

	s.	d.
Dates, hand picked, lb	0	6
Dates, packets	0	8
Dates, Special Desert	1	3
Dates and Walnuts, packets	1	3
Walnuts (Sorrento), lb.	1	6
Barcelonas	1	2
Brazils	1	4
Poplar Nuts	1	0
Soft-shelled Almonds	1	6
Salted Peanuts, bags	0	3

	s.	d.
Diabetic Rolls, boxes	2	6
Gluten Meal, packets	2	9
Peaches, 2 lb. tins	0	9
Peaches, 2 lb. tins	0	11
Peaches (4 Crown), dried, lb.	1	0
Apricots, 2 lb. tins	1	2
Pineapples, 2 lb. tins	0	10½
Apricots (3 Crown), dried	1	6
Lima Beans, best, lb.	0	4½
Red Lentils	4½	

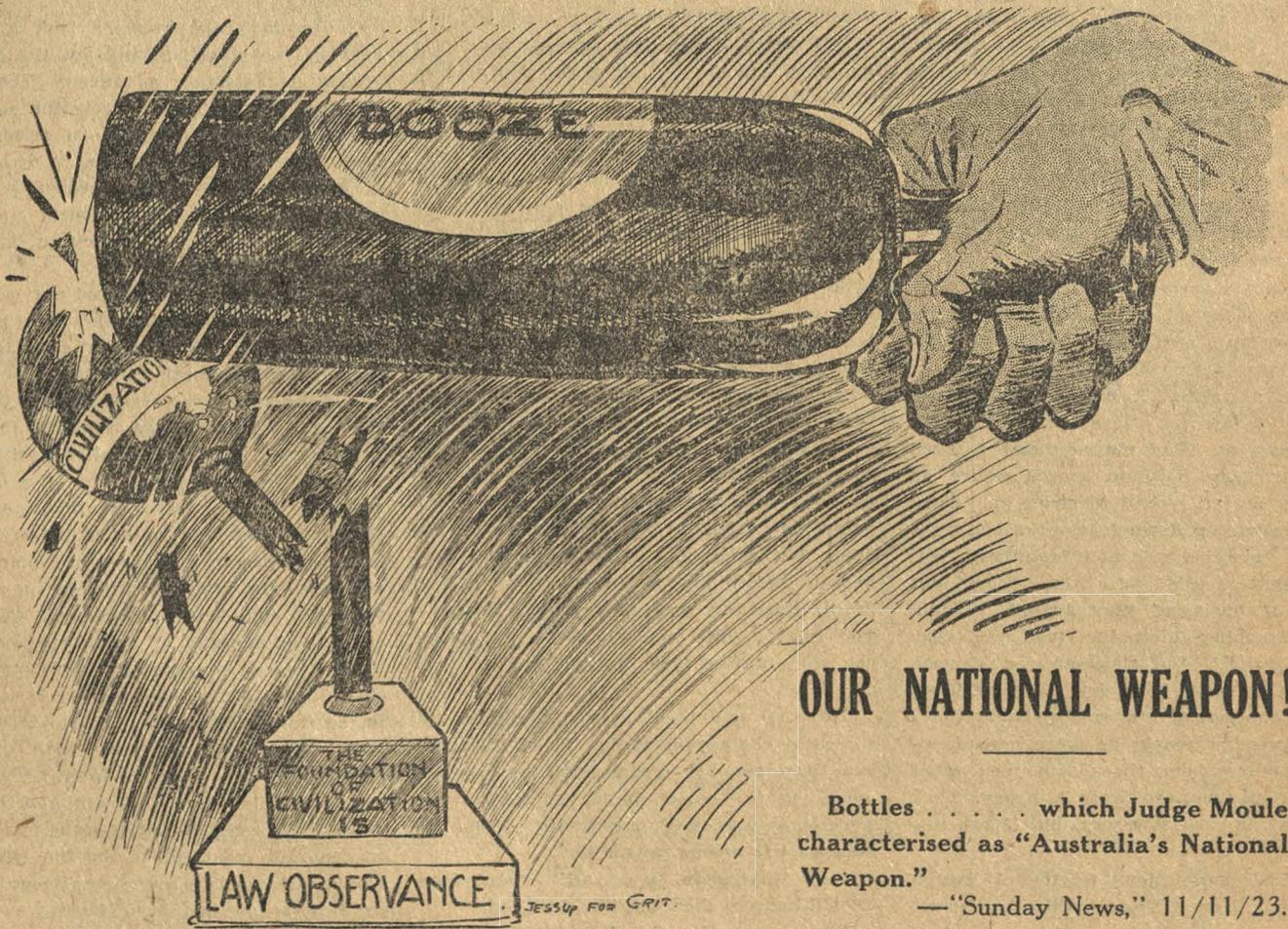
	s.	d.
Soya Beans	0	5
Olive Oil, bottles, 1/3, 2/-	3	6
Quart Tins, 5/9; Half Gals.	10	9
Gallons, 20/-; 2 Gal. Tins	30	0
Wine, pints	1	6 and
Wine, quarts	2	3
Mixed Nuts, small, 10d.; large	1	6
Crystallised Cherries, bottles	1	6
Crystallised Fruits, drums	2	6
French Prunes	1	6

SANTARIUM HEALTH FOOD CAFE, 308 GEORGE STREET, NEAR HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY.

Grit.

A JOURNAL OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND PROHIBITION

VOL. XVII. No. 36. Twopence. SYDNEY, NOVEMBER 22, 1923. Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a newspaper.



OUR NATIONAL WEAPON!

Bottles which Judge Moule characterised as "Australia's National Weapon."
—"Sunday News," 11/11/23.

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"DRY"—POSITIVELY OUR THRIFTIEST WORD

As Kansas Said Long Ago, So, Apparently, Says the Nation: Prohibition Has Meant Financial Prosperity.

By F. E. MUNSELL, in the "Clearing House," Detroit, August, 1923.

Not very long before the passage of the eighteenth amendment a Kansas banker crossed the State line and visited a Missouri banker. The Missouri banker was lugubrious. "What is going to happen to the country if they pass this national Prohibition law?"

The Kansan laughed. "Happen? Well, we've been wondering why they haven't followed our lead long ago."

"But, man, think of the blow to business. Think of the men that will be thrown out of employment. Think of the buildings that will be emptied. Think of the loss of revenue. Think of the grape growers. Think of the hop growers."

The Kansan laughed again. "Remember the panic of 1907?"

"I'll say I do."

"In Kansas, at that time, my friend, Prohibition was an established fact. Our consumption of intoxicating liquor was 1.48 dol. per capita. Yours, that same year, was 24 dol. per capita. Kansas sent 50,000,000 dols. to New York City to help stay that panic. Missouri did not send a dollar. How come?"

The Missourian shook his head. "Think how it will increase taxes. How can our municipalities finance themselves without the revenue from liquor?"

"How did Kansas City, Kansas, do it?" asked the Kansas banker. "You know we had to put up a stiff fight to make Prohibition really effective back home. It took us twenty-five years. Kansas City, Kansas, evaded the law for years through a high license system. You may remember when States-Attorney Coleman served notice on the town that they had to clean up. They sent a delegation down to Topeka—lawyers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, real estate men—to plead with him. 'You'll put us out of business,' they argued. 'You'll drive everything across the river to Kansas City, Missouri.' But Coleman went ahead. Kansas City went bone dry. A year later, when it was persistently rumored that Coleman's successor would be more lenient towards law breakers, those same men went again to call upon the State Attorney. They made just as earnest a plea, but it ran like this:

"In God's name, don't let the old rotten order come back. Kansas City has never been so prosperous as it has this year, since it got rid of saloons. Everything is booming, from real estate to schools. Bank deposits have increased. Merchants and furniture dealers are selling five times as much, and getting cash. Workingmen are building homes. It has cost the city 250,000 dols. less this past year for criminal prosecutions, and we have saved 25,000 dols. more through a

reduction of the police force. Don't let the old order come back."

"Yes, but——"

"But," interrupted the Kansan, "Kansas City is not the only city in our State that faced about and acknowledged proof that her high license did not mean prosperity. While Leavenworth was under saloon domination for so many years, in open defiance of the law, she did not put up a single city building. She was poor. Forced to clean up, she began to grow. In three years following the clean-up she did more building than she had done in two decades before. Fort Scott was another place which resorted to the high license system to dodge the law. A clean-up campaign was put on there, and within a short time Fort Scott found herself able to spend 60,000 dols. on new churches and a Y.M.C.A. building. I could give you dozens of illustrations."

