THE WINCHESTER PRESS

VOL XXXIX — WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, AUG., 6 1925, — NO 14

"TWINE"

RELIABLE BRANTFORD BINDER TWINE

FENNELL & WALLACE, Winchester, Ont.

Binder Twine

Come to Melvin's Garage for your twine. We have the McCormick Big Ball—does not kink or fall down.

Melvin's Garage, Winchester, Ont.

CASSELMAN'S

New Satin and Felt Hats

Snappy Styles for early Fall Wear.

Pansy, Purple and Black considered the strong colors

All at One price

$4.75

Mrs. C. Lee Casselman

Main Street - - Winchester

The Burning Question

There is every indication that

A STRIKE

will take place in the Hard Coal Area on 1st of Sept. Insure your Fuel Supply by ordering Now.

We can supply the best in

Scotch, Welsh & American Anthracites

Phones, Res. 97
Coal Yard 150

F. M. EAGLESON

Important Notice.

This is to certify that I have taken out a patent for Canada on an Anti-Cloging Improvement for Corn Binders whereby they are prevented from cloging between knife bar and bed plate jam—now prepared to fit any corn binder so they will not clog.

Read Mr. Andrew Carruther's Testimonial.

Chesterville, Dec. 12, 1924—To those interested in the McCormick Corn Binders, I wish to say that the Improvement just completed and patented by Arthur Bailey is a complete success, as I used it in cutting my corn, also my neighbors. Signed, Andrew Carruthers

A phone call or a card will bring my Representative to your place.

Phone 55 r 21 or Phone 30, F. W. Merkley.

J. ARTHUR BAILEY,

CHESTERVILLE - - ONTARIO.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

When you need the best to be had in Flour, try McMaster. Five Roses, Purity, Maple Leaf, Robin Hood and Victory.

H. McMaster, Winchester.

Our Column

Some people would accomplish a lot more if they didn't waste so much time telling others what they are going to do

* * *

The place to teach patriotism and Canadianism is in our public schools. In this respect our Educational system is conspicuously lacking.

* * *

An apple caused a man's first downfall, but peaches have handled the business since that time says the Brockville Daily. Yes, but think of the terrible mess of life a pear will often make.

* * *

Canada is a great country with wonderful resorces, but Canada lacks in unity of purpose. There is too much provincialism and not enough Canadianism. "Canada first and Canada all the time" should be our motto.

* * *

The town of Barrie, Ont, charges $25 for every gasoline pump placed on the streets of that town. Every gasoline pump and tank should be taxed for the privilege of using the streets, and judging from the way they are everywhere multiplying, they can afford to pay a tax.

* * *

The town of Mount Forest engages the band of a neighbouring town to give a nightly concert once a week. They find it a paying investment. We have a good band in Winchester, and their Saturday night concerts are becoming so attractive that our main street will not accommodate the car traffic.

* * *

King George has appealed to the public to protect parks from unsightly litter, says a despatch, Yes, and if King George could see the streets and sidewalks at the Main—St. Lawrence streets junction, at Winchester on a Sunday morning, he might change his appeal to a demand for a better condition.

* * *

Never in the history of Canada was there a better opportunity for young men to write their names in the history of their country than there is at the present time. By devoting their talents and ability in promoting unity and reciprosity among the several provinces they will be working for a noble and patriotic end, a purpose that is worthy the best that Canadian young men can give.

* * *

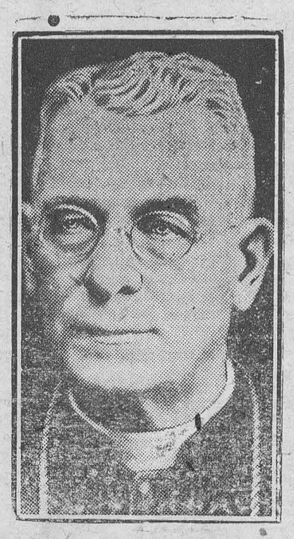
A writer in MacLeans Magazine makes the statement that Canadian Manufacturers are not good advertisers. In every city, town and village in Canada there are too many who boast of their "American Made" possessions. Canadian goods of a similar make are often superior in quality and wormanship but their superiarity is not recognized. Is it because Canadian manufacturers are not good advertisers.

* * *

It takes live men to make a live town. Dead men are only fit to inhabit cemeteries. If they are really dead—dead all over—we tenderly lay them away in the sleep of the tomb: but if they are only dead in enterprise and spirit, outside the narrow limits of their own selfishness, and yet persist in walking around, they are really like the drone bees in the hive until they are stung to death and dragged outside the hive of legitimate business. Yes, live men bless and dead men curse a town.

* * *

The "bump" has been at last reduced at the crossing between the Press Office and the town hall, but there are several other crossings, that need attention just as bad. And by the way, we wonder how many members of the council would stand for the disgraceful condition in front of the few residences west of Dr. McLaughlin's, after a big rain if the same was in front of their own homes. A condition that might be easily remedied. Isn't there a golden rule that reads something like "doing for others what you would they should do for you."



SUCCEEDS CARDINAL

His Grace Mgr. Paul Eugene Roy, who has been appointed Archbishop of Quebec to succeed Cardinal Begin, is the fourth son of a French Canadian farmer, family of twenty children. He has four brothers who are priests and three of his sisters are nuns. He has been ill at St. Francis d'Assisi hospital for the past three years.

Zutoo

Will stop any headache in 20 minutes, will nip a cold in the bud, will relieve the monthly pains of women, and in every case it

Leaves you Feeling Good

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

To-morrow is Winchester Day at the Old Boys Reunion at Smiths Falls. A good many will go up from this section.

Rev. A. J. Sinclair, Presbyterian Minister, Chesterville, has accepted a call and has been transferred to Alvinston, near Sarnia, Ont.

Riding to Ottawa in a truck is not just as easy as in a Ford, but it gets you there if you have oil, gas and water. If you want to know more about it ask Wes.

A small 50c advt., "Bicycle For Sale" appeared in the Press two weeks ago. Within six days there were over 20 inquiries for the wheel. The wheel was sold the day after the advt. appeared.

An aged and highly respected citizen of Morrisburg, in the person of Mrs. Melinda Casselman, passed to her eternal reward on Friday, July 24th, after a lingering illness, following a paratytic stroke in the Spring.

Had Good Time

Three rinks of our lawn bowlers went to Ottawa on Monday to take part in the Eastern Ontario Tournament. They were not successful in reaching the finals, but they enjoyed a pleasant outing and came home well satisfid with their trial, as all good sports should.

Misscellaneous Shower

A charmingly arranged miscellaneous shower was given by Mrs. Jas. Slater. Mrs. Faye Scott, Mrs. Albert Johnson and Miss Helen Smith on Monday evening in honor of Miss Etta Rennick whose marriage to Mr. DeLong Preston takes place shortly.

The guests met at the Drug store at eight o'clock and proceeded to the home of the bride to be who was completely taken by surprise. A very prettily decorated basket was then presented to her by Mrs. Albert Johnson and Miss Helen Smith, filled with many beautiful and useful gifts from admiring friends. The hostesses assisted Miss Rennick in opening the gifts and reading the greetings accompaning them. Mrs. James Slater then presented the young bride elect with a beautiful bouquet which later in the evening she threw it being caught by Miss Erma Beach, and causing much merriment. Miss Rennick in her charming little manner then thanked her friends for their kindness to her. Ice cream cones were then passed and a social hour followed bringing to a close a very happy evening.

One hundred and fifteen guests registered in the Bride's Book which had been artistically made by one of her friends.

Sorry To Lose Him

Following is the copy of an address presented, with a purse, to Mr. Barclay and family last week, by the citizens of W. Springs, as they were moving from there for Winchester:—

Dear Friends:—

Our gathering to-night is intended to express our sincere regret at losing you as neighbours and to extend our heartiest good wishes for your complete happiness and good fortune through the years ahead.

When we say we regret your removal from among us we do not use mere conventional words. The community's loss it much too real for this. During your stay with us you have proved your worth by an unfailing courtesy and an unusual readiness to help and oblige at all times. This fine quality of character will always make for its possessors, many true friends. And you may look into the future with undaunted hope and confidence, for as has been so wisely said "He who hath made friends, hath given hostages to fortune." In the vital questions of personal and public life your influence has always been and we know will always be on the side the Good and the Right and no community can afford to lose citizens of this type.

Be assured that at Winchester Springs you will always be remembered with respect and affection and we shall always hear with joy good news concerning you.

Please accept this purse as a mere token of the esteem and good will of your friends here.

The United Church

Mr. John Claxton, B. A. who has charge of the work at Shawbridge, Que., gave two scholary and thought provoking sermons on Sunday. His morning message was based on 2 Peter 3:11. He said: "If there be a hereafter, there is every reason for careful living, deep thinking and sacrificial action in life. We place a wrong valuation on the pleasures of life and centre our eyes upon them so it takes an earthquake or some disturbance to knock the scales off our eyes that we may see the true value of these things and may cast our eyes upward and see the things of permanent worth. We are living in a changing world and we have a higher duty to perform than to follow after these changing things. Things go, but persons remain. We should cultivate our personality which lives on and on.

Mrs. Everetts of Moose Jaw sang very effectively: 'Building, daily building," at the morning service. The choir in the evening gave a beautiful rendering of, Jesus Lover of my Soul." