Dear Dorothy,—So you all had measles and mumps—two nasty old visitors. They visited me many, many years ago, and I found that everyone was so kind while I was ill, and so generous with nice things when I was getting better, that I did not regret being ill. I hope you are all very well once again.—Uncle B.)

A FUNNY BOOK.

Esma Lee, Failford, writes: We have gone out to Failford to live again. Do you know when I will get a reply from the Crutch and

Kindness League? What book have you never read?—"Volumes of Smoke." I went for a ride on the pony down the river bank. Marjorie might be coming out for a few days in the Christmas holidays. There is going to be a Christmas tree at Failford on December 14, 1928. I think you ought to come out and see it. We brought a little kitten from Taree and we call him Tibby.

(Dear Esma,—You are quite right; you hit on a book some of us have never read, and yet it can be read. "A Volume of Smoke" reads like danger, or need, or dinner, and so it can be read. If you had lived long ago in U.S.A. when Indians were scalp-hunting you would have known that it was a volume the savages could read.—Uncle B.)

STAMPS, PLEASE!

Raymond Mowbray, "Yooroooga," via Sunny Corner, writes: It is a very long time since I wrote to you last, so I suppose you will have forgotten that I ever belonged to your happy family. I hope you will excuse me this time, as I will try to be more regular in the future. I am a pupil at the Bathurst High School. We have just been having our yearly examination, and I hope to do better than at the half-yearly, when I came 14th out of 88 pupils. My brother and I ride home 17 miles on our bikes for the week-end. The weather here has been very dry lately, but to-day it has been raining so heavily that we could not go to church. We have Sunday school in our own house, but for the last couple of years the attendances have been very poor and we have been unable to have our anniversaries. The Bathurst plains look very pretty now with some of the crops standing and some being cut. At first the crops looked as if they would be very poor, but as we had rain soon after they livened up and now are very good. The apple crops will not be so good this season on account of the heavy crop last season. I collect stamps, but have only a very few, having less than 400. Could you please send me a few?

(Dear Raymond,—Before you see this in print you will have received some stamps, which I hope you will like. Seventeen miles is quite a ride if the wind is against you or the hills are steep. How long does it take you to do it?—Uncle B.)

THE FAMILY.

Winnie Waters, Macquarie-road, Greystanes, via Wentworthville, writes: I saw my letter in the December issue of "Grit." I have four brothers; I should have five, but one died. One goes to work, one is 12, I am ten, one is eight, one is five, and the baby is four months old. I will tell you their names: Bill, Bob, Winnie, Harry, Jim, Eileen,

and Dad and Mum. Bill has just had his wrist broken, but is back at work again.

(Dear Winnie,—Thank you for introducing me to the whole family. I am glad you did not leave out Dad and Mum. I hope you all had a lovely Christmas. You will see in "Grit" what a wonderful Christmas I had.—Uncle B.)

WHEN?

Robert Evan McLean, Woolpark-road, Smithfield, writes: I intended to send you some Green Coupons, but I have mislaid them, but if I find them I will send them to you. I thank you very much for the foreign stamps that you sent me. On Saturday next Greystanes Sunday school will hold the annual distribution of prizes, and races for the children will also take place. I have not written to you for about three months, but my letter did not appear in "Grit" till a little over a fortnight ago. I know you have a great many letters to answer, but will you tell me when one becomes a scallywag. More than three months from the date one writes, or more than three months after the letter appears in "Grit"? On Friday our school breaks up for six or seven weeks' holidays. I am going down the South Coast for my holidays.

(Dear Robert,—That is a good question of yours, and it is strange no one has ever asked me that before. I think my Ne's and Ni's should try and write four times a year. It is not when I answer but when you write that fixes the question of your being a scallywag. Hope you are having a good holiday.—Uncle B.)

(Continued on page 12.)

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Seven to Seventeen—

(Continued from page 11.)

WHEN YOU COME TO SYDNEY.