"But think of the poor working man. He has so few pleasures, and if you deprive him of his drink——"

"Depends on what you call pleasure. Do you know that more workmen own their homes in Kansas than in any other place on earth? That may not be a pleasure, but they seem to think it is. One day I was talking with a grocer in a Kansas town of about three thousand. He called my attention to a farmer who had just loaded his waggon full up with groceries and other things, and driven off. 'He paid cash for everything,' he told me. 'I carried that man for years before Prohibition. Sometimes I got a little on account, but most of it was dead loss. He never left town sober in those days. I remember that on three different occasions he bought a set of dishes to take home, but each time every single dish was broken before he got them home. The family lived any way they could. Now, I'd just like to take you out there, and show you what a fine farm he has, and all paid for.'"

"No, sir," said the Kansan, "don't you get scared by the argument that Prohibition will ruin business. It means less taxes, more money in the banks, better homes for the working man, cash for merchants, surplus for luxuries. It means prosperity."

The Missourian was still lugubrious. "You'll have to show me," he declared.

Three years of national Prohibition is not long enough to "show the man from Missouri" all the financial benefits of Prohibition, but even three years are enough to take something of a fall out of the argument that Prohibition would mean business stagnation.

The United States Commerce Department issued a statement on April 19, 1923, which

shows that in the principal lines of industry the preceding March set a new high record, and that consumption digested the goods produced. It shows a great improvement in the unemployment situation. The statement shows that pig iron production broke all previous records. More steel orders were booked than during any previous month. Automobile production was the largest on record, being double what it was for the March of 1922. The total value of building contracts awarded in twenty-seven north-eastern States was 14 per cent. greater than in March, 1922. Residential construction beat every previous record.

Prohibition does not deserve all the credit for this growth in business, but there are certainly no signs that it has smashed business, as its enemies prophesied it would.

One of the dire financial prophecies was that Prohibition would entail a large loss in empty buildings. A single concrete statement is better than a dozen general ones. In Seattle in January, 1916, there were 211 buildings used for saloons. In January, 1920, all but twenty of these buildings were occupied by profitable businesses. Those twenty were unfit for occupation, and were being repaired.

California grape growers took a doleful view of the situation, and yet the price of grapes has steadily advanced. They have been used much more largely for non-alcoholic drinks. They have been dried. They have been shipped to Europe. A demand for grapes for table use has grown, and they have been converted into jellies and jams. Prohibition has meant money to the grape grower.

For the first two years of national Prohibition, notwithstanding the high price at which most liquors were sold after the passage of the eighteenth amendment, the drink bill of the nation decreased 2,000,000,000 dols. This, and other savings resulting from the same cause, went into bank deposits. The Federal Comptroller of the Currency is authority for the statement that more than 600 mutual savings banks show gains both in the number of depositors and amounts of deposits. On June 30, 1919, six months before the eighteenth amendment went into effect, the deposits of all the banks in the United States aggregated 37,000,000,000 dols. On June 30, 1922, the deposits of all the banks in the United States aggregated 43,000,000,000 dols. This was a new high record—6,000,000,000 dols. increase in two and a half years of Prohibition is not bad, and that, too, despite the prognostication of the "wets" that the country would go to the financial bow-wows. Ohio, where one of the severe battles of Prohibition has been fought out, after three years without saloons, has more money in her banks, more savings bank deposits, and greater resources in her building and loan associations than in any former period in her history.

(Continued on page 5.)

PASS "GRIT" ON.

AN EXPENSIVE FAMILY.

A recent case that came before Mr. Widdowson, Police Magistrate in New Zealand, is rather startling in its consequences. A man, aged 50, applied for relief from maintenance orders. It appears that this man and his wife, who were both addicted to drink, have had so far ten children. Only the latest child remains with the parents. All the other nine are either in jails, asylums or benevolent homes. To date it has cost the community £16,000 for this one family. Before all these children are dead it can hardly cost less than £50,000. There are hundreds of cases just like this in New South Wales, and every lunatic costs £1/7/0³ a week to keep.

The police force cost £1,100,000, the jails cost £1,500,000, the hospitals cost £850,000, and benevolent institutions, asylums and inebriate homes a lot more (see New South Wales Year Book). An enormous part of this cost is due to drink, and it's mighty bad business. Much better have the £30,000,000 now spent every year in drink in Australia spent in YOUR business, where it will do good instead of harm. Prohibition will do this for you. Back it with brains and money. Join one of the following Societies and help. You ought to join some fighting force that is out to win Prohibition. Surely one of these will suit you:—New South Wales Alliance, 321 Pitt-street; The Business Men's Efficiency League, 201 Elizabeth-street, Sydney; The Business Girls' Prohibition League, care of the Feminist Club, 67 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1923
at 7.45 p.m.

GRAND PIANOFORTE RECITAL AND CONCERT

By the Students and Ex-Students of Miss Millie Harris,
of 49 Liverpool Road, Summer Hill.

Choir of 1000 Voices from all Metropolitan Districts.
Conductor: Mr. Bert Moseley. Pianist: Mr. Fred Searl.

SOMETHING NOVEL.

Duos, Trio and Quartettes on SIX PIANOS by 12 and 18 Performers.
PART SONGS BY YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHOIR.

Assisting Artists:

Miss MAY COOPER, the Blind Contralto. Mr. CHAS SMYTHE, Basso.
Miss MURIEL BOSSLEY, Soprano.
Mr. HARRY THOMAS, Elocutionist.

TICKETS - - - - 2/-, 3/-, and 4/-.

Seats may be reserved at Nicholson's.
Plan will be opened on November 20th.

Remember the Date:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st
And the Hall is
TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.

Tickets are available from Miss M. Harris, 49 Liverpool Road, Summer Hill, or The Alliance Office, 321 Pitt Street.

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AVERAGE men and women never know the joy of unusual success. They stay in the average class because they fail to develop their rich mental treasure. You can surely rise above the average. You can easily make your brain a dynamo of profitable thinking. You MUST THINK your way to unusual success.

HOW TO BUILD MENTAL POWER

is an intensely interesting and essentially practical Course of instruction that will show you How To Get What You Want. It was prepared by the world-famous builder of successful men, Grenville Kleiser, and embodies the simplest and best methods of self-instruction. It shows the one sure way to become prosperous, the only way in which the elements of fickle chance have no place—a way that has been proved sure and certain in every case.

WHAT A PROMINENT EFFICIENCY TEACHER SAYS.

H. T. Lovell, M.A., Ph.D., Sydney University.

This Course seems to us one of the best of its kind. There are now many principles of mental science which are serviceable. There are others which are the real solution of our difficult practical problems. The author of How To Build Mental Power draws upon a wide knowledge of these principles, and shows, in his application of them, both experience and skill. This Course is therefore not just a series of recipes, but provides a very conscientious course of training which should prove of the greatest benefit, in the Australasian Journal of Psychology and Philosophy.

THE CHARGE FOR THIS COURSE IS LOW AND WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

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134 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.

SAVE THE CHILD.

If we save the child, we shall save the man.

If we save the men, we shall save the women and children and the nation.

If this strikes YOU, then send along to

THE AUSTRALASIAN WHITE CROSS LEAGUE,
56 ELIZABETH-STREET,
SYDNEY,

And ask for a copy of this year's report and literature for yourself and your children.

New South Wales Alliance

Offices—Macdonell House, Pitt Street, Sydney.

Cable and Telegraphic Address: Dry, Sydney.

*Phones: General Offices, City 157; Organising and Public Meeting Dept. City 8944.

FIELD DAY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

11 a.m.: Wardell-road Methodist Church;
7.15 p.m.: Warren Methodist Church;
Mr. R. J. C. Butler.

11 a.m.: Penrith Anglican Church;
3 p.m.: Jamison Anglican Church;
7.15 p.m.: Penrith Presbyterian Church;
Mr. C. W. Chandler.

11 a.m.: Camden Methodist Churches;
3 p.m.: Circuit Churches;
7.15 p.m.: Circuit Churches;
Mr. W. D. B. Creagh.

11 a.m.: Kogarah Methodist Church;
7.15 p.m.: Carlton Methodist Church;
Ex-Senator David Watson.

3 p.m.: Ramsgate Methodist Church;
Miss O. M. Preston-Stanley.

11 a.m.: Penrith Methodist Church;
3 p.m.: Orchard Hills Methodist Church;
Mr. Phil Adler.

7.15 p.m.: Penrith Anglican Church;
Mr. C. E. Still.

MR. HERBERT CARROLL'S FIXTURES.
Australia's "Dry" Comedian.

Monday, November 26: Gunnedah.
Tuesday, November 27: Curlewis.
Wednesday, November 28: Werris Creek.
Thursday, November 29: Quirindi.

PROTEST CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

Thursday, December 6: Wentworthville School of Arts.
Monday, December 10: Baulkham Hills School of Arts.
Thursday, December 11: Presbyterian School Hall, Crow's Nest;
R. B. S. Hammond.

