THE WINCHESTER PRESS

VOL. XXXVIII | WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1924, | NO 22

CORN

Just arrived from Argentine a carload of yellow corn, very hard and dry and of a better quality and lower than the regular American corn. This should make splendid poultry feed

FENNELL & WALLACE, Winchester, Ont.

Seats Free. All are Welcome.

Alliance Colored Quintette,

Auditorium, Ottawa.

Every Night, —Except Monday—at 7.30 o'clock.
Sunday Services, 11 a.m., 3 p.m., 7.30 p.m.
Rev. H. S. Hallman will preach next Sunday
Rev. John Thomas, The Welsh Evangelist, Oct. 7 to 26

"MEATS THAT SATISFY."

Lamb, Lamb, Lamb,

It's cheaper, now is the time to buy.

We have some choice Western heifers, something you want for silo filling and threshing outfits. Pickled Rolls, Smoked Rolls, Cured Hams, Breakfast and Windsor Bacon.

Fresh sausage always on hand.

We pay highest cash prices for hides and skins also for sheep pelts.

Shop Phone 12. House Phone 55

W. J. FISHER

Winchester - - - - Ontario.

COAL!

We have on order a number of cars of high grade coal including a quantity of D. L. & W. SCRANTON, which is the best American Anthracite on the market.

We are also introducing SCOTCH & WELSH ANTHRACITE These Old Country products have recently been introuced in the neighbouring cities and have become popular, because: They are the most economieal fuel to buy, being free from slate or stone: They are cleaner and require less labor since they produce no clinkers and only a fraction of the ash left from American coal. Give them a trial.

SMITHING COAL & EXPLOSIVES also in stock.

Phone. Residence 97
Coal Yard 150 F. M. Eagleson

"AT CASSELMAN'S"

DRESSES

Ready to put on, in Silk, Charmeen, Tricotene, Flannel. Colors, Black, Brown, Coffee, Navy, Orange, Blue, Taupe. All perfectly tailored and finished. We can supply you with anything in the Dress line from the most elaborate Evening Gown to a simple House Dress. We are selling for one of the largest houses in Canada. Try us before purchasing else where.

We also have placed in stock Dress Lengths, all new goods, up to date in Colors and Wear. If we have'nt got what you want, we'll get it for you. Fall Millinery, all styles, to suit all faces, and also at remarkably low prices.

Mrs. C. Lee Casselman

Main Street - - Winchester

A Lesson in Success



Teach your children to save. Open a Union Bank Savings Account for each of them. Let them be friends with the Bank Teller and take their own deposits to him.

The easiest road to success is the savings habit

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Winchester Branch and Safety Deposit Boxes—H. L. Lee, Mgr.
Metcalfe Branch—R. K. Runnels, Manager
Crysler Branch—P. W. St. Louis, Manager

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

Christmas is less than three months away. Do your Christmas shopping now.

A play "The unloved wife" had a wonderful run in Brockville. Was it because there were so many unloved wives there?

It's a great pity there isn't at least one decent road between Mountain township and Kemptville. Grenville County should get busy.

Announcement is made by Manning Doherty, leader of the U. F. O., in the Ontario Legislature, that the members of the U. F. O. would hold a Progressive convention in Toronto, November 18 and 19.

The next public holiday is Thanksgiving Day, which comes next month. Most of us will have more causes to be thankful than otherwise. The turkey, goose and duck are now being overled in anticipation.

The meeting of the Municipal Council on Friday night last to deal with the question of dance halls and places of amusement was adjourned until to-morrow night owing to the Council not having full legal information as to their powers in the matter. The question will be dealt with to-morrow night.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Finch Arena Company, Limited, with head office at Finch and capital of $15,000. The incorporators are William J. Brownlee, Dr. John G. McLeod, Donald A. McIntosh, Archibald J. MacDougall, Arthur McMillan and Wilburn E. McQuaig, all of Finch.

Attempting to save the life of the family dog, "Carlo," his children's pet, and to avoid any accident that might occur if the train struck the dog, Harry Parks, for the last 12 years C. P. R station agent at Walford, a lumbering centre west of North Bay, jumped in the path of an oncoming through freight train, was struck and instantly killed, on Sunday last. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and four children. He was 44 years of age and had been in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway for almost 20 years.

You know, in your business, what it would be if all your day's customers waited till ten minutes of closing time and then squeezed in and demanded instant and perfect attention. It's exactly like that when advertisers squeeze their copy into our office at the last minute and then expect the same results as if they'd given the composing room employees enough time to turn the adv. into snappy lay outs. You do your best by our advertising only when you give the time to do our best by it. The above applies equally as well to correspondents. Let us have your copy early.

A very interesting session of The Tuxis Square was held in the Sunday School rooms of the Methodist Church on Friday evening. The Deputy Pretor Milton Carkner was in charge. The Devotional period was led by George Johnston. Some preparations were set in motion to secure a member for the Boys Parliament Among other items of business it was decided that Fosdick's book—The Manhood of the Master, would form the basis of the groupe study for the winter. An interesting series of games were carried out at the close of the meeting under the instruction of the mentor, Rev. J. A. Waddell. The meeting closed with united prayer by the groupe.

Warning to Young Men

J. Lyonde, Homewood Avenue, Toronto, was fined $12 in the county court at Hamilton on Monday for reckless driving. "This left hand driving and right hand hugging is a poor game," commented Judge Evans imposing the fine. Constable Shanks testifed he found the accused driving his car at high speed along the highway, his arm around a girl.

ANNUAL MARKET DAY.

The annual Market Day of the W. P. S. will be held on Friday Oct. 3rd.

Home-made cooking, fruits and vegetables for sale.

Afternoon tea will be served in the Domestic Science Room.

Sports will be held on the Play-grounds.

Reasons For Retaining The O. T. A.

BECAUSE—Government Sale makes a Government of bartenders.

BECAUSE—Every bootlegger will vote for Government Sale.

BECAUSE—In Quebec and British Columbia the bootlegger depends on the Government liquor store for supplies.

BECAUSE—Government Sale is like poor blotting paper. No Government Sale limitations ever limit.

BECAUSE—All history of Government Sale is evidence of the failure of Government Sale.

Lost

Between High School and Church St, a bunch of keyes. Kindly return to James Stewart.

Boots and Shoes Repaired

All kinds of shoe repairing neatly done at reasonable prices. Deeks old tire shop
G. Raistrick
St. Lawrence St.,
Winchester, Ont.

Lost

Between Cemetery and Winchester, Black Spaniel Dog. Reward.
C. L. Casselman.

Situation Wanted

A young man wants work on the farm for the winter. Apply
Robert Power
Inkerman, Ont.

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

A bachelor is a man who has failed to embrace opportunities.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Dr. Brown at Chesterville yesterday.

Mrs. Jas. J. Black has returned home after spending four weeks with her daughter, Miss Helen Black, of Ottawa.

The Press does not know where the custom originated or why, but the decoratng the windshield or the back window of an automobile with a semirude bathing girl is vulgar and offensive.

The many friends of Mr. Jacob Dixon will be pleased to know that he is making a nice recovery after his operation at Montreal hospital last week. Mrs. Dixon returned from Montreal on Tuesday, and reported that Mr. Dixon was feeling much better.

The Alliance Coloured Quintette will be in Lannin's Hall next Monday night The Quintette have been singing in the Auditorium in Ottawa before large crowds and at the request of some of their friends in Winchester will spend one night here.

Our senior base ball team went to Kemptville on Friday last to play a game with North Gower, at the exhibition grounds. The home team held the lead until the last inning when North Gower scored enough to give the game by one run

We have no ill feeling toward anyone when we express the hope that the coal dealers will not make any more profit out of selling coal this winter than the ice man made out of selling ice during the past summer.

The Women's Institute are arranging for a high class entertainment on the night of Tuesday October 28th. Miss Laura Pelton elocutionist and Mrs. Moodie Lyric Suprano both of Montreal are the artists popular price. Keep the date in mind,

A man tells of a printer who started poor twenty years ago and has just retired with a comfortable fortune of $50.000. This money was acquired through industry, economy, conscientious efforts to give full value, indomitable perseverance, and the death of an uncle who left him $49,999.70.

One of the most difficult businesses to handle, particularly when an election is on, is a newspaper in a town or village Unreasonable people come to the editor with all sorts of suggestions as to the policy to adopt and the argumets to advance In a few instances we have suggested their writing a letter to the press along the line they suggest and with their signature attached their end would be attained. This, however, has not been found acceptable. The people who want to get the editor to say the unpleasant thing and shoulder the resulting criticism or blame, almost invariably dodge the issue when they are asked to express opinions over their signature in the press.

Discouraging.

It does seem somewhat discouraging when a municipality owned and operated concern will send out of town for printing that can be just as easily, just as attractively and just as cheaply produced at home. Yet such seems the case which to say the least, is unfair. The Press is a great advocate of trading at home but sometimes it gets it in the neck, and for no apparent reason.

Howie—Timmins

Yonge St. Methodist church, Toronto, was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding, when on Sept. 24th, Lily Earle, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Timmins, was married to Mr. James Howie. The bride was given away by her father, and wore her travelling dress of black Foille with touches of cream and scarlet, and black fox fur. Her corsage bouquet was of roses and lily-of-the valley. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Howie left on a motor trip, and on their return will reside in Toronto.

Early Closing By-law

The early closing by-law, of which notice appeared in the Press last week, has been much discussed locally. The by-law, according to the notice, makes no provision for the keeping open of stores on a night preceeding a public holiday, in case it should be on an early closing night. If for instance Tuesday is a public holiday the stores would according to by-law be compelled to close early on Monday night, this depriving town and country folk the privilege of securing supplies for over the holiday. There are other phases of the by-law that are seemingly unworkable, but probably the authorities intend that the "spirit" and not the "letter" of the law should be generally observed, and that only flagrant transgression of the by-laws will be dealt with.

Young People's League

The Young People's League of the Methodist church conducted their Rally service on Monday evening. Despite the inclemency of the weather a goodly number were present. The Rally Programme as outlined by the department, was followed, the under-lying thought throughout being racial good will. The principal item on the programme was an address by Rev. C. H. Brown of Inkerman, on the subject, "How can Young People help to bring about Racial Goodwill. (1) In our community, (2) in our Nation, (3) in the world?" This was a splendid address and those who failed to hear it missed a treat. In brief, Mr. Brown said that racial goodwill can only be realized through mutual kindness and love among all citizens of the world. We can do our part in bringing this about by showing sympathy and kindness to all people, regardless of language, creed, or colour. This is simply the teaching of Jesus, "Love thy neighbour as thy self." The meeting next Monday evening will be in charge of the Christian Endeavor department, when Miss Jessie Elliott will deliver an address. All are welcome.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Helen Ellis left on Monday for Toronto University.

Dr. Walter Flora, of Ottawa, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mrs. T. S. Toase of Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs Tweed.

Miss Helen Timmins is the guest of Miss Eleanor Allan, Kemptville.

Mr. Garfield Claxton returned to Queen's University on Tuesday.

Miss S. Lee spent the week end at Toy's Hill the guest of Mrs. Haggerty.

Mrs, Edwin Beach spent last week in Ottawa the guest of Mrs. J. A. Devitt.

Miss Bessie Scott, of Ottawa, spent over Sunday with her mother, Mrs. W. L Scott.

Mrs. M. Beaton, of Montreal, spent the week end the guest of her sister, Mrs. McConkey.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bellinger and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Fawcett were visiting at Osgoode, Sunday.

Mrs. W. J. Leonard and children, are guests of Mrs Leonard's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Bean.

Mr. James Seymour has seturned home to Montreal intending to take a course in McGill University.

Miss Grace Wert and Miss Marjorie Brookins spent the week end at the former's home in Avonmore.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Peterkin and family of Ottawa spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Henderson motored to Carleton Place on Friday evening, and spent the week end at the latter's home.

Mr. Keith Munroe has returned to Toronto where he will enter upon his second year in Arts at McMaster University.

Mr. and Mrs. Jason Sheldrick and family and Mr. Herb Walsh of Leonard spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Wm. Sheldrick.

Mrs. W. Buchanan of Asquith, Sask. who has been the guest of her mother for the past three months returned to the West, Wednesday.

Miss Ida Gardner left on Monday for Beachburg where she was Fancy Work Judge at the Fair there this week, returning home last night.

Ruth Brown of Mountain underwent an operation for appendicitis in Protestant General Hospital, Ottawa, Monday and is doing nicely.

The following students from town and vicinity left on Monday for McMaster University, Toronto.—Misses Bessie and Marion Edwards, Florence McLean and the Misses Carkner.

Miss Tottie E. Reveler was hostess at the tea hour on Friday, in honor of the young people who were about to leave for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, to resume their University studies.

Mr. K. Christie, who is associated with a prominent law firm in Toronto in pursuit of his profession, returned to Toronto on Sunday night, after spending a couple of weeks with his parents here, and renewing friendships of school days.

Mrs. R. E. Browne returned on Friday from spending ten days at her daughter's home near Belleville, being called there by the illness of her granddaughter, Miss Leila Browne who was operated on in Belleville General Hospital for appendicitis on Monday Sept. 22nd and is now progressing favourably towards recovery.

Misses R. Stenhouse, M. Brookins, G. Wert and S. Lee motored to Kenmore on Monday evening to hear the lecture "English speaking people" given by Dr. McCrimmon, Exchancellor of McMaster University, Toronto, who was present in that village at the Fiftieth Anniversary Services of the Baptist Church.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, as general merchants, in the village of Winchester, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Harvey W. Nesbit at Winchester Ont., and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Harvey W. Nesbitt, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Winchester, Ont. this twenty sixth day of September, 1924.

HARVEY NESBITT.
LESLIE McCORMICK
Witness: John McCormick

Card of Thanks

The Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

I take this means of expressing my entire satisfaction for the settlement of my policy which matured Oct. 1st. Cheque was handed to me Sept. 29. The cash result was beyond my expectation. I also wish to thank Mr. E. B. Lynch for giving the matter his prompt attention.

Everett Barkley

For Sale

A quantity of celery at 5c a bunch. Apply to Norman Dawson,
Cameron Ave.



The Annual Church Service of Winchester Lodge No. 336 I. O. O F. will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening Oct. 5th at 7.30 o'clock All Oddfellows are cordially invited to attend

CANADIAN PACIFIC TIME TABLE

WESTBOUND

No. 23—12.39 a. m. flag for passengers from Montreal and to and beyond Sharbot Lake.
No. 35—9.52 a.m., stop, except Sunday.
No. 29—7.35 p.m, stop, except Sunday.

EASTBOUND

No. 24—5.05 a.m., flag for passengers to Montreal and from Sharbot Lake and Points beyond.
No. 30—8.40 a.m. stop.
No. 36—5.27 p.m. stop.

T. W. BOYES, Agent.

Wanted

At once, a maid for a family of two.
Apply to
Mrs. J. F. Cass.

Wanted

A young man to work on farm for the winter. Apply.
J. E. Lanoue.
Phone 604r2 Wincheste.

Wanted

District Agent for our Trees and Shrubs. Liberal pay, Free Outfit. Write now.
Welland Nursery Co.
Welland, Ont.

For Sale

Farm for sale 236 acres near good markets. This property has been handled by only two families in 100 yrs. The buildings and land are the very best. Information can be had by writing or calling C.P. Curry, Norfolk N. York.

For Sale

1 bed room suit with springs, 1 bed and wash stand, 1 sideboard 2 feather beds feather pillows, tapestry carpet.
21c Christina McTavish.

For Sale

Four acres of good land comfortable dwelling house, stable and hen house good well, one mile from Winchester Springs. Apply
Wm. McCollum
21-2p Box I32, Winchester, Ont.

Farm Help Wanted

Man with experience in farming to work a farm. Good wages to right party.
J. F. Campbell
R. R. No 1 Winchester
phone No 615 r 14

Money to Lend

If buying more land or paying off an existing mortgage and you wish to borrow money on easy terms apply to
J. A. Riddell,
Morrisburg, Ont.

Send the Children

They can shop here as well as the shrewdest housekeeper.

When a child comes in here to make a purchase, we appreciate the confidence that its mother had in us and we act accordingly.

This is a store FOR ALL.

Every family that knows the good of wholesome eatables will find what they want here if ANYWHERE

It is true of the Bread and Butter, Staples, and of the finer lines, sometimes called Fancy Groceries.

Our opinion is that it is just about perfection. We are anxious to have YOUR opinion.

L. FLORA, Winchester.

Telephone 33 Prompt Delivery

Poultry Market

Highest prices paid for all poultry
Market days
Tuesdays & Thurdays

Nesbitt & McCormick.

For Sale

New clover comb honey in sections also extracted in 2½, 5 and 10 lb. pails. Ceder View Apiary.
12 tfc. Wm. Dickson.

For Sale or Rent.

The Johnny Cook Store. Large brick store with roomy store house. Dwelling house and out-buildings in connection Price reasonable. Terms. Apply to
T. O. Keye

Dundas Does Not Want Liquor Traffic. Let Each Voter Find His Or Her Job.

We are fully aware of the extent and harmful effect of the Illicit Trade or bootlegging, that has grown up as an issue of Prohibition.

We have seen just as clearly and conclusively that this evil is far outweighed by the benefits directly resulting from the Prohibition of legalized and open sale of liquors.

We have as a people entered the most serious struggle in the history of our Province.

If the wets win it will mean that many a family will be condemned to poverty, misery, and degradation. Why? Because the good people of Ontario failed to stand between them and the drunk evil.

The future welfare of the Province is in a very real sense entrusted partially to the women of Ontario.

They must prove themselves worthy of the trust.

Major Allen, was told that many conscientious voters in Ontario were wondering whether to give Government Control a trial. The Major was shocked and said "Tell them to hang on to what they have, they will make the greatest mistake of their lives if they drop Prohibition." For as the voter thinks so will the voter act when he or she gets the chance.

We are fully convinced that the best interest of this vicinity will be served by a stricter enforcement of the Prohibitory law.

We intend to vote in favor of Prohibition and we urge all good citizens of Winchester to do likewise. Note what Roger Babson stated at a luncheon last Thursday in Ottawa. "Ontario will make a mistake to go wet."

Now for a strong pull, a steady pull, and a pull altogether. Let every Prohibition worker cheerfully and gracefully accept the fresh challenge and spend the flying moments working. "Booze never made better homes or boys."

Publicity Committee, Winchester.

The RACE OF THE GOLDEN AGE

World's Greatest Harness Horse Picture

Featuring the late Edward Franklin "Pop" Geers the Grand Old Man of America, the dean of the World's Harness Horse Drivers and his Champion Pacer Sanardro 1:59½

This picture was filmed at Toronto Exhibition Grounds in June, 1923, when "Pop" the most famous reinsman of all time, drove Sanardro 1:59½, a full mile over the Toronto track in 2:06¼, lowering the record made by Dan Patch over the same oval, almost twenty years ago. A high power motor car was used in the taking and "Pop" can be plainly seen driving his wonderful Sanardo at top speed all the way, paced by a running horse hitched to a long shaft cart.

After the race, Gladays Robinson, The World's Champion Lady Skater, is shown presenting "Pop" the Grand Old Man of the Trotting Turf, with a beautiful floral tribute. The appearance together of these two champions is unique and full of pathos—the one an old man more than three score years and ten, the other a beautiful girl still in her teens.

At this very time the whole of the North American continent is draped in mourning for the Grand Old Man of the Trotting Turf, who within recent date met such an untimely end, and who was recognized the world over as one of the beloved characters of all time.

So far as is known there is only one moving picture of the famous reinsman.

Come and see "The Grand Old Man."

Also showing the Big Race at Chesterville Sept. 29th, 1921, when Single G. 1:58½, the Greatest Harness Race Horse of all time was there.

