THE WINCHESTER PRESS

VOL. XXXVIII — WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1924. — NO 24

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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 economical 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
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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

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H. McMaster.

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987

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

The O. T. A. has succeeded so well that its enemies want to repeal it. Don't oblige them.

How will you vote? For the passing generation of drinkers or for the coming generation of girls and boys?

Died—At Glen Becker, on Monday October 6th. Mrs James Rice, in her 55th year. The funeral was held on Wednesday at one o'clock at St. James Church.

Residents of the townships of Osnabruck and Cornwall have petitioned the Hydro Electric Power Commission for an extension of the St. Lawrence system to include parts of these municipalities and a meeting to explain the project is to be held at Wales on October 14.

Among the members of the Manitoba Legislature at the present time are D Yakimischak, N. V., Bachynsky, M. Rogeski, Skuli Sigfusson and N. A. Hryhorczuk. And Manitoba let it be known, is in Canada, remarks the Brantford Expositor.

Parties entered the hardware store of R. H. Bradfield & Co., Morrisburg, last week, by breaking the glass in the front door, taking a number of watches and several other small articles. Robberies are also reported from Prescott and Mariatown.

David Bigman an Indian from a reserve near Peterboro, is being held by the Cornwall police on a charge of having escaped from Burwash prison having broken into the shops of Ezra Duvall Mariatown; R. H. Bradfield, Morrisburg, I. J. Pitt Iroquois; and Isaac Ratelle, Cornwall. Part of the goods has been recovered. Bigman has been travelling on a bicycle since his escape from Burwash, where he is serving a two year term for theft at Parry Sound.

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 cheaply and just as attractively produced at home" says the Wrnchester Press. "Yet such seems the case which to say the least is unfair. The Press is an advocate of trading at home but sometimes it gets it in the neck, and for no apparent reason."

The experience of the Winchester Press is the experience of a few town papers. There is too often a somebody in a community who does not realize the blow he gives his own town when he sends away to the city a printing order which could be done quite as well in his home town and probably better.

When it is a matter of public work being sent out of town the case is more serious. It should not be tolerated, and is not tolerated by public-spirited men in an ambitious and go-ahead community. It is one of the first principles of building up a progressive town that all work which it is possible to do in that town is done there The money of the citizens sent to the city for work to be done by city labour does not come back. It is lost. The money for the work done locally stays in the town, and is spent there. It circulates through many hands, and is a factor in the building up process.

The momentary loss is the first direct result, but there is a still more disturbing effect. It destroys community spirit. It reveals the appaling fact that some of the individuals placed in office do not know how to be loyal to their home town. Unwittingly in some cases, but more often simply to carry out a grudge they are the enemies within the gates.

It is a truism in the story of many communities that this lack of loyalty is the disease and canker which has eaten out the heart of their people, caused them to abandon hope, and given their town the backward swing. To create a community spirit that will speed a town on its way rejoicing in its strength, there must be loyalty on the part of the citizens one and all, and the example must be set by those elected to public office. Revoke that principle and lethargy and failure will inevitably follow. Almonte Gazette.

Methodist Church

Last Suuday's services were entirely given over to Temperance. In the morning the Junior Choir of 31 voices sang: "Touch not, taste not," after which three laymen were requested by their pastor to give their impressions of the campaign as they see it, and also present to us our duty. Mr. Geo. Earle told of the indifference found in some rural districts, and the need of united effort to overcome all the wily tactics of the Moderation League. Mr. W. J. Cass gave a history of Temperance conditions prevailing in our province for the past number of years, and also described the state of affairs where Gov't Control is in force. He hoped the O.T.A. might be given a larger majority than in 1919 Mr. E. T. Summers considered it a privilege to stand up for things that are right. He said it is worth while to retain the O.T.A. Rev. J. A. Waddell in a few words clinched the arguments of all.

There was a splendid Temperance program given in the Sunday School under the supervision of the Temperance Supt. Mrs. N. W. Beach, who gave a timely talk on that subject, followed by a chorus "Just a little ballot," by four junior boys, a recitation "What a boy can do" by Gordon Durant and a solo by Mrs. Percy Durant, also a few remarks by Mr. H. L. Hughes, the Supt. In the evening a mother, in the person of Mrs. F.A. Campbell, delivered a heart-to-heart message to mothers especially, but from which all coul learn something about the campaign. She urged every mother to use this golden opportunity of casting her vote for the O. T.A. Miss Glenna Durant, who had won the medal at the Winchester Township School Fair for public speaking and had also spoken at the Teachers' Convention at Kemptville last week, by special request gave her clever Temperance address at this service too. It was well prepared and distinctly given for a girl of twelve years Mr. Graham, of Toronto a college mate of Rev. J. A. Waddell was prevailed upon to relate a few of his experiences gleaned from his travels in a business capacity through some of Quebec's cities and towns. Next Sunday is Anniversary Day, the special preacher being one of Widchester's boys, Rev. G. A. McIntosh, who is now Pres. of the Montreal Conference and pastor of St. James Church, Montreal. The pastor urged that there might be a large attendance to hear and honor one who has been so highly honored by his brethren.

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

Don't be in second place when you mark your ballot next Thursday.

Early to bed and late to rise is the life of the merchant who doesn't advertise.

Parties desiring to save geraniums for winter are at now liberty to take them out of any of the town plots

According to instructions issued the season for partridge this year is only from Oct. 15 to 25. Ten per season is the bag limit.

The boys at Mimico Industrial School are taught to sew, sweep, darn and cook. They will make very eligible men in due time.

An Ohio woman boasts that she has baked a fresh pie for her husband every day for 20 years. Some men are glutons for punishment.

Of one thousand illicit stills seized in Canada last year, four hundred and twenty-eight were in Quebec, where they have 'Government Control."

The Imperial Oil truck, and a car driven by a Chinaman came in contact a few miles south of the town on Monday, and as a result both were ditched. Considerable gasoline was lost from the tank and considerale wind was created by the expressions of both drivers in each laying the blame on the other. In the end however someone will have to pay.

While doing the evening chores. last week, Mr. Chas. Robinson of Mountain stumbled and fell, head foremost into an iron pump, badly cutting his head and eye, as the old man had his glasses on at the time of the accident. He was immediately taken to Ottawa to Dr. Menuis where it was learned he will not loose the sight of his eyes. It took eight stitches to close the wound. At present he is doing nicely.

Thomas Barton, age 30 years who resides near Vankleek Hill lost his right arm while he was at work on his farm. Barton was filling the silo and accidently caught his arm in some machinery. Before the workmen with him could stop the machinery, Barton's arm was gone to near the elbow. He was carried to his home and a doctor was summoned. It is reported that hie condition is serious, he being very weak from loss of blood.

England gets ready to celebrate, in 1932 the 300th anniversary of the first use of forks by the British. Before then, they ate with their fingers. Three centuries seems long ago. It is. But in 1632, when some unknown English progressive brought the first fork over from France, the 'good old days" were at their best. Shakespeare had been dead sixteen years. The immortal Bard never used a fork. He never even saw one. It must have been a sight to watch people eat in those good old days.

Women's Institute

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Town Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 21st. at three o'clock. The program will be put on by the Junior Red Cross, and the mothers of the children taking part are invited to be present. The members are asked to respond to the roll call by a few remarks in favor of the O.T.A.

Many Communications

The Press has been deluged during the past week with communications and with poetry, all bearing on the great question now before the people, the vote on the O. T. A. We thank those who contributed, but they will easily realize the impossibility of our publishing them this week, or in fact at all. If we published one and left out the others we might be misunderstood. These communications have come from London, Toronto, Ottawa, and many near-by places. We also received a lengthy communication from A. Harold Clark, secretary of the U. F. O. for Dundas, outling the attitude of that organization toward the O. T. A., which we are pleased to note is friendly. The concluding paragraph reads "There is grave danger that the passage of time may have blunted our realization of conditions as we had them under legalized sale and we urge every good citizen to do his or her utmost to see that a large majority is rolled up for pronibition on Oct. 23rd." As before stated, we regret our inability to publish the many communications as we know the senders were prompted by the most worthy motive in asking their publication.

Avonmore Wins Meikle Cup.

The Meikle Cup competition by the High Schools of the United Counties took place at Morrisburg on Friday afternoon last, and the schools competing were: Morrisburg, Iroquois, Cornwall, Winchester, Chesterville and Avonmore. The day was ideal for Atheletic sports and there was a good representation from every town. The several events throughout were keenly contested and the possession of the cup for the coming year was in doubt until the last event, when in the ¼ mile race Avonmore secured first and second place. The standing of the schools before that last was Winchester 20 Avonmore 15, Morrisburg 12 and the last score gave Avonmore 21 points thus winning out by one point over Winchester. Winchester won the high jump, the high step and jump, and the hurdle race. Billy Agnew being the winner in each event. He was given third place in the 100 yard dash but in the opinion of the spectators, except the judge, he was second. Had he been given what he was entitled to Winchester would have won the cup, or tied Avonmore. Winchester depended upon Servage to win at least second in the ¼ mile race, but he unfortunately hurt his foot during the afternoon, and was unable to complete his run, although in the start he was in the lead. It was very disappointing but could not be helped, and young Servage showed good pluck in making the attempt. The Avonmore boys were good sports and won the cup by good clean sport and are deserving of the warmest congratulations on their success. Their star was young Robillard, who is a sprinter of some merit The closing event was pulled off at 5 30, but great was the enthusiasm that the [illegible] of the spectators remain

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

Our correspondents would confer a great favor if they would have their notes reach this office on Tuesday of each week.

Rumor has it that the Government will very soon repair the Highway in front of Cardinal. This is good news for many motorists.

It looks as though the Chautauqua Movement is pretty nearly done in Ontario. Deficits have been the rule in nearly every case this summer and guarantors are getting tired of meeting them.

The death of Mr. Antoine Lapiere, a highly esteemed and well known resident of Williamsburg, occurred at his home on Monday, September 27th, after a long illness.

The temperance organization of Renfrew, Walkerton and other towns purchased a whole page in their local paper to advance the cause of the O. T. A. The favourable vote in those places will reward their efforts.

Mr. R W. Anlgin, registrar of the Ontario Department of Education, has been appointed high school inspector to succeed Mr. J. A. Houston, former principal of the Smiths Falls High School. Mr. Houston had to retire on account of illness.

The store that stands for incomparable values in all dry goods and women's Ready-to-wear Garments.

D. C. Bush, Morrisburg.

The Pembroke Observer says that while out hunting, three young lads of that town made a most gruesome discovery when they found a man's head suspended by a rope from a tree branch. The body had severed with decomposition and lay immediately beneath the tree. The provincial police took charge of the body. There was absolutely no mark of identification on the clothes, although a man by the name of Boucher has been missing for some weeks.

We speclalize in Underwear—Penmans and Stanfields.

D. C. Bush, Morrisburg.

Auction Sale

As may be seen by advt. in this issue, Mr. C. A. Coons will hold a big sale of farm stock and implements at his farm, known as the Rae Farm, Nation Valley, on Wednesday of next week. Oct. 22nd. His list is one one of the best offered in this section for a long time and should attract a large crowd of buyers.

Where Does The Money Come From

Where does all the money come from that is backing the very liberal advertising campaign of the Moderation League who want the O. T. A. done away with. From Booze manufactures and Booze drinkers. The manufacturers are putting up big sums to defeat the O. T. A. They figure they will soon get it back from the poor boobs who buy their poison and destroy their manhood.

Plebiscite Information Bureau
At office of W. J. Cass
Main St.
From now till after close of Poll.

Now Fairly Good Going

The road between Winchester and Morrisburg has been greatly improved, particularly between Winchester and Williamsburg. Mr. Eagleson is making a splendid road from Williamsburg east or several miles, and hopes to have it completed this fall. The road from Cass Bridge to Winchester Springs has been gravelled, and is greatly improved. The mountains and valleys and land slides that were so much in evidence on the road running through the Springs. have been reduced, filled and improved, so that one can ride through without danger of being bounced out of a car or thrown under it.

Smith—Dickson.

A pretty October wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon, October 15th, at 2.30 p m., at "Cedar View" of Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dickson to George M. Smith, of Watertown, son of J. M. Smith, of Virginnia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. J. M. Glassford assisted by Rev. F. Loan, brother-in-law of the groom, under an arch evergreen branches and flowers. The wedding march was played by Miss Clara Irving. The bride who was given in marriage by her father, was unattended. She was attired in a dress of white crepe Romane and wore her veil in a pretty arrangement with orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of ophelia roses and lilies of the valley. The groom wore a full dress suit. Mrs. Dickson, mother of the bride, wore a black chiffon velvet costume. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl bracelet with emerald stud clasp and to the pianist a pearl pendant. The bride's gift to the groom was a pearl stick pin. The dining room was very prettily decorated in pink and white where a wedding dinner was served to about thirty guests. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful gifts including several checks, also a very beautiful chest of silverware from Mrs. Campbell Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Smith left on the afternoon train for Montreal, and New York, New Jersey. Syracuse and other New York State points The bride travelled in a navy blue satin crepe dress with black marvela coat trimmed with grey squirrel. Her hat was black trimmed with silver. The out of town guests included Mr. J.M. Smith. of Virginia; Rev. and Mrs. F. Loan and children, of Massena, N. Y.; Mrs. Lawrence, of Plasca, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Jackson, of Kemptville; Mrs. Wm. Smith, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Alex Dickson, of Lancaster.

New Dress Fabrics to the fore—Silks, Canton Crepes, Tricotine, Wool Crepe.

D. C. Bush, Morrisburg.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gilroy spent the week end with friends in Cobden.

Mr. Wm. Shaver is visiting in Toronto and Buffalo, N. Y. for a few days.

Miss Hazel Wallace of Kemptville, spent the week end at her home here.

Mrs. Harry Moore, of London, Eng., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Malloch.

Miss Hazel Wallace spent Monday in Ottawa attending the millinery openings.

Miss Gladys McDonald attended the millinery opening in Ottawa on Monday.

Mr. W. A. Fisher of the Swifts Office Staff, Montreal, spent the week end at his home.

Mrs. R. H. Timmins. of Toronto is the guest of her brother, Mr. Geo. E. Earle, this week.

Latest reports from Montreal say that Mr. J. Dixon is doing nicely aftdr his second operation.

Miss Jean Porteous of Toronto has returned home after spending the week with Mr. D. D. Porteous.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Fawcett and daughters Eva and Laura were visiting at South Mountain on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mallard of Smith Falls were the guests of Mrs. A. W. Beach and Mrs. M. Bailey for a few drys.

Miss Hazel Empey, of Morewood, spent Thursday and Friday with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Rowat Empey.

Mr. Aaron Sweet M. P. P. is billed to speak on the O. T. A. on McLeod St. Methodist Church Ottawa on Sunday evening Oct. 19th.

The last issue of the Queens University Journal tells of an interesting game of tennis in which Miss Irma Beach was one of the contestants.

Mrs. G. F. Armstrong arrived home last Saturday after attending the Provincial W. C. T. U. Convention at St, Catharines, and also visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leslie and Mr. and Mrs. Rowat Empey, motored to Williamstown and spent Sunday with Mrs. Empey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter LaFave. They called on other friends.

To-day the annual convention of the Matilda District W. M. S., is being held at Iroquois, at which a number of Methodist ladies are in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. L. Mill took the delegate, Mrs. L. D. Johnston, also Miss Annie Walker who gives a paper on Circle work, and Mrs. G. F. Armstrong on W, M. S. work.

Mrs. Geo. Armstrong has returned from attending the Provincial W. C. T. U. Convention held at St. Catharines, and reports a very interesting convention. Some of the leading speakers were, Miss Gordon, World's W. C. T. U. Pres., Mrs. Gordon Wright, Dominion Pres. W. C. T. U., Mrs. Wm. Pugsley, Provincial Pres. W. C. T. U., Father L. Minehan, Pastor St. Vincent De Paul church, Toronto, Rev. E. Cherrington D. D. Litt D. Sec. of the World's League against alcoholism, Rev. Frank of British Columbia.

Mr. Joseph Webb of Winchester Springs will give some of his impressions of the great Worlds Sunday School Convention which was held at Glasgow Scotland and which he was privileged to attend, at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Guild in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, Oct. 21st at 8 p. m. Everybody Welcome. Silver offering in aid of the Missionary fund.

Anniversary Services in the Methodist church, Winchester, will be held on Sunday, Oct. 19th. Rev. G. A. McIntosh, B. A. B. D. President of Montreal Conference will preach. Everyone welcome.

Keep in mind the concert in the Town Hall, Tues. Oct. 28 under the auspices of the Women's Institute when Mrs. Moodie, lyric-soprano, and Miss Laura Pelton both of Montreal will give a high-class entertainment. Tickets 35cts on sale next week at B. F. Smith.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church will hold their annual dinner in the S. S. rooms, Monday evening Oct. 20th. at 5 p. m. A good programme will be given in the Church. Adults 50cts. Children under 12 years 25 cts.

RADIO

We have contracted for the Neutrodyne and Radiola Radios. Please do not place your order until you see and hear these machines.

D. Melvin, Winchester.

RUBBERS

Mens,	$1.35
Womens,	1.10
Boys,	1.00
Girls,	.90
Childrens,	.80

Harvey W. Nesbitt.

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If your grocer pleases you in every particular, you have no cause for changing.

Even WE can do no more than that. But if you think some of making a shift we would be glad to give you the best Service we are capable. Often and often we have turned now-and-again customers Into steady patrons.

And we lose a surprising few of the really Particular Grocery Buyer., who once become our Customers.

Try US on anything you like.

E. FLORA, Winchester.

Telephone 33 — Prompt Delivery

The Needlecraft Store.

The Needlecraft Store invites you to call and see a display of worked models, on Saturday. These would make very suitable gifts for showers, weddings and Christmas.

We also carry a full line of stamped goods and embroidery threads. Ladies fall and winter hose in the latest shades in silk, silk and wool and all wool.

Don't foeget that we have the famous Corticelli wools for knitted suits, hats and sweaters.

IDA GARDNER.

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.

For Sale

1 wooden bed and springs, 1 Quebec heater No. 3 also 3 doors.

Mrs. William Gardner

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

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



Why Be Bald.

When we can make you look younger with a perfectly natural head of hair.

Consult Mr. W. J. White formerly of Dorwend's Ltd., who will be at the Winchester Hotel on Wednesday, Oct. 22nd., with a full line of ladies drawn through partings and transformations all the latest styles from Paris, also the well known Edwards and White papent constructed toupees and wigs.

Call and have Mr. White give you a free demonstration.

EDWARDS AND WHITE CO. LTD.

Auction Sale!

There will be sold by Public Auction, at my farm, known as the Rae Farm, situated in concession 4, Township of Winchester, 3½ miles S E. of Winchester, and 4 miles S. W. of Chesterville. Fine high grade cattle, horses and other choice farm stock and implements.