You must not miss the opportunity of attending a Protest Campaign meeting when one is organised in your district. Hear what Hammond has to say about certain proposals contained in the proposed Amending Liquor Bill.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Australia's "Dry" comedian, Mr. Herbert Carroll, has just completed an extensive tour of the Illawarra districts from Kiama to Helensburgh, and at every place of call our "Fun Factor" was accorded a splendid reception.

In a few days' time Mr. Carroll will leave for Gunnedah, and we commend him to the citizens along the north-western route who are prepared to attend a most entertaining and instructive lecture.

Our Mr. C. W. Chandler completed an organising tour from Albury to Wagga last week, and reports having received a most cordial welcome at every district wherein he carried out any of the necessary preliminary arrangements in readiness for services in the coming year.

We extend our thanks to the many Prohibition friends who helped to make the work light and pleasant for our representative throughout the trip.

An advertisement appears on page three, advertising a grand pianoforte recital and

"HONOR THE PLEDGE
CAMPAIGN."

Monster Meetings

in the Public Interest

will be held in

**METHODIST SCHOOL HALL,
ARNCLIFFE,**

on

**MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th,
at 8 p.m.**

BALMAIN

IN TOWN HALL

on

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th,
at 8 p.m.**

FAIRFIELD

in

CRESCENT THEATRE

on

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29,
at 8 p.m.**

The Prohibition Party expects that every citizen will voice their emphatic protest at these meetings and elsewhere against continuance of the liquor traffic.

You must hear

R. B. S. HAMMOND,

Leader of the Prohibition Party,
tell you his reasons for amendments to the proposed Liquor Bill.

Admission is Free. Collection.

high-class concert in the Town Hall, Sydney, on December 1. This recital and concert has been organised voluntarily by Miss Millie Harris, assisted by her students and ex-students.

The function will be unique in Sydney's musical annals, in so far as 18 performers will be operating at the one time on six pianos.

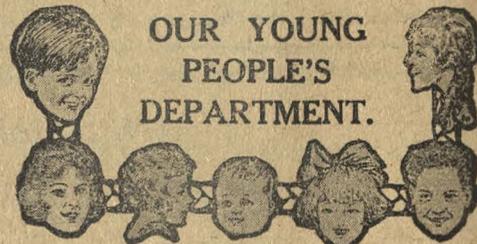
If you love music and harmony you should not miss this opportunity of hearing a most talented company of leading artists.

We commend this recital to your notice and trust that you will attend.

Tickets are 2/- and 3/-; reserved 4/-. Plan at Nicholson's.

Tickets may be obtained from Miss M. Harris, 49 Liverpool-road, Summer Hill.

**OUR YOUNG
PEOPLE'S
DEPARTMENT.**



Address all correspondence re Bands of Hope, Y.P. Societies, and the "New Day Crusade" to "The Y.P. Dept., N.S.W. Alliance, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney." (Phone, City 8944).

Important Announcement.

Owing to the departure of Mr. A. J. Fisher, the work of the Young People's Department is being remodelled upon an entirely voluntary basis. It is therefore with much pleasure that we announce that in future the supervision of all work amongst young people will be exercised by Ald. W. H. Mitchell, J.P., who, since its foundation, has been the Chairman of the Young People's Prohibition Council. Mr. Mitchell is well fitted, both by conviction and training, to occupy this important position. He became a member of the Band of Hope at the age of 10 years, and the Sons of Temperance at 14 years, and the Templars and Rechabites shortly after reaching the age of 21. During the past 40 years he has been an active worker in the I.O.G.T., having held several high offices, being Grand Superintendent of juvenile work for six years. At the present time, in addition to being Chairman of the N.S.W. Y.P. Prohibition Council, he is also President of the Australian Band of Hope, and the Young People's Temperance Union. He will be ably assisted by Mr. E. Spurgeon Gilbert, as Honorary General Secretary. Mr. Gilbert is already well known to all our young people, and we believe that this combination will prove successful. We feel sure that our enthusiastic friends will appreciate the self-sacrificing services rendered by these two enthusiastic workers. You are specially reminded that all correspondence in connection with the Young People should still be addressed to Y.P. Prohibition Council, 321 Pitt-street, Sydney.

(Continued on page 16.)

PASS "GRIT" ON.

Dry—

(Continued from page 2.)

Two or three years before the dry law went into effect in Colorado a party of tourists were going through the Black Canyon of the Gunnison. Among them were two harum-scarum college boys, whom one would not ordinarily accuse of doing any very solid thinking. Small station after small station was passed. There was never anything in sight but two or three unpainted shacks in the background, and a saloon in the foreground. "Say," exclaimed one of these boys, "do you notice there isn't a bank anywhere along here? Too many saloons, I guess. Booze and banks don't go together."

There is the negative side to the bank argument, as well. Within the last year a big bank in one of the biggest cities in the Mississippi Valley has been wrecked by booze. Its cashier was involved in a bootlegging plot for shipping whisky into the United States from Mexico. The ship carrying a valuable cargo of liquor was sunk, involving a heavy loss. This loss the defaulting cashier tried to make up by looting the bank.

A great hue and cry was raised by the "wets" when the United States Shipping Board was compelled to abandon its policy of allowing liquor to be sold on American passenger ships. It would ruin the American shipping business, they said.

From the Pacific comes this statement, from Captain Ryland Drennan of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

"Dry ships are an asset, not a liability, to American shipping. They mean safety, better service, increased patronage. If you doubt this, just talk with the numerous tea buyers, silk representatives, and others who cross the Pacific at least once a year. These men believe the dry ships to be safer, and they know the ship is cleaner, the food better, and the steward boys more efficient."

To confirm Captain Drennan's judgment comes a cable from Honolulu, in May, saying that the P.K.K. line, subsidised by the Japanese Government, was planning to take its five vessels off the service between San Francisco and the Orient. The "dry" Pacific Mail Line had been getting the bulk of the patronage. The Japanese ships were "wet." Reports from other Pacific lines show that business has been won away from other wet lines.

From the Atlantic side comes the news that American "dry" ships, leaving London, are "full up." The President Roosevelt turned away thirty-five applicants for passage. The American left Southampton with 1300 passengers, every berth filled. The George Washington and the President Harding carried capacity lists. This was before the partial reversal of the decision concerning liquor on American ships. It would not seem that American shipping business had been hurt by the first decision.

Moreover, it appears, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping Reports, that the United States is the only maritime nation to show

a gain in shipbuilding for the year ending April 1, 1923.

So much for the financial argument against Prohibition, as related to American shipping.

The same argument was used in connection with hotels. The claim was made that a large hotel could not exist unless licensed to sell liquor, and yet from Philadelphia comes the news that a 10,000,000 dol. hotel, called the Benjamin Franklin, is to be erected, and that in face of the fact that Governor Pinchot has put through a drastic dry enforcement law, and has sworn to drive every violator of the Prohibition law out of the State.

Striking proofs that "dry" is a thrifty word comes from the Salvation Army. In one Army hostelry, 120 men who had never been known to keep a dollar twenty-four hours now have bank accounts of some size. In another Army hotel twenty-five men of the same sort now have bank deposits running from 100 dols. to 600 dols. Everywhere, say Salvation Army workers, there has been shown a marked increase in thrift and prosperity among the people they come in contact with since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. The annual "Boozers' Day" in New York City, an occasion on which the Salvation Army was wont to gather in the drunks found on park benches, and feed, clothe and pray over them, has been abandoned, for the simple reason that there were not enough drunks on the park benches since Prohibition to justify the effort. In their place 5000 newsboys were entertained last year.

Charity workers everywhere report the same change for the better. The Poster Committee of the Family Welfare Society, Boston, Mass., in their last report on the effect of Prohibition on family welfare for 1922 reveal an average reduction of 74 per cent. in drink cases coming to twenty-one prominent charity organisations between 1917 (wet) and 1922 (dry). This was gathered from a country-wide survey.

We must admit there are a few who have lost money through Prohibition. Two incidents from widely different sources will serve to show what immense profits it means to these "few."

Three years ago Louise Vinciquero, known locally in Omaha as "Queen of the Bootleggers," was an object of charity. Last April her place was raided by the police and she announced that she was ready to quit business. In three years she had made 50,000 dols.

At the other end of the booze business the President of the American Hotel Association made the astonishing announcement that hotel men stood ready to pay the entire soldier bonus for the privilege of selling light wines and beers in hotel dining rooms.

However, it is axiomatic that unjustified profits for the few mean exactly the opposite of prosperity for the many. And it is equally axiomatic that it is upon the prosperity of the many that a sound and lasting prosperity for the whole must be built.