The "Race of the Golden Age" has been pronounced by movie critics to be the best Harness Horse Picture ever produced.

In addition to the "Race of the Golden Age" One of Hnrold Lloyd's best five reel comedies will be shown.

Harold Llyod is a real favorite with all theatre goers and the showing of these two pictures together will surely prove one of the grandest programmes presented this season in any Local Theatre.

LANNIN'S HALL WINCHESTER, TUES., OCT.7

Adults 40c, Children 25c **Show Commences 8.15**

None Will Satisfy

like pure, delicious

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA H473

The finest green tea produced in the world. — Ask for a trial package.

FREE SAMPLE of GREEN TEA UPON REQUEST. "SALADA," TORONTO



SUCCESSFUL ROADSIDE MARKETING.

Two years ago I had a surplus of jellies, jams, canned fruits and vegetables. I had taken orders that summer from a few friends and tried to can a few jars over and above each order and my own requirements.

We live on a highway within easy distance of several towns. On Labor Day I put out a crude stand and covered it with white cotton cloth. I arranged my shining jars and glasses as attractively as possible and made many sales that first day.

Once a week after that, until my goods were gone, I put out my stand.

Someone suggested that I sell chicken sandwiches; so I had a sign painted and nailed to a board and put it in front of my stand. It is surprising how many I sold. I made them only as people called for them. I had everything ready in the house to enable me to work quickly, and I wrapped each sandwich in a piece of waxed paper. I was generous with my butter and chicken.

I found that everyone was glad to wait for freshly made sandwiches. Some people would sit in their autos and eat them, but many liked to get out and sit on settees or chairs on the lawn and rest a while.

We also sell our garden and orchard surplus.

My husband shows just enough fruit and vegetables to attract the eye. We keep very little of anything picked ahead, and often the customer goes into the field to get his own goods.

We plan to sell fruit and vegetables as near the wholesale market price as possible.

If we have apples that drop on the grass they are marked and sold as dropped apples. We do not try to sell them for A1's.

When our corn was ready we had a sign made, Sweet Corn Picked While You Wait, Twenty-five Cents a Dozen.

My husband did nothing but pick corn until dark.

It is desirable to have a good approach to a stand, and if possible a parking space so cars can drive in off the road. Roadside markets are a nuisance if they block traffic.

One can try selling homemade cake, pies, bread or doughnuts, but unless one has an order business it is rather uncertain in rainy weather. I have made sunshine cakes on a Saturday and sold them whole or by the piece and have made cup cakes and frosted them. They went well; I always sold all I cooked and sometimes parted with a pie or cake that I had made for the family.

CATSUPS.

Catsups may be included in the condiments of which it is impossible to have too great a variety, for with them the housewife may give a piquancy and change to the daily meals otherwise unobtainable.

An ordinary dish of bacon may be given an entirely new flavor by the addition of a vegetable catsup. When the meat is cooked remove it to a hot plate, pour off nearly all the fat and add a couple of teaspoons of catsup for each half dozen pieces of bacon.

Try a few drops in the soup, the salad dressing, croquettes, the gravy and see the savoriness which is added. Catsup made from green tomatoes is especially adapted to the above. Chop one peck of green tomatoes and one-half peck of onions, add three ounces of mustard seed, one ounce each of salt, cloves, allspice, celery seed and black pepper; one pound of brown sugar and half a pint of mixed mustard. Cover with vinegar, bring slowly to boiling and simmer two hours. Strain through a puree sieve, reheat and bottle and seal when very hot.

PROTECT YOUR WALL PAPER.

The attractiveness of wall paper is preserved and the tendency to fade and mildew counteracted by giving the wall one coat of white shellac before the papering is done.

Outside walls in stone houses often discolor the paper in a short time while the paper on the other walls of the room remains as fresh and attractive as when first put on.

The coat of shellac on such walls has prevented this damage and saved us so much labor and expense that we want others to benefit by our experience.

CARE OF SMALL RUGS.

Small rugs are very apt to lose their sizing and become frayed at the ends by beating and shaking. When I find rugs in this condition I bind the frayed ends with skirt binding or some heavy piece of woolen goods. Before whipping the binding down, small metal washers are inserted at the corners, then the rugs are tacked face downward on a flat surface and a medium heavy starch, to which a small quantity of dissolved glue has been added, is brushed into the fabric.

The rugs are allowed to dry in this position, then the tacks are removed and the face of the rugs is brushed with a paste made of corn meal and gasoline. This should not be done near a fire. This removes all grease and grime and the rugs are again ready for service and look almost like new.

DAINTY TOUCHES IN BEDROOM ARE INEXPENSIVE.

An old dotted Swiss dress made in the days of "five breadths" to the skirt, was rescued from the attic, washed, ripped and pressed. The Swiss has a dainty leaf and rosebud spray and the material is good. I evolved a spread for a single size bed, a dresser scarf and bands for new Swiss curtains. I'm really proud of my dainty bedroom hangings and spread. The saving, too, was worth some consideration.

If the fringe or scallops on a bed spread wear out first, trim off and run a narrow hem all around, or, with "tidy cotton," crochet a double crochet entirely around or, buy an inexpensive white fringe and sew on the edges firmly, using the sewing machine if possible. You'll be surprised how much longer the spread will last.

Worn bed sheets may be converted into crib sheets or pillow cases for the children's beds. If not too badly worn they may be torn down the middle, the outer edges sewed together and the torn edges hemmed and the sheet will be given a new lease on life, as it is the middle of the sheet that wears thin first.—G. S.

USES FOR SANDPAPER.

Sheets of sandpaper of several grades should be kept in every kitchen. Nothing aids so much in cleaning the inside of a burnt agate or iron kettle as a little square of rather coarse grade, rubbed smartly back and forth. The finer ones do not harm other cooking utensils and can be used on earthenware and heavy china.

When through dyeing, always give the pan a good rubbing with sandpaper to remove the little bits of color that get down in the pores somehow, unreached by the dishcloth.

With the aid of a rubber glove the inside of lavatory bowls grow white and clean when rubbed with a coarse sandpaper . The bowl will also respond and the tub itself, but a fine grade should be used for these.

When the clothesline has been left out in the rain, rub a piece of sandpaper along it and rest assured the clothes will not be marked.

Smooth up the sadirons when starch sticks by running over a sheet of the sandpaper tacked to the stand. It does them no harm.

A Bath of Blood.

It is considerable of an "occasion" when a piece of electrical apparatus is dismantled in India in order to be superseded by a machine of large capacity. Having observed, with much wonder and admiration, the first coming of electricity, the natives apparently never get over their sense of awe at the apparatus which produces the magic current.

Hence, when it became necessary to take out of commission a generator rated at 720 kilowatts, which was to be replaced by a 3500-kilowatt generator, due to enlargement of the electrical plant maintained by the government of Mysore, the native coolies who were called upon to do the work showed interest in an unexpected manner.

The smaller machine, which had been in service for twenty-two years, had been giving uniformly good service, although working under severe overload conditions. It had come to be regarded as part of the official family for years past. And the coolies would not allow it to be taken out until they had performed "puja." They had to kill a sheep or a goat and sprinkle the blood on the machine. After that had been done, they set to work to dismantle the apparatus and install the new one in its place.

It is a hopeless brain that craves no learning.

WRIGLEY'S

after every meal

Cleanses mouth and teeth and aids digestion.

Relieves that over-eaten feeling and acid mouth.

Its l-a-s-t-i-n-g flavor satisfies the craving for sweets.

Wrigley's is double value in the benefit and pleasure it provides.

Sealed in its Purity Package.



The Ghost Book

BY CLARENCE MEILY.

PART I.

The bright sunlight of an April morning fell through the tall, half-curtained windows directly across Mr. Wombold's breakfast table, placed just in front of the friendly recess of the bay window. Outside a rose garden filled the air with puffs of perfume that drifted lazily through the half-raised sash. The table was set for two, Mr. Wombold having lately formed the practice of breakfasting with his secretary, Miss Armitage. At the master's place lay the morning papers neatly folded by Otu, his manservant.

The room was empty as Mr. Wombold entered. He was a tall man whom accumulated years had bowed, lean with the fleshlessness of age, with scant white hair fringing a high, narrow forehead. Deep-set eyes full of absent brooding, angular features touched upon their bony prominences with a pinkish pallor, a mobile mouth withered by time, all served to fix the impression of a recluse who had not so much renounced the world as wearied of it. He was dressed with care, even daintiness, yet moved with a large, slow gesture as if accustomed and indifferent to the niceties of attire. In his hand he held a volume of Maeterlinck containing studies of some recent experiments in psychic research, which he intended to peruse in the garden after breakfast.

Mr. Wombold seated himself at the table, laid the volume of Maeterlinck to one side, and lifted the newspapers, glancing idly at the headlines. As he laid aside the last one, he noticed beneath it a small square of cardboard. It was of the shape, size and texture of the ordinary business card, and bore in its centre a curious monogram composed of the letter H and F. Nothing else appeared on the card.

Mr. Wombold gazed at it, at first, with the same abstraction and indifference with which he had handled the newspapers; but the card, as if by some subtle and impelling attraction, held his gaze until it gradually focused into alert consciousness. The color left his face, which sank to the sickly yellow of old ivory.

A moment later, a stertorous intake of air, as if he was regaining his breath by a determined muscular effort, sent the blood surging back into his neck and face. He rose tremblingly, and violently pressed the button of an electric call bell set in the wainscoting at his side. Otu answered the summons.

"Who has been in here?" Mr. Wombold demanded, glaring at the Japanese.

"None, sir."

"Where have you been?"

"I am attending the preparing fruit at the kitchen."

"Did you put those newspapers here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did that come from?"

He pointed to the card, but did not touch it. Otu examined it, and shook his head.

"I not see it," he said. "I doan' know."

"Where is Miss Armitage?"

"She walk out some lil time. Back ver' soon, I guess."

Mr. Wombold turned from him with a growl that sent the Japanese scurrying out of the room. He took up the card very gingerly in the fingers of one hand and turned it over. The underside was blank. He carried the card to the buffet, where stood a bronze cigar holder and ash-tray.

He laid it on the tray, and, lighting a match, held the burning wood to the cardboard till it was wholly consumed. Then he left the room for the lavatory, where he washed his hands. When he returned, Miss Armitage was in her place at the table.

"Has anyone called here this morning?" Wombold asked, omitting any preliminary greeting.

"No one that I know of."

"I found a—a business card by my plate. Do you know how it got there?"

Miss Armitage drew her pretty brows into a slight frown of perplexity.

"I am sure I couldn't tell you," she said. "I went out to mail the letters you dictated yesterday evening. There has been no one here that I know of."

Mr. Wombold stepped into the recess of the bay window and looked out over the rose garden. The sun was warm; the flowers glistened with ardent life; a linnet in one of the rose trees carolled shrilly. It was a most practical and reassuring scene.

As he came back to the table, Otu began serving breakfast. All the same, a preoccupation so profound settled over Mr. Wombold that he entirely neglected both the food and Miss Armitage's efforts at conversation. Presently he arose, and, leaving the volume of Maeterlinck behind, sauntered out into the garden.

Even the full tide of sunlight in which Mr. Wombold stood submerged failed to warm him, or to irradiate the dark flood of recollections that swept in upon him from a remote past. It had been forty years since he had seen that monogram. Time and success, wealth and long undisturbed security had given to his sense of safety a complete finality. It had taken him some moments even to remember what the thing was.

Now, in miniature imposed by the perspective of years, as if he looked through a reversed telescope, he saw again the quaint, winding streets of the old New England village, with their shading elms, their board sidewalks their austere, peak-roofed dwellings. He saw the little shop under its wooden awning, where two young men, playfellows and schoolmates, had bravely started their first business venture as partners. It seemed to him he could still smell, above the odor of the roses, the strange, mingled aromas of that dingy interior—spices from the tropics, salt fish that carried the tang of the ocean, the pungent smell of vinegar, the clean perfume of new linens and calicos.

It had been a store of general merchandise, and he had been one of its proud proprietors. His name had not been Wombold then. The firm's initials had been fashioned into a monogram, which had come to stand as its distinctive emblem—almost, one might say, its trade-mark. It appeared on its stationery, in its advertising, on the sign over the door. It was one of the many things of which the young partners had been so proud—"H" and "F" combined within a circle.

Yes, forty years had passed since he had seen it.

But for all their pride and all their gay young confidence, the firm of Hart & Frazier had not prospered. It was hard to say what had been the matter, except that they were too eager, too confident, too daring. They had done much business, they had handled large sums, but they had also accumulated heavy debts. In the end, when failure became inevitable, they had agreed to turn all their assets into cash and pay their creditors pro rata, as much as possible. Then they would work together, as common laborers if need be, to settle the balance.

Part of this program, the liquidation of the assets, had been carried out. Then, one night, Frazier had disappeared, and with him had gone all of the firm's money. Hart was left to face utter ruin alone.

Under another name, with the stolen money as his capital, and with the experience gained from the failure, in the generous and fruitful West, fortune had come to him. By sheer force of will, later by habit, and at last in very truth, he had forgotten.

And now, like a strange blast of air blown out of some cavernous depth of time, had come this monogram.

Well, reflected the old man, they would have a merry time trying to bulldoze him! He clung to this theory of blackmail. There was something human, material, normal, and understandable about it. Flesh and blood men did such things, and could be dealt with in the flesh. He was not too old to do battle with opponents who could be seen and felt and pointed out. They merely roused his courage and stimulated his energies.

The other alternative he refused to consider, though it was that, he knew, which made the heat of the sun so oddly ineffectual. He had dabbled too much in the preternatural, and had cultivated too far a mystical attitude of mind, to be oblivious to the occult implications of the incident. Such ideas, he realized, grew on one imperceptibly.

He was sorry now that Miss Armitage had pointed his attention in the direction of spiritualism and psychic phenomena, though when the suggestion was made, in the period of ennui following his retirement from business, he had welcomed it rather gladly.

It was several days later that Mr. Wombold, returning from an afternoon motor ride, found Miss Armitage at her desk in the library fingering a significant slip of cardboard.

"A man called to see you while you were out," said the secretary.

Mr. Wombold glanced at the card she held out, but made no move to take it. He received the announcement without any visible sign of emotion, merely seating himself heavily and for a moment staring in silence at the wall.

(To be continued.)

Re-Christening a City.

We are apparently not yet finished with changes in the map of Europe. The Norwegian Storthing has decided to change the name of the capital from Christiania to Oslo from January 1st, 1925.

Oslo was the original name of the Norwegian capital, and the name persists in the Oslo Court of Assizes and the Bishopric of Oslo.

The most famous example of a city changing its name is, of course, that of St. Petersburg, which became Petrograd during the war, and afterwards, under soviet rule, Leningrad.

Constantinople, or Stambul, as the Turks call it, is another city which has changed its name. It was originally known as Byzantium.

Other cities which have changed their names include Paris, which was formerly known as Lutetia; New York, originally New Amsterdam; Athens, which was once called Cecropia; and Ottawa, whose first name was Bytown.

Canada's National Song.

A Canadian writer has been telling, recently, how Canada's national song, "The Maple Leaf," came to be written. The composer, Alexander Muir, who was also the author of the words, was walking one day in his garden, when a leaf fell on his coat. Despite his brushing of it, the leaf stuck to his coat, a fact which led him to think of the lines he aterwards wrote. And when they were written he went to a music store to look for music likely to fit them, but could not find any, so he sat down and wrote his own tune to them. The song became popular at once, and has remained so.

Boys and girls in American schools are two years behind those of the same age in other countries, so far as Latin and Greek are concerned.

A Poem You Ought to Know.

"What the Chimney Sang."

Bret Harte wrote of the pathos and humor of the gold-diggings of California in "The Luck of Roaring Camp." He made his name known the world over by a humorous poem entitled "The Heathen Chinee," but that he was a poet of pathos as well as humor is shown by the following verses:—

Over the chimney the night-wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the woman stopped, as her babe she tossed,
And thought of the one she had long since lost,
And said, as her tear-drops back she forced,
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night-wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the children said, as they closer drew,
"'Tis some witch that is cleaving the black night through—
'Tis a fairy trumpet that just then blew,
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night-wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the man, as he sat on his hearth below,
Said to himself, "It will surely snow,
And fuel is dear and wages low,
And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night-wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
But the poet listened and smiled, for he
Was man, and woman, and child, all three,
And said, "It is God's own harmony,
This wind we hear in the chimney."

Layers of Life.

The Himalayan exploration party have set it on record that they saw the lammergeier, or great mountain vulture, flying at a height of 27,000ft There is, however, nothing incredible about this, for the condor of the Andes has been seen soaring at tremendous heights above peaks themselves exceeding 20,000ft. The great naturalist Humboldt declares that the condor can fly at five miles above sea-level.

To go to the other extreme, it is known that life exists in the greatest depths of the ocean. We have to thank the Prince of Monaco for proof that the blackest, coldest, and remotest abysses are tenanted by fish of the strangest shapes and by colossal cephalopods.

We have, therefore, the certainty that life surrounds our planet for a thickness of almost exactly ten miles. Ocean, earth, and the lower portion of the atmosphere form layers or strata of life. Of the lowest layer we have learned least, yet enough to know that the creatures which dwell in the depths are specially made to withstand the tremendous pressures, and are provided with luminous appendages so that they may be visible to one another.



Not His First.

"Dear, this is our first dip of the season."

"It might be for you but I've been dipping for every bell hop I've seen since we've been here."

Huge New X-Ray.

To reduce the cost of treatment and increase its effectiveness, an X-ray tube has been invented which is said to radiate five or six times as many curative rays as ordinary tubes. Thus the time of exposure is cut down. Another process is being perfected to extend the use of the X-rays to internal cancer.

TO CLEAN THE OIL STOVE WICKS.

When the asbestos rings of the oil stove become hard and the oil fails to soak up through them, light one of the burners and turn the rings upside down on it. Let them burn and they will be clear as new. Use a pair of pliers to take them off, so as not to burn the fingers. I have tried this and it works fine.—Mrs. C.



A Chipewyan squaw of Northern Alberta is shown carrying her papoose in a "moss bag." The method has its advantages in that, when the mother wishes to rest, the child can be propped against a convenient tree or rock.



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How Fast Do You Grow?

The average baby is nineteen and a half inches in length at birth, and during its first year of life grows nine inches. If he—or she—kept up this rate of growth for seventy years, the result would be a giant sixty-four feet in height.

As a matter of fact, the rate of growth slows down amazingly after the first year. Between the ages of one and two a child grows only three and a half inches, and during its third year two and a half inches. After that the rate comes down to an average of one and a half inches for the next thirteen years.

From sixteen years upwards the rate of growth continues to diminish. During his seventeenth year a boy grows one and a quarter inches; during his eighteenth, one inch. The nineteenth sees him grow three-quarters of an inch, and the twentieth half an inch.

The average young man does not attain his full height untill he is twenty-five years of age; but the rate of increase during the five preceding years is only one-fifth of an inch a year.

The height of a full-grown and well-proportioned man should be six and three-quarter times the length of his foot; that of a woman, six and a quarter the length of her foot.

Different parts of the body grow at different rates. The legs double in length by the end of the third year, and triple by the end of the twelfth. When growth ceases they are five times as long as at birth. Before the age of ten the foot is shorter than the length of the head; at ten they are equal; ater ten the foot is longer than the head.

Boys and girls grow differently. The year of greatest growth in boys is usually the sixteenth or seventeenth. That is to say, the weight increases most during that year. In girls the chief increase is in the fourteenth year.

Girls usually reach their full height at or about sixteen, and their full weight at twenty; boys, as we have seen, are slower in development.

Boys are stronger than girls from birth to the age of eleven; then girls become superior physically up to seventeen, after which age the tables are turned again.

From November to April children gain little, either in height or weight; from April to July they gain in height, but not in weight; while from July to November they put on weight, but do not grow much in height.

Hair grows at the rate of .013 inch a day, but the life of each individual hair is on an average only six years. Then it falls out. If hair never fell out and always went on growing, a woman seventy years old would have tresses nearly thirty-eight feet in length.

Eyelashes grow steadily, but are not lon-lived. They last only four to five months, then fall out. Their growth is about one-twentieth of an inch weekly.

Nails grow more rapidly than is generally supposed. The finger nails renew themesleves in a little over four months.

The brain weighs nine to ten ounces at birth. When a man is full grown his brain weight about three pounds one ounce; a woman's, two pounds and ten ounces.

Unsolved Problems of the Sky.

Scientists have weighed the planets, the sun, the moon; we know the distance of stars whose light takes centuries to reach us, and we even measure accurately the minute amount of heat given by distant stars. For all that, the sky is still full of puzzles which astronomers are attempting to solve.

Take, for instance, the problem of dark stars. Possibly it has never occurred to you that there are such bodies, yet for every bright star you can see on a clear night there must be thousands which have gone cold and are therefore invisible. Yet, dead as they are, they are still plunging through space at appalling speed.

On February 2nd, 1901, there blazed out in the constellation of Perseus a star of amazing brilliance. It was not, of course, a new star. What had really happened was that one of these dark stars had either hit another, or, perhaps, struck one of the big gas clouds which hang in space. The result was an explosion on a scale we cannot even imagine.

These dark stars and gas clouds are among the greatest of sky puzzles. It is only three years ago that a Dutch scientist discovered a mystery cloud 140,000,000,000,000 miles in length and twice that distance from the solar system. It may be gas ,it may be dust. We do not know and probably never shall.

As a Boy Sees It.

The funniest mistake made by a British schoolboy has been crowned with a prize in a "howler" competition organized by a London newspaper.

The boy was asked to tell the difference between a biography and an autobiography. "A biography," he wrote in reply, "is the history of the life of a good man. A naughty biograph (autobiography) is the history of the life of a lady."

Flavor of Melons.

Melons gain in flavor, but not in sweetness, after being picked.

Telling Teacup Fortunes.

The custom of telling fortunes from tea-leaves left in the cup is by no means on the wane. It is a simple matter to memorize most of the signs, and a good imagination is also of great assistance!

Leaves in the form of a train are said to mean either a journey or the arrival or departure of some one in whom you are interested. A snake indicates enemies. Doves are supposed to be lucky, and so are stars, the crescent moon and horseshoes.

News from abroad is often foreshadowed by a tent. Shoes mean a journey. If the cup is clear all round it is said to be a good sign. Gloves indicate a meeting with strangers, while stockings usually foreshadow presents.

Chairs mean visitors; keys new undertakings. Initials are usually deemed to be lucky. Black clusters of trees mean gatherings, but may also be taken to mean a cluster of worries.

Only An Empty.

Six-year-old Freddy, a city-bred youngster, was on his first visit to his uncle's farm. At breakfast he heard that his uncle's Jersey cow had been stolen during the night.

"That's a good joke on the man who stole her," was Freddy's comment.

"Why?" asked his uncle.

"Why, just before supper last night the hired man took all the milk out of her."

Three meals a day and nothing in between is a good rule for children —Dr. H. Scurfield.

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THE DEHYDRATION OF FRUITS

Marked Progress Being Made in Perfecting Processes for Preserving Fruits and Vegetables.

In developing Canada's natural resources two things are interlocked—efficient production and conservation through economic utilization. For example, every fall, complaints are heard that, while fruit rots in the orchards, people in cities and in other parts of the country suffer from lack of fruit, and the succession of seasons of glut and seasons of famine is so common as scarcely to excite comment. In these instances it is not production but utilization which lags. The Dominion Department of Agriculture is, of course, engaged with both parts of this problem and on the utilization side is making a close study of dehydration of fruits and vegetables. To carry on the large amount of experimental work which must be done toward the perfecting of dehydration processes, the department has installed three plants for further study of suitable varieties, dehydrating methods and costs, marketing, etc. These plants are (1) a laboratory plant at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, (2) a two-tunnel commercial plant at Grimsby, Ont., and (3) a semi-commercial plant at Penticton, B.C. Last year a product of outstanding excellence as to quality and marketability was produced and much valuable information as to methods of processing was obtained. These three plants are being operated to a still higher capacity this year, and at the end of the season it is hoped that much information and material will be available to guide the establishment of improved dehydrating plants conducted on a commercial basis.

Dehydration is a modern and improved method of drying fruits and vegetables. It is an improvement over the old kiln-drying method, inasmuch as the product retains to a high degree its natural color and flavor. The product is "re-freshed" very easily by soaping from twelve to twenty-four hours and may then be treated in a similar method to the fresh article.

It is a fact well-known to the medical profession that an increase in fruit consumption is always attended by a higher health standard. Many parts of the Dominion, however, such as the northern portions of Central Canada and a large part of the Prairie Provinces are not fruit-producing areas and transportation and cold storage problems render the supplying of fresh fruits to such districts a difficult matter, especially so from the fact that many of our fruits have a very short season. Dehydration has a distinct field here.

The use of dried fruits and vegetables in the older settled areas has remained fairly constant, the supply from year to year depending entirely upon the relative prices of the fresh product and the quality of that product available for drying. It is only where the quality of dried products has been maintained at a very high standard, that there is any evidence of increased consumption. In the non-fruit-producing areas, the consumption of dried fruits is increasing somewhat but this increase is by no means as large as it should be.

Looking at the domestic field dehydration, when the details have been worked out, promises several important advantages. It will prevent the loss through glutting of markets, so that the surplus which would otherwise go to waste in a week will be available for the year, and it will also prevent loss by extending markets for tender fruits from places near at hand to intermediate and distant parts of the country which desire them and stand ready to purchase. It must be remembered that these are not one-sided benefits, but that both consumers and producers—in fact the whole community—benefit equally.

In spite of the large quantities of fruit grown in Canada, and notwithstanding the large amounts of kiln-dried fruits produced we import from the United States huge amounts of medium and high quality dried and dehydrated fruits which might readily be grown and processed in the Dominion. For example, during the months of March and April this year, we imported 3,500,000 pounds of dehydrated prunes and plums, over 250,000 pounds of dehydrated apricots. The total value of these dehydrated fruits imported into Canada last year amounted to over $1,000,000. Had these fruits been grown and dehydrated in Canada, that money would have been kept within the country, and there would have been stimulated, in addition, a much greater consumption which would materially assist in the solution of our marketing problems, and in permanently upbuilding certain parts of the fruit-growing industry.

In brief, modern dehydration promises to be a material aid in solving the problem of broadening out our markets and increasing our consumption of fruits and vegetables. It means a saving of large sums of money now being sent to the United States in payment for dehydrated and fresh fruits, and in so doing, it will assist in stabilizing this line of agricultural activity, improving our standards of living, and the general health of the Canadian people.

Russian Music in a Rush.

Under the old regime in Russia the czar wanted a thing when he wanted it, and it was some one's extremely urgent business to see that he had it, and had it on time. Mr. Leopold Auer, in a recent volume of reminiscences, relates that when he and Rubinstein had arranged the programme for a concert to be given by the czar in honor of a visiting monarch they were dismayed to find that Davidoff, the court violincellist, to whom an important part had been assigned, was absent without permission on a concert tour in Finland. Count Alderberg, the minister of the imperial household, forbade them to change their arrangements, promising a trifle grimly that the missing musician should return in time. He did return, though only just before the performance.

He told Auer that he had been aroused in his room at Viborg, near the frontier, at five o'clock in the morning. Going to the door, he found the chief of police, who asked if he were Charles Davidoff, violoncello soloist to the czar. He admitted that he was, and the official ordered him to dress, pack his belongings and come. He had not the least idea why or where, but it is not wise to resist arrest, and he went. He was escorted to the railway station, where an engine and a single car stood waiting, and was ordered aboard. The officer then saluted and handed him a telegram, which read:

"Telegraph order from the Minister of the Imperial Household to His Majesty the Czar: To all chiefs of police in Finland: Hunt up at once and find His Majesty's soloist, Sharles Davidoff and return him immediately per special train to Peterhof."

Special trains in Russia were seldom used except for royalty, and during the journey Davidoff was divided between apprehension of punishment for being absent without leave and amusement at seeing peasants, soldiers and railway employees along the route hastily fall into line and salute with profound respect as he shot by.

Long before the days of railways a much more imperious ruler of Russia than the late czar, Catherine the Great, once sent for a missing singer who had slipped away to court a sweetheart in a distant town. It was winter, and he was brought back by sleigh at great speed by relays of horses and with no pauses for rest. When the poor man arrived he was nearly dead with fatigue. He was hurried at once into the presence of the empress and the court circle, but in a few minutes before it came his turn he fell asleep so soundly that when he slipped from his chair and landed upon the floor with a loud bump he remained there in a snoring heap without waking. The empress, who when she was not angry was very good-natured and often downright jolly, was greatly amused and made a kind of game of trying, and encouraging the courtiers to try. to find a way to awaken him. Anything in the way of noise was allowable, but pulling, pinching and slapping were barred. They whistled, shouted, banged pans and rang bells; the uproar was terrific, and half the court became helpless with laughter while the other half shrieked themselves hoarse; but the exhausted musician never stirred. At last, breaking her own rule, Catherine herself jerked and pulled the man to his feet; he roused for a moment, but his head dropped upon his breast before he had finished stammering an apology. She then ordered the other musicians to play a familiar lullaby, all present joining in the chorus, as a tall guardsman at a sign from her picked up the sleeper as if he were a baby and carried him off to bed.

Increasing the Reach of the Oil Can.

Spring squeaks and body "chirps" are the bane of every automobile owner's life, but what can be done to eliminate them? The oil can will not reach all parts of the springs; neither will it spreads oil round abrupt corners.

Here is an easy, simplel way to overcome the difficulty and increase the reach of your oil can. Drill a quarter-inch hole in a large, long cork. Slip the spout of the oil can through the hole until the end projects about one-half inch. Then take a piece of stiff wire—copper wire is best—about eighteen inches long. Insert one end of it into the cork, parallel to the spout and touching it. Shove it in far enough to hold the wire securely in place. Your oil-can extension is now ready for use.

To use it bend the wire into any curve necessary to get round corners or into inaccessible places. Invert the can, press the bottom with the thumb in the usual way, and each drop of oil will run down the length of the wire to the end. When the wire is inserted between the automobile body and the frame or held in contact with the leaves of the springs oil can easily be placed where it is most needed.

A specialist in nervous diseases says that women should sleep nine hours at night and one hour in the daytime.

a jury system. Heretofore judges appointed by the Emperor have decided all court cases and announced their fiindings "according to law in the name of the Emperor." Delegates from Japan have recently visited this country and other countries to study the jury system.

DON'T NEGLECT THE FALL JOBS

We hear so much about planning for the spring garden that we are apt to overlook the opportunities afforded us in fall.

In reality all gardens would be better if much of the work that is relegated to the spring was undertaken in the fall. Professional gardeners, who have to be wide awake, realize the great advantages following the fitting of the soil in the fall for next season's crops and take time by the forelock and get much of their ground worked in the fall.

The garden perhaps is still fully occupied with crops. But, what about the vacant lot adjoining which we contemplate cropping next spring, or that piece of sod land that has to be turned under to give us more ground for potatoes and corn?

The vacant lot will more than likely be a mass of rank weeds and grass. If turned under, the weeds and grasses will furnish humus, and no time should be lost in having this done. If the area is so large as to warrant it, the work should be done with the plow, which, with a chain attachment, will be able to get the tall weeds and grass well covered.

To build up the fertility of the plot, it should be given a good dressing of finely powdered lime, applying it at the rate of one ton to the acre, or twenty pounds to each forty square yards.

The soil is then worked and fitted for sowing with a cover crop which may take the form of winter vetch and rye or rye alone. This will furnish green manure and will be turned under in spring.

THE JOBS HUMUS DOES.

Humus adds greatly to the moisture holding capacity of the soil, which is of so much importance during a dry season. It also consolidates a light soil and makes a heavy soil more porous.

In addition to the humus which may be added in the form of green crops we can also have free nitrogen by using a leguminous crop such as hairy or winter vetch.

Whatever green crop is sown it should be plowed down early in spring. If allowed to grow uninterruptedly until spring is well advanced the tops may become so heavy that they will not decay quickly but will form a vacuum under the top layer of soil, which in the event of an early drought will dry out quickly. This is obviated by getting the vegetable matter down in good time.

Land now in sod which is intended for cropping next spring should be plowed this fall. This allows the grass and roots ample time partially to decay.

Old sod land usually houses a host of undesirable insects over winter, but by plowing in the fall and allowing the ground to lie rough, many of them will be destroyed.

There should be a compost pile in every garden; in fact, we cannot do without it if much potting has to be done and where a special compost is required for hot beds, cold frames and raising seedling plants.

The compost pile is made up principally of good turf taken from a pasture field, if possible; otherwise the next best available. The sods are cut about three inches thick and laid in layers, grass side down On top of two or three layers of sods we spread a coat of manure or leaves.

Upon some of the layers bone meal is scattered, also ground rock phosphate, continuing the pile with alternate layers of the foregoing until it is four feet or rather more in height and any desired width or length. Light dressings of lime should be added between some of the layers; it will keep the compost sweet. But do not bring it in direct contact with any layer of manure.

If the sod is taken from heavy clay land an occasional layer of sand or finely sifted coal ashes will improve it greatly, for a heavy retentive soil is not at all suitable for general potting, nor yet does it make a good seed bed.

FROST.

The top of the pile should be flat or slightly hollowed in the centre that it may hold the rain, which will assist greatly in rotting the vegetable matter. Where practicable the compost heap should be turned over and mixed thoroughly after it has lain for a month or two.

Two or three nights of frost will destroy all tender crops unless they are given some protection. We do not believe in being caught napping, so we prepare well ahead. Old sheets, bags, barrels and even paper are ready at hand, so that if the air in late afternoon begins to have a bite in it the plants to be saved are covered.

Over the late crops of beans sheets are thrown. On the lettuce bed stakes are fixed as uprights to hold cross-pieces to carry sheets or bags slightly above the plants, but as lettuce will stand a little frost, the more tender plants are covered first. Tomatoes grown on trellis or stakes are easily protected; bags or even large sheets of paper are often sufficient.

It is a mistake to harvest those crops which were grown primarily for winter storing until the season is well advanced. Turnips, for instance, will continue growing unchecked during the carly frosts. It is during the cooler early fall weather when moisture is plentiful that root crops generally make most of their growth, and to lift them early is to run the risk of the roots wilting or sweating in storage.

Parsnips, especially, are greatly improved by frost; also rutabagas, though to a lesser extent. The former may be left in the ground all winter without being harmed, but the latter must be harvested before the ground freezes.

Guideposts and Milestones.

Travelers along the roads of England, even as late as the reign of George I., had few guideposts and milestones to direct them to their journey's end. In fact, they were far less familiar objects than road-side crosses or memorials.

Guideposts were scattered about the roads before the milestones made their appearance. The earliest type was a wayside cross bearing a directing arm. Probably one of these old guideposts gave its name to Hand Cross, on the Brighton road, England.

In Stuart times there were very few guideposts and no milestones. One traveler, about this period, states that in some parts of the country, where there are crossroads, there is sometimes found a post with a hand to direct people the right way, but no distances are shown.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1698, ordering justices to erect guideposts at all crossroads, but in 1713 complaints were made that its provisions were disregarded.

Travelers complained of the lack of guidance, one man stating that on one occasion he arrived at a crossroad which "fronted nine ways at once without a single directing post."

Many of the early guide posts were set up by private individuals. One of these is at Teddington, and known as Teddington Hands. It is a five-armed post and was first set up by Edmund Attwood, of the Vine Farm, and repaired by successive generations of his family, when it came to Alice Attwood, of the tenth generation. This lady repaired the post in 1876, being the last of the family. Another private guidepost is near Bicton, in Devonshire; on its sides are directions, followed by Scriptural texts.

Milestones are still of more recent origin than guideposts, although the Romans, during their occupations, set up many distance stones on their roads. One of these Roman milestones can be seen in Leicester Museum.

On the Great North road, in England, in the seventeenth century, many milestones were set up. These were not only milestones, but mounting blocks as well, designed for the convenience of horse riders.

Early in the eighteenth century a number of milestones were set up on the high road at Cambridge. This was done at the instance of Trinity Hall, one of the oldest colleges comprising Cambridge University.

The college held £1600, which had been left in 1586 by two former members, the interest to be used to repair the road between Cambridge and Barkway. In 1725 part of this money was expended in providing milestones on this stretch of road.

The eighteenth century was well advanced before official milestones were placed on the highway. A standard pattern was soon introduced. At first they were square, but after a few years the now double-faced variety was found to be more convenient and was soon adopted all over the country.

Round the World in Seventeen Days.

People were vastly entertained when Jules Verne caused his fictional hero, Phineas Fogg, to make a circuit of the earth in eighty days.

Now a commercial concern announces Round the World Trips by airship and aeroplane in seventeen days and causes no astonishment.

A company has been formed in London to conduct these tours according to the following itinerary: London to Paris and Constantinople by aeroplane, to Australia by airship, to San Francisco by airship, to New York by aeroplane, to London by airship.

Claimed as the largest in the world, a sapphire weighing 10 ounces and valued at over $25,000, has recently been exhibited at Wembley.

In the crypt chapel under the British House of Commons is preserved an altar cloth reputed to have been made by Queen Elizabeth.

VALUE OF PRECISE LEVELLING

Aids in Opening Up Country and Establishing Industries and Means of Communication.

The carrying of mean sea level datum to the interior of a country, that is the determination of the exact height above mean sea level by means of a precise levelling instrument, is a work of the utmost importance. In Canada the precise control of the Geodetic Survey is used as a basis for nearly all the other surveys that are carried on in the Dominion, and by this means a great saving to the people of Canada is effected. By the projection of these accurate lines of levels into new territory, important developments such as the construction of railways, dams, water-power plants, drainage and irrigation systems, and the opening up of mines, may be carried forward to completion without the same necessity of running complete individual surveys for each new work and at the same time without the possibilities of errors which these independent surveys would involve. Thus if the state did not undertake this work development would be greatly retarded and the added expense when works were completed would necessarily mean a heavier burden to all the people.

The necessity for exact surveys is everywhere recognized and it is the aim of the different organizations entrusted with Canadian surveys to attain as nearly as economically feasible to absolute accuracy. Mean sea level is determined by means of gauges maintained by the Tidal and Current Survey, Department of Marine and Fisheries, at such points as Vancouver and Prince Rupert on the Pacific coast, and Halifax, Yarmouth, and Father Point on the Atlantic. Starting in from the seacoast the levelling engineer, with his spirit level incorporated in a modern instrument called a precise level, proceeds inland by means of a myriad of consecutive sighting stations, determining as he goes along just how far above sea level each new station is.

To retain for all future use the result of his levelling, at points sufficient in number for public service, he sets in solid rock or masonry, or in concrete piers erected for this purpose, a series of copper bolts or tablets to bear a chisel mark, the elevation of which he has determined, and which is included in published tables of elevation. The records thus established are technically known as bench-marks. Thus the precise levelling goes forward and the result is an ocean to ocean net of accurate data, placed at the convenient command of the public.

Since the inauguration of precise levelling by the Geodetic Survey some eighteen years ago good progress has been made and approximately 17,000 miles of levelling has been run. In the permanent recording of this work some 5,500 bench-marks have been established, thereby bringing many isolated levelling projects to an accurate sea level datum and paving the way for the inauguration of future projects.