Joyce Mowbray, Yoorooga, Sunny Corner, writes: I saw my letter in "Grit" a little while ago and I think it is about time I wrote again. We will be soon having our Christmas holidays, and my brother and I are going to Sydney and hope to have a good time. I am in Third Class at school. Our school is a very small one; sometimes there are only seven or eight scholars. The number on the roll is only sixteen. There are some cherry trees in the paddock next to our school and the people let us have as many as we like; we have a good time every day. The Sunday before last we went to Portland, as father was asked to present the prizes to the Sunday school children. We had a very nice day, arriving in time for morning service and getting home in time for tea.

(Dear Joyce,—You know I expect all my Ne's and Ni's and especially scallywags to pay me a visit when they come to Sydney. My office is quite as interesting as the Zoo, so I hope to see you soon.—Uncle B.)

WELL DONE.

Marie Gordon, "Chandos," 13 Tryon-street, Chatswood, writes: I hope I'm not on the scallywag list. It would be a bad start, wouldn't it, Uncle? I have 7/- "Grit" money. I went to see the Magic Ruby on the 6th and was expecting to see you, and I was going to give you he "Grit" money then. I enjoyed it very much. I am still in 6D. I passed in all my exams, and got 80 for sewing, 80 for reading, 90 for tables, 65 for arithmetic, 70 for dictation, and 75 for composition. I did not fall in any subject. I've 689 stamps and I'm trying to beat my brother, who has 1019 stamps.

(Dear Marie,—Thank you for doing so well with "Grit." I was sorry I was unable to be present at the Magic Ruby. What a pity so few went. You did well in your exam. I hope the stamps I am sending you will help your collection.—Uncle B.)

A SONG.

Lilla Horner, Margaret-st., Wyong, writes: I am replying to your letter in "Grit." The stroller did not pick up a "Grit." What a pity! Anyhow, I will write it out for you, and send it with this letter. I went for my Permit to Enrol Examination last week. It was fairly easy, but the History paper I did not like. This exam. was for the children to go to the Gosford High School. For this exam. we had to get 75 out of every 100. If we did not get this we would have to go to the Gosford Intermediate School. Well, Uncle, we have been having very hot weather these few days, especially on Wednesday. It was too hot for words, and the river was like a bee-hive, with all the bees humming in the water. This letter was laid on the shelf a long time ago, and I have just found it while hunting for something. I suppose I am a scallywag by now, so please, Uncle, cross my name off that black list.

AS I WAS STROLLING DOWN WYONG ROAD.

As I was strolling down Wyong road,
To the place for children's toys,
Where you may purchase a dolly or a spade
For your good little girls and boys,
And as I passed a certain store,
Said a wee little voice to me,
"Oh, I am a kernel with a little cock hat,
And I ride on a tin gee-gee."
Now this little tin soldier he sobbed and he
sighed,
So I patted his little tin head.
"What vexes your little tin soul?" said I,
And this is what he said:
"I have been on the shelf a very long time,
And I'm marked one-and-nine, as you see,
While just on the shelf above my head
There's a fellow marked two-and-three,
And he hasn't got a sword and he hasn't got
spear,
So I'm just as good as he.
There's a saucy little dolly girl over there,
And I'm mad in love with she,
Oh, why mark me at one-and-nine,
And the other at two-and-three?
Because I'm only marked one-and-nine
She turns up her nose at me;
She turns up her little wax nose at me,
And flirts with two-and-three."

(Dear Lila,—Thank you for the words of the song. I am glad you found your unfinished letter. If I went strolling round the homes of my dear scallywags I might find a lot of things that would interest me, don't you think so?—Uncle B.)

NOT A BEE.

Mollie Maybury, 89 Johnstone-street, Wagga Wagga, writes: I often read "Grit," and one day I saw your page, so I decided to read it and then I found out I could write to you, so here I am doing it. I am thirteen years of age and go to school at Wagga Grammar School and my birthday is on May 8. In Wagga lately sickness has been everywhere. Summer has just come and the favorite resort is down on the beach, the river being the Murrumbidgee.