America is the only rich nation in the world

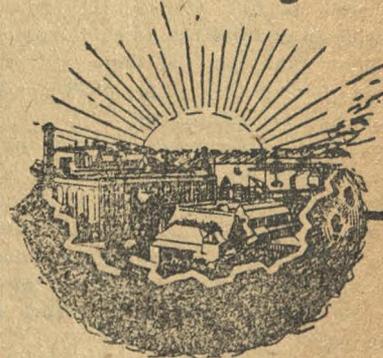
For Supper
INGLIS'
Coffee Essence
Is Delicious

Ask Your Grocer

SUNLIGHT
SOAP

IN A NUTSHELL—
the mellow oil of
the coconut blended
in
SUNLIGHT SOAP
makes all the dif-
ference in a true
laundry soap

MADE IN
AUSTRALIA
BY
AUSTRALIANS
FOR
AUSTRALIANS.



SUNLIGHT WORKS · SYDNEY.

to-day, and yet America has an enormous public debt—24,000,000,000 dols. The aggregate national debts of other leading nations are many times that. The world's liquor bill is 20,000,000,000 dols. a year. Big as are the public debts of the world, this liquor bill, if diverted to these debts, would pay them off in twenty-five years.

Take it from any angle, Prohibition means financial prosperity.

PLEDGE-SIGNING CRUSADE.

A PEEP BACK.—CENTRAL COURT INCIDENTS.

By W. D. B. (JACK) CREAGH.

"Despite the many agencies operating to lessen crime, the proportion of criminals to-day, compared with 1880, is higher."—Mr. Bavin, Attorney-General, N.S.W.

On January 11, 1913, two men, Rev. R. B. S. Hammond and your humble servant, entered the Central Police Court; they had been granted permission by the Hon. D. R. Hall, Minister for Justice, to try their hands on that large crowd of drunks that day after day passed through, Mr. Hammond and his friends footing the bill.

A TRAGIC STORY.

What a story lies around those years that have passed! Morning after morning, when most people are having their breakfast, the Missioner enters; the man in charge then locks him in with the prisoners—the collection from all police divisions in the city. Here is to be found the well-established derelict, the methylated spirit drinker, the poor, hopeless outcast, vermin very often crawling over them; the wounds are numerous some mornings, the bandaged heads, the blood-covered wooden beds that are taken from the cells to the yard to be disinfected and hosed down before being put back to await the next collection of drunks. What a crowd, what a story those beds could tell—members of Parliament, doctors, professional men of all types. Last week a solicitor was arrested twice in one day. His plea to his worship, to give him time to pay, was worthy of the best traditions of the bar, and it came with more force after the bar to bar experience the day before.

THE SHEEP AND THE GOATS.

It is interesting to see how the two classes of drunks keep as far away from each other as possible. You will see the man, dressed pretty well, his first offence; they as a rule keep well away from the derelict type; they little know that many of them will be the derelicts of the future, if the pledge or Prohibition does not save them.

When the pledge-signing was first started all the drunks were hand-picked, but in recent years the motor patrol, or trawler, has been used. This patrol leaves the yard at certain times. It has its regular beats, using the Haymarket part as the hub; this includes the district where the Trades Hall is situated.

THE SIX O'CLOCK SPECIAL.

The most successful trawl is made just after six o'clock. Law compels the bar-keepers to put the mugs and flatheads out; they have to find other banks to feed on; many find the gutter; the patrol comes on the scene, then a free ride to the Central cells.

It is a public scandal that an enlightened 20th century community should permit a trade to continue, turning its customers out in such a helpless condition, many making the air putrid with their language and conduct;

many miss the patrol, but find the ambulance, the morgue slab; the cell does not get them.

THE CHILD'S BURDEN.

Last Saturday the two evening papers reported a sad case. This is how the "Sun" reported it:

BABY'S EXPERIENCE.

MOTHER DRUNK IN STREET.

There is a baby girl at the Central Police Station waiting for its mother to care for it. The reason it is at the station is because of the action of a man who saw the mother in a drunken condition with the child in her arms fall several times yesterday in Elizabeth-street, near Bathurst-street.

He took the baby from her and left it with Mrs. Hurley, matron at the police station.

The police tried to find the mother, but

SYDNEY'S RECORD OF SHAME.

Last Month—October, 1923.

Convictions for drunkenness at the Central Court were:

972 Males

174 Females

Total . . . 1146

Week ending 14th Nov., 1923:

156 Males

35 Females

Total 191

Previous week, 201.

she had disappeared when they reached Elizabeth-street.

The baby, which is about nine months old, slept peacefully through out the night.

I saw this little baby girl in the matron's arms; she was feeding it, with a thought and tenderness that won my admiration. They have had other similar cases, but, reader, where was the mother? Try and guess just what lies ahead for that child, also thousands of other children whose victims are addicted to alcohol.

Over ten thousand on our State Children's Department through drink.

A FEW OTHER CASES—TRAFFIC DANGERS.

A Forbes grazier was found in the city driving a motor while drunk. Mr. Camphin, S.M., said: "You can't drive about the Sydney streets in a drunken condition." This man from Forbes did not heed a constable's signal to stop; instead he collided with a tram. Fined £3.

Take another case:

A carter in charge of a two-horse lorry, so drunk that he sat on the floor instead of the driving seat on the wagon. "A helpless condition," said the constable. He, too, was fined.

It does not take much thought to get some

idea of the dangers that people are constantly in through these numerous drunken drivers.

THE PLEDGE IN ACTION.

Over 17,000 pledges have been given in the Court since 1913. It (the pledge) is struggling to save men and women, the kiddies, homes, jobs, health, happiness, and even life. Some may sneer at it, but the man holding down his job, or another chance in his home on the strength of it, thanks God that the effort was made. I never lose sight of this fact, also. It shows these unfortunates that someone cares; that, after Booze has done its worst, Mr. Hammond's mission, where they can get a feed, mend and clean their boots, shave, or patch their pants, a bed ticket often available—60 provided from men's meeting last night. Yes, these efforts, to the poor devil's that are down, often prompt them to think better; in any case it makes it possible to have a pal just at the time one is most needed.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO HELP?

If this should meet the eye of some person that may ask themselves, "Can I help?" I would say to that person, "You can, and I'll tell you how."

Look at the next £5 you intend to spend on yourself; look carefully at it, and then think can you make £4 do. Then if you can, make it do. Send the other £1 to Mr. Hammond for immediate help to the pledge-signing or Prohibition education campaign. I feel sure God will bless any such person when they know their pound is working to lift the burden from those unable to bear them.



THE DOUGLAS is a complete family cooker, with the advantage of one swing burner, which heats the oven, or the oven and two pots at the same time as required. Saves gas and cooks perfectly. We also stock:

Fletcher Russell's English Cookers
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You have the advantage of inspecting the leading makers under one roof. Call here for a wide selection. Catalogue sent free for your address.

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A SPLENDID NIGHTCAP :
 A CUP OF
GRIFFITHS BROS.'
 FAMOUS
Signal Cocoa

AN AUSSIE IN U.S.A. From the "American Issue" I clip this: "Charles W. Furner, of Goulburn, New South Wales, Australia, retired dry goods merchant, alderman of the municipality, and founder of the Chamber of Commerce, has been in this country five weeks, says a New York despatch, and nobody has offered to buy him, sell him or treat him to a drink. Mr. Furner was not complaining when he made this statement in an interview in his room at the Madison Square Hotel. On the contrary, he was delighted, because he said the impression that Australians are getting through wet correspondents and liquor propagandists is that the country is oozing alcoholic drinks and that foreign visitors have them thrust upon them at every turn. He said:
 'One of the most interesting things to me is the absence of disorderly conduct and drunkenness on your streets. I have been in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Colorado Springs, Chicago, Washington and New York City, and I have seen no disorderly persons. The public parks in American cities are a marvel—full of happy, sober, prosperous-looking people. They impress the visitor immediately, and I think offer conclusive evidence of the success of Prohibition.'



OF UNEXPECTED GIFTS—CHRISTMAS CHEER—AN AUSSIE IN U.S.A.

AN UNEXPECTED GIFT.

A few days ago I was the fortunate recipient of an unexpected gift. It was a beautiful and costly gift, just the sort of present I would buy for myself if I could afford to do so. But alas, it is generally my part to view such treasures from the pavement—but I won't even complain about that. Why should I, when by comparison with many others I am a man greatly to be envied. This particular gift was so unexpected and gave me such a wealth of real pleasure that it set me thinking of unexpected gifts. And I thought:

A WORTH-WHILE SUGGESTION.

Now, I suppose you have already subscribed to the funds of the Alliance. You may have signed a Promise Card, and each quarter you send the promised amount. That is splendid, and we appreciate what you do, but are you doing all it is possible to do? Now what about sending an unexpected gift. Our Campaign Director is carrying a big burden, much bigger than any one man should carry. An unexpected gift from you would ease his burden and generally help the good fight along. Just think it over and get busy on your cheque book. You will be surprised to learn that your joy in the knowledge that you have been the giver of an unexpected gift will more than repay you.

A LETTER TO DAD.

You will read on page eight Mr. Hammond's reminder about the many poor unfortunate folk who will look to him for help at Xmas time. To chronicle all the visits which I know are made to Mr. Hammond's office by folk in need of help would fill a big book. On Tuesday of this week a man came into the office, and as the Chief was out I saw him. Here is his story: Ten months ago he came to Sydney seeking a job. During that time he has not had more than six weeks' work. The few pounds he brought with him have gone in food and rent. His only suit is wearing shabby, his boots are in bad repair, but he is making a desperate effort to maintain the appearance of respectability. He did not whine about his pitiable condition, but he was worried about his little girl who is with an aunt in Queensland. I saw a letter from this child, such a pathetic little letter. "Dear Daddy," she wrote, "can you send me some money for boots? Auntie says I must have some. . . . Do come back for Christmas, or it won't be really Christmas. I think I shall pass my exam. Now, Daddy, what will you give me if I pass? . . ." and so on, this little girl wrote to her father. Can you imagine that father's feelings when he got that letter? Read page eight of this issue again, and for the sake of some wee child do what your best impulses direct you should do.

THE AUSTRIAN FEDERAL PRESIDENT.

SENDS MESSAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

Some months ago, Mr. Williams wrote to the Federal President of Austria and asked if he, the President, would express an opinion on the question of alcohol. His reply is now to hand, and Mr. Williams has handed it to "Grit."

The card on which the message is written is headed:

"PRASIDENTSCHAFTSKOULE!"

(which should be pronounced when you are far removed from your associates).

Under the above little word is the President's statement:

"I have been a teetotaler for the last twenty years, and have come to the conviction that a people is the more efficient the less alcohol it consumes."

(Signed) F. HAINISCH,

Federal President of Austria.

A WEEK-END COTTAGE CHEAP.

Beautifully situated among the trees on a block of land 60ft. x 300ft. a fibro-cement cottage completely and comfortably furnished, including linen, cutlery, every cooking convenience, six beds, big sleeping-out verandah with blinds, 100 yards from the water, 200 yards from the store and post office.

This cottage is situated at Bayview, 12 miles from Manly. A regular motor service from Narrabeen drops you at the door. For sale, £700.

Can be readily let for £3/3/- a week. Apply "Taurangi," c/o. Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

A Personal Chat with my readers

CHRISTMAS AND THE POOR.

For many years now some of my friends have given me the privilege of dispensing Christmas cheer on their account.

Last year, in my absence, they were specially generous. Many a child and mother blessed with deep gratitude the help they received through the readers of "Grit."

When you draw up your list of friends whom you wish to remember at Christmas time, please do not forget the poor and Prohibition.

Will you introduce into your giving the principle of "giving wisely"?

Simple gifts for your intimate friends convey your remembrance and goodwill, just as truly as a more expensive one.

Things wisely chosen for their appropriateness demonstrate love more truly than costly, useless things.

Things you make or that evidence personal care, effort or sacrifice are the most cherished gifts. One-third of what my readers are prepared to spend at Christmas time could be saved for higher purposes without any loss to anyone. A brief, kindly letter counts for far more than a costly, careless card that you can find no possible use for.

I want to remember that the one to whom I am most indebted is the Founder of Christmas Day.

Have you planned a gift for Him?

You can trace all good-will, all kindly remembrance, all gifts to Him.

Surely He must come first on our list, and His gift should have above it the halo of the spirit of sacrifice and gratitude.

If you love those who love you, what thanks have ye? If you give to those who give to you, what better are you than pagans? Let us purposefully determine that whatever others may do, we at least will make this as far as lies in our power a Christian Christmas, and not a debauchery of selfish indulgence, however respectable and kindly that may be carried out.

It should be a feast of soul rather than stomach.

It should be a remembrance of the needy rather than others.

It should, specially for those of us who have little to give, be a discriminating time, when we not only give more than at other times, but also give more wisely.

I receive many "funny" letters. They are not intended to be humorous, but they are delightfully

so.

The man who wrote to me from Goulburn

Jail amused me immensely by signing himself: "Your sincere follower."

In connection with promises given at my meetings there are pathetic letters at which one sometimes has to smile; the following is a sample:

"I am very sorry to inform you that under unavoidable circumstances I find it utterly impossible to cope with your requests as regards my promise.

"When I attended the lecture in Campsie I was under the impression that I must subscribe, though I was against it, and I offer no explanation as to what made me promise.

"So I beg to apologise to you for the mistake I made, and also for the trouble to which you have gone; so please abolish my name from your list of supporters, because I have disgraced myself before you and your Alliance.

"Hoping you will not trouble over me any longer, and that you will earnestly accept my apology."

PROHIBITION THRIFT.

The New York "World" has the same relation to Prohibition as the Sydney "Bulletin."

Its hostility is born of prejudice and sustained by callous indifference towards drink-caused suffering. It is more concerned with the way Prohibition deprives an indulgent man of his liquor than the way liquor deprives innocent people of all the best in life.

It is interesting to find that this paper, in an article on "Thrift," supplies a fine tribute to Prohibition. The editorial says:

According to the report of the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers' Association, savings deposits on June 30, 1922, amounted to 17,300,000,000 dols., with a gain of 680,000,000 dols. for the year. By the report of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, during the first six months of the current year, new paid-up life insurance to an aggregate of 3,922,361,890 dols. was issued by forty leading companies, the gain for the period amounting to 760,000,000 dols. If the gain continues at the same rate for the year, the total new business for these companies for 1923 will exceed 7,844,000,000 dols.

But the actual figures, both of savings deposits and life insurance, are sufficiently impressive without indulging in estimates. They disclose an unprecedented substance of national wealth in the hands of the people. And no doubt the significant fact about it is that it has been accumulated under the adverse conditions of post-war price inflation, high rents and tendencies to personal extravagance induced by a war-time scale of living, and this, too, in what has passed as a period of depression.

Apparently there has been an ample margin of income for the exercise of thrift. If these colossal sums can be stored up by wage-earners and other workers under in-

dustrial limitations, what may the total be when prosperity returns in full volume?

And yet there are people who believe Prohibition ruins a country.

INTERCESSORY PRAYER.

Some months ago a few devout men, led by Mr. "Cario" Bradley, commenced a meeting for intercessory prayer in the Sydney Town Hall. It was largely inspired by a desire to help those who were seeking "spiritual healing."

Commencing at 12.30 each Wednesday it continues till 4 o'clock.

Over 100 special petitions are sent in each Wednesday. You might post a petition if you are unable to attend.

Every week notes of thankfulness are sent, in which there is testimony of the most definite and convincing kind that God cares and that He answers prayer.

The attendance is wonderful, and shows no signs of falling off. Most unlikely people attend, and quite a number have been converted.

I wonder will you find a brief while each Wednesday, between 12.30 and 4, to join us in prayer; it does not matter where you are or how far away, you can join this intercessory gathering. "God is Spirit, and they that worship must worship in spirit and in truth," without ever being within 100 miles of it.

Troubles, however complicated, habits, however stubborn, will yield to prayer when all else utterly fails. They do not yield to "a prayer," but they do yield to "prayerfulness," for we must not forget that prayer is something more than an act—it is an attitude.

FINDING GOODNESS IN UNLIKELY PLACES.

Just as the bad have not a monopoly of badness, so the good have not a monopoly of goodness.

You can see a flower growing in a rubbish heap just as one can see an ugly look fastened on beautiful features. Very few of us can be quite fair, and when seeing the bad give full and frank credit for the good.

The gold miner will tell you there is a fortune to the man who can get an ounce of gold from a ton of quartz.

Maybe an ounce of good in a ton of human badness would pay if it was rightly worked. We may not all be as valuable and as good as a chicken whom a nigger said was "de usefulest animal there is. You c'n eat 'em fo' dey is bo'n an' after dey's dead." Yet we and those around us are not to be despised, if, like the quartz, we crush out at an ounce to the ton.

The Editor

PASS "GRIT" ON.

A PROTEST AGAINST ALCOHOL MADE IN 1743

LORD CHESTERFIELD ATTACKS REVENUES FROM DRUNKENNESS AND VICE.

Speech on the Gin Act by Lord Chesterfield, delivered in the House of Lords, February 21, 1743.

(The satire in this speech, made 180 years ago, retains its freshness, and is as topical to-day as when it was made.)