Brain Speed Tests.

Are you a quick thinker? If you are, your chances of success in life are bright. If you are not, then test your speed, and "speed up."

If a friend holds a small red handkerchief in one closed hand and a blue one in the other, and you, not knowing which hand he will open, have to throw your left arm if he discloses blue, and the right if he discloses red, then the thought-plus-action should take under a tenth of a second.

To tell, correctly how many letters there are, say, in the word "helegraph" should take half a second. But that is not a good speed. It should be but a third. The super-speed would be a fifth.

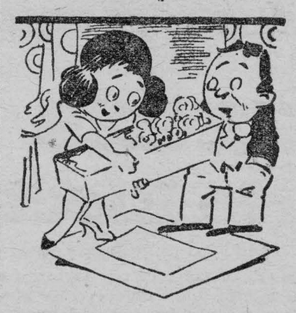
Mental visualizations and the thought-action should be practically instantaneous. Yet nine men out of ten would take two seconds or more in dealing with "telegraph."

Excellent tests of your mental speed can be made with synonyms. "Disrobe—undress," should take a tenth of a second. A reallly speedy thinker would need but a fifth. "Flexible—pliant," "loquacious — talkative," painstaking—careful," are the other examples.

What is called "jointed" thinking is good exercise, too. This deals with ordinary knowledge and is worked on the bell and response system. A friend, for instance, may say "Venice." You have to respond with a word which has to do with Venice. "Shakespeare, canals" would be two responses. A tenth of a second should be taken— no more. "Liverpool" should bring the flash of "liners."

Then there is "characteristic" thinking. An animal is named, and a characteristic must be thought of and spoken. Donkey—ears and zebra—stripes are illustrations. All those are tenths—for a start.

The testing of speed thought is not a test of knowledge, although it may reveal the want of it. The idea is to speed up the brain.



What Do You Think of Him, Girls?
Wife—"Oh, how sweet it was of you to remember my birthday with those beautiful roses. But there were only twenty-five of them when there should have been thirty."
Hubby—"My, my, did I make a mistake? There's a mirror just opposite you—can you blame me, dear?"

Mount Everest is nearly as high as the combined heights of Mount Cook (the highest mountain in New Zealand), Fuji-Yama (the highest in Japan), and Ben Nevis (the highest in the British Isles).

FARM LAND VALUES

According to various agricultural authorities farm land prices in Canada are as low at the present time as they are ever likely to be. The Government return takes the estimate only up to June, 1923. Since that time land values in the Dominion, according to popular estimate, have further declined, and these are probably now as low as in 1916, the year in which farm lands began their advance due to the high war prices received for farm products. Within the year, it is further estimated, with the anticipated adjustment of farm products and manufactured commodity prices, farm land values will again advance. The present year, therefore, is a particularly advantageous one for land purchase and settlement.

A Decline of 23 Per Cent.

Taking Canada as a whole, the average value of farm land in Canada was at the time of the return back where it was in 1916, and since the peak reached in 1920 there has been a decline of 23 per cent. Allowance must be made for a yet further decrease between June, 1923, and the present time.

Farm land values fluctuate with the prices abtainable for agricultural products, and when both are low in Canada it will usually be found that a similar situation obtains in other large agriculturally producing areas. The remarkable feature then disclosed in a comparison is that farm land of such fertility and proven productive qualities can be obtained so reasonably. Prices obtainable for most farm products in 1923 were the lowest reached for years, and yet an acre of Alberta land worth on the average $24 if sown to wheat returned an average of 28 bushels sold at 65c per bushel or $18, and to oats 50 bushels at 24c a bushel or $12.00.

Increase in Values Foreshadowed.

Together with other features of the national life, farm land values are recovering from the effects of war stimulation and post-war depression. The factor which will effect their rise in the future will be that which was accountable for a steady ascendancy in prices before the war, the increase of settlement and the consequent diminution of available supply. Probably no country in its colonization history recorded such a rapid, steady, and consistent rise in farm land values as Canada's record up to 1914 shows, which was merely the mirror of continuous settlement. This factor is once more being felt after the readjustment which has come about. An increase in values is foreshadowed for the end of the present year, which makes the present peculiarly propitious for the purchase of Canadian farm lands.

To Harness Ben Nevis.

The mountain streams that leap down the sides of Ben Nevis, Scotland's highest mountain, are to be harnessed. An area of more than 300 square miles that forms the watershed of the famous peak will be used. From the main dam a fifteen-mile tunnel, 300 feet under the ground, will carry the water to the turbines that will drive the generators.

It is estimated that more than six hundred million gallons of water a day flow in the streams which pour from Ben Nevis into Loch Treig and Loch Laggan. At Port William, a little town in the valley below the mountain, the generating station will be built, and when the work, which is to begin during the present summer, is completed, 75,000 electrical horsepower will be developed.



During excavations at Christ's Hospital, Folkestone, England, ruins of the Roman occupation and settlement of the island were uncovered. In the background is one of the famous Martello towers.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL
Ottawa, Ont.
Our standard of instruction being 10 per cent higher than any other, our graduates are preferred and given better pay.
Our teachers know what to teach, and how to teach it, all having been practical stenographers.
It pays to attend the Largest and Best.
D. E. HENRY, President
Cor. Bank and Sparks Sts.

The Winchester Press.

Classified Advertising Rates

LOST, FOUND, TO-LET, WANTED, ARTICLES FOR SALE, Etc.—5 lines and under, 1st insertion 50c, each subsequent insertion 25c

NOTE:—All small advertisements received by mail or phone, and not paid for within one week will be charged 10c extra.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MEETINGS, such as Women's Institutes, Lodges or other Societies or Clubs, where the announcement is for the convenience of the membership and general public, 10c per line.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CHURCH SERVICES or any special feature connected with the regular services of a church, 10c per line. Minimum 50c.

CARD OF THANKS AND IN MEMORIUM NOTICES—First inch 50c, each additional inch 25c.

GOVERNMENT, LEGAL AND MUNICIPAL NOTICES, BY-LAWS, Etc.—12c per line for the 1st insertion, 6c per line for each subsequent insertion, 12 lines to the inch.

Advertisements ordered for insertion "until forbidden," and those sent without written instruction, will appear until written orders are received for to discontinue same.

Display Advertising Rates

One insertion, 50c per inch, 2nd and following insertions, 35c an inch QUARTERLY, 100 ins. and over 12c per in., less than 100 ins. 15c in. Whole page advt., 1 insertion, to regular display advertisers, $24.00. Half page advt., 1 insertion to regular display advertisers, $14.00. These rates are for "run of paper."

Thursday, Oct. 2, 1924

MAKE THEM PROVE IT

A Carleton Place clergyman made the statement at a public meeting that the O. T. A. was openly violated in that community, and that the authorities were doing little to suppress bootlegging. The chief constable of the town visited the clergyman and asked him to give him evidence of the open violation of the O. T. A., and the clergyman either could not or would not give him any definite information. The constable then wrote a letter to the local newspaper in which he stated that he had endeavoured to see that the O. T. A. was fully enforced, and reciting his interview with the clergyman who had so glibly made sweeping charges of infraction of the law.

It might be said that every community is afflicted in the same way. Right here in Winchester we hear it stated that the O. T. A. is of no effect. Bootlegging is carried on openly and the authorities are either helpless or indifferent." Those who so talk, do so without knowledge and without facts. Recently a statement was made to the Press editor that certain parties in town were getting liquor from a bootlegger, and were intoxicated on a certain night. We replied that in that case we would at once carry the information to the Reeve, have the guilty ones prosecuted, and have him summonsed as chief witness. Well, it was, to say at least, amusing to see how that informant crawled out of the hole he had gotten into, and how eagerly he disclaimed any personal knowledge of what he had a few minutes before talked no confidently about. We all know that there is some bootlegging, some men do get intoxicated, but they have to do it in a sneaking way, but there is not one half as much of it as people talk about.

Discussing the approaching plebiscite the Barrie Examiner says: Evidence will be quoted from other provinces and other countries, but the real thing for the electors to base their judgment upon is their own experience of the O. T. A. Much is heard of conditions in the cities and it is hard to appraise these stories at their proper value. As far as Barrie and surrounding district is concerned there has been an immense improvement in conditions under the Ontario Temperance Act and we believe that both town and country will vote to sustain it.

CANADIAN PREMIERS

Since Confederation in 1867, ten persons have been Prime Minister of Canada; two, Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson, died in office, but three premiers have resigned to hand over office to a successor of their own party, and all three were Conservatives. Two premiers have been senators, Sir John Abbott and Sir Mackenzie Bowell; but both had previously been members of the House of Commons. The first two premiers were continuously members of the House from Confederation till their respective deaths; Sir Mackenzie Bowell was a member of one house or the other from Confederation until he died in 1917, a period of almost fifty years. And Sir John Abott was only out of parliament for two years from 1867 to his death in 1893. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was longer in the House of Commons than anyone has been up to date, sitting continuously from 1874. The first two premiers were born in Scotland, and of the rest, one was born in England, three in Nova Scotia, two in Quebec, and two in Ontario. Six premiers have been lawyers, one a doctor, one a printer and publisher, one a stone-mason and contractor, and one a professor and writer. Seven Conservatives and three Liberals have held office. Up to 1924, the Conservatives have been in power thirty-four years and the Liberals twenty-two. Sir John Macdonald was premier nineteen years. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, fifteen, Sir Robert Borden ten, and Alexander Mackenzie five; the balance are all under three years. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has the longest continuous period of office to his credit, and the three months of Sir Charles Tupper's premiership is the shortest. Sir John Macdonald has still the record as holding the office the longest. Arthur Meighen was the youngest man to attain office, being 45, while Sir Charles Tupper was the oldest, being 71, when he became premier. Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper had both been provincial prime ministers, Sir John Thompson frid Laurier had the longest Commons experience, and Mr. King, had been a judge, and Mr. King a the shortest of all our premiers. Sir Charles Tupper was the longest lived deputy minister before becoming frid Laurier had the longest lived dying at the great age of 94, while Sir John Thompson was the shortest, being only fifty when he died at Windsor Castle during a visit to Queen Victoria. The average age at which men become prime minister of Canada is, so far, fifty-seven, while prime ministers of Great Britain average fifty when attaining office. It is interesting to observe that Sir Robert Borden was the exact average age of 57 when he came into power in 1911. Three prime ministers were without college education. Only the present prime minister was a bachelor. Eight premiers have been Protestants and two Roman Catholics. Seven prime ministers were members of the Imperial Privy Council, though Sir Charles Tupper did not enjoy that honor while in office. Seven were knighted and Sir John Macdonald had the Grand Cross of the Bath, the only Canadian who has ever held it. None of our premiers have been rich men, and only two of them would be called well off.—Ottawa Citizen.

HER FIRST EXPERIENCE

Like many another inexperienced young married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Bates went to housekeeping on a scale beyond their means, in a house much larger than they really needed. When the first month's bills came in, Mr. Bates, after frowning and sighing over them, gravely but kindly pointed out the necessity of watching expenses very carefully.

"You shall see how economical I can be," cheerfully announced Mrs. Bates. It was late autumn, and Mr. Bates, wishing to avoid the dirt caused by using coal, had arranged to burn gas in the furnace. This was something of an experiment with a furnace not built for that sort of fuel, and after he had been brought by the bills to a realizing sense of the surprising and manifold expenses of maintaining a home, he began to fear that he had made a mistake.

"We won't keep the house boiling hot," he said. "Of course, we'll be comfortable, but we won't weaken ourselves by an overheated house, as so many people do nowadays."

Acting on this plan, he did not often turn the gas on at full force. One evening he came home to an icy cold house.

"Why, what's the matter?" he asked Mrs. Bates, who wrapped in a steamer rug, was shivering miserably.

"O Ned, I'm afraid we're ruined!"

"Ruined? What do you mean?"

"Why, we owe twenty-five thousand dollars!" she sobbed. "I don't see how you can ever pay such a lot."

"Twenty-five thousand dollars! My dear, what are you talking about?"

"The house got quite chilly this morning, Ned," she sobbed, "and I thought it was really more healthful to be a little too warm than a lot too cool, so I went into the basement and turned on some more gas in the furnace, although I didn't mean to be extravagant. At noon the house was hot, so I went to turn the gas down, and as I passed the meter I thought I'd see how much we were using, because I knew we couldn't afford a great deal. When I saw we had used over twenty-five thousand dollars' worth I just gasped. I turned it right off, for I'd rather freeze to death than to have you embarrassed financially."

Mr. Bates, who had been looking at her in astonishment, began to laugh reassuringly. In a moment more he was calling her to the basement, "It's just as I thought, Dora! The meter says twenty-five thousand feet, and it is a dollar a thousand, not a dollar a foot. Besides, my dear, the reading includes all that we have used for the past two months, for light as well as heat. I guess we can afford to keep the house above a pneumonia temperature."

Queen's University

Queen's university tomorrow enters upon its eighty-third session. It was granted a royal charter by Queen Victoria in the year 1841, and through all those years it has been true to British ideals A goodly portion of its staff has come from seats of learning in one British Isles, and its present principal is one of Scotland's distinguished educationalists and preachers. Last session the student registration was in the vicinity of thirty-two hundred, and the recent summer school had the largest registration of any, similar school in Canada Queen's, however, no longer aims at a largely increased student attendance. It is seeking quality rather than quanity. Its medical school was the first of the faculties to limit the freshman class, fifty being considered a large enough entrance class. It was thus enabled to choose the more promising young men. The faculty of science has also raised its matriculation requirements. The arts matriculation has always been high When young men and women are graduated at Queen's, they have been thoroughly trained in whatever faculty they have passed through. The name of Queen's is known throughout the length and breadth of Canada and even further afield, for to its halls come students from the United States and Newfoundland. That the session just opening will witness great things done is assured. Whig.

Says the Editor of the Carleton Place Central Canadian—A man who drives on our highways with one arm around a woman is a real menace and should be deprived of his privelege to operate a car. No self respecting girl should permit such a breach of etiquette in public Well well, now do you really know what you are talking about Frank. Think of the old days when you drove old dobbins with one hand, and the other—well you know just how it was in those days when you was a few years younger. The young man who hugs his girl while driving his car may cause the death of both of them but isn't it worth it.

Progress or Reaction

Ontario Electors Must Choose

THE issue of the Plebiscite of October 23rd is: Shall the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage continue to be prohibited, or the traffic be re-established and conducted by the Government? ¶ Since September 16th, 1916, the legalized sale of liquor for beverage purposes has been prohibited. During eight years The Ontario Temperance Act has wrought a moral, social and economic transformation, gradual but real. ¶ A new generation knows nothing of the evils of the liquor traffic before the O. T. A. came into force. Older generations may have forgotten. ¶ Think of it! There is not a man or woman 29 years of age who has legally seen the inside of a bar-room or liquor shop in the Province of Ontario. ¶ Booze is banned! It is a discredited and dishonored outlaw. Now, it wants to come back. It seeks not only re-instatement, but that the Government itself shall be an active partner.

Do You Remember?

The old-time Bar-Room and Liquor Shop, with their disgusting sights and sounds and smells;

The staggering, cursing, drunken men who jostled us on the streets and on the cars—particularly on holidays or at public demonstrations—and who filled our jails;

The poor, battered, bedraggled hulks of men and women—God's children, our brothers and sisters, every one of them;

The destitution, misery, wretchedness, squalor, filth and disorder in many hovels that might, and should, have been homes;

The vice, the immorality, the crime, the debauchery, incited by liquor, that appalled good citizens.

The O.T.A. Has Made Good

Contrast those conditions with the situation today. The Ontario Temperance Act has brought immeasurable improvement. Drunkenness has decreased. Crime has been lessened. Homes are happier. Children have been given a better chance. Savings Bank deposits have increased. All down the line, PROGRESS has been written into the history of Old Ontario!

OFFICIAL RECORDS PROVE ALL THIS!

The following table shows that, in Ontario under the O. T. A., there has been a substantial decrease in the offences that are usually associated with drink:

	1914	1922
Assaults	1,627	756
Cruelty to Animals	1,172	256
Vagrancy	4,703	1,507
Keeping and Frequenting Bawdy Houses	802	352
Loose, Idle and Disorderly	6,411	1,736
Drunkenness	17,703	10,063

NOTE THE OPINION OF OUR MANUFACTURERS:

"Does Prohibition, under the O. T. A., result in more comfortable homes and better supplies of food and clothing for wives and children?"

When this question was asked of leading Ontario manufacturers by the Ontario Board of License Commissioners, 1,165, or 82 per cent., answered "Yes", while only 239, or 17 per cent., said "No".

All Systems of Government Sales Have Failed

So-called "Government Control" has proven a dismal failure wherever tried. Drinking, drunkenness and bootlegging have reached appalling proportions. Every Canadian Province that has tried any form of "Government Sale" has already learned a hard lesson.

Take BRITISH COLUMBIA: Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., in a public address in Vancouver recently, declared:

"Never, in the history of the country, was bootlegging comparable in magnitude and murderous results to what it is today."

Or, MANITOBA: Figures furnished by the Chief of Police of Winnipeg show an increase of 45 per cent. in the number of drunk and disorderly cases in the first five months under Government Sale, as compared with the corresponding five months of the previous year under Prohibition.

And, finally, QUEBEC: The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Presbytery of Montreal, April 15th, 1924:

"That we regard it to be a patriotic duty to make it known that the drug traffic flourishes here as never before and is on the increase, bootlegging flourishes in and from this Province as never before, that drunkenness is on the increase and that the Quebec system of Government Control is socially injurious and not a success."

Ontario Must Hold the Line

If a majority vote for "continuance", it means that we will have a better law more effectively enforced, with correspondingly improved results. The Government, through the Prime Minister, has definitely pledged itself to "strengthen" the Act and "give it active and vigorous enforcement".

If a majority vote for "Sale", it means the re-establishment of the old, discredited Liquor Traffic, in the guise of respectability under a system that makes the Government the bartender and every citizen a partner, acting as sales agent for the brewers and distillers and making profit for them out of the destruction of life and happiness.

The Ontario Plebiscite Committee, uniting the temperance forces of Ontario, calls upon all who love their Province and wish its continued and increasing prosperity and the happiness of its people to VOTE FOR THE LAW that has accomplished immeasurable good, and not for a return of the traffic that has wrought such havoc in the past, and would do it again.

For the Honor of Old Ontario mark Your Ballot thus :

1 Are you in favour of the continuance of The Ontario Temperance Act? X

2 Are you in favour of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?

The Ontario Plebiscite Committee

2 Toronto Street, Toronto

G. B. Nicholson, *Chairman*

21

"THE BIG STORE."



Fall Jackets



It will surprise you to see the range of New Fall Jackets we are offering at

$17.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.00, $25.00

HOSIERY

Penman's fine silk and wool hose, range of colors at $1.00
Coloured Cashmere hose $1.25
Black Cashmere hose $1.00 and $1.25
Douple texture Bi-tex silk hose $2.25

Fall Underwear

The complete range of Turnbull underwear for women, misses, and Children is now in stock, all weights and sizes

Men's Underwear

Fleece lined in single garments and Combinations. Stanfields wool underwear single garments and Combinations.

Sheetings

63 in. plain bleached sheetings for single beds 60c 80c 72 in. plain bleached sheetings 55c, 70c. 81 in. plain bleached sheeting heavy 90c.

Table Linen

56 in. white linen 90c, 64 in. white linen $1.25,68 in. white linen $1.25, 70 in. pure linen $2.00, 55 in. colored Damask 85c.

For Big Men

We are showing a line of oversize work shirts. Smocks, Duck pants and overalls so that the big men can be comfortably fitted.