(Dear Mollie,—You began "Dear Uncle Bee." Now I am a "B," but not a "Bee." I can't make honey and I do not really sting, but my "B" stands for the present, not "I was" or "I hope," but "B." I hope you will write and tell me more about your Murrumbidgee River. What does its name mean? How long is it? What is it good for?—Uncle B.)

DREAM OF THE CONDEMNED.

Daughter: "He says he thinks I'm the nicest girl in town. Shall I ask him to call?"

Mother: "No, dear, let him keep on thinking so."

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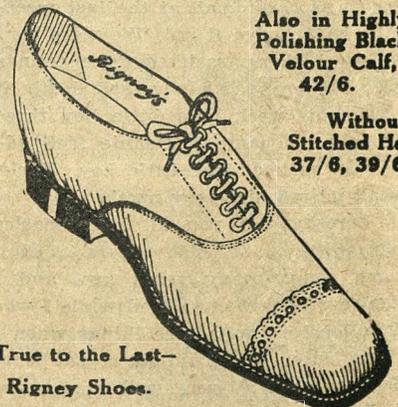
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ARE YOU A THUNKARD?

If a male goose we call a gander,
 A male moose must be a mander.
 If one who fails is a failure,
 Then one who quails is a quailure.
 If a female duke is a duchess,
 A female spook must be a spuchess.
 If drinking too hard makes a drunkard,
 Then thinking too hard makes a thunkard.

DAD'S DREAMS.

Hubby didn't show much interest in the newly-arrived baby, and the young wife was disturbed. She was overjoyed one night to discover him standing over the baby's cot. "A penny for your thoughts," she said, tenderly. Startled, he blurted out: "For the life of me I can't see how anybody can make a cot like that for a guinea." Spain's dictator has broken with his fiancée. That's why we still refer to him as "Spain's dictator."

SPEAKING LIKENESSES.

A man who was wanted by the police had been photographed in six positions, and the pictures sent out to the State police. In a few days headquarters received this from a small-town chief: "I duly received the pictures of the six miscreants wanted. Five of them have been captured and we are on the trail of the sixth."

A.W.O.L.

Here lies the body of Samuel Crane Who ran a race with a speeding train. He reached the track, got near across, But Sam and his car were a total loss. The sexton softly tolled his knell, Speeding Sam on his way to—well, If he'd only stopped to look and listen He'd be livin' now instead of missin'.

Sir Gilbert Clayton reports that motor cars are superseding camels in Arabia. Camels, however, are still unrivalled for the number of miles they can do to the gallon.

WHO IS RIGHT?

A tourist in England lunched at an old-fashioned farm one day. The ham was very good, and the son of the house passed the plate for more. "More 'am, dad," he said. The farmer frowned at him. "Don't say 'am, son. Say 'am." "I didn't say 'am," said the young man. "You said 'am!" roared the farmer. "'Am's what it should be. 'Am, not 'am."

In the middle of the discussion the farmer's wife turned to the guest and said with an indignant little laugh: "They both think they're sayin' 'am, sir."

WILLING TO OBLIGE.

A nice-looking old lady, about to step from a taxi cab, was fumbling with her handbag. "Here, young man!" she called to the driver. "Can't you help an old lady to alight?" "Sure! Sure, lady!" responded that worthy, producing a box of matches. "Where's yer cigarette?"

GRIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"Grit" subscriptions received to 3/1/29, and where not mentioned the amount is 11s.: Mrs. Broadbent, 6s. 10½d., 30/6/29; W. D. Campbell, 5s. 6d., 30/6/29; Archd. Forster (20s. don.); G. Germon, 30/12/28; Rev. L. G. Little, 16/7/29; John Lawton, 30/12/28; Mrs. E. J. Murdoch, 3s., 30/12/28; C. Munro, 20s., 20/10/28; Rev. A. G. Rix, 30/12/28; E. J. Rien, 30/10/29; W. G. Ryall, 24s. 9d., 30/12/28; H. Templeton, 30/12/30; E. Brainwood, 2s. 6d.; Rev. A. C. Barmore (£5 sales); Miss N. Campbell, 6s., 30/12/28; T. H. Clark, 30/12/28; S. J. Hulme, 21s., 30/12/30. The following are paid to 30/12/29: W. Whitbread, John Berry, Mrs. John Gore (8s.), Mrs. Harkiss, J. D. Merson, V. G. Rudder, F. W. Dunkley, G. F. W. Dunkley, A. D. Dunkley, Master Clarrie Hobden, D. N. McLeod, L. S. Robinson, F. M. Leigh, Mrs. A. W. Donaldson, Miss Godson, Mrs. Seldon (13s.), N. Bevan, Hon. J. Garrard, Mrs. M. P. Glasson (£2), Miss Neal (and 8s. educ.), Rev. W. Rankin, W. Macaulay, Rev. G. Thompson (16s. 6d.), Rev. D. Smith (8s.).

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DAILY INSPIRATION.

By FAIRELIE THORNTON, author of "Heart Cheer," etc.

SUNDAY.

"What are they among so many?"—John, 6, 9.

God can make five small loaves feed five thousand when put into His hand. Sometimes you are tempted to think your poor efforts to extend the kingdom of righteousness are scarcely worth the cost. "What are they among so many forces of evil?" you say. It seems like trying to break down a stone wall with your puny fist. No impression seems to be made. Yours is a voice crying in the wilderness, and the crowd passes heedless by, scarcely hearing, and certainly not heeding that cry, amidst the din of this world's voices. Yet even the voice crying in the wilderness attracts some followers. John the Baptist's ministry was not in vain, and many followed Him who became a power for God in the world. "Cry aloud, spare not," was the command to the prophets. Yet how heedless were the people to the voices of these old prophets! Well might they say, "I have labored in vain, and spent my strength for nought." "These people's heart hath waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing." "They have made their hearts as an adamant stone, lest they should hear the law." Yet their words go ringing down the ages, and still have power to-day. Small may seem the result of your labor; perhaps you may not be permitted to see results, but your work is with your God. Its results are more than you know. Faith trusts where it cannot see. He who can go right on to the end without apparent success is the one whose work will stand the test, and he with his Master shall yet see of the travail of his soul and BE SATISFIED.

MONDAY.

"If a man therefore shall purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel of honor, sanctified, and meet for the Master's use, and prepared unto every good work."—2 Tim., 2, 21.

Do you think that He will use me, such a faithless child as I?
Will He condescend to own me? He will surely pass me by.
There are many able workers in His vineyard here below,
There are many who can labor better far for Him, I know.

Will He condescend to own me, and to do His work by me?
I, whose strength is utter weakness, what use to Him can I be?
He could do as well without me, and His work would still be done.
Do you think that He will ever stoop to such a worthless one?

Yes, if you will yield Him wholly, all your little worthless powers,
He will stoop to take and use them, and improve your life's brief hours.
Only give yourself entirely into His dear loving hands;
His own strength shall hide your weakness, only follow His commands.

Not a life of weary struggle will this life of thine then be,
But a life of rest and gladness in a blood-bought liberty,
He will condescend to own thee, and His work will thus be done
By Himself, through thee His servant, thee, though such a worthless one.

TUESDAY.

"Is any among you afflicted, let him pray."—Jas., 5, 13.

Prayer is the antidote for all ills. There is not a burden that prayer cannot remove.

Prove it for yourself. Whatever the trouble, you can get in touch with the infinite, and obtain the help you need. God is "able to do exceeding abundantly above all you can ask or think," and not only able, but willing. The only condition is that you take the gifts offered. "Ask, and ye SHALL receive." "My God shall supply ALL your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus." "According to His riches!" The cattle upon a thousand hills are His. All might and power belong to Him.