To pretend, my lords, that the design of this Bill is to prevent or diminish the use of spirits is to trample on commonsense and to violate the rules of decency as well as of reason. For when did any man hear that a commodity was prohibited by licensing its sale, or that to offer and refuse is the same action?

It is indeed pleaded that it will be made dearer by the tax which is proposed, and that the increase of the price will diminish the number of the purchasers; but it is at the same time expected that this tax shall supply the expense of a war on the continent. It is asserted, therefore, that the consumption of spirits will be hindered; and yet that it will be such as may be expected to furnish, from a very small tax, a revenue sufficient for the support of armies, or the re-establishment of the Austrian family, and the repressing of the attempts of France.

Surely, my lords, these expectations are not very consistent; nor can it be imagined that they are both formed in the same head, though they may be expressed by the same mouth. It is, however, some recommendation of a statesman when, of his assertion, one can be found reasonable or true; and in this praise cannot be denied to our present Ministers. For, though it is undoubtedly false that this tax will lessen the consumption of spirits, it is certainly true that it will produce a very large revenue—a revenue that will not fail but with the people from whose debaucheries it arises.

Our Ministers will therefore have the same honor with their predecessors. They are resolved, my lords, that the nation which no endeavors can make wise shall, while they are at its head, at least be very merry; and, since public happiness is the end of government, they seem to imagine that they shall deserve applause by an expedient which will enable every man to lay his cares to sleep, to drown sorrow, and lose in the delights of drunkenness both the public miseries and his own!

Luxury, my lords, is to be taxed, but vice prohibited, let the difficulties in executing the law be what they will. Would you lay a tax on the breach of the ten commandments? Would not such a tax be wicked and scandalous; because it would imply an indulgence to all those who could pay the tax? Is not this a reproach most justly thrown by the Protestants upon the Church of Rome? Was it not the chief cause of the Reformation? And will you follow a precedent which brought reproach and ruin upon those that introduced it? This is the very case now before you. You are going to lay

a tax, and consequently to indulge a sort of drunkenness, which almost necessarily produces a breach of every one of the ten commandments. Can you expect the reverend bench will approve of this? I am convinced they will not; and therefore I wish I had seen it full upon this occasion. I am sure I have seen it much fuller upon other occasions, in which religion had no such deep concern.

The specious pretence on which this bill is founded, and, indeed, the only pretence that deserves to be termed specious, is the propriety of taxing vice; but this maxim of government has, on this occasion, been either mistaken or perverted. Vice, my lords, is not properly to be taxed, but suppressed; and heavy taxes are sometimes the only means by which that suppression can be attained. Luxury, my lords, or the excess of that which is pernicious only by excess, may very properly be taxed, that such excess, though not strictly unlawful, may be made more difficult. But the use of those things which are simply hurtful, hurtful in their own nature, and in every degree is to be prohibited. None, my lords, ever heard, in any nation, of a tax upon theft or adultery, because a tax implies a license granted for the use of that which is taxed to all who shall be willing to pay it.

Once more, my lords, allow me to wonder at the different conceptions of different understandings. It appears to me that since the spirits which the distillers produce are allowed to enfeeble the limbs and vitiate the blood, to pervert the heart and obscure the intellects, that the number of distillers should be no argument in their favor; for I never heard that a law against theft was repealed or delayed because thieves were numerous. It appears to me, my lords, that if so formidable a body are confederated against the virtue or the lives of their fellow-citizens, it is time to put an end to the havoc, and to interpose while it is yet in our power to stop the destruction.

So little, my lords, am I afflicted with the merit of this wonderful skill which the distillers are said to have attained, that it is, in my opinion, no faculty of great use to mankind to prepare palatable poison; nor shall I ever contribute my interest for the reprieve of a murderer, because he has, by long practice, obtained great dexterity in his trade.

If their liquors are so delicious that the people are tempted to their own destruction, let us at length, my lords, secure them from these fatal draughts, by bursting the vials that contain them. Let us crush at once

these artists in slaughter, who have reconciled their countrymen to sickness and to ruin, and spread over the pitfalls of debauchery such baits as cannot be resisted.

The noble lord has, indeed, admitted that this bill may not be found sufficiently coercive, but gives us hopes that it may be improved and enforced another year, and persuades us to endeavor a reformation of drunkenness by degrees, and, above all, to beware at present of hurting the manufacture.

I am very far, my lords, from thinking that there are, this year, any peculiar reasons for tolerating murder; nor can I conceive why the manufacture should be held sacred now, if it be to be destroyed hereafter. We are, indeed, desirous to try how far this law will operate, that we may be more able to proceed with due regard to this valuable manufacture.

This bill, therefore, appears to be designed only to thin the ranks of mankind, and to disburden the world of the multitudes that inhabit it; and is perhaps the strongest proof of political sagacity that our new Ministers have yet exhibited. They well know, my lords, that they are freed from an enemy; they have therefore opened the flood gates of gin upon the nation that, when it is less numerous, it may be more easily governed.

Other Ministers, my lords, who had not attained to so great a knowledge in the art of making war upon their country, when they found their enemies clamorous and bold, used to awe them with prosecutions and penalties, or destroy them like burglars, with prisons and with gibbets. But every age, my lords, produces some improvement; and every nation, however degenerate, gives birth at some happy period of time to men of great and enterprising genius. It is our fortune to be witnesses of a new discovery in politics. We may congratulate ourselves upon being contemporaries with those men who have shown that hangmen and halters are unnecessary in a State, and that Ministers may escape the reproach of destroying their enemies by inviting them to destroy themselves.

For this purpose, my lords, what could have been invented more efficacious than an establishment of a certain number of shops at which poison may be vended—poison so prepared as to please the palate, while it wastes the strength, and only kills by intoxication? From the first instant that any of the enemies of the Ministry shall grow clamorous and turbulent, a crafty hireling may lead him to the Ministerial slaughter-house and ply him with their wonder-working liquor till he is no longer able to speak or think, and, my lords, no man can be more agreeable to our Ministers that he can neither speak nor think, except those who speak without thinking.

PROHIBITION VICTORY FETES.

Drummoyne Fete: February 21 and 22, 1924. Hon Secretary, Mr. B. Hagon, 10 Tranmere-street, Drummoyne.

PUTTING OVER PROHIBITION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

By EARL CHAPIN MAY.
("Hearst's International.")

Mr. May contributes a most interesting and elaborately illustrated article concerning his travels over seventeen thousand miles in South America, studying the Prohibition question and the work of various "Latin-American Pussyfoot Johnsons," the busiest of whom is Dr. Carlos Fernandez Pena, of Santiago de Chile.

Working aggressively with Dr. Pena is the President of the Republic, Don Arturo Alessandri, who was elected by the Labor vote, and who pledged himself to a Prohibition campaign.

In an interview with Mr. May, President Alessandri said: "I am a teetotaler, myself. In my home no one has intoxicating liquors. I believe it is necessary to pass Prohibition laws to save our people."

President Alessandri has uprooted his own vineyards and planted walnut trees. The political and economic problem for the country is how to utilise the vine crops without making them into wine, and a Chilean commission is visiting the United States to study this problem.

Mr. May continues: "In their fight against intemperance the South American Prohibitionists are aided by sweets, cinemas, boy scouts, soft drinks and soccer ball. The boy scout movement has swept the continent, and the native scout masters are teaching them temperance."

Mr. May's prediction is "that national Prohibition will first become a fact in Chile and Uruguay, that Argentina and the Southern Brazilian States will next fall in line, and that before many years Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia will eliminate intoxicating liquor; with Paraguay, Northern Brazil and Venezuela bringing up the rear of the procession. I place Chile first because of Dr. Carlos Pena and his aides."

FOUR YEARS OF PROHIBITION.

By ROBERT E. CORRADINI, Research Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism.

This article, in "Current History," September, 1923, is a summary of Mr. Corradini's findings in an exhaustive study of the results of four years of Prohibition in the cities of the United States, accompanied by figures and statistics obtained from the most authoritative sources.

Briefly, his conclusions are that the consumption of liquor in the United States is steadily decreasing; that the inflow from Canada, the Bahamas and West Indies is relatively small; that saloons are closed, home brewing and private distillation on the wane; decrease in arrests for drunkenness, and less crime. These statements are corroborated by

statistics numerous enough to convince the most sceptical.

The survey concludes by stating:

"In the foregoing data, from official records exclusively, we have shown that the production of alcohol which could be used for beverage purposes has decreased; also that the withdrawals of alcohol from warehouses have decreased, and that the exports from the British Isles to the Bahamas and the West Indies are so insignificant as compared with the total consumption of spirits in the country before Prohibition that they do not warrant the claim that to-day we are drinking as much as, or more than, ever before.