Dress Goods

Pure wool Sport Flannels in all leading colors 32 in. $1.00, 54 in. $2.00 similar goods in plaids and stripes 54 in. $2.50. Plain broadcloth 38 in. white, cream, grey, copper, and turquoise $1.00. Fancy stripes in similar goods $1.50.

China Room

Limoges Dinner Sets 97 piece, French $50.00. 10 piece large size printed toilet set $9.00. Fine cut glass tumblers, various patterns, boxed in half dozens, per box, 75c. One quart size Thermos bottles $1.50. Fine sherbet glasses per doz. $5.00. Etched wine glasses per doz. $2.75. 7 piece star cut glass water set $2.75.

Curtain Fixtures

Flat brass extension rods single 36 to 63 in. 35c. Double 36 to 63 in. 70c. Sash rods 22 to 40 in. 10c.

There is a **Dr Scholl** *Appliance or Remedy For Every Foot Trouble*



and our foot expert knows exactly what each case needs to make foot trouble only a memory. If you have corns, callouses, bunions, enlarged joints, ingrowing nails, tender feet, weak feet or ankles, or any other foot trouble, be sure to come in at your earliest convenience

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We always carry
A Full Line of
DR. SCOLL'S
Foot Easers
Corn and Bunion
Remedies.
and other appliances for
Foot Comfort.

A. SWEET & CO.

"Eczema All Over Arms Suffered for 12 Years"

Mrs. Murray Hough, Wiarton, Ont., writes:

"I had eczema for twelve years. Every once in a while it would break out and spread all over my arms. I tried all kinds of treatments to relieve it, but without success. One Spring it broke out and nothing gave me relief, even the salve I got from the doctor did no good. At last I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment and it healed the eczema in a short time. That is over a year ago, and I have had no return of the trouble."



Dr. Chase's Ointment

60 cts. a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto



Home Furnishing Houee

1 Rettan Rocker, upholstered in cretonne,		$13.00
1 Rettan Chair,	do do	13.00
1 "	Table, 22 inch in diameter -	6.00
1 "	Work Basket 15x10 ins, 30in. high,	6.00
1 "	Fernery 30x10 inches - -	8.00



This suite complete, this week only, **$40.00**

PHONE 3 THE M. F. BEACH COMPANY, LIMITED, WINCHESTER

Metcalfe

Mr. Silas Stoodley of Calgary was a recent visitor in this village.

Miss Bessie Jeacle left last week to attend the Ottawa Collegiate and Miss Lavina Cameron and Miss Iris Latimer left to attend Ottawa Normal.

Mr and Mrs. Lorne Henderson of Montreal who have spent the last two weeks at the formers father Mr. S. Hendersons left the first of the week for home.

Mr. and Mrs E. Rolston and Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Simpson motored to Malone last week and attended the fair there.

Mrs. A York of Ottawa spent last week with Mrs. Dr. Morrow and Mrs. S. Latimer.

Mr. T. Hicks attended the fair at Kemptville on Friday also the Misses McLaurin and McDermid.

Mr. Duncan Cameron has purchased the house on Victoria Street owned by Mr. Sheldrick who has been living in Windsor the past year. Mr. Cameron will move into the house early in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and family of Ottawa were recent visitors at Mr. S. S. Latimers.

Miss Margaret Byers spent the week end with Miss Tamie Iveson in Ottawa

Mr. John Ralph who has spent the spring and summer in Detroit returned for the Fair last week.

Miss Evelyn Whiteside this week for Nokomis Sask. where she will stay with her aunt and uncle and attend the High School there.

The Metcalfe Exhibition held Tuesday and Wednesday drew large attendance both days. All the classes were well filled and competition was keen. The officers are to be congratulated on the success as this year was a record breaker in all lines.

A dance is to be held in the Town Hall Tuesday of this week. Ben Hokea's Orchestra will produce the music.

Mr. Hamilton spent the week end at his home in Cobden.

Mr. Russell Stanley of Toronto visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stanley,

There will be a card party and Tombola Drawing and supper Friday evening in the Town hall in aid of St. Catharines Church.

Rev. T. Shaver and Mrs Shaver and Hilda of Brinston attended the fair last week and visited old friends here.

Mr. Harvey Latimer who recently under went an operation for appendicitus in St. Lukes Hospital returned to his home here the first of the week.

The funeral of the late Miss Alice Gillissie who died at her home in Ottawa was held Sunday p. m. at Metcalfe. Interment was made in St. Catharines cemetry.

Morewood

Mrs. Colin Hutchinson of Winchester is the guest of Mrs. Alex McConnell.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barsford of Cardinal are visiting their daughter Mrs. Walter Steinburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn Marcellus and children are visiting his brother at Madoc for a few days.

Inspector and Mrs James Froats and children of Finch were visitors at the school fair. Mr. Froats spoke highly of the quantity and quality of the exhibits.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Merkley and Miss Gladys Merkley of Bouck's Hill spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Orren Dillabough.

Rev. and Mrs. Waddell of Winchester spent Thursday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Reveler.

The first annual School Fair to be held at Morewood took place on Saturday on the Public School Grounds. The Schools taking part were S. S. no. 4. 7. 11. 12. 15 and 6 of Finch. There were about two hundred children and over five hundred in all present during the afternoon. The exhibits of the children were many and of a very fine quality. The marching of the children were eagerly watched and their appearance as they marched from the school to the public road and out to the cross road and return, presented a very pleasing sight. They were then united together and all sang O Canada and the National Anthem. The prizes were given first to No. 7 second to 12 and third to No 6. The entries were all well filled and as far as could be ascertained were about equally divided among sections. The mission bands of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches supplied the crowd with ice cream, cake, coffee, lemonade, and hot dogs.

Miss Clara Allison has been successful in passing her examination in History. This completes her two years course in College,

Toy's Hill

Miss Minnie McIntosh is in Cornwall Hospital at present.

Mr. Delbert Coleman spent Sunday at his sisters Mrs. Arnold Casselman.

Miss Tillie Coons of Winchester was the guest of her cousin Miss Bertha Coons

Mrs. Wm. Steele spent Sunday with her sister at Avonmore,

Miss Sadie Lee of the W. H S. Staff spent the week end with Mrs Erwin Haggerty.

Miss Beatrice Peterson was the guest of her cousin Mrs. A. Casselman.

Miss Violet Steele left Thursday for Kingston to enter the General Hospital as nurse in training.

Miss Della Harper spent a few days in Winchester.

Mrs. Elzie and Mr. J. Johnson spent Friday in the city.

Mr. Dalton Coons arrived home from the West.

Kenmore Baptist Church

Services commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Kenmore Baptist Church, Kenmore, Ont., were observed on Sunday, with Dr. A. L. McCrimmon, M.A., L.L.D., of McMaster University, Toronto, in charge.

Kenmore Baptist Church has an unusually interesting history from an historical viewpoint. The churches of Osgoode, Ormond, Winchester and Kenmore form a district group of Baptist churches, the old Osgoode Church organized in 1839, being the mother church. At Kenmore Baptist Church work was begun by David McGregor, a brother of Mrs. (Rev.) D. McPhail. Mr. McGregor had gone from Dalesville, Quebec, to Montreal, where he secured a position as a clerk. From there he came to Kenmore, where he opened a general store and soon after arriving opened a Union Sunday School in his brother's furniture shop. Occasionally Rev. D. McPhail came over from the Osgoode Church and conducted services.

In 1855 a frame chapel, now the northern part of the Kenmore Baptist Church was built, and there mission work was carried on for 19 years as part of the activities of the Osgoode Church. Then the Kenmore Baptist church was organized in 1875 and Rev. Donald McDiarmid became its first pastor at a salary of $193 50.

A property was secured which was used for a parsonage till 1895, when the present comfortable parsonage building was secured. As time passed the old frame chapel building fell into disrepair causing a demend for extensive alterations and a demand for a more modern church. A lot adjoining was bought and building operations started in 1909.

The new church was opened for public worship on September 25, 1910, giving to the Kenmore Baptists one of the most substantial and best equipped rural churches in the province. From Kenmore a mission was opened in Russell, 4 1-4 miles away, which has been carried on continuously since 1894. The Russell property is valued at about $2, 500.

Wood For Sale

A quantity of body hard maple, in cord and stove lengths. Apply
Phone 100. Orton Deeks.
40 tf. c.

Melvin News

Mr. Claude Dixon of Ottawa is spending the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Steinburgh.

Mrs. Sabourin, of Montreal, is spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lanoue.

Our Sunday School joined in the Rally Day service in the Methodist church on Sunday.

Mr. Ulrique Lanoue left on Monday for Toronto to resume his University Course in McMaster University.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Prunner and family spent Sunday with friends in Morrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Stuart and children spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Wm. Stuart.

Cloverdale

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Webster and family of Ottawa spent Sunday at the home of Mr. T. Stobo.

Mr. Cyrille Lamoureux spent Sunday with his parents here.

Miss Pauline Docksteader, of Ottawa, spent the week end at her home here.

Miss Ethel Larmour was the guest of Miss Edith Docksteader, last Wednesday.

Miss Olive Hughes has gone to Ottawa to attend Normal School there.

Mrs. Arnold Docksteader visited friends in Chesterville and Ogdensburg.

A number from here attended Metcalfe Fair last week.

Miss Ethel Lamoureux was a visitor at the home of her uncle, Mr. Armados St.-Pierre, last Wednesday.

Mr. Eli Lamoureux spent last Saturday in Morrisburg.

Dr. Muriel Fetterly, M. B.

Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada, and member of the Ont. College of Physicians and Surgeons, has opened an office at the corner of Main and Alexander Sts. Phone No. 120, Winchester, Ont.

For Sale

Mogul 10-20 tractor I. H. C., I. H. C. type B. Blower 40 ft. pipe. Set of trader disc I. H. C., 9 ft I. H. C. stiff tooth cultivator, power lift. Massey Harris 3-10 inch bottom plow power lift. One Deering corn binder, new. This machinery is all in first class shape, and will be sold on easy terms of payment, as we have no furthur use for them. Apply to
Wm. Hodgson & Son,
Chesterville.

RIGHT now is the time to WRITE.

GOWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE

OTTAWA, ONT.

And arrange for a course in Shorthand, Bookkeeping or Civil Service. Qualified teachers. A National Diploma. Open all summer Enter anytime.

W. E. GOWLING, President.
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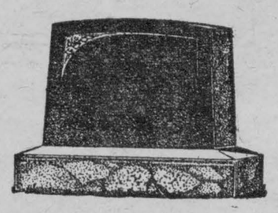
Licensed Auctioneer

For the Province of Ontario. For dates phone 76 J Morrisburg at my expense or the Press Office Winchester.

Thos. Irving

MONUMENTS !



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Manufacturer and Importer of Marble and Granite Monuments, Cemetery Fences, Copings, etc. Scotch Granites a Specialty.

Shops at Winchester, Ont.
Telephone 75 - - P. O. Box 282

Shoes Repaired

I repair shoes and also shine them in my shop over Fisher's meat shop. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ladies may send their shoes to be cleaned, and they will be returned as quickly as possible. My motto is, "The Best and Quickest of Service."
John Day, Winchester

ECZEMA You are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Ointment for Eczema and Skin Irritations. It relieves at once and gradually heals the skin. Sample box Dr. Chase's Ointment free if you mention this paper and send 2c. stamp for postage. 60c. a box; all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto

A. A. Casselman,

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General Saddlery and Hardware Merchant.

Wholesale and Retail Established 1886
Terms Strictly Cash

Customers are you willing to do the same—Hand over the cash to help local trade as you are to the Mail Order Catalogue Houses. The Farmers' Supply House has been competing with the Mail Order Catalogues, in quality and price. Goods arriving daily. You would do well to call at my store and consult your Humble Servant, before purchasing your necessary supplies. We make a specialty in all kinds of saddlery, hardware, and harness repairs; Fancy auto rugs and fancy woollen horse blankets; extra large heavy jute horse blankets, wool lined. A specialty in russet leather horse collars with flexible throat and ribon sewed; single and double harness, fancy English Russet stallion halters and bridles California wrapped and chafed belly bands, calfskin folded; fancy whips and lashes; a specialty in Blacksmith and wheel-right supplies. Wilkinson plows and repairs, also all other kind of plow repairs. Galvanized hog troughs, wheel barrows, steel scrapers; extension ladders. Furniture and brass beds in stock; also Good Cheere cook stoves and Supreme and Lion cook stoves. We also sell New Perfection oil stoves. Pure white Izal (1—600) disinfecting, nearly 30 years by Government services Sheffield Eng, and used by the Ottawa Exhibition 1923. Excells all others for poultry, cattle, sheep and hogs, sick rooms, schools and public buildings; (non poisonous) is many times stronger than pure carbolic acid. Circulars free.

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Brantford Maple Leaf Twine—Gilt Edge 650 feet
Gold Leaf 600 feet. Silver Leaf 550 feet
Maple Leaf 500 feet
All kinds of Flour and Feed and Poultry Supplies on hand.

John Johnston, Winchester, Ont.
Phone 84 "The Leading House."

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No matter what your taste or desire try those new Chocolates just received at the Bookstore. Fresh, delicious, and the best on the market. Also other Candies of the superior kind.

Why not renew your subscription for magazines. If you want to send one for a Christmas present order now.

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Gent's Furnishings.

We carry a Full Line of Hats, Caps, Shirts Collars, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Overcaots, etc. If you need a new suit, call in and see our samples

A. E. Goodfellow

Winchester - - Ontario



Listen !

What about your roofing, do not leave it off until the Fall rush is on. Have it done now.

Corrigated Iron $6.25 per square
Lock-all-round Galv. Shingles $9.00
Eavetrough 10c per foot.
Ready Roofing $1.90 to $4.00 per sqr.
Asphalt Shingles at regular prices

Have you thought about a furnace for your home for the coming winter. We can give you satisfaction in either pipe or pipeless. Let us quote you on your requirements.

Don't forget I handle the most up-to date, most roomy and one of the most handsome lines of Tortoise cook stoves on the market to-day. Call and be convinced

D. H. JACKSON

Winchester - - Ontario.

Deal with the dealer who sells Quaker Flour

He sells high quality goods;
He sells the best flour—Quaker Flour;
He is reliable;
He gives you the best service.

Your baking will never disappoint if you use Quaker Flour. The finest wheat, accurate milling and daily baking tests ensure high quality—always.

Every sack guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.

Quaker Flour

Always the Same-Always the Best

A product of The Quaker Mills, Peterborough and Saskatoon. 256

Distributors.—Fennell & Wallace, T. O. Keyes, Hugh McMaster, Winchester
R. D Cheney, Mountain, H. A. Nesbitt, Finch.

LAMPS

New Lamp Prices.

"Hydro" Lamps are best adapted to your "Hydro" system. You will save money and obtain most satisfaction by using only the best lamps.

The new prices on "Hydro" lamps are as follows.

25 watt tungsten lamps	3 for $1.00 or 35c. each.	
40 " " "		
60 " " "		
75 " nitro. lamps clear		55c
100 " " " "		65c
75 " " " frosted		60c
100 " " " "		70c

Winchester Hydro Electric System

T. O. VANBRIDGER, Supt.

WOOD! WOOD!

I expect a car of Dry Hard Wood to arrive about August 1st. I am making a special price for delivery direct from the car. Leave your order early.

A. W. BEACH, Winchester.

Efficient Farming

STORING THE ROOT CROPS FOR WINTER.

One of the most important problems now facing the home gardener is how best to store the crops that were grown specially for winter and early spring use. Generally speaking, all root crops can be safely stored in a frost-proof cellar, and will, if properly cared for, keep in first-class condition until spring. A temperature a few degrees above the freezing point is ideal, but in the majority of home cellars such a low point is not easily maintained. The result is that unless some varieties of roots are not covered with soil to exclude the warmer air, and so keep them from shriveling, they become useless in a comparatively short time.

When putting away potatoes we use boxes that hold from one to two bushels. In receptacles of this size the tubers are readily overhauled from time to time, for if one potato goes bad those surrounding it are very soon affected also; hence the necessity for going over them occasionally. The coolest part of the cellar must be reserved for them, and light must be excluded, otherwise the tubers will become green and the flavor thereby be greatly impaired. Of course this can be obviated by covering the boxes with sacks or other material to exclude all light.

LOOK OUT FOR VENTILATION.

If the cellar has a dirt floor the majority of the root crops will appreciate the small quantity of moisture that will always be present, provided the furnace is at such a distance that the temperature will never be unduly high. In the latter case it will be well to erect a partition, thus providing a separate room for the vegetables, and as far removed from the furnace as possible. The partition need not be made of expensive material, but a separate storage room is absolutely necessary if vegetables are to be kept in first-class condition for any length of time.

Ventilation is of the greatest importance. The storage room should be provided with at least one window; if there are two, so much better. During all mild weather the windows should be left partly open, but safely screened with wire to keep out vermin. Then they must be shaded with burlap or sacking to exclude light. While potatoes should be thoroughly dry before storing, such root crops as beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, salsify and winter radishes require more moisture; therefore, they should be packed in soil or sand. With the exception of potatoes the other roots might be better stored in an outshel, where conditions will more readily lend themselves to using soil in which to pack them, and where the temperature will be lower. But this may not be safe in localities where the temperature goes down to zero. However, if the heaps are well covered with straw and soil and they are not opened and exposed while the temperature is very low, a little frost penetrating the heap will do little if any damage and, taking advantage of favorable weather, a sufficient quantity of each may be brought to the home cellar from time to time. Before storing, the tops must be cut off, but be careful not to cut into the roots; it is well to leave a tiny bit of the stems on the roots, as it will prevent bleeding.

Parsnips and salsify may be left in the ground, for they are perfectly hardy.

I have found the attic to be an admirable storage place for onions; it is unheated, dry and cool. The bulbs are spread out thinly on the floor.

CELERY'S SPECIAL NEEDS.

Celery requires special attention in storing if we are to have it in prime condition throughout winter and into spring. Select a sheltered position for the trench, which is dug eighteen inches wide and deep. Loosen the bottom of the trench, or spread a little of the fine top soil over it to encourage and take care of the roots. Moisten the bottom of the trench previous to storing the plants. The plants should be lifted and put away in dry weather, for, if the tops are wet when packed, decay and rot will surely follow. When lifting the celery plants try to keep as much soil as possible on the roots, and if they are very dry it will be well to apply more water to the bottom of the trench; and also dip the roots in water, taking care that the leaves and stalks are kept quite dry. Set the plants in rows fairly close together, drawing soil well over the roots as each row is completed. The soil between the rows, well firmed, will allow a little air space between the plants, and prevent heating.

When the plants are all in the trench, the roots properly covered with soil and made firm, the sides are banked up with more soil until it is level with the extreme tops of the leaves. It is now of the greatest importance that the tops should not be subjected to rain, or at least that portion of the trench intended for winter and spring use. Yet, if the weather is mild, there is no necessity to cover the plants unless there be danger of rainstorms. However, as a wooden roof is necessary later, it may be prepared now. On the approach of severe frost the celery is covered with a thick layer of dry leaves and the leaves covered with two twelve-inch-wide boards, these being joined to form an inverted V, and so shed the water.

Pumpkins and winter squashes should have a temperature of at least forty-five degrees, so that the furnace end of the cellar suits them perfectly.

Towards the end of the season we select a number of ripe, firm, perfect tomatoes.

They are packed in stone crocks, and the crocks filled with a very strong brine. After filling, the crock is covered with a piece of clean cotton cloth which is held in place by an inverted plate. They are kept in the cool cellar. When preparing the fruit for use they are soaked in fresh cold water overnight, then peeled and sliced in the usual manner. If the tomatoes are perfectly sound when stored they will keep in fine condition for fully four months.

Fertilizing Effect of Rain and Snow.

The remark is often made, more particularly by the town dweller, that there is no water like rain water for freshening up the lawn and garden. The reason for this is at least partly explained in the report of the Dominion Chemist, who has been carrying on chemical examinations of snow and rain. The Dominion Chemist points out that the chief function of rain is the bringing into solution of the plant food in the soil, thus making it available for absorption by the plant rootlets. But it is also true, he continues, that rain and snow contribute a notable, though not a large part of their nitrogen compounds to the life and growth of the plants. It is found that the quantity of nitrogen compounds present in rain and snow varies from season to season, and also according to the locality in which the rain falls. The condition of the atmosphere at the time of precipitation in respect to smoke, etc., markedly affects the nitrogen content, for it is by the washing, filtering, cleansing action of the rain and snow that they derive their fertilizing value. Heavy bush fires are credited with greatly increasing the nitrogen per ton in the rain, while samples of rain water collected from large industrial centres are shown to contain a greater richness of fertilizing value than rain or snow collected in the open country. The report shows that the rain and snow fall in the Ottawa district during twelve months supplied to the soil on which it fell at the rate of about seven and a half pounds of nitrogen to the acre.

Feeders and Stockers.

To assist eastern farmers who have plenty of feed to secure cattle at cheap prices, and at the same time to make an outlet for the product of the Western ranges, the Dominion Live Stock Branch is undertaking to share the expense of bringing cattle eastward. The Branch undertakes until the first of December to pay the one-way railway fare and other living expenses from his home to Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, or Calgary, of a farmer who purchases one or more carloads of cattle to be fed on his own farm or on the farms of others for whom he makes purchases. Feeder shows and sales of suitable cattle are to be held at Winnipeg on Oct. 8 to 11, Moose Jaw Oct. 15 to 17, and Calgary Oct. 21 to 22. The purchaser is expected to visit at least one of these events. If, however, he should not complete his purchases at these sales, arrangements may be made through a representative of the Live Stock Branch at any of these stockyards to himself visit a ranch to secure his shipment. Before proceeding westward on a cattle-purchasing trip, it would be well to communicate with the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa for detailed information.

Feeder and stocker cattle in the West are even at this early date bringing comparatively low prices, while the prices in the East are at least moderate for this time of the year. During the week ending Sept. 4 stockers from 450 to 800 pounds sold in Edmonton from $2 to $2.50 a hundredweight, while feeders 800 to 1,100 pounds brought no more than $3 a hundred. During the same week stockers were sold in Toronto up to $3.85 and feeders up to $6 per hundred pounds.

Moisture in Silage Making.

It is essential that there should be sufficient moisture present in fodder at the time it is being placed in the silo to provide the water requirement for the ensiling process and leave the surplus necessary to have amply moist, well made silage after the fermentative and cooling processes have taken place. With sufficient moisture present in the ensiled mass there is little danger of the fermentation temperatures running too high. Corn in the glazed stage, or dried out through freezing, or long delays in harvesting will require liberal wetting. The shortage in plant juices can be made up by the application of water in quantity sufficient to thoroughly wet the cut fodder. Water is best applied by running a small stream directly into the fodder cutter while the fodder is being passed through and blown up into the silo. With water under pressure, a valve to control the flow, and a section of garden hose the process of wetting the cut fodder is easy.—L. Stevenson, O. A. C.

Use the Blower.

Before entering the silo it is advisable to start up the blower of the cutting box. In a silo which has been long empty the smothering carbon dioxide gas may be formed, and the fresh silage in one partly filled may produce a poisonous gas. If there is no circulation of air one of these may be present in considerable volume. Air currents stirred up by the blower dilute the gases sufficiently to drive them from the silo.



Why They Dig.

"Why are these Congressional Committees always digging into something and stirring up the dirt?"

"Because it's pay dirt, my boy."

Preparing Butter for Exhibition at Rural Fairs.

During the next few weeks the fall fairs will be on all over the province. This means that many of the people on our farms will be very busy preparing their exhibits.

Butter is just one of the many things that will require attention because every buttermaker wants to make a creditable showing, so says Miss Belle Millar of the O.A.C.

Have the stables, cows and all utensils clean and do not feed the cows anything that might give an undesirable flavor to the butter. The judge will pay particular attention to the flavor and it is given 45 out of the 100 points on the score card.

Churn the cream sweet, or with low acidity, as that is what is wanted by most judges.

Keep the cream cool and churn at a temperature low enough to bring the butter in nice, firm granules in from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

A lot of butter shown at our rural fairs is made from cream insufficiently cooled and churned at too high a temperature. Because of this the body is weak and the color pale, or, if the salt is unevenly distributed, the butter will be streaky.

All of those things are considered by the judge, as is shown by the score card, which reads as follows:

Flavor	45
Texture	15
Incorporation of moisture	10
Color	10
Salt	10
Packing	10
Total	100

If the weather is warm, the ice supply exhausted, and the water not cold enough to lower the cream to the required temperature, it would be well to get a piece of ice to cool the "exhibition" cream and the water used for washing the butter.

This butter will be firm enough to stand sufficient working and it will have better body and texture, improved color and more even distribution of the salt.

If it should be necessary to add a few drops of coloring to the cream be careful not to add too much. Better have the butter pale than have it highly colored.

Do not wait until the morning of the fair to churn the cream. The butter will be in better condition and will score higher if it is made two or three days before. This will give it time to become "set," and the flavor of the butter and salt will be blended.

The packages must be as neat and tidy as it is possible to make them. Use a box or crock that looks new. A chipped or cracked crock will reduce the score under the heading of "packing."

When a person has made an effort to make a good product they have a feeling of satisfaction even though they do not win a prize. There is always this fact to bear in mind—the prizes are few in number but the competitors are often many.

Winds of Romance.

What romantic names are given to some winds, which are anything but romantic in character.

There is the Mistral, for example, the dry, cold wind that blows with considerable strength on the Mediterranean coast of France. Another violent, cold wind is the Bora, which those who have been much on the northern shores of the Adriatic have experienced, greatly to their discomfort.

Then there is the Simoon, which is as scorchingly hot as the Mistral and Bora are cold. The Cimon, in fact, is like a violent succession of gusts from a hot oven. It has proved a terrific enemy to travellers in the Sahara.

The Sirocco is much the same kind of scorching wind. A naval officer, describing an experience with this wind in the Mediterranean, says:

"We soon felt a sultry breeze, which conveyed innumerablel insects into every crevice, and became so troublesome on deck that we were glad to retreat below, but in vain, for wherever the air reached, there they teemed in countless numbers and our dinner was presently covered with them."

Romantic-sounding enough is the name Khamsin, but those who have encountered this hot, dry wind in the Egyptian plain do not have very pleasant memories of it.

The Harmattan is similarly unpopular among the inhabitants of Western Africa and those travellers who have been unfortunate enough to encounter this desert, dust-laden wind.

Fohn is the name of another dry, hot wind, which has an enervating effect upon the valley dwellers on the northern side of the Alps. The name of the Pampero has a glamour about it which belies it in reality. This fearful combination of violent wind, rain, thunder and lightning is only too familiar to the residents of the Argentine and Uruguay.

The Earliest Pen.

Among the recent discoveries at Kish is a great treasure in the shape of the oldest known pen. Professor Langdon, director of the Weld-Blundell and Field Museum Archaeological Expedition, who was delighted at finding this bone stylus for writing cuneiform, says that many scholars had vainly tried to reconstruct the instrument.

This stylus is a triumph of simplicity. It is a bone, six inches long, with a triangular cross-section and pared ends. After a little practice Professor Langdon was able to make cuneiform inscriptions on clay with fair rapidity.

Professor Langdon considers that the mound twenty miles south-east of Nippur may be identified as the site of the city of Isin. Isin was the capital of a dynasty which ruled over a great part of Babylonia after that of Ur from about 2280 B.C. to about 2050 B.C.

Solving the Problem.

Ten-year-old Jimmy finally reached what threatened to be his limit of expansion, when dessert was served. Jimmy stared but found the solution. He reached for his belt buckle and on the tide of a long-drawn sigh exclaimed: "Guess I'll have to move the decimal point two places."

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



Melancholy, But the King Approves.

Though little is said or done when the British sovereign opens Parliament in person, the custom is well worth retaining if only for the magnificent spectacle that it offers. But when it comes to the simulacre,—that is, the opening of Parliament by royal commission,—the grand pageant is replaced by a pitiable mockery, and as for the proroguing by royal commission, that is—so we learn from Sir Henry Lucy in Lords and Commoners—an even more melancholy spectacle.

The five commissioners, he writes, are received with elaborate ceremony that takes up a deal of time that might well be spared at the end of a busy session, but it is nothing to what follows. There is a mighty pile of bills that, having passed both houses of Parliament, now await the royal assent. The clerk on the right-hand side of the table, taking up the bills one by one, first bows low to the cloaked figures of the commissioners, ducking as if a sustaining bolt had been suddenly withdrawn from the region of the small of the back. He reads out the title of the bill. Thereupon commences the task of the clerk on the left. If it be a money bill, the clerk, first bowing low to the commissioners, turns his head slightly to the left and over his shoulder throws at the Speaker and the assembled Commons the phrase: "Le roi remercie ses bons sujets, accepts leur benevolence, et ainsi le veult." (The king thanks his good subjects, accepts their bounty and proves it.) If it be an ordinary measure, he says with the same melancholy gesture: "Le roi le veult." (The king approves).

Whether there are ten bills or two hundred, the process is the same. First, the clerk on the right-hand side bows to the commissioners; second, he recites the name of the bill; third, he bows again; fourth, the clerk on the left-hand side bows to the commissioners; fifth, with scornful gesture of disregard he throws over his shoulder to the awed Commons the assurance of the royal assent; sixth, he heaves a little sigh of sympathy with the commissioners for having to meet the Commons; seventh, he bows again, and his colleague takes up the next bill, and the whole process is gone over again, the phrase "Le roi le veult" rising and falling over the deserted House like the cry of the curfew on a distant desolate rock.

Our Horses' Ancestors.

The unrivalled breeds of horses that Britain possesses were derived originally from Arabian stock. Arabian horses are of two types, the Kadischi, whose origin is unknown, and the Kochlani, of whom written genealogies exist dating back for 2,000 years.

The Kochlani are kept for riding purposes only, and are said to be descended from King Solomon's studs. They can go for long periods without food, being remarkable for their dauntless courage in the face of danger.

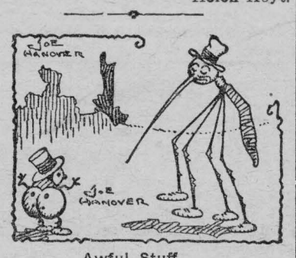
Although neither large nor handsome, the Kochlani are extraordinarily swift. Some types of this breed have a higher reputation on account of their alleged uncontaminated nobility.

Many of the tales told about Arabian horses cannot be believed, for the Arab is naturally prone to exaggeration, and in his eyes nothing can be too good for the steed that he loves almost as much as his children.

Thoughts With a Child.

The wings of soaring,
The vague wings of aloofness,
When they are broken,
What man may mend them,
What care restore us
The first clear shining
Our touch has handled?
The golden shining our breathes have dulled.

—Helen Hoyt.



Awful Stuff.

Bug—"Goodness, Mr. Skeet, you're intoxicated!"

Skeet—Yesh. Never bite a fellow (hic) again that's been drinking home brew!"

Showing at the County Fair

BY P. P. POPE.

The fair season is here. Stockmen have looked over the premium lists to see how well they can fill it. Our country fairs are county promotion enterprises primarily; they are not pet exhibitions of the officers, and although fair officers are often an abused lot, they are invariably public benefactors, giving their best services for the promotion and development of community interests.

Too often exhibitors look upon their show efforts from a rivalry making standpoint only. Of course, a certain amount of premium money is necessary in order to leave a satisfactory taste in the mouth of the showman. He spends a tedious week, washing and grooming his charges, constantly cleaning stables, and forever answering questions, wise and otherwise. He loves his charges, he loves the strife of a healthy contest, and naturally likes to see the prizes come his way.

But the money war is not the sole benefit. The advertising value of a week's exhibition of one's wares, whether they be cattle or cantaloupes or candles, is well worth the effort. More prospective customers will inspect your exhibits at the county fair in one week, than will visit your farm to see them in a whole year.

ITS HIGHEST ESTATE.

The county fair reaches its highest estate, however, when the exhibitors can look upon it as a promotion enterprise, as a means of fixing higher ideals in the minds of men and women. When numerous local exhibitors make their exhibits with the big idea of showing to the world its attractive form the resources of their respective communities, they are looking upon the fair business from the right viewpoint. It is this pride in one's own community, and in the accomplishments of its people, that lends the right spirit to the occasion, that gives to the county a high standing throughout the counry, and that ultimately causes the premium lists to grow, the attendance to swell, and the advertising benefits to multiply.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SHOW.

It is with all these objects in view that it has become a sort of custom with us here on Francisco Farm to stick up a few horses, carrell some of the cattle and sometimes dress up a lot of hogs to take to the county fair. We only have a few miles to go so it makes it easy to move over the first week and back Saturday night. The whole week is given over entirely to the fair and the whole force thinks of little else.

We pitch a tent in a convenient place, arrange a comfortable bed, take along a chest full of tools and equipment, and some grain for the stock,—the fair company furnishes hay and bedding,—and camp out for the week. It is a hard life, of course, but like other sorts of camp outfits, is not without its enjoyable features.

Much of the week previous is often given over to preparation for the event. There may be feet to trim, horns to scrape and polish, halters to make, and calves and colts to break to lead. It saves lots of uneasiness and worry during the first days of the fair, on the part of the cattle, if they can be gradually taken off the grass and accustomed to dry feed before fair time. With kind handling and a little grain, they will soon adapt themselves to the change and apparently enjoy it.

The professional showman who follows a fair circuit, or shows at the National Exhibition, will of course need to practice more thorough fitting in keeping with the keen competition which he will meet, but high fitting is not necessary or advisable for the farmer who keeps good stock and patronizes his home fair only.

There is much good training to be secured from an effort to make the home fair a success. The horses, the cattle, the hogs, and the sheep will all take on new manners and give to the owner greater satisfaction in possessing and caring for them, and the benefits resulting to the whole community will show up in an even increasing ratio. It is safe to say, however, that no one individual will profit like the exhibitor himself, who should ever remember that it is easy to be a good winner, but that it takes a real good sportsman to be a graceful loser.

The Sunday School Lesson

OCTOBER 5

The Choice of the Twelve, Matt. 10: 1-18. Golden Text—Freely ye have received, freely give.—Matt. 10: 8.

I. THE TWELVE DISCIPLES COMMISSIONED, 1-4.

II. JESUS INSTRUCTS THEM FOR THEIR JOURNEY, 5-8.

INTRODUCTION—The task of Jesus, as we saw in our last lesson, was to lead the nation of Israel to repentance in preparation for the coming of the kingdom. He sought to convert the thoughtless and indifferent, to rouse the careless, to comfort the despairing, to restore the souls of the lost to God. It was his purpose, in the course of his mission, to visit all the cities of Israel, so that everywhere the summons to repentance might be given, and the offer of the kingdom of God made. But the task was vast, and beyond the Saviour's personal power to accomplish. Helpers were needed, and now we see him solemnly appointing twelve disciples to take part with him in the evangelization of Israel. We saw last week how full of ceaseless activity his days were, how the more he labored, the more the multitudes gathered to him from every side, needing instruction, healing and guidance. These multitudes represented the "lapsed masses" of the Galilean cities. They consisted largely of people who had drifted away from the synagogue and from organized religion, and who had found nothing to take its place. Restless and dissatisfied, torn up by the roots, so to speak, and drifting aimlessly, they moved the soul of Jesus to an unutterable compassion. He did not despair of the "proletariat" of Israel, but saw his principal task in the redemption of their souls to God, in bringing the lost ones back to a worthy aim in life. "Come unto me," he said, "all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." In Matt. 9:36 we read that Jesus likened them to "sheep having no shepherd." They were exposed to every temptation, and at the mercy of the enemy of souls. Therefore, Jesus said to his disciples, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest," Matt. 9: 37, 38.

I. THE TWELVE DISCIPLES COMMISSIONED, 1-4.

V. 1. Jesus solemnly summons the twelve. Some of them possibly were still living in their own homes. When they assembled, he explained to them the nature of the task which they were now to undertake. They were to preach the message that God was now about to begin in his kingdom. They were to call on all men to put away the old life of thoughtlessness and sin, and to give themselves to God. But in order that this might be done, they must realize that God has now put forth his power for the saving of men from sin and Satan; their reign of sin and death is coming to an end. Jesus, therefore, gives his disciples power to cast out demons or evil spirits, and to heal diseases.

Vs. 2-4. The disciples of Jesus had mostly been called from the ranks of common toil. Some had been fishermen, and as fishermen, they had learned the grand lesson of patience or "meekness." The names are given in three groups of four. The first consists of Simon, surnamed Peter, Andrew, James and John. These represent the earliest followers of Jesus. The second group consists of Philip, Bartholomew, Thomas and Matthew who had formerly been a "publican" or collector of taxes. The third group consists of James, the son of Alphaeus, Lebbaeus, surnamed Thaddaeus, Simon the Cananean (not "Canaanite," as our Authorized Version wrongly renders it), and Judas Iscariot, afterwards the traitor. The word "Cananean" applied to the second Simon, means Zealot, as Luke informs us, and seems to imply that the Simon in question once belonged to a society of insurrectionists, who wished to overthrow the power of Rome by arms and to make Israel a kindgom in the worldly sense. But from these designs he had been converted by Jesus, and is now a follower of the Prince of Peace. These are the men, called from various walks in life, to whom Jesus now commits the gospel of the kingdom of God.

II. JESUS INSTRUCTS THEM FOR THEIR JOURNEY, 5-8.

Vs. 5, 6. In the first place, their mission is to be for the present, limited to Israel. The cities of Galilee were not all Jewish. There were numerous places which contained a largely foreign or Gentile population, just as in Canada there are settlements consisting largely or entirely of Ukrainians or Finns. These foreign communities had sprung from the earlier settlement or colonization of Palestine by Greeks and others. Such a city of Sepphoris, for instance, though quite close to Nazareth, was a Gentile city. But for the present the disciples are instructed not to take any road leading to such a city. Nor again are they to cross the border into Samaria. Their task, like that of Jesus himself, is to be the salvation of "the lost sheep of the house of Israel," the lapsed masses of Jews who have drifted from religion and from God, and whom it is imperative to reconcile and bring back to the Father.

V. 7. The message of the wandering preachers is to be always that God is now about to set up his everlasting kingdom of salvation, and, therefore, men are to turn from sin and Satan, and to prepare themselves by righteousness to obtain an inheritance in the holy realm of God.

APPLICATION.

In the choice of the Twelve, Jesus followed what would now be considered a sound pedagogical path. First disciples, then apostles—first learners, then doers. "The end of a thought is an action," said Carlyle. "The means of an action should be a thought," let us say. It needs intelligence to be a capable mechanic, lawyer, doctor. It needs moral thoughtfulness to make the complex individual life safe and sound. It needs vision to co-ordinate the life of a Christian democracy. God gives us men who are thinkers to lead church and state into the unknown. God give us a church and state that will dare to do what our best thinkers think.

In the choice of the Twelve, Jesus followed a sound psychological law. He did not fill up the glorious company of the apostles with standardized men. Twelve men more various could not be found anywhere. Consider the contrasts. Peter stood forth like a fiery peak in the Highlands,—John gently rested in his God like some deep mountain tarn. Matthew had been a publican, taking office under the Roman government. Simon the Zealot was a sworn enemy of the empire. There were no two men alike.