"Ask largely, and thy God will be
A kindly giver unto thee."

If the King commanded you to make known your request to him, and it would be granted, would you hesitate? What then is your need? H. Addington Bruse, A.M., says: "That prayer has a therapeutic value is the belief not of 'religious healers' only, but of foremost scientific and medical authorities. William James, the greatest psychologist that America has produced, has declared unreservedly that if any medical fact can be considered established, it is that prayer may often contribute to restoration to health. Dr. C. Cabot has expressed the same view, adding that any man who prays sincerely will thereby open to himself powers which he might otherwise never be able to draw upon." He goes on to say that one physician of note recommends prayer in the treatment of insomnia. Another cure which suggested itself to us some time ago was to count one's mercies, and you will fall asleep long before you come to the end of them. Yet another which we have recommended to many is to go through the alphabet with texts from the Bible. Tested, as John Wesley said of his remedies.

WEDNESDAY.

"In all their affliction He was afflicted, and the angel of His presence saved them."—Isa., 63, 9.

Are you feeling faint and lonely thinking that no being cares?

Oh, then just remember only, Jesus sees and Jesus cares.

Just this moment now He waiteth and would fold you to His breast,

For He says to all the weary, "Come and I will give you rest."

All the lonely broken-hearted came to Him, nor came in vain;

Never one unblessed departed, not one failed His ear to gain,

And He is the same for ever, yesterday, TODAY the same.

For His mercy faileth never, Faithful is His changeless name.

"His mercy endureth for ever."—Ps., 107, 1.

THURSDAY.

"Restore unto me the joy of Thy salvation."—Ps., 51, 12.

David had sinned, and the sense of God's favor, in which his joy consisted, had been withdrawn. In proportion to our love for a person will be the sorrow when that person is grieved by any word or deed of ours. The favor of those we prize is our chief joy. When one of my boys did wrong, to withdraw the smile from him was sufficient punishment. To another boy who was not of so sensitive a disposition, this would have been lost. He would have just been taken up with other things and found consolation in them. Only some physical punishment could appeal to him. So if you sometimes lose your joy in the Lord, do not be disheartened. It shows you have real love to Him and seek His approval in all things. But there may be some little cloud which has come between you and His smile, some slight thing which you had not been con-

scious of, that He does not approve. It may be a small duty neglected, a slackening of your communion with Him, a forgetfulness in some matter, and He wants you to get into more personal touch with Him, so that you may pray with David, "Restore unto me the joy of Thy salvation." The salvation has not gone, though the joy be withdrawn.

FRIDAY.

"The joy of the Lord is your strength."—Neh., 8, 10.

Sorrow and grief are always enervating, and sap the energies of the soul. When inspired by joy, has not the hardest task become easy? No wonder the wisest of men said, "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." It is the best tonic you can take. When the people heard the words of the law read by Nehemiah, they wept, no doubt conscious of their own shortcomings; but he said, "Go your way, eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions for whom nothing is prepared, for the day is holy unto the Lord; neither be ye sorry, FOR THE JOY OF THE LORD IS YOUR STRENGTH." There is a joy in religion, in the sense of God's forgiveness and love, in His service, and in seeking to please Him, that all the world's pleasures cannot afford. One of the most subtle temptations of the enemy is to steal this joy from us, by injecting depressing thoughts, by doubt and fear, or some needless worry. Let us be on our guard against this temptation, and cultivate the spirit of thankfulness, remembering that the command to "rejoice in the Lord" is binding upon us, and will strengthen us for all life's conflicts and duties.

SATURDAY.

"Rejoice in the Lord."—Ps., 30, 1, 97, 12; Isa., 41, 46, 61, 10; Joel, 2, 23; Hab., 3, 18; Zech., 10, 7; Phil., 3, 1, 2, 4.

"Rejoice in the Lord." O believer, the joy of the Lord is your strength. Remember for each tribulation there's a weight of glory at length.—1 Cor., 7, 4; 2 Cor., 4, 17.

Rejoice in the Lord, in His mercy, when sins are oppressing thy soul.

Rejoice in His tender compassion when o'er thee the deep waters roll.

—Isa., 12, 3; Jas., 1, 2.

Rejoice when thy foes all oppress thee; so suffered the prophets of old.

Forget not, for each persecution they reward is a thousandfold.

—1 Pet., 4, 12, 13; Luke, 6, 23, 24.

"As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing," we press toward the mark before.

By faith looking forward and seeing the pleasures for evermore.

—2 Cor., 6, 10; Heb., 3, 6.

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A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION—"EFFORT."

For years past men and women in all denominations have been expressing regrets that the Temperance Movement within the State of New South Wales has not made more progress in its endeavor for social and political reform. At conventions, public meetings and from pulpits regrets are voiced and sometimes resolutions are passed deploring the state of Juvenile Temperance work as it exists to-day. Unfortunately such limitations get us nowhere. Last year we should have had a Band of Hope in connection with our Church. "Let the dead bury the dead." Forget last year with its opportunities for usefulness passed. Effort is needed. To-day get busy, interview someone who you want to help you with the Band of Hope you are going to have, and must have this new year in your Church and district. Don't be put off. Take no excuse. Every day thousands of gallons of booze are being served out to our young manhood. The urgency of the need to save the young from the curse of drink is more urgent than any other call that can be made upon your Church. Scrap some of your present Church organisations if you cannot get in a Band of Hope no other way. But, for God's sake and for the sake of the rising generation, do something to keep Australia's young from the curse of curses—Drink!

MILK v. BEER.

The "Daily Express" of September 21 gives some interesting particulars as to the industrial use of milk in the making of combs, knife-handles, walking sticks, mackintoshes, varnishes, etc. It points out that "only about 600,000,000 gallons are consumed in liquid state," 490,000,000 gallons go to butter and cheese; and 61,000,000 gallons to cream and other articles. The "Sunday Express" of September 23 states the consumption of beer in England and Scotland in 1927 as 903,319,000 gallons. The figure is really higher, about 940,000,000 gallons, including imported Irish beer, but the contrast is striking enough—for every two gallons of liquid milk consumed we drink three gallons of beer!

The changed attitude of the medical profession is indicated in the following comparison taken from "Alcohol in Medical Practice," by Dr. C. C. Weeks:

	1900.	1923.
Patients (276 hospitals)	383,182	670,841
Milk	£142,805	£376,202
Malt *	£9,106	£5,744
Wines and spirits *	£15,993	£23,103
Estimated in terms of		
brandy	2,645,204	916,380
Per patient (ozs.)	6.8	1.3
Per patient, cost in		
pence *	10.0	8.2
Per occupied bed	13/1	9/-

* In 1923 malt liquors had more than doubled in cost, and spirits were nearly five times their cost in 1900.

THINGS TO REMEMBER TO DO AND NOT TO DO IN THE PRESENCE OF CHILDREN.

1. Always maintain an even temper.
2. Speak in a firm but gentle voice.
3. Avoid any suggestion of cruelty that would destroy confidence.
4. Never speak ill of anyone.
5. Always answer their questions with kindness and intelligence.
6. Never tell them they are lazy or naughty.
7. Always give them encouragement, even in the most discouraging circumstances.
8. Never talk of illness before them; teach them that health is normal.
9. Never instil fear of any of the conditions not real in life.
10. Never give them ideas of unnatural things to be afraid of.
11. Awaken a love of study and work.
12. Teach them to be polite and amiable to everybody.
13. Develop self-confidence and decision by every means.
14. Teach them to think always that they are going to succeed.
15. Teach them that they must work hard to attain success.
16. Above all, give them a good example in all these things.

ANGUS WATSON, J.P., ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

"On a long view of life, the abstainer, all things being equal, is always in a position to give better results in every branch of work than even the moderate drinker. Some while ago I caused an inquiry to be made in connection with our own Selling Staff, then numbering about one hundred. These men had, of course, been engaged without any reference to their personal drinking habits; the only factor with which we were concerned was their general character and their ability to carry out their task successfully. During a period of twenty years a gradual elimination of the unfit had been going on and I was surprised to find that at the end of that time only three of the Representatives then employed were not abstainers.

"The use of stimulants is a progressive habit, and becomes more insidious with increasing years. Life is a strenuous business, and there are few men and women who are not tempted at times to fall back on a much-needed stimulus. This urge increases with added years. The tides of life recede as we grow older; the reserves are not so easily called up, and the man who has become familiar with the temporary help that alcohol can give him, is increasingly tempted to rely on its illusive service. This is why the tragedy of drink is so often associated with middle age; the added years prepare a bondage of which we are not even aware till we are no longer able to escape from it. The Scotsman who shrewdly gave as his reason

for abstinence that he had so many natural bad habits that he could not afford to encourage an artificial one was surely right."

Temperance in Nova Scotia—

(Continued from page 7.)

perance sentiment of the people in general, Nova Scotia will stand by its prohibitory legislation.

Premier Rhodes and the Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. Wm Chisholm, have recently (September, 1928) publicly declared that no fundamental change will be made in legislation concerning the liquor traffic in this Province without consulting the people, and the Hon. J. F. Cahan, a member of the Government, in response to a request in September, 1928, made by the Social Service Council, that he declare for publication, his attitude on the question of retaining the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, said:

"Mr. Rhodes has, personally, and we, as members of the Government, have given our word that Government control will not be established in this Province without consulting the people of the Province. You know the people of Nova Scotia will never consent to Government control."

The Social Service Council looks forward to the future with confidence. We have reason to believe that from year to year our Temperance Act will be improved by necessary amendments, and that there will be increased diligence on the part of the authorities, municipal and provincial, to provide complete and effective enforcement of the Act.

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PASS "GRIT" O

PROHIBITION LOWERS THE DEATH RATE.

Whatever else Prohibition may have done or left undone, Dr. Louis I. Dublin, a fellow of the American Public Health Association, at Washington, finds, after a five-years' study, that it has helped the kiddies.

About its having helped the adult males he is not so sure, but he does declare that it has been a benefit to all adolescents and to females of all ages.

Dr. Dublin's investigations, according to newspaper reports, covered New York, New England, New Jersey, Michigan and Indiana, in which area live one-fourth of all the people in the United States. Dr Dublin's findings cover the years of 1900-1925.

"The Prohibition period," Dr. Dublin says, "is characterised by sharply declining mortality among children and adolescents of both sexes, and that decline is characteristic of a number of additional age periods among women.

"Better homes, more healthful food, greater freedom for relaxation and recreation have been reflected in the better health of these classes."

Dr. Dublin finds that the combined mortality of all classes of population has declined in the 25-year period, which, as one must recall, has been the period in which saloons were rapidly disappearing, and a period the last part of which was under National Prohibition.

"The years 1919 and 1920 brought down the mortality rate to a point lower than it ever had been before. Since then the death-rate has been rising.

"There has been a saving each year of about 14,500 children under age five; 2000 each year between five and ten; another 1000 between 10 and 20, a total of approximately 17,500 lives a year."

Dr. Dublin sees a rise in the death-rate for adult men, for the period of 1920 to 1925, to a point not quite but nearly that of the decade prior to Prohibition. He insists that benefits from Prohibition have been greatest where Prohibition was best enforced, and least where it was the most poorly enforced. The least benefit to adults of the male sex he found was in eastern cities.

A THOUGHT FOR MODERATE DRINKERS.

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