"That this decrease is real, and not only in figures, is shown by the decrease in arrests for drunkenness. That Prohibition is really here can be further inferred from some of the statements from prison officials which have been given.

"The data which we have obtained from more than a thousand official sources in this country, covering every State and all sorts of conditions, warrant the conclusions that the effects of Prohibition have passed even the rosiest dreams of the most ardent Prohibitionists.

"One more thought which is borne out by these facts is that the peak of so-called 'reaction' has passed. . . . If we have a reasonable degree of law enforcement (and the Federal Government has assured this), within the next two years we shall gain far more than in the last four years of Prohibition."

WILL DECREASE SALOONS.

In the campaign against alcoholism, Premier Mussolini, says a Rome despatch of September 13, has decided to amend the liquor law which allows one drink shop to every 500 inhabitants, so that there will be only one shop to every 1000 inhabitants. Furthermore, the number of hours drink shops are allowed to remain open will be reduced.



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WHAT CONSTITUTES CHARM?

PHOTOGRAPHIC FAILURES.

How many women who in real life have an attractive appearance are woeful failures as photographs! The converse, too, is true—how often one admires a "camera study" of a woman with lovely features and finds the original sallow-skinned and disappointing!

Perhaps the cause of these two facts is that a woman's complexion is the most important part of her looks. In the first case good coloring had no chance; in the second the detracting effects of a bad complexion were eliminated.

One so often sees women with really well-cut features appearing quite plain on account of their dull or oily skins. Some will even allow such horrors as blackheads to disfigure their faces, though, with stymol to be had at any chemists, such a thing seems impossible.

For those who do not know the stymol home-cure, and who suffer from blackheads as from too oily skins, the recipe is as follows:—

Dissolve one tablet of stymol in a wine-glassful of hot water. When it effervesces bathe the blackheads with the sparkling lotion, and dry the face carefully with a clean towel. The blackheads will come out on the towel without any forcing. The treatment should be repeated at intervals of three or four days for a week or two, in order to ensure permanent results.

For "shiny" complexions, which are due to enlarged pores, the same treatment is strongly recommended. The nose and chin tend especially to "shine," and in a strong light it is easy to see that the pores are quite visible in those places, whereas they are not in the rest of the face. Stymol gently closes these distended pores, and consequently produces a much more delicate texture in the skin.

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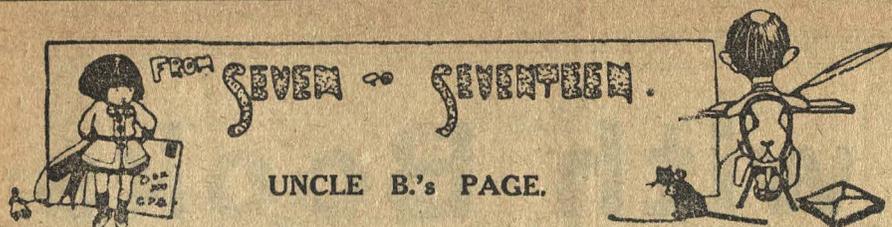
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Mistress —
Mary, your kitchen is a picture! However do you get everything so spotlessly clean & bright?

Yes, ma'am, it do look nice but it's very little trouble when you use PEARSON'S SAND SOAP



UNCLE B.'s PAGE.

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 390 G.P.O., Sydney.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

What is your plan for Christmas?

You can't let it just happen, you ought to plan it carefully, like you would build a house or a garden or a dress. These who plan to get all the fun they can, who measure it by all the gifts they receive, will find it disappointing. When you have got all you can out of a thing the thing is empty, and ceases to be attractive or valuable. Those who put all they can into a thing find it grows more attractive and more valuable.

Is yours to be an "emptied" Christmas or a "filled" one?

Now do some real planning.

A garden is not the best kind that has not vegetables as well as flowers.

A house is not the best kind unless it has pictures as well as pots.

A boy 30 inches round the stomach and five inches round the head is a monstrosity.

Start on your plans at once. I will give you a plan next week, and you see how it compares with yours.

UNCLE B.

OUR LETTER BAG.

A PET MAGPIE.

Victor Robb, Short-street, Hay, writes: I am writing to you again while you are in Uncle A's place. I have finished a book I have been reading; it is entitled, "Our New Selection"; it is a good book. My stocks are in flower, also the beans and anenomes. We have two hens and nineteen chickens. My mother got them from an uncle of mine up in Leeton. I have a pet magpie. Are you still selling stamps?

(Dear Victor,—So you have a pet magpie. I wonder do you know how that bird came to be called a magpie? Yes, we have lots of stamps, so send along any time.—Uncle B.)

A PHOTO.

Eden Hubbard, Hintonholme, Mary Vale, writes: I saw my first letter in "Grit." I like reading pages 11 and 12. We had our Sunday school picnic and concert on Wednesday, which went off very successful. Firstly, all we Sunday school children were placed in order up on the stage, and I stepped out and gave the opening address. At first I felt very nervous when the curtains were pulled back and I saw all the people, but I succeeded to do it without a mistake, and

then I stepped back into my place and we sang a welcoming hymn, "O Come to our Sunday School," and after that we joined in with the Pastor and said the Lord's Prayer, then the concert went on as usual. We had visitors from Dubbo, Wongarboon, Geurie, Bodangora, Wellington and Mary Vale, and the church was full to overflowing. Have you ever met Mr. Dunkley? He is our pastor. Well, Uncle, it is very dry up here still, and we are cutting what little bit of crop we have. We are having our Sunday school anniversary to-day. I am enclosing you a photo of our home. I hope you do not mind. We have a lovely little canary; he is a beautiful whistler; we also have a little pet lamb.

(Dear Eden,—I smiled when you asked if I minded your sending me a photo of your home. Why, I love to get photos; my rooms are crowded with them. I enjoy nodding to my friends as they hang on the walls and picturing them in their own homes. Are you having it very hot now?—Uncle B.)

WE LOVE OUR MINISTER.

Gordon Evans, "Rosedale," 1 Hampton-street, Croydon Park, writes: I suppose I am very lazy because I have not written for about three months. Please cross my name off that black list. I have been very busy going out to our anniversary practices. The services were last Sunday and were all very nice. The children sang special hymns and solos. Revs. When, Andrews and Varcoe Cocks were our preachers. We all love Rev. Cocks; he is our minister. On Monday night we held our public meeting, and Rev. Roger gave a splendid address. Last year I was one of our Sunday school collectors for missions and came top with £22/13/-. That was £2 for every year of my age. I am collecting again this year and hope to do better. Our Sunday school picnic was held last Saturday. We went to Fairfield Park and had a glorious day. Our superintendent, Mr. Page, and all our teachers came with us. We left Burwood at 8 o'clock and did not get back until 7 at night. It was a very hot day and we were very tired and sunburnt when we got home. I sat for my Sunday school exam. this year and have not heard yet how they went. I am hoping I passed. Since I wrote last we have moved into our new home in Hampton-street. The new dairy and premises are very nice and up-to-date. The cows like their new home, too, as they have a lovely grassy paddock to lie in. I would like you to come out and see our cows in the bales being milked. They look so happy and contented. We call our dairy "Rosedale Dairy," but we have no roses, only the roses the milk brings to our cheeks.

(Dear Gordon,—While all your letter is interesting, the one sentence that I liked best

was, "We all love our minister." Ministers do so much better when they are loved and so much more when they are prayed for.—Uncle B.)

LIKING AND GETTING ON.

Mary —, Bangalow, writes: I am sure that I am on the scallywag list this time, but please forgive me, Uncle. I have not written for months and months. We have not been having enough rain lately. It rained a few heavy showers a few weeks ago. I am getting to like school better now, and so I am getting on better in my lessons. Mr. Wallace has come up here to see whether we need a new school or not. Next time I write I will try and write more, and I will also try to write more often.

(Dear Mary,—You have found out a very important secret. It is this: you like school better and you therefore get on better. When you like people you will stand a lot more from them than from anyone else. The great secret is to learn to like people and things, and God can help us to do that.—Uncle B.)

THAT MILE.

Clara Hubbard, Hintonholme, Mary Vale, writes: I am writing to ask you if you will accept me as one of your family. I am nine years of age and my birthday is on June 14. When is your birthday, Uncle? I go to the Mary Vale Public School and Mr. Lovett is my teacher; he is a very nice man. I am in fourth class. The school is about a mile from my place and I have to walk every morning.

(Dear Clara,—I notice you have a mile to walk to school, and I expect you sometimes think it is too far and a bit of a nuisance, but really it is a blessing. Walking is one of the very best things we can do, just as laziness is the worst disease we can suffer from.—Uncle B.)

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SUNDAY.

THE SIN OF FORGETTING.

"The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all nations that forget God."—Ps., 9, 17.

We all know hell has gone out of fashion, its fires have burnt out long ago. Because commonsense tells us there is no literal fire to consume the bodies already consumed by decay, people like to think it is done away with altogether. Hence, "There is no fear of God before their eyes."

We know in the Bible fire is often a figure of speech, and usually symbolical. Affliction is called a fire. The Spirit came in tongues of flame, signifying the zeal and power with which the Apostles preached the Gospel.

Who that has felt the fires of remorse for the smallest sin does not know what hell is?—not a place of physical torture, but separation from God on account of sin. Whatever hell may be in the next life, the chief point in this text is the sin of forgetting. Not simply defying, but just failing to remember God. "God is not in all his thoughts," could be said of numbers to-day. Is not the world proving the truth of this text? Men have been forgetting God. What is the result? Lawlessness let loose; every man walking after the imagination of his own heart. Remove the restraints of religion and earth becomes a hell. We are reminded again and again in the Bible not to forget. "Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee." "Beware lest thou at all forget the Lord." "REMEMBER the Sabbath day to keep it holy." How many forget this altogether, or persuade themselves that this commandment is done away with? "Remember from whence thou art fallen." "Forget not all His benefits." Whether in an individual or a nation chaos and darkness are the result of righteousness of God. There will come a time when memory will start to life, and then if we have failed to remember our Creator in this life, it will be our endless torment for ever.

MONDAY.

"God requireth that which is past."—Eccles., 3, 15.

Man's mind immortal doth all things retain which once have made impression on his brain.

Nothing is lost, though for a time it seem to fade away as quickly as a dream. Each thing is photographed upon the brain, though it may undeveloped long remain. Nothing is lost, and we shall find at last that God requireth from us all the past. One day these lives of ours again will rise, spread out like a huge map before our eyes. Our memory perfected, we then shall see with clear perception our life's history. Our memory may be our heaven or hell, consuming fire's remorse, or pleasure's well.

TUESDAY.

"Who teacheth like Him."—Job, 36, 23.

God is always teaching us every day of our lives by His Providence, by His works, and by every circumstance that befalls us. "Whoso is wise, and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord." We are too absorbed in other things; the things which matter so little when we come to leave this life loom so large in our horizon that we forget this life is only the preparatory school for the home beyond. The voice of the Spirit is drowned by the louder voices of the world. The spiritual education is neglected, people prefer to spend all their time in the playground of existence, and can scarcely spare one day in seven to remember they have souls as well

as bodies which need cultivation. So the lessons God has set them are neglected.

And those of His scholars who are willing to learn, how slow are they to understand the teachings of the Master! They have to have the same lessons set them over and over again. Yet how patient a Teacher is He, never growing weary and impatient with their mistakes, as human teachers are apt to be. Ever ready to excuse their blunders and wipe out the blots. "Loving all along." "Giving to all men liberally, and upbraiding not." "Who teacheth like Him?" "Blessed is the man Thou teachest."

WEDNESDAY.

So oft we blunder, but He takes our task
All blotted with mistakes,
And sets it right for us—He doth not ask
Too much—allowance makes.

As fathers pity their weak children, so
He pities, understands
Our feeble frame, our weakness He doth
know.

No hard task He commands.

So patiently He leads from dark to light
Through failures and through fears,
And in the end we'll find that all comes right
In spite of all our fears.

—From "The Other Side."

"Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him."—Ps., 103, 13.

THURSDAY.

"Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God."—Rom., 10, 17.

We must listen for the voice of God in His Word. Faith, like every other grace, will increase by exercise, and needs feeding with the bread of life. All the discipline of life is sent for the purpose of exercising and increasing our faith. "That the trial of your

faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried by fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ. It is just this faith which is so precious in God's sight. "The trying of your faith worketh patience." Many people lose their faith because they do not take care to preserve it. They neglect to cultivate it. A plant soon withers if it is not watered. How can it grow if it is not fed? A garden left will soon be full of weeds. A soul uncultured dies, for care it needs. You must use the appointed means by hearing God's Word in the Sanctuary, and also by daily feeding upon it. Make it your first repast in the morning, and your last meal at night, if you would have your soul prosper and be in health. Without prayer, and the reading and hearing of God's word, faith will wither away, and "Without faith it is impossible to please God."

FRIDAY.

"Receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls."—1 Pet., 7, 9.

Faith is the link connecting man with God.
The living current flows through faith
alone.

Faith is to man the true divining rod.
Faith is the reading of the secret stone.

Faith is the channel by which God conveys
The living water to the thirsty soul.

A man is nearest to the angels when he
prays;

His noblest impulse then his soul controls.

SATURDAY.

"The just shall live by his faith."—Rom., 1, 17.

"This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."—1 John, 5, 4.

"Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith."—Heb., 12, 2.

"All men have not faith."—2 Thess., 3, 2.

"Whatsoever is not of faith is sin."—Rom., 14, 23.

"Have faith in God."—Mark, 11, 22.

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THINGS THAT I SEE.

By A MAN OF THE ROAD.

Tricks of "the trade." Why this business should claim to be "THE trade" passes my comprehension. Any fool alive can pump beer and take the cash. Ten minutes' apprenticeship will make a fully-qualified liquor-seller.

But very shortly the liquor-seller becomes as full of tricks as a cage full of monkeys. Three cases came under my notice last week. An elderly man—a tin miner—received a letter from his octogenarian mother asking him to come home and see her before her death. He made up his mind to go, and began to save up for a few months' stay at home. He made his final "wash up" and sold his tin, and said to his mate, "I've got over fifty quid now, and am right as long as I don't go into town." The mate told the joke to the publican. He, generous soul, sent out a present to the man in the shape of a bottle of whisky. A sprat to catch a mackerel. It did its work. The publican got the "fifty quid"—the trip home did not eventuate. The old mother died, not having seen the son. For callous, calculating cruelty this case would be hard to beat. But it's all of a piece with "the trade's" methods.

The second case was that of a sweet lady, who asked me at 2 o'clock if I were not going to stop the night. On my replying that it was too early to knock off work, she said, "I may as well tell you straight, I only do business with them that do business with me. When I give a traveller an order I expect to get some of the traveller's money in return." Of course, she did not ask me to drink. These folk never do. But you can guess eggs when you see shells. This lady has been very busy during the winter months in promoting "Saturday night hops" in the hall close by her "pub," the back door of

which was carefully left open. But it might just as well have been the front door, for it is 14 miles from the police station. A brisk trade was done—so brisk that complaints were made to the police. Several men were prosecuted for being drunk and disorderly. The sweet siren who organised the "socials," of course, escaped. Somebody remonstrated with her for making mere boys drunk. She laconically replied, "We're here to make money." She's making it alright.

The third case of tricky trade is that of

a publican who very obligingly keeps a sort of registry office for shearers. Shearers from far and wide are advised to go to Mr. —'s hotel for information about all sheds within many miles radius of the town. He can tell you to a T what sheds are full-handed, what sheds want rouseabouts, what sheds have stands for shearers, where cooks are needed, and so on. All this information is FREE. A sprat to catch a mackerel.

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Our Young People's Department—

(Continued from page 4.)

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Canterbury Methodist Band of Hope held their birthday party recently and spent a very enjoyable evening. Songs, recitations and a short address helped to pass the time till refreshments. Mr. Tout is the Superintendent of the Society, which is one of the largest in the metropolitan area. The cutting of the birthday cake was performed by Mr. E. Spurgeon Gilbert, the State Secretary of the Band of Hope Union. We wish this Society every success during the coming year.

A happy function took place at the Rose Bay Band of Hope on November 12, when a large number of young people gathered for a social evening. The purpose of the meeting was to say "good-bye" to two of the young members who were leaving for Queensland. But the educational work was not forgotten, for Temperance recitations and story speeches were given which delighted the young people. This Society is continuing under the direction of Mrs. Mason, and is doing excellent work amongst young people.

Hurlstone Park Baptist Sunday School was recently visited by Mr. S. Terrill. The young people were very pleased to hear his address, and a large number took a crusade signature form to secure their parents' consent. In addition, a large number over 14 years of age immediately signed the pledge and appeal.

A SUCCESSFUL STUDY CIRCLE.

Concord Baptist J.C.E. Study Circle, under the leadership of Mr. N. Macindoe, has just completed its final examination. Taking as their text book "With One Voice," the members studied for several weeks in preparation for a written and oral exam. Mr. E. S. Gilbert paid a visit to the Circle and conducted the examination. Both in the written and oral sections, all who sat showed exceptional knowledge of the question of Prohibition. The Society is to be congratulated on its first effort in this direction.

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