This shows us that we have a Saviour who can meet the need of all types of men. He is the catholic Christ. Born in the East, he is worshipped in the West, and when his name is carried back again to the East, the non-Christians of India make use of the name that is above every name, to describe their hero, and call Ghandi, "the Christ of India."



THE PEDLAR.

Good morning, Mother Mousie, have
you need of any corn?
I'm Goblin Green the pedlar, and I
pass this way each morn.
Would you care to taste a sample of
the grain that's in my pack?
And if its flavor pleases, I can bring
along a sack.

Dame Mousie took a sample, and she
must have found it good.
For to-day I passed the pedlar with
a load in Dingley Wood.
He stopped at Mother Mousie's and he
left his load as well,
*And the sack the corn was tied in was
a Canterbury Bell!*

Get the galvanized vessels out of the chicken coop. Hens fed milk in such containers are poisoned thereby. Use wooden, earthen, or porcelain containers.

The best time to save seed potatoes? Why that's easy—as you dig them. When you come to a hill that has a nice lot of uniform, good-sized ones, put them aside for next year's planting.

TRAINING OUR CHILDREN

The Hop O' Thumb Boy—By Marion Brownfield

Of all children difficult to bring up successfully, probably the "Hop O' Thumb" or irrepressible type of boy is the biggest problem. As one school teacher says, "You never can put your finger on him," and as his own mother says, "A mother of a boy like Archie surely deserves a special dispensation!"

The Hop O' Thumb boy is the kind that "dry cleans" his hands on a towel when sent to wash them before meal time, and who slips away from the table afterwards, on the slightest pretext, to be with the gang.

The remedy? In the first place, one has to consider Archie's virtues as well as his faults. While impulsive and restless, he is quick to learn if he is sufficiently interested, and he is warm-hearted. This is often true of boys of this type, especially if the affections are trained early to centre in the home.

When Archie rebels at practicing, brings home poor marks from school, makes endless work at home by throwing his belongings around and through the daily infractions that tempt his mother to nag him wears her to a frazzle there has to be a reckoning.

A first appeal should be made by the father. If the boy is young his love for his mother should be the plea. "See here, if you really care for her don't make her so much work! You don't want your mother to be your servant, do you, just because you're lazy or forgetful?"

Along with this goes the idea of justice; "fair play" is an appeal that nearly every boy responds to. "Do you think it's fair to make your mother do your school work or practicing for you? Then do it yourself—the sooner you begin the sooner it will be done. Don't be such a baby that your mother has to stand over you and watch or talk to you every minute."

A boy generally has a vast amount of pride, and this is of value if it is only directed into the right channels. These first pleas may be met with a certain bravado that implies "I don't care," but the thought usually sinks in and is applied if the boy can manage to do it without seeming to "give in" or lose any of what he considers his "manly dignity"!

If he seems to have grown suddenly beyond home influence and his father's advice, more drastic discipline is needed. A practical punishment, firmly enforced, is often effective for failure to study or keep his person or room in order. Thus, for example, "You can't ride your wheel for a week," or "I shall not allow you to attend the movie on Friday night." Either will be a hardship.

When such punishments fail to improve the boy's general attitude, the fault is likely to lie with the playfellows with whom he is associating. Their company can be discouraged of course, and an effort to keep him at home should be made. Books, games, and radio, for example if they keep him under home influence. To keep an active boy contented in his own yard is difficult, yet to keep him away from the gang or "mob" influence is just what is needed to forge anew the bond between him and his parents.

The father who drives a machine should take the boy along with him whenever possible; outdoor sports should also include the son. But failing then to curb the boy's restlessness and keep him from undesirable companions, real work among kind but firm, mature people may be the answer. It is certain that work will teach him the value of clothes, education and other advantages of which he previously has been so careless.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY makes finer tea and more of it

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HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

Early last fall, fifteen employees were stricken with typhoid during the time they were employed in a lumber camp up north. Two of these men entered claims for damages against the company. They contended that the water they had drunk at the camp while at work was the cause of the disease, and claimed half pay for the period during which they had been ill. They got no compensation, however, as the law in Quebec does not provide for this sort of thing. On the face of it, there seems a real need for our sister province to take action to remedy matters in this regard.

Where there is a large industrial population, as is the case in Ontario, many unfortunate accidents are bound to occur during working hours. Circumstances govern cases, but claims can be made for compensation when the injured person feels that he was not responsible for the accident. Redress, too, con be claimed in the case of persons who contract disease while employed in industry, and it is a good law that makes provision for this in Ontario. If you happen to live in Quebec, however, you have not such facilities when disease overtakes you. Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act in Quebec, disease contracted during employment in an industry does not entitle the employee to compensation, but accidents alone can bring an indemnity. Such was the principle established recently by Chief Justice Sir Francois Lemieux, in the Superior Court, Quebec, in dismissing with costs two actions for $500 each, entered by two lumberjacks named Perron and Gendron against the corporation that employed them, for payment of wages during the period they had suffered from typhoid.

It was also added by the Court that it had not been proved that the disease had been contracted at the lumber camp of the company, as stated, but even if proved, the award could not be made.

Industrial Health Supervision carried on among the mines, lumber companies and large construction projects in Northern Ontario, has been a remarkable success. Every lumber camp, mine and little saw-mill has a qualified physician as its sanitary supervisor, who also cares for the men medically. These doctors render splendid service in protecting the workers' health. Each year sees a further reduction in the number of communicable diseases reported. Indeed, most of the common infectious fevers so very prevalent ten years ago, have almost vanished. Such a record speaks very creditably for the effectiveness of the service.

The Legend of Mauna Loa.

No other volcano has ever equaled Mauna Loa, in Honolulu, in the volume of lava it has discharged in its principl eruptions, nor is any other so dreaded, for in its stream flow death an destruction. The mountain has, however, the true instinct of chivalry, and invariably gives warning to the hundreds of sugar and coffee planters about its base when its intentions are hostile. This warning is conveyed by the bluish steam that arises from its crater, which is always followed by a flood of red hot lava. Mauna Loa is giving this warning now.

At the time of its great eruption in 1800 the lava burst from the sides of the mountain as well as from its crater and flowed like a great river for nine months, varying in width from three miles to a few hundred yards. It ran a distance of fifty miles. Finally it reached the outskirts of the town of Hilo, whose inhabitants were calmly awaiting their doom.

It was then that the young princess of the reigning house of Honolulu determined to test the efficacy of the well-known legend of the mountain. The legend was that if a young and beautiful princess should array herself as a bride and surround herself with attendants that would form a procession and climb the mountain with her, she could then, by approaching the crater and throwing in a sacred white pig, appease the wrath of the mountin and cause it to be quiescent.

This was, in fact, no simple task, for beside the physical endurance, it was necessary to dodge the boiling lava on the mountain side. The white pig also grew heavy and restless in the arms of the princess. He chafed under the garlands of owers with which he was decorated. Three times on this strange expedition the pig escaped, but was caught again by the attendnts of the princess. After much labor she reched the crater, and with a supreme effort of strength and courage, cast the squealing pig into the awful depth below. The descent was made slowly, all chanting praise to the mountain.

Mauna Loa appreciated the sacrifice of the princess and was generous. Many European visitors, as well as the natives, still tell how that evening the flow of lava became sluggish and ceased to move. Hilo was saved. In 1888-92 the mountain was slightly active, but with those exceptions it has been true to the superstition of the people.

Earthquake Cooled Water.

Water in the bay of Tokio is colder this year than last, according to observers of the Marine Products Institute, the earthquake of last September being blamed for a marked drop in temperature. The lower temperature of water along the coasts near Tokio is expected to handicap such industries as fishing for shellfish and gathering seaweeds in which the workers are obliged to spend hours standing in water.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

Mix Mustard this way

Mix Keen's Mustard with water to the consistency of a thick paste. Add water until the desired thickness is obtained. If a milder flavor is desired mix with milk. Mix mustard freshly for every meal.

but it must be Keen's

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Less Pot-washing

SMP Enameled Ware has the smooth surface and polish of fine crockery—without the breakage. And it is so very easy to clean—just like china, and therefore makes light work of pot washing.

Try this test. Take an SMP Enameled Ware sauce pan and an all-metal sauce pan of equal size. Into each pour a quart of cold water. Put on the fire at the same time. The SMP sauce pan will be boiling merrily when the water in the other is just beginning to simmer.



SMP Enameled WARE

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Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

SMP "QUALITY" TRADE MARK

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

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A Man With One Foot in Heaven.

"There are just two powers on earth," the new manager of the copper mines said to the president, "money and might."

The company was planning to "speed up," and owing to the manager's effort all the rock houses, mines and smelters were soon running at full strength. One day, however, a gang of men displeased him, and he denounced them in strong terms and then dismissed them. The workmen crowded round the manager; blows were struck on both sides. A cry went up, and other workmen gathered quickly. They made a rush for him, and down he went. Picking himself up quickly, he sprang into the clerk's checking office and slammed the door.

The men had smashed the window and some were preparing to climb into the room when the manager, trembling with wrath and fear, heard a calm but smothered voice:

"Boyth, boyth, do not make a mithtake. I'll thpeak for you."

The men ceased their angry clamor and turned toward the big miner who had addressed them.

"It'th all righth, Mithter Dawthon," the newcomer said to the manager. "You may thafely come out."

"Is that you, Captain Harris?" asked the manager.

"Yeth," said the leader of the miners. "I'll thpeak for the men."

"Then I want all here dismissed!" demanded the manager.

"That ith not the word of reathon or juthtice," said Captain Harris quietly. "I athk your pardon and conthideration for theth men.. You are in their power now. If I thtand by you and lead you away, they will be in your power. Deal with me ath you like, but deal with them conthiderately."

"Take me out of this!" demanded the manager.

"I will," said Captain Harris, "and ath man to man I claim your word of honor to deal juthly by theth men."

Later in the office the manager said to the president: "Who is this Captain Harris that with a word from his thick throat can turn a mob of angry men into lambs?"

"Oh," said the president, "have you come under the charm of that man too?"

"What is there in him?" demanded the manager. "He's a big man, I'll grant, six feet and a little more perhaps with a lump at his neck and twinkling blue eyes. But what is there in him to sway the men as he does?"

"And sway us too," added the president. "That man is a saint if there ever was one. He wishes to bear all the mistakes of everybody. Any moment his life may be nipt by that deadly cancer on his neck—the lump you speak of. He asks no sympathy from anyone. 'It's all right, boys,' says Harris. "So long as there's life I'm here to stand by you. When the vein breaks it's the master's call, and I'll report for duty at the higher office.' You can't resist the power of a man who has one foot already in heaven!"

"I never met anything like it before," admitted the manager. "I believe I owe my life to him." And he told of his encounter.

"Well," said the president, smiling, "you may boast all you like of the power of money and force, but Captain Harris is a constant witness of the charm, influence and power of a good life."

Origin of Picturesque Name of Qu'Appelle.

One of the most picturesque geographic names is Qu'Appelle, the appellation of the river which flows in an easterly direction through Saskatchewan some miles north of the cities of Moose Jaw and Regina to join the Assiniboine river in Manitoba. The name was originally qui appelle, or river that calls, and like most French names in Western Canada dates back to the days when the French-speaking explorers and fur traders from what is now Eastern Canada penetrated into the heart of the West.

The first mention of the name is in the diary of John McDonnell, of the Northwest Company. It was one of the duties of a fur trader to keep a journal of each day's doings. Under date 11 October, 1793, McDonnell has the following: "Arrived at the fort of the River qui Appelle, called by Mr. Robert Grant, when he built it, Fort Esperance." Grant built the post referred to about 1785 and possibly the river name came into use about that time.

Daniel Harmon, also of the Northwest Company, whose "Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America" was published in 1820, visited the river in 1804. He states that the name is a translation of the Indian name Catabuy. A more phonetic spelling is Katepwe, a name still borne by a lake on the river. Harmon states that the river "is so named by the superstitious natives who imagine that a spirit is consantly going up and down it, and they say that they often hear its voice distinctly, which resembles the cry of a human being." A modern explanation of the name is more materialistic and attributes it to the remarkable echo in the river valley when the ice bursts in the winter. Information about the meaning of this name, as about other Canadian place names, is summarized in the 18th report of the Geographic Board of Canada which has just been published.



And Has To Be Pulled Out.

"You find it hard to get out of bed?"

"Yes; my bed's so soft every time I try to drag myself out I slip back."

RICH, PURE BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make Rich Blood and Restore Health.

Thin, pale people lack the power of resistance to disease that rich, red blood gives. Nervous breakdown is the direct result of thin blood. So is anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism and many other troubles. People suffering from thin, impure blood need just the help Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can give. For thirty-five years Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been world-famous as a blood builder and nerve restorer. Not only do they purify and enrich the blood, but they make new, rich, red blood which imparts fresh vigor and life to all the organs of the body. Their first effect is usually to stimulate the appetite; then the spirits revive, and restlessness at night gives way to health restoring sleep. For sufferers from anaemia, nervousness, general weakness, digestive troubles, the after effects of acute diseases, mental or physical exhaustion, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a restorative of the utmost value. If you are weak or ailing give these pills a fair trial and the result is sure to be beneficial.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Miracle of the Honey-Bee.

A honey-bee weighs 1/300th of an ounce; its ::load" of nectar is, therefore, extremely small. A scientist ascertained that the average load weighs about 1/1250th of an ounce—a quarter of the bee's weight.

This means that 20,000 journeys (reckoning the outward and inward trip as one) are necessary for the gathering of a pound of nectar; but, as flower-juice loses at least one-half of its bulk before it becomes honey, it follows that the production on a pound of honey involves on this reckoning a minimum of 40,000 journeys.

If we assume that the average trip out and home measures half a mile (a low estimate), the immense distance of 20,000 miles must be covered in gathering the raw material for a pound of honey. This is equal to 1,250 miles per ounce.

Wealth From Whales.

Ambergris, derived from the intestines of the whale, is found in lumps up to 300 pounds in weight, either floating in the tropic seas or cast up on the shores of Madagascar, China and Japan.

The whole of the constituents of ambergris, being of a highly complicated character, have not yet been identified and isolated.

Ambergris was known in very early times, and was reputed to possess highly curative properties for certain diseases.

Its present high cost is due entirely to the uncertainty of the supplies, to its use in perfumery as a fixative, and to its highly pleasant and delicate musk-like odor.



He—"Class" is written all over Mabel, isn't it?"

She—"Yes. 'Second Class.' "

The Cruise of the Belgenland Around the World.

Around the world in 133 days! To visit countries famed in song and story, countries whose history reaches back to the very beginning of time, lands of strange peoples and unaccustomed sights, such is the pleasure in store for passengers on the Red Star Liner Belgenland sailing from New York on December 4 next.

The first stop on this voyage of enchantment is at beautiful Havana, then on through the Panama Canal, along the colorful Californian coast to Hawaii, gem of the Pacific. Ten days of the balmy sunshine and smooth seas which characterize the Pacific in the winter season, brings the Belgenland to the mystic Orient. The Land of the Rising Sun offers many curious scenes for the Canadian, while Hong Kong is of special interest as an outpost of the British Empire. Shanghai and Singapore, the West Indies, Calcutta, Bombay and Ceylon, what visions of tropical grandeur these names suggest! A trip up the Nile, a view of Luxor, Cairo and Alexandria is followed by a visit to the Holy Land. Mediterranean cities next claim the attention of the traveller, who may continue his tour to include Switzerland, France and the British Isles.

Happiest of choices for this long journey is the Belgenland, of 27,200 tons register, 697 feet long and 78 feet broad. She has turbine engines, triple screws, and oil-burning boilers—the latter an important feature on a long voyage, as the use of oil fuel eliminates the soot, dust and cinders inseparable from the use of coal. She is the largest liner ever sent around the world. Equipped with all conveniences, powerful and steady, with generous breadth of decks and luxuriously fitted rooms, with two gymnasiums and a swimming pool, the Belgenland provides her passengers with every comfort at sea. The tourist is also well cared for on the overland trips and is free to enjoy the rich panorama day by day.

Full information may be had from H. G. Thorley, Ontario Passenger Office, 41 King St. East, Toronto.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pain.

EASY TRICKS

No Chance At All



Most amateur tricksters know one or two methods of discovering the identity of a card selected by a spectator. Here is an excellent method of disclosing the fact of the discovery. In this case another spectator, who does not know which card was selected, names it. An examination of the following will indicate how the spectator can be "forced" (to use the magician's term for this proceeding) to name any card the trickster desires him to name. In this case it is the eight of clubs. Observe that the trickster accepts or discards the spectator's choice. Quickly done it is usually deceptive.

"There are two kinds of cards, picture cards and spot cards. Name either." "Picture cards." "Fine. That leaves the spot cards and the card must be a spot card. There are two colors in the pack. Name either." "Black." "Fine, that eliminates the red and the card must be black. There are two kinds of black cards, spades and clubs. Name either." "Spades." "Fine, that leaves the clubs and the card must be a club." "There are two kinds of spot clubs—odd and even, name either." "Odd." "Then the card must be an even club, the odd clubs having been eliminated. There are even clubs higher than five and lower than five. Name either." "Lower," "Fine, that leaves us the even clubs higher than five. The even clubs are six, eight and ten. We may divide these into a lower group composed of six and eight and an upper, composed of ten. Name the upper or lower." "Upper." "Fine, that leaves the lower. Name either six or eight."

If eight is named, the trick is completed. If six is named, the trickster calmly eliminates six. leaving eight—and the stunt is completed.

(Clip this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.)

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she would use nothing else. The Tablets give such results that the mother has nothing but words of praise and thankfulness for them. Among the thousands of mothers throughout Canada who praise the Tablets is Mrs. David A. Anderson, New Glasgow, N.S., who writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children and from my experience I would not be without them. I would urge every other mother to keep a box of the Tablets in the house." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Measuring Brides for Dowries.

A quaint ceremony is observed at Roydon, in Norfolk, England.

About thre hundred years ago the Lord of the Manor bequeathed the sum of £1000, the interest from which was to be voted annually to provide dowries for four brides. Under the terms of the bequest, the money has to be divided between the youngest, the eldest, the shortest, an dthe tallest brides married during the course of each year in the parish church.

This entails the "measuring of the bride." After the marriage ceremony the bride and bridegroom proceed to the vestry to sign the register, and the bride is then measured by the officiating minister. In order that her correct stature may be ascertained, she is required to remove her shoes and let down her hair. At the end of the year the marriage records are examined, and the dowries awarded to those qualified to receive them.

BEAUTIFY IT WITH "DIAMOND DYES"



Perfect home dyeing and tinting is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes. Just dip in cold water to tint soft, delicate shades, or boil to dye rich, permanent colors. Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings, everything new.

Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods.

Oysters are nervous creatures, and a sudden shock such as a loud thunderclap will kill hundreds of them.

The proportion of polygamous marriages in Turkey is now less than one in a thousand.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

London can boast of twenty women undertakers while sixty women are qualified auctioneers.

It is always safe to send Dominion Express Money Orders.

BENEFIT FROM TANLAC LASTING, HE ASSERTS

Ontario Man Says It Put Him in Such Fine Condition 2 Years Ago He Hasn't Needed Any Medicine Since.

"Well, sir, it lookel like I was going to have to give up my job, but Tanlac kept me on the payroll and, of course, I'm strong for it," is the striking statement of Wm. Cranker, 84 Louis St., Brockville, Ont., who for 30 years past has been employed by the Canadian National railroad.

"My stomach went wrong 10 years ago and then I gradually got out of fix in lots of ways. I couldn't eat or sleep to do any good for nervousness and indigestion and had got so where I simply had to drag myself to the railroad yards in the mornings.

"I could feel the good effects of my very first few doses of Tanlac clean to my finger-tips. This was two years ago and three bottles put me in such good shape that I have not had to spend a cent for medicine since. I eat and sleep fine, never miss a day's work any more and feel fine. You just can't beat Tanlac."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation. Made and recommended by the manufacturers of Tanlac.

Lights to Test the Dye.

Of foreign origin, a new machine called a fadeometer is used for testing the fastness of dyes. Violet carbon arc lights are used, 40 samples being tested at one time if necessary. Half the sample is exposed to the light and the other half protected by a metal shade, so that after test an exact comparison can be made. Special carbon rods, impregnated with a secret chemical formula, give the light of this arc fading qualities exactly similar to daylight, although greatly intensified.

Ostrich Legend "Bunk."

The ostrich does not hide its head in the sand when fear afflicts it. This at any rate, is the bold proclamation made by Vilhjalmur Stefanson, the Arctic explorer. Nowhere has a responsible observer ever seen an ostrich thrust its head into the sand to escape a foe.

The legend has persisted for nearly 2000 years. Perhaps 2000 years hence, despite all the naturalists and all the iconoclasts, people will still believe that ostriches are as silly as Pliny thought they were.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

To-day many people seem inclined to do as little as possible, but to get as much money as possible and to spend it extravagantly.—Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson.

WEBSTER MAGNETOS

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Send Samples—State Quantities

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Phone: Main 1738, Toronto, Ont.

BUSSES FOR SALE

Two 1918 Dodge Ten Passenger Busses suitable for use in Towns or Villages. No reasonable offer refused.

YELLOW CAB, LIMITED

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FULL RIGGED

SHIP MODELS

Send description and full particulars to

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PRINCE EDWARD BRAND FOX WIRE

That is the secret of the wonderful demand for "Prince Edward" Fox Wire.

MOST DEPENDABLE FOX WIRE IN THE WORLD

Shipments received regularly from our Mills in England. Write or wire for samples and latest Price List.

R. T. HOLMAN, Limited, Summerside, P.E.I.

Sales Agents for Ontario

W. H. C. Ruthven, Alliston — J. M. McGillivray, Priceville

KELSEY Healthy HEAT

Kelsey Heating is *Right* Heating

The Kelsey warm air generator will heat every room in your house. It is easy to operate and costs less for fuel than any other heating method.

Heats both small and large houses with equal satisfaction

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APPLE BARRELS, ALSO BARREL Staves, Mill Slab Wood, and Cord Wood. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Refreshes Tired Eyes

Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

Sprains!

Avoid further pain and stiffness by rubbing with Minard's. It kills inflammation, soothes and heals.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer"-Insist!

For Pain — Headache

Neuralgia — Rheumatism

Lumbago — Colds

Safe — Accept only a Bayer package which contains proven directions

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets

Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

FACE TERRIBLE FROM PIMPLES

And Blackheads, Irritation Intense. Cuticura Heals.

"I suffered terribly with blackheads and pimples. The pimples were large, festered and scaled over. They burned causing intense irritation. After washing my face the scales would fall off causing eruptions. I had to dispense with all pleasures because my face was terrible.

"I tried numerous remedies but all failed. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using one box of Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Felicia E. Smith, 2271 E. 46th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for daily toilet uses.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Try our new Shaving Stick.

FOR JOY OF GOOD HEALTH

Manitoba Woman Thanks Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Crandall, Manitoba.—"When I was a young girl at home and working I had terrible pains, almost more than I could bear, and I was not regular. These troubles kept me so tired all the time that I had no strength and no ambition to join in with my friends and have a good time. I was just tired and miserable always and life just seemed as if it wasn't worth living. I saw so much in the papers about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then I had a friend who had taken it and told me about it, so I got some. Every month after taking it I got stronger and I soon did not suffer every month. It stopped the pains and helped me other ways. Then when my babies were coming I was tired and worn out the first three months and ached badly. I took the Vegetable Compound right along and must say it made a new woman of me and able to do my work, and it helped me through confinement. You see I am a farmer's wife with a big house to look after, and three babies now. I have told ever so many women about your medicine. Just last week I got a letter from my old chum in the East. Her baby was born fifteen days before mine and she told me she was not feeling very well, her back aches so much, and that she is going to take the same medicine I took. You can use my letter and I hope some one will be helped by it."—Mrs. Jos. H. Kidd, Box 56, Crandall, Manitoba.

'The Store of Quality But Not High Prices

GROCERIES

There's nothing quite so convincing as personal experience. The scores of satisfied customers who buy their groceries in our store are sufficent proof that our prices are fair and our service unexcelled.

Philchards

Are becoming more popular every season, the medium price and the many ways in which they can be served make them appeal to the careful housewife.

Philchards have all the richness of the Sardine, meaty as prime salmon and practially boneless. We carry one of the best packs. Try then in your next grocery order. 17c tin or 3 for 50c.

Finest Coffee

Genuine Moca and Java our Coffees are roasted to our own orders and freshly ground by ourselves every day. You may order in small quantities with your groceries. thereby retaining their full fragrance.

Price per pound 70c



Our Groceries are always the best that can be procured

Corn syrup 5 lb. tins	50c
Monarch Baking Powder 1 lb. tin	25c
Corn starch 2 pkg	25c
Pure lard 3 lb. pails	65c
Raisins 2 lb.	25c
Shredded Wheat pkg	15c
Clover honey 5 lb tins	75c
Kemptville butter	42c
Sardines 3 tins	25c
Prunes lb	10c
Corn Flakes pkg	10c
Roman Meal pkg	35c
Wheatine, Rolled Oats 6 lb	35c
Posts Bran 2 pkg	35c
Royal Mayonnaise bottle	30c
Infants Delight soap 3 bars	25c
Pure Castile 7 bars	25c
Palmolive shaving cream	35c
Creme de Murion	25c
Peanut butter, Maple butter, a tin	30c
Lobster tin	30c
Shrimp tin	35c
Tuna tin	40c
Clams, Pimentos tin	25c
Jelly Powder 2 for	25c
Toilet Paper 3 rolls	25c

Japan Tea. Why pay more?

I have been selling this same quality of Tea for twenty years and I know that you can't buy better, Why buy ten or twenty lbs from a peddlar and pay more than you can buy at home for, try a pound in your next order, you are not compelled to keep it, try it at my expense. Price per lb 70c

T. O. KEYES, Grocery Dept., Phone 16.

SUFFERS NO MORE WITH HEADACHES

"Fruit-a-tives" freed her from years of pain

The Fruit Treatment seems to be the only way of completely ridding the system of the cause of Headaches.

Miss Annie Ward, of 112 Hazen St., St. John, N.B., says: "I was a great sufferer for many years from Nervous Headaches and Constipation. I tried everything, but nothing seemed to help me until I tried "Fruit-a-tives".

After taking several boxes, I was completely relieved and have been well ever since".

Practically all Headaches come from poisoned blood—that is, the blood is laden with impurities which should be carried from the body by the kidneys and bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives"—made from the juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes—regulate the vital organs of the body—insure a pure blood supply—and completely relieve Headaches.

25c. and 50c. a box—at druggists or Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Rally Day

The Presbyterian Sunday School observed "Rally Day" as the programme planned by the Committee of Sunday School Boards and it was very impressive. The subject being "Our Neighbors". Mr. J D. Stewart the Superintendent, acted as leader, assisted by Rev. D. A. McArthur. The attendance of pupils was large and it was an inspiration to the congregation as they filed in to the centre pews of the church with their teachers. The program was carried out by suitable hymns and recitations by primary pupils and others, such as "Little Brother". "Other Boys Like Me", and "The Little Brown Girl and I." In this way showing us our duty to our fellow men. Special mention must be made of the parable of 'The Good Samaratan', which was dramatized by the "teen age" girls to which much credit is due. The Bible story was read by one, and as the reading proceeded the different parts were acted, showing how the travelling man was treated, the robbers wounding him and leaving him in a serious condition, then the indifferent priest and Levite passing by, followed by the Good Samaratan who so kindly attended to his wounds and made him comfortable, then ordered his care at the "Inn" until he was well. Thus bringing out a good lesson for every one present to show a kindly and lovable disposition to any in need. Mr. McArthur followed with a very helpful address' making application of the above by asking "Who is our neighbour, and how we should help them." A chorus entitled "Open the Gates", by the school, closed a very helpful service, and one enjoyed by all.

How is it that since the O. T. A. came into force you seldom hear the 'drunkards home' referred to. Do you want the drunkards home back?

Winchester Springs

Miss Beatrice Peaterson and Master Merrill Coleman, of Toy's Hill, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A J. Casselman.

Miss Eleda Timmins, Mr. Grant Powel, Mr. Dalton Timmins, and Mr. Wilson of Merrickville, visited at Mrs. J. Pattersons, on Sunday

Mr. and Mrs. G. Barkley and family, of Williamsburg, visited at the home of Mrs. Annie McIntosh, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Allison and family of Smiths Falls, visited at Mrs. Mable Allison's, and sister Jennie Allison, on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hanson and baby Robert, also Mrs. M. A. Hanson, spent the week end at Mr. and Mrs. A. Bailey's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Myers spent Monday at Morrisburg.

Mrs. W. Myers and Miss Cassey Murphy, of Iroquois, visited at Mr. and Mrs. G. Myers, recently.

Mrs. A. J. Casselman spent a short time with her parents at Toy's Hill, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrin Timmins, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Powell, of Inkerman, visited at Mr. and Mrs. Howes Patterson, on Sunday.

Mr. Delbert Coleman, of Toy's Hill, visited his sister, Mrs. A. J. Casselman, on Sunday.

Master Wilmer Munroe spent a few days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs Howard Nesbitt, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Myers and daughter Grace visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Myers, at Gallingertown, on Sunday

Mr. Joseph Davidson spent Sunday with Mr. Elburn McIntosh.

Old and Popular Physician Passes

Dr. Miles Brown, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Dundas-County, passed away on the evening of Sunday at his home in Chesterville.

The late Dr. Brown was born at South Crosby in the County of Leeds, on June 8, 1842. He graduated in medicine from Victoria University at Toronto in 1871, and practiced his profession at Lyn, Leeds County, from 1872 to 1878, when he became owner and editor of the Morrisburg Herald, which he sold in 1880, and located at Chesterville, where he built up a very large practice in medicine.

The late Dr. Brown took an active and prominent part in public affairs. He was the first Reeve of Chesterville and served in that capacity for many years. He was particularly active in educational matters and acted as Chairman of the Pubic School Board for twenty years. His death has cast a cloud of sorrow over the people of Chesterville as he was loved having been not only their medical advisor, but their guide and friends.

Two sons and two daughters survive, Dr. W. A Brown, Chesterville, Dr. E. L. Brown, Aultsville, Mrs. J. E. Bolster, Vancouver, Mrs. Edgar Forward, Ladysmith, B, C,

North Williamsburg

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lannin motored to Ottawa on Sunday, Mrs. Lannin remaining with her sister who is very ill.

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker on Sunday were; Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay and daughter Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mallory and children, all of Winchester.

Mr. Robert Crowder spent Sunday at his home at Inkerman.

Mr. Arthur Baker has been at home for a week with a very badly hurt foot.

Miss Alice Barclay spent Sunday with Miss Ordel Shennett.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker and baby Dora, spent Sunday with Mr. Melvin Barclay, Winchester Springs.

Messrs Willie and Russell Hunter, of Winchester Station, spent Sunday with their uncle, Mr. H. Baker.

Mr. John Baker and Mr. William Leslie of Winchester, were calling on Mr. Herbert Baker, on Sunday.

Mr. Grant Taylor returned to his home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Lannin of Winchester, were calling on Mr. Fred Lannin, on Saturday.

Rally Day

Rally Day was most enthusiastic ally observed last Sunday morning in the Methodist church, when under very favorable weather conditions, practically every member of the Sunday School from Cradle Roll to Home Department turned out to participate in the special service outlined for the day on the subject, "Our neighbours". The Sunday Schools of Harmony, Walkers', Summers' Cass Bridge, Maple Ridge, and Melvin, each attended in a body and their Supts. took part in the service, which was presided over by the town Supt., Mr. H. L. Hughes, The Sunday School Orchestra played the accompaniments for the hymnsung. An interesting feature of the programme, was the baptism by Rev. J. A. Waddell. of six babies,—John Aaron Carr, Glen Morris Christie, Freeda Evelyn Fawcett, Marion Estella Helmer, Charles Delbert Robinson, and Gerald Dickson Erratt. Another was the presentation of a number of certificates of promotion from the Cradle Roll to the Beginner's Class, by Miss Perry, who with her class of girls, has charge of this important work. "Jesus Loves Me" was sung sweetly by the class of Beginners, and recitations bearing on the day's subject were given by Audrey Scott, Ernest Helmer, and Eileen Melvin. Bible Readings were given by some of the Sunday Schools in a body. Rev. J. A. Waddell held the attention of the children for a short time while he spoke on "Our Neighbours, who they are, and how we may help one another."

Light, air, pure water and milk, with plain food and proper clothing are said to be six qualifications to promote and prolong a vigorous condition of health. Late hours, lack of proper exercise, a pleasure-mad programme and a forgetfulness of others are the pathways leading to the road whose terminal is disaster, disappointment, ill-health and premature death.

BOY'S

SUITS - SUITS

MEN'S

We have a Large Range of

Boy's Suits just in

Priced from $7.50 to $10.50

SAMPLES - 500 NEW

Five hundred Samples to choose from in Made-to-Measure. priced from $19.50 to $55.00

Large range of Ready-to-Wear Men's Clothing Always in Stock.

NESBITT & McCORMICK

Phone No. 40 Main St. Winchester

THE STORE OF "QUALITY" BUT NOT OF HIGH PRICES.



WHY PAY MORE?

Shoppers to day are buying where the most in value and low pricing is obtainable.

We specialize in staples, and where quality counts you are assured the most for your money. WHY PAY MORE?

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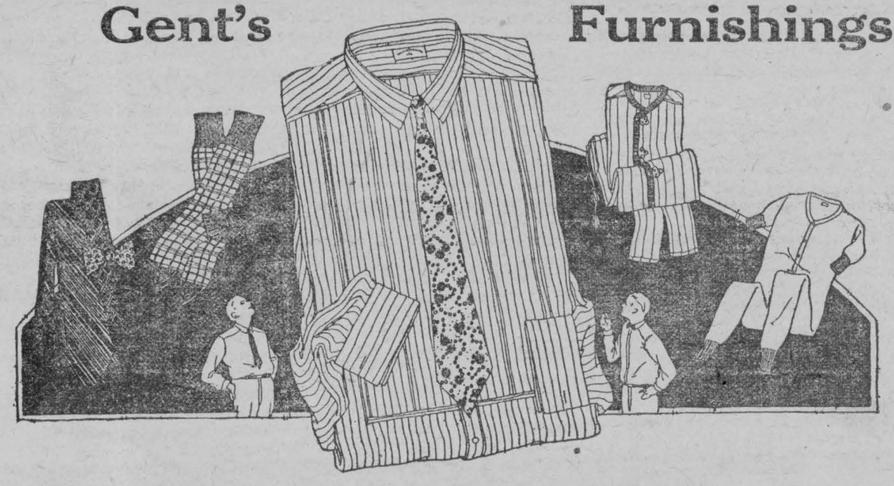

A few timely hints from our well stocked mens furnishings department, which will appeal to the man of good taste.

Good Shirts

If you understand the points of making that distinguish a good shirt, the double yoke, the well finished collar bands, the careful shaping so there will be no "drag" then you immediately recognize the "Arrow. We have a size that will fit you.

Linen Collars, Arrow Brand Each 25 cents.

Soft Collars, Arrow Brand 3 for $1.00.

Kant Krack Each 25 cents.

The Very Best

100 pairs Fancy Hose in all the leading shades, browns blacks, blues, and fawns, clocked, double heel and toes regular 75c line to clear at **50c**

Men's Underwear. Merino Combination in natural shade and good full sizes. Long sleeves and long legs. Sizes 34 to 44,

Price per suit $1.85

Men's Underwear, Merino 2 peiced suits in natural color, all sizes.

Price per garment $1.00

Men's Underwear flat knit Combinations, all wool double breasted, a good roomy well made garment.

Price per suit $3.00

Nothing Better

Men's Underwear Pure Wool, separate shirts and drawers.

Price each $1.50

Men's Combinations, Pure Wool, a high standard garment finished correctly in every detail, all sizes.

Price per suit $4.00

Extra Heavy Pure Wool Sweaters, Men who need extra heavy sweaters will find these the real thing

In a comfortable coat style with fine large shawl collar, these sweaters are well knit and are made of Pure Wool yarn in all leading shades.

Priced low $4.50

Boy's Sweaters good range in all the leading colors come in and look at them no trouble to show them to your boy.



A small silk knitted tie, Every man appreciates a added touch of smartness of a good looking Tie.

These are woven in a variety of fancy patterns.

Price each 50c

Dry Goods. Get Ready for the Cold Weather.

White Flannelette Saxony finish best Canadian quality soft and fleecy in 2 widths 28 ins. and 35ins.

Price per yds. 24c and 30c

White Saxony Flannelette, English make strong and durable 31 ins. and 35 ins.

Price per yds. 30c and 33c

Striped Flannelette in neat patterns, Blue and White, Pink and White stripes light colors 28 ins.

Price per yd. 20c

Grey Flannel 29 ins. wide suitable for underwear.

Price per yd. 55c

Table Oilcloth White or colored made in two widths 45 ins. and 54 ins.

Price per yds. 50c and 70c



SHOES! SHOES!

Smart as a well Tailored suit, the best of leather. Models that set the pace in shoes. Long wearing qualities, real economy in the end, that's what you buy with a pair of "Empress" the shoe that is Tailor-made for particular trade.

Ease for tired feet, invisable steel shank Thebuilt in arch support will be a welcome feature to those needing extra support at the Arch. Made of fine black kid with never slips to prevent the wearing on the heels of your stockings, low sensible heels with rubber lift, plain toe cap. Ask for the corrective shoe, this is one of the Empress family.

Price per pair $7.50

This Charming Model

In Chocolate colored kid, 1 strap buttoned with neat perforation, has nothing omitted that would add to it's beauty, this is one of the Empress family.

Price per pair $6.00

Designed for Comfort

Style and durability' fine black dongola kid is used in making these neat and stylish shoes, toe capped with small perforations, low cuban heels, this is one of the Empress family.

Price per pair $5.50

High Shoes

This is a comfortable shoe, cushion insoles made of soft black dongola kid with low heels and rubber top lifts, toe caps, 6 in tops, this is one one of the Empress family

Price per pair $7.50



The Jackey Crogan Pen, only 50c.

Pull a good one when you write or lend. A pen you need not apologise for. Never failing. Never ailing. Self filling. Priced so that every school pupil will have one. Only a limited supply left at 50 cents.

Smiling, you say,

Once over the face is all that is necessary for a "Super Velvet" Shave. Thus I cut my shaving time one half. Result:—Saves your face and your time.

Auto Strop Razors Each 98 cents.

Do you love,

Lovely chocolate bars. Here is a new one. When you are buying chocolate no matter where you are you will love to buy and buy and buy this newest Chelsea Bar. You will never get enough of it at 5 cents.



Meat Market Week-end Suggestions

Every week end has its own particular demands and the requirements of food are Just as insistent, now that we have settled down again for the Fall and Winter as during the holiday and camping season, the only difference being that you have a better way of preparing a meal.

Here's some week end suggestions that may help you.

Jellied Hocks, Roast Loins of Pork.
Half Leg of Pork.
Nice Juicy Tenderloin of Western Beef.
A nice cut of Brisket to make a Pot-pie or Dumplings. You should not miss some of this good beef.

Phone 16 Winchester **T. O. KEYES** Meat Market Phone 85