Wednesday, Oct. 22nd.

Commencing at 12:30 o'clock, following:

16 milch cows. This is a choice herd of grade Jersey, Aryshire and Holstein. A good herd for high test and large flow of milk. Not a tough or kicking cow in the bunch. 6 two year old heifers. expect to freshen early, all Holstein high grade. 15 one year old heiferss, 3 early spring calves, 1 one year and 1 two year old bulls. Some of them yearlings, and two year old heifers, are from pure bred stock, mothers were 80 lb. cows, eleven came from Mr. Jas. Belway's stock. 1 Bay work horse, 8 years old, weighs about 1400; 1 Bay work horse, 10 years old, weighs 1300; 1 brood mare, about 12 years old, weighing 1200, also her colt, born in May of Campbell's Percheron; 14 shoats weighing from 90 to 125 lbs; 1 brood sow, expected to farrow about time of sale. 36 ducks. 3 turkeys, 1 gobler, 4 geese, extra large breed; 75 Barred Rock hens and chickens, 65 Leghorn hens and chickens.

2 lumber wagons, 1 milk wagon, 1 set sloop sleighs, 1 fanning mill, 1 dive drill, cockshutt: 1 hoe drill or broadcast, almost new, Massey Harris; 1 set 12 foot harrow, 1 set 9 foot harrows, 1 steel mower, almost new, 1 12 ft. horse rake, 1 hay tedder, 1 hay loader, 1 five foot mower, 1 six foot mower, 1 one horse cultivator, 1 two horse corn cultivator, 1 Owens sulky two furrow plow, almost new; 1 Merrickville sulky plow, No. 10; 1 Merrickville sulky plow No. 12; 3 walking plows, 1 two furrow walking plow, 1 circular rip saw, aubor and pullp on frame, 1 De Laval Cream Separator, 650 capacity, power attachment can be put on; 1 hog rack for milk wagon, 1 hog rack for lumber wagon, 1 pump jack, 1 four horse spring tooth cultivator, 1 Deering 6 ft. grain binder, 1 set disc harrows, almost new; 1 set disc harrows, old; 1 feed boiler, 40 gal, almost new; 1 root pulper and slicer, new; 1 1 Deering manure spreader, new; 1 corn binder, McCormick; 1 six horse Gillson Engine on steel truck, 1 mood thrasher blower, new; 1 circular saw and frame, new; 1 power attachment for car, new; 1 two wheel scraper, 1 McCartney hand milker, new; 1 barrell spray, 1 sleigh rack, 1 corn rack, 1 set double harness with breechen, 1 set double harness with back pad, 2 Quebec heaters, 2 Box stoves, 12 eight gal. shipping cans, 12 can jackets, heavy check and padded; horse fork roap and pullies. 65 tons hay, 600 bush. grain and numerous other articles.

TERMS: All purchases of $10 and under cash, over $10 ten months credit on approved joint notes, or six per cent off for cash.

As I have rented my farm for a term of years everything must be sold.

C. A. COONS, Prop.
Ross Morrow. Auctioneer.

W. J. CASS, B.A.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Successor to Geo. C. Hart.
Phone 11 Winchester, Ont.

LAWSON & LAWSON
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
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DR. WALTER S. FLORA
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74 Sparks Street - Ottawa, Ont.
Phone Queen 4136

DR. G. H. McKEOWN
Dentist
Winchester, Ont. Phone 28
Gas for Extractions.

Whitteker the Optician
Will be at Winchester the second Monday and preceding Saturday of each month.

The Business of the
Late D. F. Sutherland
PRIVATE BANKER
Is continued as usual at his former office at Winchester.

JAKE ROSS
All kinds of Poultry wanted at all Seasons. Wool Wanted.
I buy all kinds of Hides
Phone 81 - Winchester

"Maybelle Todd Phillips."
Graduate of Mt. Allison Conservatory of Music, Sackville, N.B.
Graduate Conservatory Music, Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S.
Also 2 years' Post Graduate Course, Dalhousie Conservatory, Halifax, N.S., under Remo Cortesi, is prepared to take pupils in piano, voice and organ. Pupils trained for Toronto Conservatory. Reasonable Rates.
Phone 91 Church Street.

CLARA IRVING
Teacher of Burrowe's Method of Kindergarten and Primary Music.
A method which is a delight for beginners. Also teacher of advanced pupils.
Terms reasonable. Lessons given at her home on Main St. Phone 117.

Holly Rebekah Lodge
No. 116
Meets First and Third Wednesday in the I.O.O.F. Hall, at 8 p.m.
Mrs. K. Helmer, N.G. Nora Elliott, Rec.-Sec.

Henderson Lodge No. 383, A.F. & A.M.
Winchester
Meets Friday on or before full moon in Sweet's Block, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren always welcome.
K. J. Guy, W.M. F. Coons, Sec.

Winchester Lodge, No. 336, I.O.O.F.
Meets in the Lodge Room, over the Bank of Nova Scotia, Main Street, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. Gibb, N.G. H. Knowland, Sec.

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Without Medical Examination
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Sanitary Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor,
Hair-cutting, shaving, massaging and shampooing.
Ladies' hair-bobbing, shingling, waving, massaging and shampooing a specialty, done either during open hours or by appointment.
Oscar Pierce, Proprietor.

Ross Morrow
Licensed Auctioneer
For the Counties of Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Carleton and Russell.
Sales of all kinds handled.
Phone 608r 24
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Shoes Repaired
All kinds of Boots and Shoes repaired as good as new, scissors, knives, skates, etc., sharpened. Bring your work to the old reliable stand and be assured of satisfaction at reasonable rates. Also issuer of automobile and truck licenses. Cards and markers always on hand. I carry in stock a good line of shoe polishes, laces and other shoe accessories, also Firestone tires, tubes, cement, patches, etc. A share of your valued patronage solicited.
WM. WORKMAN
Main St. East - Winchester, Ont.

The Automobile

UTILITY PROVED BY CLOSED CAR.

"Before we held our first closed car show a few years ago most people believed that while the closed car was fine to look at it would not stand up under the exacting service which the majority of motorists demanded," said a dealer at a recent motor show.

"However, the utility of the closed car now is an accepted fact and the increase in closed car production has been extremely significant within the last few years. The closed car makes its greatest bid for popular approval in that it can be used throughout the year, no matter how hot or cold the weather."

SEASON MAKES NO CHANGE.

"Formerly it was the habit to put the car in storage at the first signs of winter and to resort to more antedated means of transportation through the colder months. The closed car has changed all that. To-day automobiles are almost as much in evidence on the city streets during the winter as during the more comfortable seasons of the year. Glass inclosed, scientifically heated, wind and weatherproof, they provide a pleasing as well as highly useful mode of transportation when the ground is covered with snow or cold weather prevails.

"Before the advent of the closed car's great popularity motoring in winter was a venture to be undertaken by only the most hardy, but nowadays ability to enjoy zero weather is not one of the primary essentials of the modern city motorist. Doctors, business men, housewives, persons in every conceivable walk of life use closed cars extensively in the coldest weather.

FULL PROTECTION OFFERED.

"But it is not only in the winter that the closed car proves its usefulness, for it is recommended for summer driving as well. The windows which barred the cold winds of winter are opened to the pleasant breezes of summer and the roof which protected the passengers from snow and rain acts as a shield against which the sun's warm rays beat in vain.

"Because it can be used all year round the closed car presents the ideal means of transportation for every section of the country. Tours, interurban runs, week-end trips, shopping trips are all accomplished quickly, safely, comfortably and satisfactorily. A closed car, with all its attractiveness and richness, has been proved as useful and serviceable a means of transportation as there is."

Bravest Women in the World.

A sermon preached in Westminster Cathedral, London, by Father Dunstan Sargent has turned public attention to the women who give up their lives to nurse in leper communities. There are such communities in England.

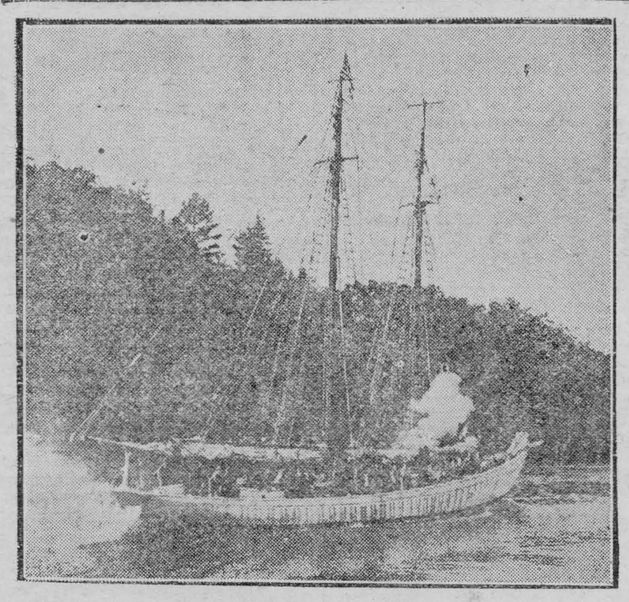
"The number of lepers in the world is astonishing," said Father Sargent, "but more astonishing still is the heroism that inspires women of all ages and all types to give up their lives to attend them.

"The youngest girl I ever knew to devote her life to nursing lepers was only nineteen. Many are nobly born, wealthy, and singularly attractive. The life they lead is one of complete abandonment of all physical comfort and all the things that make life worth living to ordinary people.

"Many of these brave women contract leprosy themselves. They not only give up their lives, but willingly risk disfigurement and, ultimately, a terrible death."

Lilies in Profusion in Parks of London.

Londoners whose way takes them through the park, walking from Hyde Park Corner past the end of the Serpentine, have had their eyes gladdened recently by lilies of various kinds planted out in the flower beds. Hitherto one has not associated lilies with London, but this year the park gardeners have certainly achieved success with their new departure. Planted out with other varieties of flowers the lilies have provided a beautiful blaze of color.



The Bowdoin is shown after its trip in the Arctic regions, where it carried Capt. Donald MacMillan and his crew for 333 days of travel through snow and ice.

A Mill-Girl Poet.

The reading public has been recently reminded that this year is the centenary of the New England poet Lucy Larcom, who was born on March 5, 1824. Hers was a beautiful and poetic soul, which found its true exuression in daily living even more than in written poetry.

Before she was twelve years old she became a child worker in the cotton mills at Lowell, and she remained a worker there for ten years. The mills were separated by wide, grassy open spaces, and violets and wild geraniums grew along the canals. The work of the young operatives was really not hard, just to change the bobbins on the spinning frames every three quarters of an hour or so and to do other little tasks for fellow workers. When the children were not actually working, which was nearly half the time, they frolicked round among the spinning frames, teasing the older girls, playing games or, with the overseer's permission, exploring the other parts of the mill and watching the other processes. When Lucy came home at night after her first day's work and the family began to pity her she laughed and said, "Why, it is nothing but fun! It is just like play."

But of course the novelty wore off after a little while. She never liked machinery and found the ceaseless noise distressing. The working day began at five o'clock in the summer, in winter at earliest daylight, and ended at half past seven in the evening. The children's pay was a dollar a week.

Young Lucy had always, for pleasure, written rhymes; and as she grew older she became an omnivorous reader.

"At this time," she relates in A New England Girlhood, "I had learned to do a spinner's work, and I obtaind permission to tend some frames that stood directly in front of the river windows; and the river and my thoughts flowed on together, the happiest of companions. The printed regulations forbade us to bring books; so I made my window seat into a small library of poetry, pasting its side over with newspaper clippings. We had only weekly papers, and they had always a 'poet's corner.'

"Some of the girls could not believe that the Bible was meant to be counted among the forbidden books. We all thought that the Scriptures had a right to go wherever we went, and that, if we needed them anywhere, it was at our work. I evaded the law by carrying some leaves from a torn Testament in my pocket. The overseer, caring more for law than for Gospel, confiscated all he found. He had his desk full of Bibles. It sounded oddly to hear him say to the most religious girl in the room when he took her Bible away, 'I did think you had more conscience than to bring that book here!' "

Among those good, hard-working and book-loving girls a little paper was started called the Lowell Offering, and to that paper Lucy Larcom contributed her first published poems.

Strong Men of Old.

Feats of great strength have at all times excited much interest, and the more extraordinary examples have been deemed worthy of record by historians. Remarkable though present-day feats undoubtedly are, they have often been eclipsed by those recorded in bygone days.

One of the most famous strong men of antiquity was Polydamas, the Thessalian, who lived about 400 B.C. Wonderful stories are told of his colossal size and strength. On one occasion he is said to have held a wild bull so firmly by one of its hind feet that the animal in its struggles to release itself, wrenched off its hoof, while another feat for which he was renowned was the stopping of a chariot when driven at full speed by seizing the wheel.

Richard Coeur de Lion was an exceptionally strong man, and it is related of him that, while a prisoner in Germany in the hands of the emperor, he gave a terribly practical proof of the force of the blow he was able to deal with his clenched fist.

The son of his principal warder had invited the royal captive to an exchange of blows, and, winning the right to deliver the first punch by cast of the dice, struck the king a heavy blow on the side of the head, staggering him.

Richard, in his turn, now struck and "landed" on his opponent's ear with such force as to kill him on the spot. Sir Walter Scott, in his inimitable romance "Ivanhoe," makes use of the story in his relation of the exchange of buffets between the King and Friar Tuck.

Rub Insect Bite.

Why, when bitten by an insect, do we instinctively rub the affected part? Massage, as applied not only to an insect bite but to almost any other injury, such as a bruise, is an instinct almost universal.

Its first reason is to wipe away the insect, or to assure ourselves what damage has really been effected. In the econd place, we unconsciously set up a counter-irritation of the nerves, which tends to distract our attention from the original ailment; and thirdly, by the actual pressure of the rubbing we check the flow of the blood in the area of the trouble and so "slow down" our capacity for feeling the pain.



Lord Byng, governor-general of Canada, is shown shaking hands with war veterans at Sault Ste. Marie, following the unveiling of a memorial in that town to those who fell in the great war.

BEAUTY BY THE ROADSIDE

Some Helpful Points on Highway Landscaping.

Roads are all-important in the development of the rural country. It is from our highways that we get acquainted with our country—from our highways we see its beauty and are inspired by it.

True, in our generation beauty has become a luxury, not an essential; but to those who have eyes with which to see, beauty abounds everywhere—it persists in spite of you.

With the present craze for speed along our highways, and with increased travel, it may eventually become necessary to construct pathways along one side of the highway for those who live in the country and cannot afford or are not always disposed to ride when visiting a neighbor or near-by town.

Roads that now have a bed of twenty feet will soon be widened to thirty feet to take care of the peak of the load of present-day highway travel. This on some highways will leave only a strip of ten feet on each side of the roadbed, on others fifteen feet. This includes the ditch or depression for carrying off water.

Fifteen feet ought to be the least space available for highway planting, not including the path.

Deep ditches very often make planting along the highway impossible, but with our present hard roads those ditches are superfluous, as a slight depression to carry off the surplus water is more than sufficient. A great deal of the water that ordinarily drains off the road will be absorbed by the material planted along the highway. Tiling would be a waste, as the trees would soon fill up the tile with roots and destroy the purpose for which they were put there.

Where lowlands border the highway there is no need for extra filling or raising the land, as there are trees and plants to be found that will delight to grow in such a situation and give an expression to the roadside that cannot be had in any other way.

Ordinary common sense should guide the planting operations. In a general way, where little or no care can be given to trees or other plants after planting, the turf should be spaded down for a few feet around the trees or between shrubs or flowers, and then a good mulch of dry grass or other material applied. This will keep the ground moist and cool, and will prevent weeds or grass from choking the young plants.

Highways are a part of the general landscape through which they go, and therefore the real object in view is to make them harmonious with the surrounding country—in other words, a part of our native landscape.

Native Trees Are Best.

Suppose a road across a valley and the openness of this valley is all important in the landscape; then such a road should be lined with low-growing plants that would leave the view open.

On the plains it would be a crime to checkerboard the prairie by lining the highways with trees. This would forever destroy the open view of the plains.

There may be trees at the intersections of great highways, forming islands in the prairie sea, just as to-day the groves surrounding the farms form oases out on the plains. Such groups of trees at the intersections of main roads may be seen from the ridge of a prairie wave far away, and in that way become trail markers or land-marks.

To make the roadside plainting a part of the native landscape means to plant native plants—such plants as grow in the region of which the road is a part. Trees of special character or trees for which the locality is especially noteworthy may be used at the main road intersections, if the soil is fitted for those trees. But it would be folly to plaint a tree native to dry land on low wet land.

There need be no fast rules regarding the planting material, except this: that where views of the surrounding country—a beautiful valley, cultivated fields, hills, lakes or rivers, rocky cliffs or any other form of outstanding landscape exist—the highway should not be planted with such vegetation that will shut out the view, but there should be left openings or vistas to frame the picture.

These openings should be in accordandce with the picture to be framed. Sometimes at turns of roads, especially as one skirts a hill, the view of the country becomes more picturesque and fascinating if framed by trees or even through a grove of trees.

At other times such a turn should be left entirely open.

Scattered trees planted promisicuously, as one sees them in the forest, are more in keeping with the Canadian mind than stately avenues of trees.

Shrubs and Perennials.

Where the highway runs through open country framed by imposing landscapes, groves or groups of trees are the only solution. These groves should consist of one variety with low-growing shrubs or flowers at intervals. There is more nobility in a grove of oak, maple, beech or elm than there is in a mixture of these trees.

The highways through the open country may also be broken with crab apples, hawthorns, plums, flowering dogwoods, and other treelike shrubs.

Lanes of hazel, blackberry, raspberry, plum, crab apple , hawthorn, black and pin cherry hickory, butternut and walnut will furnish the wayfarer with fruit and nuts in season. In such a hedge our song birds will find a happy home.

Phlox, shooting stars, asters, golden glow, goldenrod, and sunflowers should not be overlooked.

On sandy lands we may have an entirely different picture with such plants as pines, cedars, creeping juniper, bittersweets, grapes, numerous grasses, butterfly weeds, lupines and prairie clover.

It is a fine art to paint beautifully, but it is a greater art to produce a living picture where the cultivated and the primitive have been merged into a great ensemble.

A Clever Device.

An ingenious locksmith of Belgrade has invented a machine for exterminating mosquitoes; it is a strong searchlight that lures them to their doom. At the apex of the conical light projector is a hole through which pumps and fans suck the mosquitoes by thousands. Experts who watched a demonstration say that the invention is too expensive to be practical, but perhaps it might have a place as community apparatus.



Sir Samuel Wilson, the new governor of Jamaica, left London recently with his wife and family to take over his post.

POTTERY MAKING IN CANADA

Many Varieties of Clay Available, but the Better Grades Are in Limited Supply.

Until comparatively recently no china tableware was manufactured in Canada. This condition, however, has been overcome by the establishment of a pottery at Oshawa, Ontario, and it is reported that another plant is to be operated at Port Hope, Ontario. The Oshawa plant is turning out from 50,000 to 75,000 pieces per week of tableware and art pottery, using largely Canadian raw materials.

Stoneware and other heavy domestic pottery, such as teapots, mixing bowls, etc., is made at St. John, N.B., Iberville, Que., Hamilton, Ont., and Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Pottery includes many varieties of ware and from different kinds of clay. The common flowerpot of the gardener is the simplest kind of pottery made in quantity; and the unglazed pottery of the European and Asiatic peasant and Indian pottery are examples of simple ware made for every day use, very often from the commonest brick clays. Porcelain, or china, is at the other extreme in the ceramic scale, and this class of pottery is made from the finest white burning kaolin, with which other ingredients are mixed.

There are several types of pottery between these extremes but in a general way they can be grouped into two classes—those which have a vitrified or non-absorbent body, and those having a soft body which is more or less porous. The latter require to be covered with a glaze, or enamel, in order to render them watertight, but vessels of the first type may be left unglazed and still hold water. Modern pottery, however, is nearly always finished with a glaze, or enamel, whether the body is porous or vitreous.

Varieties of Pottery.

The Mines Branch of the Department of Mines has carried out a number of investigations of the clays of Canada, and has reported upon the suitability of these for the manufacture of pottery and earthenware. Some of these goods and the varieties of clays entering into their composition are as follows:

Porcelain Ware—This class of ware is made from the finest white kaolin, after it has been thoroughly washed to clear it of quartz, mica, and other impurities. The kaolin is mixed with ball clay, flint and feldspar. The kaolin gives the body its pure white color, the ball clay serves as a bond and makes the wet body more plastic. The feldspar has a fluxing action that makes the burned ware hard and impervious, and the flint makes the ware somewhat porous so that a glaze may be applied. The mixture of these materials is fired at a high temperature, glazed and refired at a lower temperature. Some porcelains, such as electrical porcelain, are glazed before firing, thus accomplishing the work of two firings in one.

Stoneware Pottery—Articles for domestic use, like crocks, jugs, mixing bowls, teapots, etc., are generally made from stoneware which burns to a dense body of extreme hardness, varying in color from nearly white to dark grey. A great deal of the so-called art pottery is made from stoneware clays.

White Earthenware — The heavier kind of tableware known by various trade names, as white earthenware, ironstone, china, and white graniteware, are made from mixtures of white burning clay and finely ground quartz and feldspar, burned to a fairly dense but porous body and covered with a clear glaze. A great variety of ornamental pottery is made of the white earthenware body covered with colored glazes.

Colored Earthenware — There is a great variety of pottery made from natural impure clays, which burn to colors ranging from light buff to deep red. Most of these clays soften and lose their shape if burned to too high a temperature, consequently the body remains porous after firing, and is then covered with glazes and enamels and refired.

Suitable Clays in Canada.

Stoneware clays are sparingly distributed in Canada and are accessible in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. This type of clay is generally very smooth and plastic in the natural state, and the color ranges from dark grey to almost white.

Ball clays are highly plastic, fine-grained clays, which burn to a white color, but in the raw state they are dark colored, sometimes approaching black. It is one of the ingredients used in compounding bodies for making white earthenware, white wall tile, electric porcelain, etc. There is a great variety in composition in the different ball clays, but none have been found in Canada, except among the great variety of white clays in southern Saskatchewan.

The name blue clay is often used in describing certain clays which are of a lead grey color, but the name is meaningless and has no significance, as a host of clays of widely different properties have a lead grey, or bluish color, in the raw state.

Commercial kaolins, or china clays, are residual clays derived from a rock composed mostly of feldspar, or containing little or no iron oxide. Crude kaolin, so far found in Canada, is at tery industry by washing, in order to free it from impurities, generally quartz grains. The washed kaolin is known by the name, china clay.

China clays are less plastic than stoneware clays and generally burn to a white porous mass. They are mixed with ball clay, feldspar and flint for the manufacture of porcelain and white earthenware bodies. The only kaolin, so far found in Canada, is at St. Remi d'Amherst, in Argenteuil County, Quebec.

Southern Saskatchewan is the only region in Canada where valuable clays occur in abundance. There is a variety of white and grey clays over a large area, varying from low-grade stoneware clays to fireclays. They are mined at two localities, East End and Willows. These clays will be found suitable for the manufacture of various kinds of pottery, including heavy tableware called white granite, or ironstone china.

The laboratories of the Mines Branch at Ottawa have tested out practically all the known clays of Canada, and results of these experiments are available. It is in this work that the Mines Department has proven itself so invaluable to industries dependent upon our mineral resources for raw materials, and much unnecessary investigation and expense will be saved to Canadian manufacturers contemplating engaging in clay-using industries if the information available at the Mines Branch is made use of.



Members of the Canadian Alpine Club are shown crossing a glacier near the crest of Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Rockies, 14,000 feet above sea level.

Love the Jealous.

I praised the daisies on my lawn,
And then my lady mowed them down.
My garden stones, improved by moss,
She moved—and that was Beauty's loss.
When I adored the sunlight, she
Kept a bright fire indoors for me.
She saw I loved the birds, and that
Made her one day bring home a cat.
She plucks my flowers to deck each room,
And make me follow where they bloom.
Because my friends were kind and many,
She said—"What need has Love of any?"
What is my gain, and what my loss?
Fire without sun, stones bare of moss,
Daisies beheaded, one by one;
The birds cat-hunted, friends all gone—
These are my losses; yet, I swear,
A love less jealous in its care
Would not be worth the changing skin
That she and I are living in.
—W. H. Davies.

Roses and Snow.

Youth is a garland of roses,
But age is a drift of snow
Covering over the mirage
Of dreams, from the long ago.

Withered the petals of beauty
When leaves of desire are dry,
Cast by the winds of autumn
Far over the hills to die.

Youth and her garland of roses
Has lived and played her part—
Winter with snow-white pinions
Covers her slumbering heart.
—Lereine Ballantyne.

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T-6

A Song of the North.

In my ear is the croon of the soft, summer breeze,
As it lingers in balsam and pine;
In my heart is the song of the unfettered waves,
As they gambol and ripple and shine.

I dip my thin paddle with rhythmical stroke,
And away glides my buoyant canoe;
Below me the glory of unmeasured deep,
Above me the clouds set in blue.

'Tis the north that enthralls, with its far-flung expanse
Of boulder and forest and hill,
Where unnumbered islands, like rugged green gems,
Are mirrored when waters are still.

Anon comes the loud, plaintive cry of the loon,
In the fastness are echoes at play;
A fisher swoops down on his unerring wing,
On a cliff waits a hawk for his prey.

They lure me, enchant me with strange, mystic charm,
Till twilight brings moonbeam and star,
And out of the depths of the gathering gloam
Low voices of night sound afar—
The soft crooning breeze and the song of the waves,
The murmur of woodland and glen,
It is these that appeal to adventurous youth
And quicken the pulses of men.
—J. M. Elson, in Canadian National Railways Magazine.

Insects With Flying Homes.

Among our most curious insects are bird-flies, which spend their lives attached to the warm bodies of various kinds of wild birds.

There are not many varieties of these passenger flies, and among those recently discovered in America were a few species known in Europe. This extensive distribution of the few is believed to be due to the fact that the insects frequent certain kinds of migrating birds.

These insects detach themselves from the body of their host should he die, and dart off to find another bird on which to live.

The mother bird-flies lay only one large egg at a time. This develops into a peculiar kind of larva. It lives with its mother until grown up, when it is either deposited in a suitable spot or just left to look after itself.

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A Few Tips for the Boys' Glee Club in Schools.

The boys' glee club should be considered by all the school as a specialized course of instruction in singing for boys. It denotes a considerable degree of talent and training. Although not repaired, there should be some premium put upon ability to read well.

In organizing a glee club the invitation should be extended to every boy, with the understanding that he will be given a competitive examination. There are various ways and systems of giving prelliminary examinations. The final test of a voice in so small an organization as a glee club is the blending quality it has with the other voices. It was the writer's privilege to hear a glee club of one of the universities recently. The young men looked and acted well, but tney suffered the handicap of poor voice selection, which in turn caused the group to fail in putting over any great thrills that the audience fully expected. An individual voice may sound one way alone, but, possibly, quite another way when with other voices.

Dignified standards should be set up, and when once going should be rigidly adhered to. Troublesome rehearsal attendance can be eliminated by keeping a waiting list of replacements. This also works well in other disciplinary capacities.

However, no standard should be so high as to disgust a boy; no rules so rigid as to be prohibitive of trial and effort. Always consider that such an organization depends largely upon good will and voluntary effort. This alone should be the first evidence of interest. Take this interest and build with it. There is a great deal of interesting work to be done with the boys' glee club.

Lake Casts Up Sulphate.

When the water of Salt Lake, Utah, reaches a temperature below 30 degrees Fahrenheit, it manufactures sodium sulphate and accommodatingly casts it up on the beach. The fact that the deposit of sodium sulphate can be gathered before it goes back into solution has led to the construction of a plant for harvesting and refining the material into a commercial product. The average period of production will be two months each year. During a season of mild winter there may be none produced and during years of cold winter the sodium sulphate may be precipitated for three months, judging by weather records of twenty years.

The number of native Hawaiians is rapidly decreasing, about 25,000 of pure blood remaining on the islands.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pain.

We profess to be Christians and then we use the talents God has given us to discover the worst methods of man-killing. — Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

Bovril keeps you "warm as toast"

Serve Mustard with all meats

Mustard neutralizes the richness of fat foods and makes them easier to digest. Mustard enables you to enjoy and assimilate food which otherwise would burden the digestive organs.

but it must be Keen's 232

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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.

The chief cause of death in the childbirth state are septicemia or blood poisoning and albumin in the urine. Both of these conditions are largely preventable. The former, better known as maternal sepsis, is an infection usually transmitted from the outside. Local infections such as bad teeth or infected tonsils may be the causative agents. The years 1919, 1920 and 1921, showed an average of 39.1 per cent. of all maternal deaths in Michigan to have occurred from sepsis.

What is the cause of this heavy mortality? Surely a large part of it is due to neglect and mismanagement. Statistics from Toronto hospitals show that the death-rate of expectant mothers who are supervised in hospital during the period of childbirth is very much lower than those who are not supervised. If all expectant mothers would place themselves under the care of a capable physician and have regular examinations, the number of cases of puerperal albuminuria could be cut to a minimum. How often pregnant women experience seemingly trifling ailments such as swelling of the feet, headaches, specks floating before the eyes, ailments which to the average woman uninformed about these conditions may seem not worth mentioning, but which are in reality grave warnings of approaching danger. If all expectant mothers would place themselves under the care of a physician early in their pregnancy, they could easily report these seemingly trifling complaints and vigorous medical treatment could at once be entered upon. The convulsions that identify themselves with the condition of albuminuria could be prevented in many instances by proper supervision. Albuminuria extracts a toll of just nineteen per cent. of all puerperal deaths, and yet we often hear of expectant mothers never consulting a doctor at all until the pains of labor have commenced.

The care that expectant mothers should observe cannot be overemphasized. Accidents of pregnancy account for 15.3 per cent. of deaths in the puerperal state; accidents of labor account for 12.2 per cent.; puerperal hemorrhage, 9.8 per cent; "milk leg," 4 per cent.; other causes following childbirth, 6 per cent.

In 1921 the United States puerperal mortality rate was 6.3 out of every 1,000 live births. The same figures for all practical purposes apply to Canada.

This is too heavy a death rate among mothers, and every effort must be put forth by the Government and the public to try and reduce this heavy mortality.

World's Wealth Reaches Amazing Total.

The aggregate pre-war wealth of the twenty-odd nations actively engaged in the great war, according to an estimate completed by the research department of the Bankers' Trust Company, of New York, amounted to $630,000,000,000. The wealth of these same nations to-day is estimated to be about $619,000,000,000. The pre-war wealth of the British Empire—that is of Great Britain, the dominions, India and the crown colonies, was approximately $140,000,000,000, while to-day the wealth of this same group of nations is estimated by the Bankers' Trust Company to be around $149,000,000,000. The wealth of France before the war is placed at just under $60,000,000,000, and is estimated to be approximately the same to-day. The pre-war wealth of the United States is placed at -200,000,000,000 and the wealth to-day at -230,000,000,000, while the pre-war wealth of Germany is estimated to have been upward of $55,000,000,000. These figures are all on the gold pre-war basis of values, having been adjusted for inflation.

The per capita wealth of Great Britain to-day is placed at $1,489 and of the different nations composing the British Empire at $418, including the wealth and population of India. The wealth of France is estimated, in 1913, to be $1,484 per capita and of the United States, $2,000 per capita. The wealth of Germany is placed at $901 per capita.

The Bankers' Trust Company points out that the total wealth of the former belligerents has not materially changed as a result of the war, but that there has been a marked redistribution of such wealth, this redistribution having taken place not only as between nations, but also as between the peoples within the boundaries of each nation.—Mfrs. Rec.

Drivers Improve With Age.

According to Dr. J. J. Snow, nationally known psychologist, automibile drivers between the ages of 30 and 39 are least likely to have accidents, while those from 20 to 29 are constitutionally more careless. The old supposition that married men are less likely than single men to have accidents has been definitely disproven, he declares. Fitness to drive an automobile is solely a matter of intelligence, caution and quick nervous reaction to the needs of a sudden emergency.

Biggest Dam in Egypt.

The biggest of all dams is that at Assuan, in Egypt, where, after years of failure, a great wall, nearly a mile and a quarter long, was built across the Nile at a cost of $10,000,000. The building of this wall created a mighty lake, nearly 200 miles in length, which is employed for irrigation purposes.

HEALTHY CHILDREN ALWAYS SLEEP WELL

The healthy child sleeps well and during its waking hours is never cross but always happy and laughing. It is only the sickly child that is cross and peevish. Mothers, if your children do not sleep well; if they are cross and cry a great deal, give them Baby's Own Tablets and they will soon be well and happy again. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, banish constipation, colic and indigestion and promote healthful sleep. They are absolutely guaranteed free from opiates and may be given to the new-born babe with perfect safety. You can obtain the Tablets through any medicine dealer at 25 cents a box, or by mail, post paid, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Aqueducts cut for twenty miles through the solid rock of Ben Nevis are part of a vast scheme now being started for harnessing water power over an area of 300 square miles of the Scottish Highlands.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Pongee silk is unbleached and in its natural color. It is a product, not of domestic, but of wild silkworms. worms do not eat mulberry leaves, but browse, so to speak, on the leaves of the scrub oak trees of the Shantung hills.

THE GROWING GIRL

Requires a Mother's Constant Care and Watchfulness.

In their early teens it is quite common for girls to outgrow their strength, and mothers should carefully watch the health of their daughters at this time, for it is when strength is sapped by too rapid growth that anaemia develops. The first signs may be noticed by peevishness, languor and headaches. The face grows pale, breathlessness and palpitation follow, with low spirits.

At the first symptom of anaemia mothers should act at once. Neglected anaemia often leads to decline, but if you see that your daughter's blood is enriched there need be no cause for anxiety. The finest blood enricher ever discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pure, red blood created by these pills will quickly banish all signs of anaemia. They will build up your girl's health and ensure her a robust girlhood. Give your daughter a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now. Make her strong like thousands of girls and women throughout Canada who have been rescued from the clutches of anaemia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Fox's Family Problem.

Poor Mrs. Fox had a hard problem on her paws. She had seven children, four boys and three girls, and when feeding time came the boys—being boys—always took the lion's share. Mrs. Fox saw her little girls daily growing thinner. What should she do? In Wild Live in Devon Mr. Douglas Gordon, who for some days had been watching the family beneath the fir trees, thus describes how she solved her problem.

When next I saw the foxes I discovered that the family had diminished in numbers. It took me some little time to make sure of it, but at last I became convinced beyond a doubt that only three remained, and the curious thing was that the remaining three were certainly the weaker cubs, for whom I had been apprehensive. They appeared to appreciate the change; their little bodies were rounded out with the now abundant food that the mother brought them. But I was vexed and a good deal puzzled to account for the loss of the others; I feared foul play somewhere, but could trace it home to no one.

When questioned, the gamekeeper could throw no light on the matter or offer any probable explanation. In the course of our conversation, however, he told me of another litter that he had discovered in a certain gorge, a famous breeding place a mile or two away.

I at once set myself to study the newcomers. But for some time I got only fleeting glimpses of the cubs as they played amongst the brushwood. One afternoon, however, while lying in wait in my chosen lookout, I noticed an old fox coming up the gorge, carrying what looked like a young crow. Now was my chance. I focussed my glass on the fox, started, looked again and then set the glass down in astonishment. It was the same old vixen! Her unusual marking branded her beynd all possibility of mistake, and it was with something more than interest that I now watched her movements.

In a little open space not far from the earth she stopped and undoubtedly called, for the next moment the cubs came tumbling out and fell upon the bird. The mother sat and watched them as they tugged and tussled. So did I, and I counted them again and again to be sure. Four beautiful cubs were there, somewhat larger than when I had last seen them, but undoubtedly the very four that had disappeared from the earth under the fir trees two or three weeks before. The mother had solved her problem in the most practical way.

"A Farm Woman's Prayer" reads: "Keep ever in my soul a sense of the perspective, that my kettles and dishcloths may not obscure the beauty of the rose blooming outside my door, the quiver of the leaves in the summer wind and the classic purity of the snow on the valley or hill."

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

The best Tobacco for the pipe

Ogden's CUT PLUG

OGDEN'S LIVERPOOL

EASY TRICKS

No. 336

Quickness Of The Hand



This stunt is not very easy to do but when it is well practiced it is a very mystifying trick. Properly performed it usually does a great deal to persuade folks that there really is something in the magician's stock claim that "the quickness of the hand deceives the eye."

Hold a half dollar in your right hand between the thumb and the finger tips, the right hand being about six inches from the open left. Move the thumb away from the coin. With considerable force throw the coin flat on the palm of the left hand. As the coin strikes the palm, the left hand moves very swiftly toward the open right and the coin flies back and is caught in the right.

The return of the coin to the right hand is so rapid that the eye cannot follow it and the effect is that the coin was slapped into the left hand which immediately closes. The left hand is opened and is seen to be empty. The right hand is opened and is seen to contain the coin.

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

Revolving House.

A revolving house has appeared in Germany as the result of severe housing conditions. The house, or perhaps we should say the apartment, consists of a single large room one side of which is occupied by a circular revolving platform divided into three parts by partitions that radiate from the centre. When the occupant gets out of bed in the morning he presses a button, and the platform carries bed and dresser out of sight and brings the breakfast table into view! Pressing another button brings round the living room. Occupying a cell shaped like a piece of pie doesn't strike us as an especially attractive propoition. "Compartment house" would be a good name for the new architectural horror.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders.

Nothing is thought rare which is not new, and followed; yet we know that what was worn some twenty years ago comes into grace again.—Beaumont and Fletcher.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Teach your children that home is a place where everything should be pleasant, and you will have taught them one of the most valuable lessons in life.

HOTELS.

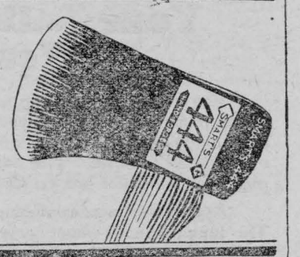
CLYDE HOTEL, 158 KING EAST, Toronto. Meals, twenty-five cents; rooms, dollar daily, $4.00 weekly.

SALESMEN.

We offer steady employment and pay weekly to sell our complete and exclusive lines of guaranteed quality, whole root, fresh-dug-to-order trees and plants. Attractive illustrated samples and full co-operation, a money-making opportunity. LUKE BROTHERS' NURSERIES, MONTREAL.

BOILER

Water tube type, 125 h.p., in good condition, also a large amount of plumbing, lighting and heating equipment. Will sell entire or in part at great sacrifice because of alterations to our property. Real Estates Corporation, Limited, Top Floor, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto. Telephone Elgin 3101.



Just Swing a "444"!

Feel the perfect balance and the hand comfort of the Smart made Axe.—Hardened, toughened and tempered by men who know how to build double life and double value into every axe they make

ASK YOUR HARDWARE MAN FOR A "444"

Single Bit—Double Bit
Any Shape—Any Weight

CANADA FOUNDRIES & FORGINGS LIMITED
JAMES SMART PLANT
BROCKVILLE ONT.

ISSUE No. 41—'24.

Memories.

Often at night when the toil is o'er,
And the stars appear in the dome of blue,
When the colors of sunset pale and glow,
And the western sky is a brilliant hue;
When the darkness sweeps over land and sea,
When breezes sigh and the night grows cold,
I long for the faces that used to be,
For the laugh and song of the days of old.
—From "Trail Dust," by H. Howard Biggar.

Full Fathom Five.

Until a few years ago it was thought that no fish could live very far beneath the surface of the waves, owing to the great water pressure, but it has since been proved that fish actually do live miles below the surface.

Deep sea fish do not feel the intensc weight of the water any more than a human being feels the weight of air. This is because the pressure inside them exactly balances that outside.

Little is known of deep sea fish, which nearly always live and die at a great distance beneath the waves, but enough specimens have fallen into the hands of man to reveal how queer these fish are in appearance. Usually they are flat and mishapen, many being without eyes, which are not needed in the intense darkness of their mysterious realm beneath the sea.

"DIAMOND DYE" IT A BEAUTIFUL COLOR



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.

BEECHAM'S PILLS Sweeten the Stomach

Head Noises and Deafness

Frequently go together. Some people only suffer from Head Noises.

LEONARD EAR OIL

relieves both Deafness and Head Noises. Just rub it back of the ears, insert in nostrils and follow directions of Dr. J. B. Bergeson for "Care of Hearing," enclosed in each package. Leonard Ear Oil is for sale everywhere

Interesting descriptive folder sent upon request

A. O. Leonard, Inc., 70 5th Ave., New York



Murine FOR YOUR EYES

You Cannot Buy New Eyes

But you can Promote a Clean, Healthy Condition

Use Murine Eye Remedy "Night and Morning."

Keep your Eyes Clean, Clear and Healthy. Write for Free Eye Care Book.

Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 East Ohio Street, Chicago

Headache

Bathe the forehead with Minard's in water. Also inhale.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

TROUBLED WITH ECZEMA ON FACE

Very Itchy. Caused Eruptions. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Healed.

"I was troubled with eczema on my face. It broke out in a rash on my chin and was very itchy. Scratching caused eruptions and in a few weeks it spread all over my face. I could not sleep, and whenever I washed my face I would almost have to scream.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and ordered a free sample. I purchased more, and after using two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Kathleen Rothenbush, Box 40, Duff, Sask.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum daily and keep your skin clear and healthy.

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.

NERVES AND FAINTING SPELLS

Sent Woman to Bed. Great Change After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sarnia, Ontario.—"After my girlie was born I was a wreck. My nerves were too terrible for words and I simply could not stand or walk without pains. I suffered with fainting spells until I was no longer any good for my household duties and had to take to my bed. The doctor said I should have an operation, but I was not in a fit condition at that time. My neighbor said, 'Why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? I am sure it will do you good and will save those doctor's bills.' So I was advised by my husband to try it after I told him about it. I am very thankful to say that I was soon able to take a few boarders for a while as rooms were scarce at that time. My baby is 17 months old now and I have not yet had an operation, thanks to your medicine. I have recommended the Vegetable Compound to a few people I know and have told them the good it has done me. I know I feel and look a different woman these last few months and I certainly would not be without a bottle of your medicine in the house. You can use this letter as you see fit, as I should be only too glad for those suffering as I have to know what it has done for me."—Mrs. Robert G. MacGregor, R. R. No. 2, Sarnia, Ontario.

A recent canvass of women users of the Vegetable Compound report 98 out of 100 received beneficial results. This is a remarkable proof of its merit. C

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Insist on BAYER TABLETS OF ASPIRIN

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 24 years for

Colds	Headache
Pain	Neuralgia
Toothache	Lumbago
Neuritis	Rheumatism

Accept only "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 (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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. 16, 1924

IS THIS A BAIT

The Winchester Press takes no special credit for refusing to carry advertisements in the interests of the liquor trade. Many other weekly newspapers in Ontario are doing the same, and at considerable financial loss, but not losing their self-respect, and the satisfaction of knowing that they have not allowed their newspaper to influence a single voter in the interests of the liquor traffic. Last week the Press received the following communication from a Montreal Firm, and we wonder if it is intended as a bait to influence some newspapers to use their columns to defeat the O. T. A. because of the financial returns promised. The letter reads as follows,

Gentlemen;—

"As a matter of information we would like to know if, in the event of the plebiscite on Oct. 23 resulting in a vote for Government Control and sale of Alcoholic beverages, beer and wines, would this class of advertising be acceptable to your publication."

The letter proceed in a way to imply that in case of the defeat of the O. T. A. a contract would soon follow.

Now the reason we consider the above a "bait" evidently set by the liquor interests, is of the unnecessary rush to get in touch with the weekly if the O. T. A. is defeated it will take many months to bring about a change and the liquor men will have plenty of time to do their advertising. Anyway it looks like a "bait" and we hope it will be treated as such by newspapers generally.

O. T. A. vs. Gouernment Control.

We have always had "Government Control" of the liquor traffic We must then clearly understand this phrase as used on the ballot to be the control of liquor by Government Sale. And 'Government Sale' only means increased facility in procuring strong drink to the people of Ontario. The immediate result of this will be a vastly increased consumption.

Now as a truly patriotic people the question is not one of liberty on the one hand or needless restriction on the other.

But to each conscientious voter the deciding issue should be this, Will increased consumption improve conditions, Spiritually, Morally, Financially or will it cause degradation and poverty?

Who benefits by increased consumption and who loses? Without a doubt the manufacturer, the wholesaler and retailer are the gainers financially. The consumer is the first loser, and with him the grocer, the butcher, the merchant and indeed every legitimate walk of life will be compelled to pay tribute to government sale.

But the loss does not end here. The moral condition of our people is effected in proportion to the quantity consumed. The home feels the impact. The luxuries of life disappear, and the necessities diminish. The children become poorly clothed, poorly nourished, poorly born. The working man loses more time, and his services become less efficient.

This fact is emphasized by the attitude of Henry Ford whose keen foresight has produced the most highly efficient manufacturing organization on the American Continent. Mr. Ford gave notice to his vast army of workmen, that anyone in his employ found guilty of even the smell of liquor on his breath would be dismissed without a chance of reinstatement.

Government Sale is a failure. This statement needs no proof. The Premier of the province admits there is no successful "Government Sale" system in Canada. Why should we change a system of Government Control which has made Ontario the most prosperous province in Canada, for a system of Government Sale which has proved a ffiilure?

The O.T.A. cannot be defeated if the friends of prohibition turn out to the poll. Vote early, vote way you would like to do, if it were your lost vote, and then the issue will never be in doubt.

The Publicity Committee.

Former Winchester Resident who still takes interest in his old Home Town.

Mr. Thos Bow, of Regina, who moved to the west some nine or ten years ago, but who regularly reads the Press, writes an interesting letter telling of conditions in Saskatchewan. He says:—

In renewing my subscription to the Press must say the Press comes as a welcome visitor, weekly.

Mrs. Bow and I have with pleasure during the past summer, met many Winchester people, who have called at our home as visitors. While we have had these glad experiences, we also note the sadder side of life where a number of late have passed to the great beyond from our old home town, some of whom were my chums of boyhood days in the church of my father and mother. In all the Christian churches there has been the early pioneers leaving behind a precious memory. Now that they are one with the Father, why not those of us who are left "The sojourn here," which is my greatest argument for Union."

This Province really had a severe conflict in the late fight for Prohibition, although in our minds from the first it looked like defeat. There was so much indifference towards Temperence by Prohibitionists and the Moderation league organized strongly and putting their best into the fight. It was an overwhelming defeat.

With the Christian churches there was very little diversion and the result brings them in closer fellowship and co operation. A blessing perhaps in disguise. The Public will learn ere long of the mistake of putting the Government into the liquor business, wishing prohibition restored again. The list would be rather long were I to name some of the earnest leaders and workers in the campaign who did valient work. "Success to Ontario's Battle for righteous freedom.

Grain crops around Regina are only fair. To the South along the Soo Line of Railway, excellent, other parts of Province, on account of drought, very poor.

Fisher Furnishes Forceful Facts. Big Temperance Rally.

There was a big rally of the friends of Temperance at Lannin's Hall on Tuesday night, the hall being filled to overflowing. The children of the schools paraded through the streets, singing their temperance songs and some of the boys got tin cans and kept time, or at least made a noise to the music. The programme at the hall consisted of a few selections by an orchestra, a solo of the Harry Lauder variety, by our favourite Mr. Geo. Angus and he was rapturously encored. There was also a male chorus which was heartily enjoyed. Mr. M. Bailey made an efficient chairman, and the speakers were Rev. Mr. Brown, of Inkerman, and Mr. Harold Fisher, M. L. A., of Ottawa, both of whom unfolded facts and reasons why the O. T. A. should be continued, and the evils that would most certainly follow if any change was made toward Government control. "You are asked," said Mr. Fisher, "on the 23rd of this month to make your choice between two systems of Government control of liquor. On your answer the Government and the provinces propose to base its policy. I I want to place before you briefly a few ideas—a very few propositions which seem to be elementary. To me in this election, there is only one issue. It is this—will conditions amongst us be improved by setting up liquor shops throughout Ontario? That is the issue and nothing else. In the plebiscite you are asked whether you favor the sale of liquor in sealed packages under Government Control. The words 'Government Control" should not have been included in the question, and we should entirely eliminate them from our minds. They are insiduous and misleading, because every liquor question of which we have any knowledge involves Government control. The old license system was Government control. The number of persons who sold it was controlled, as well as the hours of sale. The existing system, generally known as Prohibition, is Government control. The proposed sale in Government shops will not be control any more than the other systems. The words "Government Control" are misleading, in that some people who want to see less liquor consumed than at present are apt to think that the Government is going to undertake to see that every person is going to get just as much liquor as is good for him and no more. The fact is that no Government if it sells liquor can undertake control in this sense. There are some men who can consume a bottle of whiskey and still put up a fair front. Other persons, and we can think of some eminent ones who become irresponsible fools on very little whiskey. In the past, not much has been attempted in the way of regulating the individual use of liquor. What has been tried has failed. In Quebec they have a limit of a bottle a day, which seems very generous. It is absolutely beyond question that if you have conditions under which anyone can buy liquor for beverage purposes there is no practical way of limiting the quantity any one individual can procure. In this case Government control will not control.

We all know that under the present Act there are evils. There will never be a perfect system of liquor control. The real question is not whether or not the O. T. A. has worked to perfection. The question is admitting that conditions are what they are, will these conditions be improved by the addition of liquor shops in our midst. Will they cure the existing evils? Will you be better off if you have a liquor store in Winchester? Will it be a good thing for you, for your boy, for your girl, for other people in the community?

What will be the result of setting up liquor stores throughout Ontario? You can work out the answer as well as I can and if we both do it honestly, I believe we shall get the same result. The first result will be that there will be more liquor consumed, then vote for the change. One of the silly arguments used is that if you make it easier for people to get liquor they will not drink it. If that argument is sound, then our merchants are proceeding along wrong lines. Our general experience is that people buy what they see in the windows. Nor is this argument consistent, with past experience in the sale of liquor. In the old days we fought to reduce the number of licenses and the result of the reduction was less drinking. It is only common sense that if people can get a thing whenever they want it, their wants will be more frequently satisfied and more will used

According to the Plebiscite, liquor will be sold in sealed packages. It will not, therefore, be consumed where it will be sold. The purchaser will take it home or to his hotel and consume it there. I want to make clear one great and fundamental difference between what we have and the new thing we may have for the asking. It is this—under prohibition, generally speaking, it is illegal for anyone to purchase liquor or to have it in his possession. Under the proposed scheme it will be legal, generally speaking, for anyone to purchase and to have liquor in his possession in certain places. The difference between these two is the difference between the conditions where there is practically no possibility of imposing restrictions. If a man in a motor-car may drive up to a Government store and buy a bottle of whiskey for consumption in his home what human agency is there that will ensure that he takes it home. He may take it anywhere else he wishes. Mr. Fisher gave a few facts and figures of the prosperity of Ontario from the standpoint of good homes, motorcars and other pleasures which the people had enjoyed as a direct result of prohibition and said that the money spent on these things had been done so instead of being spent on liquor. He concluded by saying that if Government control was tried it was in his opinion bound to be a failure It would aggravate and increase every evil that now existed and the next fight would be the return of the public drinking places—for the return of the bar in some form or other.

On the other hand, if there is a majority in favor of prohibition he did not believe the question would ever be raised again The only question would be one of enforcement and the Premier has guaranteed us that. He advised them to stick to what they had and improve it, and Ontario would be solved in a few years by the liquor traffic.

At the close a vote of thanks moved by Mr. A. Sweet M. L. A. and seconded by Reeve N. W. Beach to the speakers and all others who assisted in the splendid meeting was most heartily enclosed by the audience.

The less selling the less drinking. The less drinking the better for everybody. Don't vote for government sale.

Booze Must Not Come Back!

Only By Voting Can Ontario Citizens Defeat the Desperate Liquor Interests

THE lawless liquor traffic dies hard. But good citizenship is a patient executioner in Ontario. Again and again Ontario citizens have registered their determination that the moral and economic waste caused by booze must cease. ¶ On October 23rd the men and women of this Province must tell the self-seeking liquor interests still more emphatically that booze shall not come back. A half-million majority for continuance of The Ontario Temperance Act is language that brewer, distiller and bootlegger will understand.

O.T.A. is Hated for Its Good Work

Desperate because the O.T.A. has cut down drinking by 90%, the liquor trade seeks the death of the finest temperance measure Ontario has ever had. Distiller, brewer and bootlegger are arrayed against the forces of reform. The issue itself is sharply drawn, but John Barleycorn is using a new disguise. Only his desperation can explain his reckless effrontery and his astonishingly low estimate of the common sense of the people.

No good citizen, familiar with the miserable conditions before The Ontario Temperance Act brought sobriety to the homes and happiness to the women and children, would deliberately vote for a return to the bar-room. Yet today Ontario faces, as the only alternative to the O.T.A., a step that will lead to conditions in some respects even worse than the open bar produced.

Rally to Its Defence!

The same sordid story comes from every province where so-called government "control" has been blindly adopted. More drinking, more drunkenness, more crime, more accidents, more misery, more waste—and, above all, infinitely more of the curse of bootlegging. This prospect should send every earnest man and woman in Ontario to the polls on October 23rd to vote for the continuance, strengthening and vigorous enforcement of The Ontario Temperance Act.

To legalize the sale of booze for beverage purposes, though in sealed packages, is to re-establish the liquor shop without the former restrictions of the licensed bar-room, and bring back the treating system, the hip-pocket flask, and the drinking club. To vote for government sale is to bring back to old Ontario the free dispensing of that bottled misery which will blight and destroy the hopes, the character, the life of young and old in every community where liquor shops are permitted to exist.

Your Ballot is Your Weapon

You know that, but you must VOTE. Your weapon, the ballot, must be used. Vote yourself, and use your influence to have every qualified elector within your home and your place of work do likewise. The only votes counted will be those placed in the ballot box on October 23rd, 1924.

Apathy and over-confidence have lost many a good fight. The liquor trinity—bootlegger, brewer and distiller—are at work, night and day. Foil their efforts by polling an overwhelming majority for The Ontario Temperance Act. 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*

41

A flour that never varies

Your bread and cakes invariably will be light and of perfect texture—your pastry flaky and delicious—if you use

Quaker Flour

Always the Same-Always the Best

You can depend on Quaker Flour. It always bakes the same. Every milling is rigidly tested by being baked in our own bakeshop.

Every sack of Quaker Flour is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.

A product of The Quaker Mills, Peterborough and Saskatoon. 258

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

"THE BIG STORE."



Fall Jackets

Heavy Heather Mixed Cloth, self lining. high broadcloth collar, large buttons $17.00.



Fawn Cloth with self check, high Collar, large buttons lined full length, $22.00.

Other styles at proportionate prices.

Ladies Suits

We have four only pure wool gaberdine sample suits, medium sizes, to be cleared at each $10.00. This is a regular snap

Look Over This List

Princess Pat Hair Nets for Bobbed Hair 10c, New short handled parasols $2.00 and $2.25. Men's hand umbrellas $2.00. Men's self opening umbrellas $2.25. Large Carriage Umbrellas $2.00. Curtain Scrim, seven new patterns, per yd. 15c. Women's Suede gloves 85c, $1.00 and $1.50. Monarch Down, per ball 35c. Monarch Dove. per ball 25c. Miss Canada brushed wool, per ball 20c. Shetland Floss, per ball 18c. Milton Saxony, skein 20c. Canadian Wheeling Wool, skeins per lb. $1.00. 4 ply Scotch Fingering, per lb. $1.25. Fine woven Stripe Shirting, fast color, per yd. 50c. Mending Wool, 6 colors, per ball 5c. Ladies Wide Silk Scarfs $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50. Ladies Silk and Wool Hose $1.00 and $1.25.

Underwear

You can rely upon the fit and wearing quality of Turnbulls Underwear for men, women and children. We stock this line and will be glad to show you.

China Room

A new line of tinted china in Berry Sets, Cake Sets. Cream and Sugar Sets, Trays, Spoon Aolders and Candlesticks.

10 piece peinted Toilet Sets $9.00.

Be sure to see those French Limoges, 97 piece, Dinner Sets at $50.00.

A. SWEET & CO.

North Williamsburg

Mrs. Mahlon Hess and son Donald motored to Chesterville Sunday to spend the day with her sister.

Messrs. Arthur and Glen Baker and Mr. Russell Bowman motored to Morrisburg on Monday evening.

Mrs. James Willard of Glen Becker spent Monday with Mrs. Arthur Baker.

Mrs. Roy McIntosh and children spent Thursday with Mr. George Shennett.

Mr. Herbert Baker spent the week end with his brother, Mr. Silas Baker, of Winchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Baldwin and children of Inkerman spent Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Hess.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lannin and baby returned to their work, after spending a week at South Mountain.

Mrs. Herbert Baker, and Mrs. Arthur Baker and baby spent Friday with Mrs. Mahlon Hess.

Miss Ordel Shennett is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Merton Casselman.

Mr. Lorne McIntosh and Mr. Anson Barclay, of Winchester Springs, were calling on Mr. Arthur Baker, on Thursday.

Mrs. Lee Tuttle and children spent one day last week with Mr. and Mrs G. Shennett.

The Teachers Meet

The convention of the East Leeds and Brockville, Grenville and Dundas Teachers' Institutes, held jointly with the Eastern Ontario Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association at Kemptville on Thursday and Friday last was most successful and inspiring.

The convention met in the auditorium of the Kemptville Agricultural school on Thursday morning, and heard an excellent address given by Judge J. H. Scott, of Perth, President of the Eastern Ontario Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association. This was followed by papers containing suggestions for the improvement of the educational system.

W. J. Bell, principal of Kemptville Agricultural school, gave a brief address and officers of the Trustees' and Ratepayers Association were elected as follows:

President—H. B. Fetterly, M. A., Winchester.

Executive—Inspector and secretary of each inspectorate with one trustee from each township.

W. M. Morris, secretary of the provincial association, gave a comprehensive address on the work of the association and Fred Forsythe, A. R., Perth, addressed the delegates on the subject "How Agricultural Representatives may Co operate with School Boards".

"The Schools of Yesterday" was the subject of an address given by Dr. S. J Keyes, principal of the Ottawa Normal School.

A public speaking contest by winners of rural school fair competitions was one of the features of the evening session Adresses were given by Aaron Sweet, M. P. P., Winchester, and by Peter McArthur, the well known writer and humorist. The presentation of the Forrester and Campbell gold medals to Dundas entrance pupils was carried out by Rev. J. H. Miller and J. A Campbell, and community singing was conducted by Rev. J W. Clarke, of Hallville.

The union session of Friday morning was presided over by W. A. Remmer, principal of the Brockville Public schools, when addresses were given by Dr. H G. Park, Peterboro Normal school W. A. Campbell, Iroquois, Miss R. Stenhouse, Winchester; J. L. Medcof, Kemptville: F. J. Barlow, Chesterville; R. J. McMillan, Prescott; W. Froats, Morrisburg; H. Loucks, Morewood; E. E. Ingall B. A. Peterboro Normal school.

At 1.30 the meeting was called to order and after a few remarks from the President Mr. P. S. Boyd, Dr S. J. Keyes addressed the teachers on the subject "The Schools of Yesterday," in which he paid glowing tribute to the primitive teachers, mentioning Mr. Wm. Bow, Mr. Rose and others. He spoke of the first settlers in Dundas and outlined the progress in education to the present.

The nominating committee then reported the new officers for the coming year. These are as follows:—President, P. W. Paine; Vice President, Miss H. J. Beach; Secretary, H. Hamilton. Executive Committee: Mr. Foulds, Mr. Crober and Miss McGee. Auditors: Miss L. Adams and Miss J. Cameron. O.E.A. Delegate: Miss V. Ellis. Mr. Orvil Ault gave the O.E A. report. Inspector Fetterly made a few brief remarks in which he referred to the organization of Junior Red Cross in the Schools and said that those schools that were organized would be exempt from U. P.E. and Entrance examinations in Hygiene on the report of the auxiliary.

Resolutions were passed tendering a vote of thanks to the Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association, to the Staff of the Agricultural School, Mr. Springstead and others who assisted. Also our sincere thanks to the Agricultural Staff for the loan of the buildings and the Ladies Residence, to the Boy Scouts for their assistance and to the people of Kemptville for the kindness and hospitality.

It was resolved that the Institute revert to the practice of open nomination for 1925.

A resolution was also passed endorsing the O.T.A.

The President Mr. Boyd, made a few remarks regarding the Junior Red Cross in the schools of Dundas after which he called the new President Mr. W. Paine to the chair.

Mr. Paine thanked the Institute for the honor that had been placed upon him and the meeting closed by singing the National Anthem.

Vernon

Miss Wilson and Miss Smith of Coaticook returned home after spending the past week at manse.

Rev. L. S. Hughson is in Vankleek Hill this week attending Synod and centenary of Knox Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. J. Howell spent a few days last week visiting friends in Ottawa.

Miss Ruth Hughson and Miss Hazel Munro attended the teachers Convention in Ottawa Thursday and Friday.

The monthly meeting of Womens Institute will be held in Orange Hall Tues Oct. 21st at 2.30. This will be grand mothers day and the committee in charge have arranged a very interesting programme. Invitations will be sent to all grandmothers of the community and we hope all will avail themselves of this opportunity to attend.

We are indebted to the Womens Institute for the splendid gasoline street lamp they have installed on the corner between the two stores to aid the traveller on dark nights.

Mr. Sam Sid wick is attending Normal School this year.

Mrs. A. Faith of Ottawa spent Tuesday with Mrs. J. Howell.

We are sorry to report Kathleen Kennedy who recently went to Ottawa Normal is ill at the home of Mrs. W. G. Porteous.

The usual Halloween Social will be held in the Hall on 31 st. in charge of Womens Institute.

Mrs. M. Briggs visited Mrs. McLean at Ormond on Monday.

We are pleased to report nine pupils from our school this year, four in Winchester namely; Vera Allen, Peta Campbell, Arthur Anderson and Murray Porteous and five at Kenmore namely: Katie Briggs, John Briggs, Archie Campbell, Freda Campbell and Reynold Reid.

Rev. J. R. Urquhart of Ottawa took the pulpit of the Baptist Church Sunday, morning and Presbyterian at night and gave very interesting addresses.

Metcalfe

Mrs. A. Stanley of Hawthorne spent last week with her sisters Mrs. R. Dow and Miss Mina Latimer.

Mrs. A. York and son John and Mr. Gordon York of Ottawa spent Sunday at Dr. C. Morrows.

Miss Lavina Cameron of Ottawa Normal spent the week end with her parents.

Mr. Minoque has rented the house vacated by Mr. Duncan Cameron.

Mr. C. Craig is renovating the exterior of his dwelling house.

School was closed here last Thursday and Friday owing to the teachers convention.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Quinn on Sunday a daughter.

Mrs. Nadeau of Crysler and daughter of New York are the guests of the formers daughters Mrs. W. Woods here.

Mr. Milton Craig and Mr. Parker Weaver have returned home from the West where they have been for a month or so.

Mr. Harry Harrison who has been on the bank staff for some time was transferred to Englehart, New Ontario.

The large number of old friends and acquaintances of Mr. C. Bradshau a life long resident of Metcalfe up to a few years ago were deeply grieved and surprised on Friday last to hear of his death at his home in Ottawa. The funeral was held on Sunday p. m. to the Methodist cemetery here and the large number in attendance testified to the high esteem in which Mr. Bradshau was held. The sympathy of our villagers is truly extended to the bereaved widow and four sons and one daughter left to mourn his loss. Deceased was 65 years and a member of the I. O. F. court here, six of the I. O. F. members namely Dr. C. Morrow, Mr. W Coombs, Mr. T. A Hicks, Mr. Latimer, Mr. D. Carson and Mr. A. McPherson acted as pallbearers. The graveside service was conducted by Rev. Howe here in the Methodist Church and the floral tributes were many completely covering the grave.

Mrs, Brown of Strathroy who has spent the summer on a tour through the Western Canada and Vancouver is now the guest of her neice Miss Ida McLaurin.

Saturday, Oct. 18th, is the date of David Mulloy's Postponed Auction Sale, consisting of 26 high grade cattle, a number of which are due to freshen in December, Percheron Stallion tractor and tractor machinery, all other farm machinery, 2000 bushels of two rowed barley, feed, etc. at the village of Inkerman at one o'clock. Don't forthe date.

Melvin News

Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Steinburg and family spent Sunday with friends in Morewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rose of Chesterville spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Erratt and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. Earl of Kemptville, Mrs. Humphry Erratt returnlng home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Christie and daughters had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Ira Christie of Winchester on Sunday

Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Pruner spent Sunday at the home of Mr. aud Mrs. Wm. Richmire of Oak Valley.

Mrs. S. A. Greer spent part of last week with her sister Mrs A. Marcellus of Morewood who is very ill.

Mr. Albert Rowley and nephew of New Dublin were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Christie Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. U. L. Steinburg and sons Ewart and Ronald and Claude Dixon spent a day in Ottawa. Mr. Claude Dixon remaining there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Erratt and children spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dickson of Winchester.

Morewood

Miss Nora Swerdfeger spent the week end with friends at Merrickville.

Mr. Henry Smirle received word on Saturday that his only surviving brother, Charles, of Manitoba, had passed away during the week.

Mrs. Rufus Barclay, of Dunbar, is visiting her brother, Mr. Colin Cheney.

The teachers of Morewood and vicinity attended the union convention at Kemptville. There were over four hundred teachers present.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Allison motored to Kingston on Saturday to see their daughter Clara. On their return they visited friends at Smiths Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Collison spent the week end with their son, Herman, at Perth.

Master Harold Allison and Miss Louva Allison spent a few days last week with their sister at Inkerman.

Messrs Henry and Elder Smirle spent Thursday at Dundela.

Mr. George Forrester happened with a very severe accident when attacked last Friday by a bull. He was stabling the cows at Mr. John Dillabough's when sudddnly attacked by the animal. He was very badly bruised, and if it had not been for the persistent efforts of the dog, he would not have escaped.

Recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Steinburg were: Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Steinburg and Mr. and Cruckshanks of Sault Ste. Marie, and Mr. John Steinburg of Cardinal.

Born—At Morewood, on Thursday, Oct. 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carlyle, a son.

Ettyville

Miss Sadie Dixon of Ottawa spent the week end at her parental home.

Messrs Clarence McAuley and Ellwood Derby motored to Winchester Sunday.

Mr. Isiah Armstrong of Wales was the guest of his sister Mrs. J. Robillard.

Mr. McVicar I. P. S. called at our school, Monday.

Miss Zella Seymour attended the teachers convention last week at Vankleek Hill. Her friend Miss Stella Wylie, who is teaching at Standale accompanied her back to Perdleton.

On Tuesday Oct. 14th to Mr. and Mrs. John Robillard, a son.

Cloverdale

Mrs. L McNamara and little nephew of Smiths Falls were week end visitors at the home of the formers brother, Mr. T. Stobo.

Mrs. A. Larmour is at present on the sick list.

Mrs. Arnold Docksteader has returned home after spending a few days visiting friends in Ottawa.

Miss Olive Hughes of Ottawa Normal School spent a few days last week at her parental home here.

Corn cutting is the order of the day.

The Watkins dealer made a few calls in this vicinity, on Tuesday.

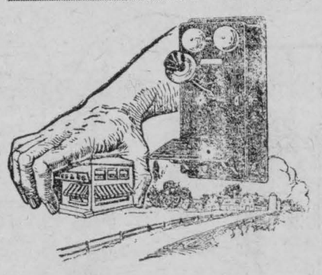
Mrs. Joe Billings, of Winchester, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Docksteader, on Saturday.

Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Larmour were, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Sheldrick and baby, Mrs. Bob Billings and baby, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lacroque and family. Mr. Alex Larmour, Mr. and Mrs. Gore, Mrs Hiram Bellinger and family, Mrs. Archie Crowder, and Miss Goldie Crowder.

Mr. Lionel Gibault and brother Zephyr visited at the home of Mr. Lamoureux on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Larmour were week end guests of their son, Mr. A. Larmour.

Little Miss Jean Stobo was the guest of Miss Pearl Docksteader, on Taursday.



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Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

35 cts. a box of 35 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

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.
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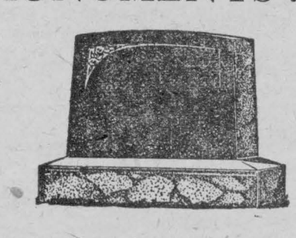
MONUMENTS !



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

Winchester Hydro Electric System

T. O. VANBRIDGER, Supt.

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—than is really necessary

THE Chevrolet valve-in-head motor has a surplus of *power*—much more than is ordinarily needed. Chevrolet has *speed*—under favorable circumstances it will move the speedometer to the top figure.

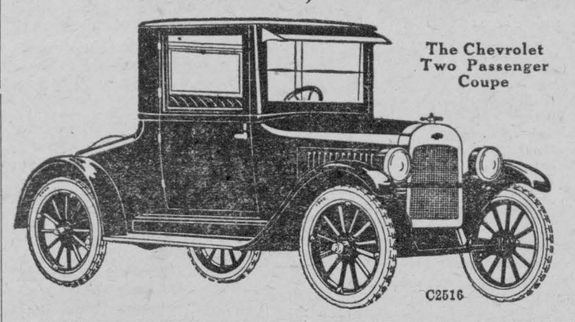
True, Chevrolet's maximum power and speed is seldom, if ever, used by the average owner, but it gives confidence to the driver to know that in case of emergency this reserve of power and speed is at his disposal.

Moreover, Chevrolet is built to withstand the strain of speed and hard usage. The sturdy chassis; the new, selective type transmission; the improved, semi-floating type rear axle, with spiral bevel ring gear and pinion, are all designed to give more than ordinary service.

Because Chevrolet is built to stand the strain, it continues to give economical transportation, even after years of service.

Ask us about the GMAC Deferred Payment Plan.

D. Melvin, Winchester.



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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.

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



THE HUMBLE HERB SOCIAL.

A delightful country social I have in mind is called the Humble Herb Social, and is to be carried out when a way to raise money is the country church's problem.

Decorate the church or hall to represent the attic of an old Colonial farm house. Hang the rafters with bags and bunches of every kind of herb procurable—catnip, lavender, dried clover blossoms, thyme, pennyroyal, sage, celery, peppermint, mullen, pine needles, cat tails, etc.

The ladies on the receiving and entertaining committee should be dressed in old-fashioned calico or "print" dresses with tight basques and beruffled skirts (with "hoops" if available), with old-fashioned breastpins, collars, "half-bands" and hair-dressing.

At the booths everything offered for sale should be made of or contain herbs—packets containing herbs for culinary use, for medicinal use, catnip for the family pets, little satchet bags filled with sweet scented herbs, such as rosemary, mint, balm, rosegeranium leaves, myrrh, rose petals, lavender. Prices range from five to twenty-five cents each (seldom over).

Muslin slips measuring 20x20 inches may be filled with soothing herbs and sold as invalids' pillows—they may be decorated or not, and will sell well and at a good price. Mint jelly, neat bath bags (with fragrant herbs to give perfume), herb relishes, recipes, etc., may be offered for sale and will be classed among the "best sellers." Serve tea, anis cookies and cakes, mint sandwiches (meat or chicken paste filling seasoned with herbs), homemade mint candies and various other dainties that will suggest the "herb" idea at the refreshment booth, charging at least thirty cents for the complete menu.

The committee in charge will arrange for a moderate amount of music, games and recitations. Afternoon will be the best time to hold this kind of social as, in winter, both men and women, old and young, will be able to attend and a fine sum netted for the church, aside from the refreshment of spirit to be gained by these simple little social gatherings that tend toward keeping alive not only the little country church, but neighborhood interests as well.—Mrs. G. S.

I MADE A RAG RUG.

We farm women rather pride ourselves upon having gotten away from the rag carpet which entirely covers the floor but since our city sisters have manifested such an interest in the various kinds of rag rugs, we too have renewed our appreciation of their homelike and dependable qualities as well as their artistic possibilities.

With this in mind, I got out my accumulation of "hit-and-miss" carpet rags. I had been saving them for several years for no special reason except that I could not entirely get away from my early training along this line. These had been cut from the scraps of each job of sewing and saved, a handful at a time. They were of wool and cotton, thin and heavy goods, all new and clean and strong.

One day when the mud was too deep to warrant housecleaning or much enthusiasm for anything else, I moved my sewing machine into the kitchen and went to work.

Much to my surprise I found myself on a real adventure for nearly every piece reminded me of some past interesting experience.

I had almost forgotten there was ever a time when I made nearly all the everyday clothing for my men folks. Here were pieces of forgotten suits and dresses made when the children were little and, as I saw these pieces, I could see in my mind's eye just how they had each looked in the completed garments.

There were pieces of clothing made for Mother and Grandmother who long since have ceased to need what earthly hands can provide. Bits from cushions and draperies with the memory of the joy and pride which went into their making—as well as reminiscences of various occasions inspired by scraps of my own clothing.

So the sewing of these rags seemed more like a visit with old friends than a bit of work and I found myself eager to get back to them when other duties claimed me.

When the rags were all in shape, I used them to crochet into an oval rug. I used a large wooden hook, starting with a chain about fourteen inches long and using a single crochet stitch around and around, increasing stiches as needed to keep edges from rolling in.

The finished article is not only good to look upon but has for me a value undreamed of when the work was started, for into it is woven so much of memories and hopes and plans connected with the years that have gone by. Some of them are sad, to be sure, but precious just the same and many are joyous and glad. We need all the memories and have to have them all if we are to have a well-rounded life and an understanding heart.—S. R.

DON'T WASTE GREEN TOMATOES.

Soon Jack Frost will place his caressing touch on our gardens and then the problem of green tomatoes or none at all will confront many farm wives.

If your family is fond of a "spread" or "sweets," here is a palate tickler. Wash and quarter large, green tomatoes and put them through the food chopper. Drain off as much juice as you can easily. Cook for thirty to forty minutes, then add as many cups of sugar as there are of tomatoes and boil slowly for two hours. One sliced lemon to each gallon gives a very satfactory flavor also. Pour in jars and seal hot.

When picking green tomatoes for pickling, take the medium and smaller sized ones, leaving the small ones whole and cutting the others in halves. Cook in salt water until partly tender. Place in jars and cover with hot vinegar in which sugar and spices have been previously boiled.

For mince meat, prepare tomatoes as for preserves. To each gallon add two-thirds cup of vinegar, two teaspoons each of salt and cloves, three teaspoons cinnamon, one package of raisins and six to eight cups of brown sugar, according to taste. Boil slowly for two hours, one cup of suet chopped fine, or one cup nut meats to each gallon may also be used if desired.

CHOCOLATE FRUIT COOKIES.

One cup butter, 2 cups light brown sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 tsps. soda (very scant), 3 cups flour, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup English walnut meats, ¼ cake melted unsweetened chocolate.

Cream together the butter and sugar, add the well-beaten eggs, and the milk with the soda dissolved in it. Dredge the chopped raisins and nuts with flour, mix all together. This may be baked in thin sheets and cut in squares, or dropped from a spoon on buttered tins.

MOTHER'S WRIST WATCH.

A friend of mine showed me a clever idea for making her wrist watch easy to slip off and on, or to slide it farther up on her arm—things which one must often do during the course of the day's work, to keep the watch out of harm.

She just sewed a narrow band of silk elastic to the watch where the ribbon is usually fastened. I tried this arrangement and it worked to perfection.—R. E. F.

Where is Oslo?

By a big majority of votes the Norwegian Parliament has decided to change the name of the capital from Christiania to Oslo, from next New Year's Day.

Oslo is the name by which the capital used to be known. It became Christiania on being rebuilt by King Christian IV. in the seventeenth century, although the name Oslo has since been retained by the bishopric of Christiania and the Court of Assizes.

This, of course, is not the only example of a capital being rechristened. St. Petersburg has undergone two name changes since the war, being known for a time as Petrograd and now as Leningrad. Constantinople has likewise been twice rechristened, formerly being known as Byzantium and later as Stamboul. Paris was once Lutetia, and New York formerly new Amsterdam, while Ottawa used to be called Bytown.

The Finishing Touch.

Little Robert saw a blacksmith shoeing a horse, and upon returning home he said, "Mamma, I saw a man who makes horses to-day."

"Are you sure you did?" asked his mother with some curiosity.

"Of course I am," replied Robert. "He had nearly finished when I saw him. He was just nailing on his behind feet."

WRIGLEY'S



Chew it after every meal

It stimulates appetite and aids digestion. It makes your food do you more good. Note how it relieves that stuffy feeling after hearty eating.

Whitens teeth, sweetens breath and it's the goody that L-a-s-t-s.

SEALED in its Purity Package

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM

R25

The Ghost Book

BY CLARENCE MEILY.

PART III.

Fairly awake, but trembling with fright, Wombold hastily examined the object that lay in his lap. It was a large business ledger, musty, worn, and stained with time. Stamped upon its mildewed cover was the infernal monogram.

In a trance of fear, Wombold opened its yellowed leaves. His own handwriting stared up at him out of the ghostly past, over a guilt-haunted hiatus of forty years. With a thick sigh, the old man fell back upon his pillow in a dead faint.

Almost as frightened as his master, Otu ran into the hallway crying for help. He was met almost instantly by Miss Armitage, who pressed by him into the room.

"Get the housekeeper! Get some hot water!" she ordered as she saw Wombold's white face against the pillows.

Otu ran to obey. In a few moments he returned with Mrs. Crane, the housekeeper, followed by one of the maids with a pitcher of hot water.

Miss Armitage's vigorous measures were already restoring a semblance of animation to the master's bloodless visage. His hands stirred feebly, and presently he opened his eyes. Mrs. Crane who had mixed a stiff dose of whiskey and hot water, brought it to the bedside, and Wombold revived under the potion; but with restored consciousness his nervous terror also began to return. He caught Miss Armitage's hand.

"Where is it?" he begged. "Where is the book?"

The girl shook her head.

"Don't think of it now," she said. "Don't think of anything till morning."

"But I must think of it!" he cried. "What was it? Where has it gone? Was it the ghost of a book? Didn't you see it?" He turned to Otu.

"Sure, I see," agreed the Japanese.

But by this time Wombold was babbling feverishly, paying little attention to those about him.

"Do things like that have their astral counterparts? I saw it. I felt it in my hands. Am I to be drawn back into past time where all these dead and gone things are assembled? Shall I see him there? Oh, Henry, have a little pity on me! I'll send it, Henry. I'll pay it back, every cent, with interest. Now! Now! Get Carrington! Get him on the telephone! I must send it to-night. Oh, let me alone!"

He shook off the restraining hands of the women, and would have left his bed for the telephone below stairs, if to quiet him, they had not promised to call his lawyer.

After some difficulty Miss Armitage succeeded in arousing Mr. Carrington, and induced him to come to the Wombold residence at once. By morning a draft for $35,000, the amount of the original defalcation with interest added, was on its way to the little New England town, inclosed in a registered letter addressed to Henry Hart's widow.

In the sunny library Miss Clara Armitage was engaged in clearing out the drawers of her typewriter desk. She was softly humming a gay little tune, bright as the sunlight itself, and on her face was a queer little smile, half amused, half wistful, such as that with which sympathetic grown-ups regard the tragedies of childhood.

From the deepest recess of the bottom drawer she drew out a small package of cards, of the size and general character of business cards, but having nothing printed on them except a circle enclosing a monogram composed of the letters "H" and "F." She ran these thoughtfully through her fingers for a moment, then slipped them into her pocket, went out into the hall and mounted the stairs. On the floor above she knocked at Mr. Wombold's bedroom door. There being no audible reply, she entered.

Mr. Wombold lay in an easy chair before the window. He looked as if he were just emerging from a grave illness. His skin had exchanged its wonted healthy pallor for a tissue-like fragility, his great eyes seemed unusually sunken in his emaciated features and he was wrapped in a listless apathy such as belongs to the period of early convalescence.

Miss Armitage came forward and took a seat by his side. He regarded her vacantly, without change of expression.

"Mr. Wombold," she said. "I am going away. I have come to say goodbye."

"Good-bye?"

"Yes. I am going back to my home in Connecticut."

"What for?"

"I—I am going to be married," Miss Armitage confessed with a blush.

The old man sighed.

"It goes on," he said, "just the same, doesn't it? Life, that is—it goes on and on till the end."

"Mr. Wombold,' cried the girl, "I can't bring myself to go away and leave you in this condition, a prey to all these superstitious fears. You have been very good to me, and I want to talk to you a little. Won't you listen?"

He acquiesced with a listless dropping of the eyelids.

"Do you remember six years ago," she went on, "when I applied at your bank for work? I had just come from the East. I had come on purpose to find you, Mr. Wombold."

Wombold glanced at her with a vague interest.

"Find me?" he repeated.

"Yes. When you gave me a place, I tried from the first to make myself so efficient that you would make me your private stenographer. When you did that, I worked harder than ever, hoping to make myself so indispensable that you would always keep me with you. I succeeded in that, as you know. By the time you retired from business, three years ago, I had my plans all laid. I knew from little things I'd seen, like not starting anything on Friday, and avoiding the number thirteen, and so on, that you were superstitious. So I got you into the way of studying occultism and spiritualism. I was so sure of my plans that I even had these cards printed then."

She held up the package of cards. Wombold's color had come back, and his eyes took on some of their old-time brilliance as he stared wonderingly at her.

"You had them printed—those cards? What for?"

"For my plan. But, tell me first, even if nothing mysterious had happened to induce you to pay back the money, wouldn't you still be glad you did it?"

"Yes," he said strongly. "It should have been done long ago. I have wished to do it, but I was held back by pride, by the shame of confession—"

"I know," she hastily interrupted. "I thought that was it. And now I want you to know that it was I who placed one of these cards by your breakfast plate last April. The story of the man who called to see you and left one of them was just a fabrication on my part. There wasn't any such ma—."

"But Mme. Charleroi?" he objected, in dazed amazement.

"She gets her percentage of the thirty-five thousand, never fear. It may be betraying her to tell you so, but I think you ought to know. As for that old ledger, I had it sent to me from home. It was I who came in and put it on your chest that night."

"You!" he cried. "In mercy's name, who are you?"

Her merry laugh had nevertheless a trace of tears in it as she caught his hand and answered:

"My dear old friend, I am the granddaughter of Henry Hart!"

(The End.)

October.

Who is this roguish, laughing boy,
Ruddy-haired and full of joy;
Treading down the meadow grasses,
Clutching at the trees he passes?
Autumn incense 'round him rises,
Gaudy leaf his path surprises;
Gold and red and palest yellow,
Blending with the fruit so mellow.
Luscious apples, purple grapes,
Naught that's good his grasp escapes.
Ruthlessly he robs September,
Hides them all from stern November,
But, though graceless, gay and wilful,
He is Autumn's best loved child!

Last Flower of the Year.

The gentian was the year's last child,
Born when the winds were hoarse and wild
With wailing over buried flowers,
The playmates of their sunnier hours.

The gentian hid a thoughtful eye
Beneath dark fringes, blue and shy,
Only by warmest moonbeams won,
To meet the welcome of the sun.

The gentian her long lashes through,
Looked up into the sky so blue,
And felt at home; the color there
The good God gave herself to wear.

The gentian searched the fields around
No flower-companion there she found;
Upward from all the woodland ways
Floated the aster's silvery rays.

The gentian shut her eyelids tight
On falling leaf and frosty night;
And close her azure mantle drew,
When dreary winds around her blew.

The gentian said, "The world is cold;
Yet one clear glimpse of heaven I hold.
The sun's last though is mine to keep!
Enough—now let me go to sleep."

—Lucy Larcom.

Doing Away With Sleep.

Two medical men are collaborating in an attempt to abolish sleep.

The human brain, according to these men, is a sort of storage battery; and while it continues to supply electric energy to other parts of our organism, we do not feel sleepy. It is when the electricity is exhausted that we become tired.

Accordingly, the experimenters have concluded that, if we can recharge the brain battery, the necessity for sleep will vanish. Presently, therefore, instead of going to bed, we will sit down, apply an electric current to the brain cells, and in about a quarter of an hour be ready to start another day's work.

The Bet.

A weary-looking tramp begged for something to eat and was given a whole plum cake. In less than two hours he was back on the same doorstep.

"Lady," he said, when the housewife answered the timid knock, "would you be kind enough to give me the recipe for that cake you handed me this morning?"

"For goodness' sake, man," exclaimed the astonished housewife, "what do you want the recipe for?"

"To settle a bet, lady," answered the tramp. "My partner says you use three cupfuls of cement to one of sugar, and I claim you only use two and a half."



Her Fortune.

"What would you say her fortune is?"

"A small but attractive figure expresses it, I'd say."

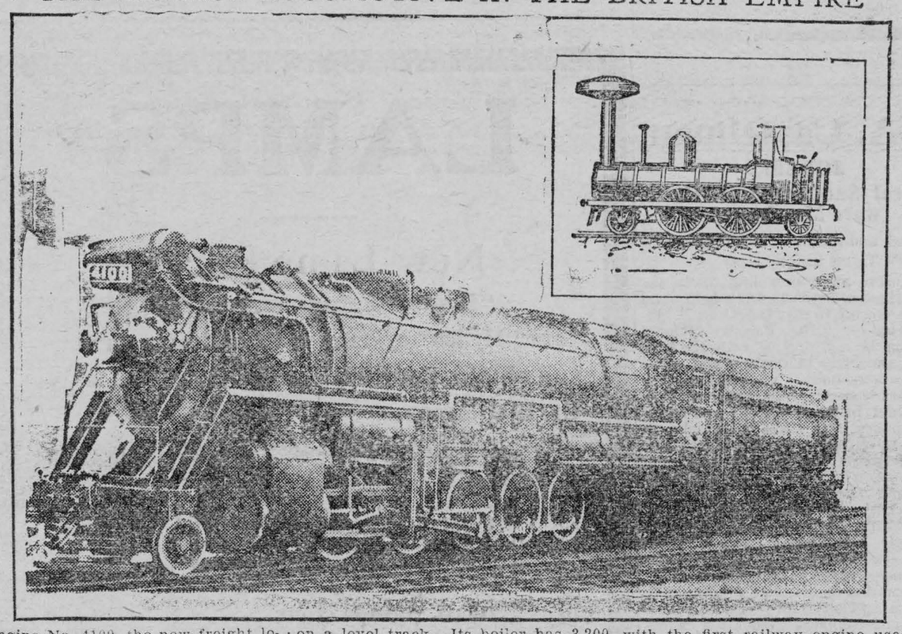
TRY THIS WORD GAME.

The next time the children are pining away in idleness for something to do, get them started on this word game.

The first player spells out a word—just any little word—of three letters. The next player spells another word of three letters, but it must begin with the last letter of the word before. For instance, if b-e-d was given first, the second player might spell d-r-y, and the next player y-e-t.

That is all there is to it. Each new word should have only three letters and must begin with the last letter of the word just before. No words can be given twice and anyone who cannot think of a word when his turn comes must drop out of the game.

THE BIGGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE



Engine No. 4100, the new freight locomotive, with new type tender, just built for the Canadian National Railways by the Canadian Locomotive Works at Kingston. It is the last word in designer's skill for lines, weight and power. Ninety-two feet in overall length, it weighs 325 tons, and has a tractive power of 14,500 tons, or the power to move 150 loaded freight cars on a level track. Its boiler has 3,200 horsepower, or more than what is used by the civic electrical plant at Kingston, with a population of 25,000, for lighting and industrial purposes.

The remarkable progress made in the construction of motive power on Canadian railways is illustrated by comparing this giant new locomotive with the first railway engine used in Canada, a drawing of which is shown inset. The engine was used on the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad in 1837, and it was named the "Dorchester." The drawing is made from a print in the possession of the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal.
of the Canadian National Railways



For every wash-day method

RINSO is ideal for any wash-day method you use. You do not have to change any of your usual steps—just use Rinso where you used to use ordinary soap.

If you like to boil your white cottons, Rinso will give you just the safe cleansing suds you need in the boiler. If you use a washing machine, follow the advice of the big washing machine manufacturers—use Rinso.

Just soaking with this new kind of soap loosens all the dirt until a single rinsing leaves the clothes clean and spotless.

However you do your wash, make it easy by using Rinso.

If you use a Washing Machine, soak your clothes in the Rinso suds as usual. In the morning add more Rinso solution and work the machine. Then rinse and dry—you will have a clean sweet snow-white wash.

Rinso is sold by all grocers and department stores

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED TORONTO

R-4-27

Warnings of Earthquakes Given by Sea Tides.

The recent discovery that tides are definitely affected by earthquakes has led to the announcement here that quakes may be predicted in the future by a close observation of abnormal rise and fall of the ocean in the vicinity of known tremor centres, says a Tokio despatch.

The authorities of the Weather Bureau in Chiba Prefecture, near Tokio, had an opportunity to test their theory when it was observed that the tide had been rising steadily off the coast at Choshi until the day of a quake when it had passed what is known as the danger point. On the morning following the tremor the water had receded and was four feet below the former mark. This fact, they believe, confirms the belief that serious disturbances in the earth's crust are preceded by an abnormal rise in the tide.

Before the earthquake disaster of September 1 the tide at Choshi had reached the danger mark some three months prior to the catastrophe.

The Boso promontory, which forms the extreme southern end of Chiba Perfecture, is thought to be about fifty miles from a spot in the Pacific agreed by experts to be an earthquake zone. This zone, the authorities point out, is the cause of a serious disturbance in the earth's crust at intervals of 100 years. The last catastrophe thought to have originated in this quake centre was a tidal wave which inundated Tokio and surrounding territory seventy years ago. According to this estimate, another colossal disaster is due in about thirty years. But the authorities in Chiba are reassuring the residents with the theory that they will be able to predict the quake by the tides and give out a warning.

A World on Wings.

It is reported that Mr. Henry Ford, who has done so much to put the world on wheels, has decided that it is now time we changed over from wheels to wings. His slogan is now to be "Every man with his own aeroplane."

Mr. Ford, it is stated, has gone very thoroughly into the problems of flight, and the possibilities of improvement in present methods of dealing with them. And he has concluded that the mass production system can now be applied to the aero engine. As for the aeroplane, its wings will fold up so that it will not require a hangar, but can be stowed away comfortably in a shed in the back garden.

Not only this, but the Ford aeroplane is to be practically fool-proof. Even so, one can hardly imagine that the average man will take kindly to the sky. Yet, not so long ago, the motor-car was almost as rare as the man who hasn't heard of Henry Ford to-day.

From a Small Seed.

An ounce of tomato seed will yield in one generation 1,500 ounces of seed, or sufficient to produce 1,000,000 tons of tomatoes.

"I'M ON THE CHRISTMAS COMMITTEE"

By Elsie Duncan Yale.

That's good, for you have a chance to help along the Christmas happiness of your community to a considerable extent, for of course the celebration must include a "Christmas entertainment." The immediate problem is first to find your entertainment, which is ofttimes a puzzling proposition.

"Something that will use all who wish to take part," suggests the superintendent. "It should teach a good lesion," admonishes the pastor. "Nothing that takes a lot of elaborate costuming," plead the mothers. "We haven't time for a lot of rehearsals," object the young people. And there you are!

The "Failure-Proof" Cantata.

Usually the best solution is a Christmas cantata. It is elastic, so to speak. The dialogues can be assigned to a few really capable young folks, while all others who wish to be "in" the entertainment can be formed into a chorus for the musical numbers. A cantata can easily be adapted to the allotted time by omitting a few songs, if it is too long, or introducing special musical numbers if it is too short. Besides, there is ample opportunity for bringing in local hits, which are always popular.

There is always the possibility that some one will drop out at the last minute. In a play this is fatal, but not so with a cantata. The vacancy can be promptly filled by a member of the chorus, for the rehearsals have made them all more or less familiar with the dialogue.

There is a great variety of cantatas from which to choose—dramatizations of the Bethlehem story, Santa Claus cantatas for children, those which feature the "giving" spirit, and others which are bright little musical plays of a secular character.

How About a Pageant?

This is a form of entertainment, revived from olden times, which is now deservedly popular. As it comprises a series of scenes, it is not difficult to present, for each scene may be placed in charge of a capable person, and two or more general rehearsals will usually suffice. Costumes may be contrived from inexpensive material such as crepe paper, cheese-cloth or silkaline. In one pageant, in which various nations were represented, the costumes for the little girls were white dresses, with colored caps and aprons in the national colors, which produced a good effect with a minimum of expense and work.

The Christmas Song Story.

For the Sunday evening service, a Christmas song story is a delightfully easy and interesting program. It comprises a narrative to be read by a good reader, and is interspersed with appropriate musical numbers. This can be given with a few rehearsals, as there is no memorizing to be done.

If you decide upon a general program, then try to get away from the sterotyped succession of recitations and solos. Dialogues, especially those which feature the "giving idea," are always appreciated, while costume songs and drills make appropriate and pretty program numbers.

How to Go About It.

Begin in time! Most publishers will send entertainment material "on selection" to committee; or, in some cases, it may be necessary to purchase single copies as samples. Having made your choice, invite all who wish to take part to meet the committee after Sunday-school or at some equally convenient time. This is the chairman's opportunity. He or she can invite all who will promise faithfully to attend rehearsals, to take part in the entertainment. Decide upon rehearsal evenings, secure a good pianist, and some one who can teach the songs. Cocoa and cake, serbed at the close of the evening will transform the practise into a "party."

Discouragement Is Unnecessary.

The last rehearsal is apt to be discouragement. "Awful!" thinks the director, who becomes disheartened. Songs may drag, dialogue may lack pep, but take courage, for an entertainment invariably goes off better than you think it will. The participants will be on their mettle, for they are performing, not to empty chairs, but to their friends and neighbors. Of course they'll do well, and if there are any "breaks," no one will notice them. Begin in time, get to work, and your Christmas will be all the happier because you have helped bring Christmas joy to the community.

Efficient Farming

SAVE THE FODDER.

Attempts have been made to control or direct the fermentative action within the silo. The lactic acid bacteria, *bacillus lactis acidi*, has long been known to be beneficial in silage making, and its product, lactic acid, is found to the extent of one per cent. in well made silage. Experience has demonstrated that the addition of *bacillus lactis acidi* in quantity to the fodder as the silos were being filled gave good results, particularly so when the fodder was past the best stage for making high grade silage. The addition of the *bacillus lactis acidi* in quantity to the more or less spoiled fodder provides an active agent to check and override the other bacteria present and thereby control the fermentative process and bring the silage mass to a fairly uniform condition with lactic acid predominant in the silage. This addition of lactic acid culture to the fodder at the time of silo filling is easily accomplished by securing a small quantity of pure culture for lactic acid from a creamery as a beginning. The pure culture is placed in a three gallon can of clean skim milk and allowed to ripen for three days. This can be added to more skim milk and a quantity of the culture developed that there may be at least one gallon for each ton of fodder that goes into the silo. This skim milk culture carrying vast numbers of *bacillus lactis acidi* is sprinkled over the cut fodder as the silo filling proceeds.

If the corn is in prime condition for silage making at the time of ensiling, nothing is to be gained by adding culture. However, its use is strongly advised if the corn or other fodder is a bit off in condition, due to damage through unseasonable weather, delays, etc.

MY METHOD OF SELECTING SEED CORN.

The most satisfactory method of selecting seed corn I have found is to choose the corn as it is being gathered in the field. I place the seed ears in a box on the side of the wagon, and thus keep them separate from the other corn. The main things I consider in choosing an ear for seed are: Soundness, length, diameter, depth of kernel, color, and conformity to type.

Ears should be uniformly large and well proportioned. The color should be uniform, and the indentation typical of the variety. The cob should be as small as possible and still permit the maximum growth of the kernel. Corn for seed should not be chosen from stalks advantageously located. I select about twice as many ears as are needed for planting. It requires about 15 ears to plant an acre.

That the filling-out of the tips and butts does not deserve as much attention as is commonly given from the standpoint of yield has been shown in many experiments. In one series of experiments, covering a period of five years—from 1905 to 1909, inclusive—well-filled tips yielded 51.65 bushels an acre; medium-filled butts, well rounded, yielded 50.66 bushels an acre, partially rounded, 50.96 bushels; not rounded, or otherwise poor, 51.04 bushels. There is a tendency, in selecting tips and butts, to reduce the size of the ear.

The corn for seed should be stored in such a manner that it permits of free circulation of air around the ears, so as to dry them quickly and prevent molding. If they are not well dried before being subjected to freezing temperatures, the germ will be injured. A vacant room in the house that allows free circulation of air is an ideal place to store seed corn, but an attic, if well ventilated, will serve the purpose just as well. Seed houses have regular drying rooms or sheds, but for the average farmer this is not practical.

Seed corn should be tested twice if possible, one test being made in the winter and the other in the spring just before planting. In the winter test I select one kernel from each ear, and germinate. In the spring I make a more accurate test, about six kernels being selected from different rows and different parts of each ear. If fewer than five of the six kernels germinate, I do not use the ear for seed.—M. Baird.

POTATO HARVEST.

Late blight affects the tuber of the potato as well as the vine, and the disease lives over from year to year in the seed. When harvesting the potato crop cull out all tubers with dark sunken areas on the surface and a brownish discoloration of the flesh.

Black Scurf—This fungus develops small black specks on the surface of the tuber. Such should not be stored for seed.

Stem End Rot—This trouble is evidenced by a decayed and sunken area at the stem end of the tuber. When a cross section is made near the stem end a brownish ring is usually plainly visible.

Tuber Injury—Care should be taken to avoid bruising the tubers while harvesting. Roughly handled potatoes usually have a high percentage of dry rot.

Poultry

When going over the hens in the late fall to eliminate the undesirable breeders, there are a number of definite things that we should look for.

First of all, it should be the purpose, in examining the birds, to be sure that they are physically fit; in other words, that they show no signs of disease, either past or present, which would incapacitate them as future layers and breeders.

The eyes should be examined carefully for evidences of roup and colds. The inside of the mouth and throat should be examined for evidences of canker. The general fleshing of the birds should be determined to see that they are holding up well in weight. The condition of the feathers in the vicinity of the vent should be examined to see that the birds are free from diarrhoea or any ovarian disorders, which might be responsible for the laying of imperfect eggs.

Do not fail, when making the final examination, to look the birds over from a breeding standpoint, to see that they possess no noticeable defects, such as squirrel tail, side sprigs, stubs and other standard breeding defects which might be passed on to the future generation of chicks.

We must always remember that it is the standard-bred birds which possess production qualities for which there is the greatest demand and the most profit.

When looking over these hens, all of which are superior birds, because they have stood the test of an all-summer culling, be sure to lay special emphasis upon a few very important characters which designate their productive capacity.

Pick those hens, first of all, that have good big bodies with great body capacity; good width of back, with the width carried well back; a back which is free from large accumulations of fat. Be sure and select birds with bodies that are deep, front and rear. Select ones that have large, soft abdomens; large, soft, moist vents, if they are in laying condition; skin which is thin, soft and oily to the touch; pelvic bones which are well spread.

Lastly, do not forget the head. The ideal hen has a refined head. She has a head which is moderately long and broad, and a beak which is short and well curved.

The application of these principles to the selection of the breeds this fall will probably do more to insure good chicks next spring than any other group of things which might be attempted.

The Japanese are developing an appetite for beef. The home supply being insufficient, importers are securing additional supplies from Canada.

How much time do you waste hunting for old boards for bleaching the celery? Or how long does it take you to bleach with earth? Why not use manufactured bleachers? Takes only a jiffy to put them in place, and they do the work.

A bundle of small rubbers costing only a few cents, are much better than twine or pins for holding parcels. Put pieces of a kind together, roll and slip a rubber round it. The work of untieing to find any particular piece is dispensed with and the roll takes up but little room.

Narcissus for Winter Bloom.

The narcissus varieties may be potted for winter bloom as soon as the bulbs are obtained in September or early October. If it is desired that the bulbs be grown in the home window, it is advisable to use either a six or eight-inch flower pot, setting from five to ten bulbs according to the size of the stock. If it is desired to grow the bulb bloom in quantity and use the cut flowers in vases, then plant the bulbs in boxes of any shape and not less than three inches in depth. A box twenty-four inches by twelve inches by three inches is very handy. The soil should be rich garden loam to which add one-third of the bulk of leaf mould and sufficient sand to keep the soil from clinging. Suitable drainage provided by means of coarse cinders or broken pottery should first be placed in the bottom of the pots or boxes and then the prepared soil in quantity sufficient to reach within one-half inch from the top of the box or pot after firming. The bulbs should be pressed into the soil and covered firmly, just leaving the tip showing. When all the boxes or pots are prepared such should be buried if possible in cold frame or in the basement, watered well and then covered with five inches of sand or screened cinders. This covering will insure the necessary cool condition and prevent drying out. Such treatment will develop a good vigorous root system, a condition which must precede the bloom. Eight weeks beneath the sand is usually sufficient. A pot may be examined and then if found to be full of roots it can be moved to the light and heat. From four to six weeks of forcing are required to bring narcissi of the following listed varieties into flower: Von Sion, Glory of Lieden, Sir Watkin, Trumpet Major, Emperor, Empress, Golden Spur, Olympia, Sulphur Phoenix, Bi-color, Victoria, Barri Conspicua, Madame Plemp, Alba Stella, Cynosure, Poeticus ornatus, Poeticus grandiflora and the Polyanthus and Poetaz types of all varieties.

Marketing the Potato Crop.

The potato grower should cater to the wishes of the most particular and exacting customers. He should furnish a choice product in a most attractive form and should carefully study the demands of the market he wishes to serve. For the best prices the potatoes should be uniform, sound, smooth and of good table quality, whether selected by the pound, the basket, the bushel, the bag, the barrel or the car load. The commercial potato grower should not be confined to the local market, but should be in a position to put his potatoes on the best market available either through his own efforts or through the medium of a co-operative association. It sometimes occurs that of the price paid by the consumer for a bushel of potatoes about two-thirds are required to defray the cost of transportation and of distribution, and one-third is left for the grower. This is not as it should be. Undoubtedly one of the best remedies for such a condition of affairs is co-operation on the part of the growers themselves.

Careful studies show that less than 2 per cent. of the girls who win beauty contests can make good lemon pies.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



The Nut Pasture.

As I let down the pasture bars
I saw the nut trees on the hill
Huddled in their copper coats
Against the autumn chill:

The shagbarks all in rusty gold
Scalloped softly on the sky;
And I heard the wind among the boughs
As I went walking by.

And the rattle of the little nuts
Bursting out of their frosted shells
And clicking on the old gray stones
Among the dips and dells.

And it was all so bright and still—
The crickets lisping in the weeds,
And juncos on the goldenrod
Picking the yellow seeds;

So still and bright there seemed to brew
Out of the rolling pastures all
A kind of amber mellowness,
The rich wild flower of the fall,

Seemed to brew deliciously,
And through my drowsy veins to run
Till I was drugged with mead of the air
And syrup of the sun.
—Christina Turner Curtis in Youth's Companion.

Handling Live Stock in Shipping.

Rough treatment of market stock, whether it be cattle, hogs or sheep, costs the farmers of Canada a very large sum of money. The buyers expect loss from this cause and allow for it when purchasing the animals. Every mark left on the hog, even from a buggy whip, at the time of shipping, shows itself on the side of bacon. From whipping, kicking and beating it is estimated that from three to four hundred thousand hogs are reduced in value each year before they reach the packing plants by upwards of $900,000, a loss for which the farmer has to pay. Much of this could be prevented if every hog raiser would provide himself with proper loading chutes and by careful loading at the shipping station.

In shipping cattle the loss from goring and bruising amounts to a large sum also. A leaflet issued by the authority of the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa places the loss on cattle from rough handling and goring at about a million and a half dollars annually. It is recommended that the growth of horns be prevented on calves by treatment with caustic potash and that the horns be removed from larger cattle by mechanical means.

Sunrise at Midnight.

You may think this impossible, but it is not. It is a fact which you have only to go to the proper place to witness. This proper place is North Cape, latitude seventy-two degrees. At this point, the sun, at one time of the year, does not set for several weeks; at another, it does not rise for several.

At last, on the proper day, according to the almanac, it shows its face. Afterwards, it remains for ten or twenty minutes, then goes down, and at length does not set at all, but makes an almost perfect circle round the sky, in full view.

At North Cape, during the time the sun does not set, the inhabitants tell that it is 12 o'clock at night by seeing the sun rise over the mountains. In Stockholm, the sun, in June, sets a short space before 10 o'clock. During the night, it is very light, owing to the passage of the sun round the earth toward the North Pole, and people can see to read at midnight.

At the end of the Gulf of Bothnia, there is a mountain, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not set at all. This happens only on that night. The sun touches the horizon, but does not sink below it; in five minutes, it begins to ascend again.

Getting By in Lean Months.

Every chicken man knows October is the lean month with the hens. It is the month when one derives the least income from the flock, primarily because production is at its lowest end.

Our birds are laying an average of between twelve and thirteen eggs each during the month of September, but in October they will drop rapidly until they are only laying round six or seven eggs a bird per month. This means a decrease in revenue of nearly a half.

This being the case, it brings home to us the desirability of working out a scheme of poultry management whereby we will spread out our income to supplement the meager returns received from eggs.

There are two ways of doing it:

Hatch some early pullets next year, have them come into lay along in August and they will be up round a 50 per cent. production in October, thus giving in this month of low production but high prices a heavy egg production.

Then the second way of accomplishing this same purpose is to try and diversify our source of income. Though our egg production must be the big end of the business, yet if one has sufficient range and can grow a few hundred extra pullets there is always a ready market for them in October.

When the pinch comes, as it has right now, let us make a resolution to get more eggs in October another year and to supplement our market-egg income by having some pullets to sell at this time.

To prevent sorehead (chicken-pox) I give once a week for each 100 fowls, one-fourth pound of sulphur thoroughly mixed with greasy bread, and three days after that I give the same measure of Epsom salts. I feed the sulphur in the coops at night. I begin this treatment July 1 and continue until October.—Mrs. M. A.

Plant Bulbs Now.

Have you forgotten how you envied your neighbor's bed of tulips last spring? And how you vowed you would have some on your lawn next spring?

If you really meant what you said, now is the time to get busy, for spring flowering bulbs must be planted in the fall—any time now, until the ground freezes.

October is an ideal time for planting, for planting at that time allows the bulbs to become established and make some good root growth before freezing weather puts the bulbs to sleep.

First thing to consider is drainage. The bed must be in a well-drained place. Fertilizer is another requisite. Put on a good application of bone meal—an inch deep is none too heavy—and spade into the soil. Mix it well with the soil.

Tulips, hyacinths and narcissus should be planted about four inches deep, and from five to seven inches apart. Anemones should be one inch deep and from four to six inches apart.

Be sure that bulbs of the same kind are all set at the same depth, so that there will be a uniform development in the spring, thus making sure that they will all flower at the same time. It is advisable to mulch the beds with straw, leaves, or strawy manure after the ground freezes. This keeps the frost in the ground and prevents the alternate freezing and thawing which causes the soil to heave, thus injuring the roots. This mulch should be removed early in the spring before the bulbs start into growth.

The Darwin tulips are the finest of all tulips. The Cottage, Breeder and Parrot types should be planted more widely.

Dutch hyacinths are the ones to plant out of doors. Roman hyacinths are seldom used except under glass. Singles are generally more satisfactory than doubles.

Among the Narcissi there are several types which may be used. The Daffodils with large, medium, and short trumpets, come in the yellows, white, and colors; the singles are better than the doubles, the Jonquils, the Poetaz, and the Poeticus types. The Polyanthus type, which includes the Paper White and the Shineses Sacred Lily, is not hardy, and so should not be used out of doors.—E. A. K.

Their Only Hope.

They were raw recruits that the sergeant was trying to knock into shape.

Very, very raw, he called them, and somthing else as well, as you may guess, if you know anything about sergeants.

On this occasion they were being instructed in the use of the rifle.

They fired at one thousand yards range, and missed the target altogether. Then at eight hundred yards, with the same result. By easy stages the distance was reduced to thirty yards, but still not a shot got home.

At last the patience of thier instructor was exhausted.

"Fix bayonets," he ordered. "Charge! It's your only hope!"

A Long Wedding Feast.

In India the wedding feast lasts for about twenty-four hours.

The ultimate factor in the solution of most of life's great problems is leadership. The real leader is the man who can get the community, the township, the county or the province to pull together and accomplish something worth while.

Lamps for Floor and Table With Tasteful Shades

BY LUCY D. TAYLOR.

I know that for those of us who have to burn kerosene it is not easy to find pretty, attractive lamps. The hardware stores have a few nickel ones tucked away in back corners, and the city department stores are not much better. But the effort expended in getting good looking lamps brings worthwhile results, for lamps with colored shades are to a room what trimming is to a dress. They add the little spots of color which show that someone has been thoughtful and painstaking.

Fortunately, there are still possibilities left outside of the regular channels, and it is to these that we must turn. Often an old brown or gray jug of our grandmother's day will furnish the base.

Sometimes a pottery vase or deep bowl can be secured that has a wide enough mouth to make a generous-sized oil reservoir and can be converted into a regular oil-burning lamp.

These bowls and vases come in a variety of sizes and colors: nice browns, tans, and buffs, some in brighter colors—blues, yellows, greens and reds. They are all good, provided you use them so that both base and shade harmonize with the rest of the color scheme.

In the blue and brown or blue and tan room there is nothing better for the base than soft brown or tan, with the shade in parchment, cloth, or silk of lighter tan and banded or trimmed with blue. Sometimes even a bright red base may be used, provided there is a good deal of corresponding red either in curtain pattern or rug design. Shade colors are tricky. One which may be a delightful spot of color in the daylight may not be at all the one to choose for a good light. Usually it is wiser to keep the yellow tones for the body color of the shade. No other color will give such a soft mellow light. But this may vary from a creamy buff to a deep tan.

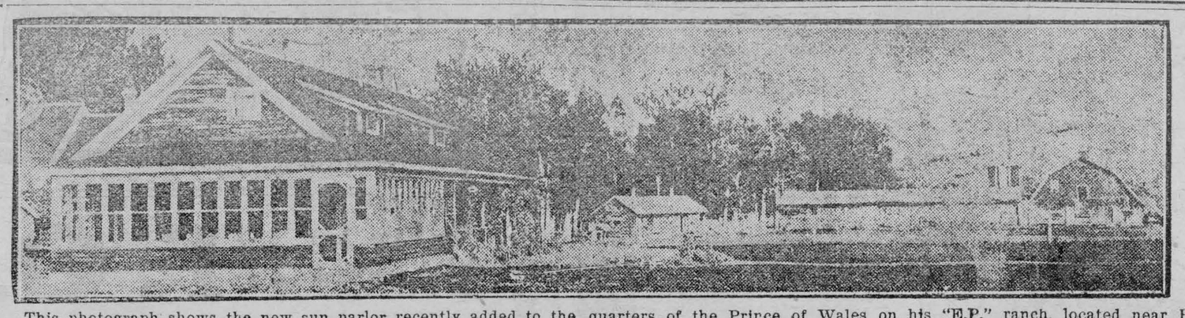
Red is particularly bad. It discolors all of the other colors and cuts off a lot of perfectly good illumination. Though green is often used with a white or very light-colored lining to reflect the light rays down, thus making an excellent reading light, it is not nearly so good for the rest of the room as some other colors.

Keeping the shades in lighter, neutral tones, and then brightening them up with bands and trimmings which echo the brighter colors in the room, usually proves most satisfactory.

You may be fortunate enough to have electricity. If so, your problem is easy. The stores are full of good-looking pottery and glass bases of all kinds. A little glass lamp with a fresh gingham shade is a pleasing addition in a bedroom.

Then, there's the question of how to place your lights so as to get the best results and have a grateful, easy effect in the room. Overhead glare has gone out of fashion. True, it lights the nethermost corners, but its sharpness has driven us in throngs to the oculist. In many country houses where electricity is not available the old-fashioned candle sconces are being used and placed either at the sides of the mantel or over the ends of the davenport.

For exactly the same reason—comfort to our eyes—the majority of present-day lights are the reading lamps placed at intervals on small stands or tables about the room. This arrangement keeps the light below the level of our eyes when standing or sitting, and gives the illumination necessary for reading or working.



This photograph shows the new sun parlor recently added to the quarters of the Prince of Wales on his "E.P." ranch, located near High River, Alberta.

The Sunday School Lesson

OCTOBER 19

The Parable of the Sower, Mark 4: 1-20. Golden Text—The sower soweth the word.—Mark 4:14.

I. THE SOWER AND THE SEED, 1-3, 10-14.

II. THE SEED AND THE SOIL, 4-9, 15-20.

INTRODUCTION—When Jesus first entered on his work in Galilee, it was possible to hope that the nation as a whole would accept the divine message and lay hold by repentance of the kingdom of God. Jesus knew himself to be divinely sent and commissioned to lead the nation into the kingdom, and everywhere he sought to create a penitent and believing attitude on the part of the people. But while he thus "broadcasted" everywhere the word of the kingdom, it was not everywhere that he met with a response. The Galileans did not all believe, and as time went on, the religious authorities took up an attitude of implacable hostility. The minds of the many were either superficial or steeped in worldly conceptions of the kingdom, and hence the preaching of Jesus bore little or no fruit among them.

But on the other hand we see the gradual formation round Jesus, of a new believing society of disciples, who are dearer to Jesus than home and kindred. These believing ones have received the "mystery" of the kingdom.

This now is the stage marked by the teaching of the parable of the sower. We might interpret the teaching of this and the other parables in this chapter as follows: Though many hearers turn away, and refuse to believe the message of Jesus, this does not mean that the message is not divine, or that the kingdom will not come as Jesus has said. Indeed, on the contrary, God's own wisdom is revealed in the selective process by which only the few—those who, like the disciples, are spiritually minded—have laid hold of the message. For this is what happens wherever seed is sown. Much of the seed that the farmer scatters yields no return at all. What Jesus therefore says in these parables of the kingdom is that disciples are not to be discouraged. The seed is sown, and the harvest will surely come.

We should never be discouraged. What a fine lesson to lay to heart when we think of the difficulties which lie in the way of the gospel, and of the Christianizing of the world.

I. THE SOWER AND THE SEED, 1-3, 10-14.

V. 1. The crowding on the shore makes it necessary for Jesus to preach from a boat, which for this purpose is moored a few yards out on the water. From this position the preacher can be seen as well as heard.

V. 2. Jesus addressing the multitude, used parables, that is, comparisons or illustrations of divine laws and truths drawn from familiar features of ordinary every day life.

V. 3. The lesson is in short, as we see by v. 14, that Jesus' message of the kingdom is the seed from which the actualized life of the kingdom is to proceed. But, like a sower, Jesus needs a soil adapted to the message, and not all hearts are of this description.

II. THE SEED AND THE SOIL, 4-9, 15-20.

V. 4. There are hearts which are like the roadway or path forming the margin of fields. Seed sown there is immediately picked up by birds. If a heart is hard or secular, if like the common roadway, it is a mere thoroughfare for worldly thoughts and purposes, the word of the Kingdom has not a chance of taking root.

Vs. 5, 6. There are hearts which are like "stony,"—that is, shallow soil. The seed only gets in a little way, and as such shallow soil heats too quickly in the sun, the plant which at first sprouts rapidly, soon withers for want of moisture. Jesus is here speaking of enthusiastic and sensational, but shallow hearers who ardently welcome his first announcements, but are not prepared to give deep and attentive consideration to his ultimate purposes.

V. 7. There are hearts of which the soil is generous enough, but full of thorns and weeds. The seed of the divine word gets in, but its growth is checked by the upgrowth of coarse desires. Jesus is here speaking of hearers whose affections are too much engaged by worldly pursuits and ambitions, for example the love of money which makes them incapable of truly serving and loving God, or whose minds are perverted by worldly conceptions of the kingdom.

V. 8. But there are honest and good hearts, like rich and clean soil, where the message meets with genuine faith and love, and where a harvest of obedience is produced. Jesus is thinking here of his own disciples and of other believers whose hearts God has opened to receive the truth. We will find a description of such souls in the Beatitudes, in Matthew 5:3-9.

Vs. 10, 11. Jesus now explains the secret of his teaching in parables. The disciples have had the "mystery" of the kingdom, that is, its spiritual character, revealed to them by God, but the masses of men are still at the stage where they require symbols and parables of divine things.

THE SOIL OF PALESTINE.

Two facts should be remembered about Palestine:

1. It is part of the Mediterranean world. There you have two seasons,—a rainy winter and a long, dry summer. What plants will grow in such a climate? Only two kinds: either plants that send their roots deep into the earth and expose little leafage to the scorching winds of summer, or plants that have a life of only a few months and so do not need to live through the drought. Of the latter sort are wheat and barley, and less important cereals. They are sown in the autumn, grow during the winter, and ripen early in the dry season. Of the hardy perennials, the most important are the grape vine and the olive tree. The olive in particular is fitted by its root system and its scanty foliage to withstand the drought. The staple products of all the Mediterranean world were "corn and wine and oil." (See Ps. 105:15.)

2. The other important fact is that Palestine is part of the Arabian desert. In fact more of Palestine is desert than cultivated land,—bare gravelly moors, with here and there a little arable valley; often the soil is not more than half an inch deep, and everywhere there are stony donkey-paths. Almost anywhere in the uplands of Palestine you find the four soils of the parable.

Check Up on Your Sprays.

There is no better time than during the harvest season to get an accurate estimate of how successful one has been in his spraying campaign.

Did you reach the top of your trees in spraying; or do you find a lot of scabby and wormy apples there? The very best apples always grow in the tops of the trees, provided that we keep them clean.

If they are diseased it means that the spray didn't reach them. Why didn't it?

Do you find a lot of injury from codling moth? A distressing experience, but all too common if one does not spray often enough or thoroughly enough.

Are there any apples with San Jose scale on them? You can check up very accurately indeed on the prevalence of scale in the orchard since it will be found on the apples if there is any on the trees, and you can determine which trees or which blocks of orchard should be sprayed next winter or spring for scale.

As the scale is on the increase again in most parts of the country, it is wise to pay special attention to it this autumn.

Do you find sooty blotch on the apples? This is apt to happen when we have much cloudy, moist weather in July, as we have had in some sections this season; and one feels so disgusted that he did not put on one more spray and stop it.

And so the list might be extended. Make a thorough canvass of the situation; make a record of what you find, and make a firm resolve to do better next year.

Sheep Notes

Before the flock enter winter quarters in the fall they should all receive a thorough dipping. A bright, warm day in October should be chosen and the dipping done in the morning so the wool will have time to dry before night. It is safe to say that fall dipping of the flock should never be neglected. Even in those flocks that are supposed to be clean it will pay. In case any sheep are to be added to the flock they should always be dipped before being taken in with those that are already clean.

There are several different kinds of sheep dip on the market, any one of which will give satisfactory results provided directions are carefully followed. The water to be used for dipping should be warmed and the mixture should be stirred frequently to prevent the heavier dip settling to the bottom. The sheep should remain in the dip for approximately two minutes to allow the wool and skin to become thoroughly saturated.

Unless the flock is a very large one it will not be necessary to build an expensive dipping tank. A large trough or barrel may answer if nothing else is at hand. However, a very satisfactory tank may be build of ordinary tongued and grooved matched lumber. Ordinary lumber may be used and have the inside lined with galvanized iron. Strong galvanized iron alone properly constructed by a tinsmith will make a good vat, although possibly rather expensive.

A Priceless Book.

In the King's private library, at Windsor Castle, as well as in the King's Library at the British Museum, the Bibles are a very special feature, and if it were possible to imagine these theasures being put up to auction at one of the famous sale-rooms, all the collectors in the world would gather in order to bid for them.

But it is not an illuminated Bible over which some monk spent half a lifetime, or the earliest printed Bible, or a "Breeches" Bible, or even a "Bugge" Bible—so called because it says, in a certain well-known psalm: "Thou shall not be afrayed for any bugges by night"—which is the best guarded and most honored copy of the scriptures.

This distinction belongs to a worn, even tattered, copy of the Scriptures, just the ordinary limp-backed little Bible which thousands of people take to church or keep in readiness there. This Bible lies open, upon a beautiful cushion, enclosed in an exquisite old casket, in a window of Windsor Castle.

The open page is much soiled and thumbed, certain passages are underlined, and there are numerous pencilled notes in the margin. This is General Gordon's Bible, given by his sister to Queen Victoria.

Japanese Pin Money.

Once every year, seldom for longer than a month and a half, the women and children on the farms of Japan turn to silk culture for pin money. Silk is their "velvet" crop. Except the cost of fertilizer for the mulberry trees that the worms feed on, the industry requires little or no outlay. A year ago Yokohama, then the premier silk port of Japan, was almost obliterated by the earthquake. Now it has virtually recovered its chief business which is exporting silk.

Surely the man without a silo has more reason to be concerned about the weather these days than has he who possesses one.

In Switzerland the price of farm land has become much higher than its productive value, due in a large measure to the fact that more farmers' sons than formerly are buying estates.

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



We Pay 35c. Per Doz. For Strictly Fresh EGGS

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.

Winchester Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kinkade and baby, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kinkade from Russell spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Robinson.

Miss Mary Greer of Perth has organized a music class and while here was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ball.

Mrs. Robert Craig and daughter of Metcalfe spent a few days with her father and brother.

Mrs. A. Casselman spent a few days with her parents at Toys Hill.

Mrs. John McBride and family have returned home on Thursday.

Mrs Orren Casselman visited her sister Mrs. Strader on Monday afternoon.

Miss Lauretta Haggerty from Toyes Hill spent the week end at Mrs. A. J. Casselman.

Mrs. Win Robinson remained with her son at Iroquois.

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Orren Casselman on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson, Miss Marion Jackson, and Mr. Kenneth Jackson of Iroquois, Mr. Carimichael of Spencerville, and Miss Lauretta Haggerty of Toy's Hill.

Mr. Loran M Intosh and brother Roy, were up to Kemptville visiting their brother Ralph, who is convalescing from his recent accident.

Miss Mary E. McIntosh spent one day last week in Ottawa.

Rev. Mahlon Robinson, Mr. Wilburn Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Robinson motored to Ottawa on Tuesday.

Our barber, Mr. McCauley, is spending some time at his home at Pendleton.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Barclay, Mrs. Wm. Webb and Mr. Wm. Steele spent Sunday in Cornwall.

On Friday night, 17th, a big temperance meeting will be held in the Orange Hall, to be addressed by Rev. Mr. Sinclair of Chesterville, and Mrs. I. Hilliard, of Morrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs H. S. Proffer and family of Cornwall were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Heber McIntosh one day last week.

Nurse Emma Munroe is spending her holidays at her home here.

Misses Marjorie and Lois Patterson spent a few days with their cousin, Miss Mary Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs C. Robinson and sons and Mr. Urn Robinson, Mrs. Craig and Miss Lola Craig were guests of Rev. and Mrs. Mahlon Robinson at Iroquois.

Mr. Harry Holmes and sister spent Sunday with Miss Keitha Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McMillan spent Sunday with their daughter Mrs. Homer Patterson.

Miss Hilda Davidson and Miss Keitha Bailey spent Friday at Morrisburg.

Mr. Morley Bailey returned home after spending a week with Mr. Bruce Bradford.

A Money Saving Sale of Rugs, English Oilcloths, Linoleum and Congoleum Rugs.
D. C. Bush, Morrisburg.

Toy's Hill

Mrs. Wm. Steele spent a few days in Cornwall with her sister, Mrs David Steele, who is in the hospital there.

Miss Aleitha Coons who is attending Ottawa Normal School, spent a few days at her home here.

Misses Dorothy and Jean Wallace, of Winchester, were the week end guests of Miss Vera Haggerty.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Moore and son Clarence, of Cardinal, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Hunter, on Sunday.

Miss Mabel McIntosh spent a day last week with her sister, Miss Minnie McIntosh, who is in Cornwall Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnside and daughters Luella and Helen, of Iroquois, spent Saturday at Mr. Irwin Haggerty's.

Miss Lauretta Haggerty was the week end guest of Mrs. Arnold Casselman of Winchester Springs.

Mr. S. Quinn of Bishop's Mills is the guest of Mr. Albert Haggerty.

Miss Effie Droppo attended the teachers Convention at Kemptville on Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. M Casselman and daughter Lottie of Hulbert, spent Monday with Mrs. Jas. Casselman.

Mr. Clifford Wylie spent Sunday with Mr. Geo. Riddell of Inkerman.

Mr. Dalton Coons and Misses Vera Haggerty, Bertha and Aleitha Coons, motored to Ottawa on Sunday afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Hy Shy Ny Club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Haggerty Friday evening, and the following officers were appointed; Hon. Pres., Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haggerty and Mrs. Wm. Steele; Pres. Mrs. R. S. Patterson, Vice Pres. Miss Margaret Kaine, Secy.. Miss Vera Haggerty, Treas, Norman Hunter, Organist, Miss Beatrice Peterson. The 'blues' being the victorious team in gaining the highest number of points for last year, were entertained by the 'Reds' to a chicken supper. After supper a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty by the club, also a vote of thanks to the "Reds" for their appetizing supper by the "Blues". The Reds replied by singing "The Blues are jolly good fellows" and a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

A town topic—Bush's Bargains in Coats and Dresses—Values beyond compare.
D. C. Bush, Morrisburg.

Shower for Miss Dickson.

Miss Martha Dickson was the guest of honor at a miscellaneous shower given by Mrs. Rowat Kennedy, Misses Ruby Quart Dora Christie, Clara Irving and Martha Knowland, at the home of Mrs. David Campbell—Johnston on Wednesday Oct. 8th. A beautiful basket decorated in pink and white and laden with gifts was brought in and placed before the bride to be. Miss Dickson was pleasantly surprised and thahked her friends in a few well chosen words, after which Mrs. Campbell Johnston made a few fitting remarks in regard to Miss Dickson who had been with her for the past eleven years, as her private secretary. The lunch was served very daintily in buffet style and a pleasant social evening was spent. Before leaving she guests numbering about ninety registered in the Baide's book.

A guaranteed saving of three to five dollars on every coat or dress bought at Bush's.
D. C. Bush, Morrisburg.

In Memorium

In loving memory of our dear sister, Mrs. Thomas Clayton, who died Oct. 14, 1922.
Two years gone by with hearts still sore,
As time goes by we miss you more.
No gentle voice, no loving face,
Is there to fill that vacant place.
Inserted by her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Rowat Empey.

Births

At Mountain, to Mr. and Mrs James McNeil, on Oct. 15, 1924, a daughter.

Born—At Winchester, Oct. 14 th to Mr. and Mrs. Simons, twins, son and daughter.

Auction Sale!

Having rented my farm, I will sell by Public Auction at my farm, Lot 2, Con. 3 Township of Winchester, ½ mile west of Cass Bridge School House, on

Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1924.

LIVE STOCK

10 choice milch cows, will start to freshen in February, 3 horses, 11 shoats, 8 pigs 2 months old, 1 brood sow, a number of hens and pullets.

MACHINERY, FEED, ETC.

1 lumber wagon, 1 milk wagon 1 mower 1 rubber tired buggy, 1 cutter, forks, shovels and other farm implements. A quantity of mixed grain, about 20 tons of hay, 80 stooks of corn. Also 4 upholstered parlor chairs, 1 cook stove, washing machine and wringer.

TERMS: All sums of $10 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes, or 5 per cent off for cash.

Geo. Turner, Prop.

ROSS MORROW, Auctioneer.

Friends Tell Friends

ZUTOO
Stops Headache

Five years ago ZUTOO was practically unknown in Canada.
To-day, thousands and thousands of men and women depend on these little harmless tablets for quick relief from Headaches.
Their fame has gone from friend to friend—from town to town—from coast to coast.
Wherever there are headaches, there should be ZUTOO Tablets—they relieve in 20 minutes. 25c a box—at all dealers or by mail postpaid. B. N. Robinson & Co. Regd., Coaticook, Que.

Men

Buy all your furnishings for winter here and get highest puality at lowest prices.

Heavy all wool Underwear, $1.50
Heavy mix. wool & cotton, $1.35
Heavy all wool Combinations, $3.00
Men's heavy woollen socks, 50c
Boys sweaters woollen mixture, $1.25
Boys suits ready to wear, $7.50 and up

Women



Chipso, A woman's delight. The chip that brings quick suds and makes clothes clean Only 25c per package.



P and G White Nahtha Soap that no good housekeeper will be with out. Nothing better for wash days. 3 bars, 25c.



Ivory Delight is for the hands, and is unsurpassed as a toilet soap. Use it once and you will use no other. Only 5c a cake-

HARVEY W. NESBITT.

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

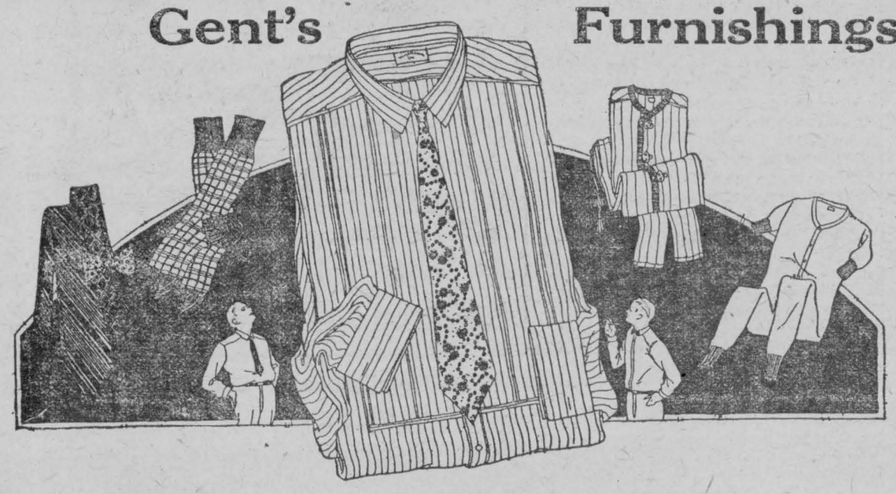


WHY PAY MORE?

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?

Gent's Furnishings



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 The built 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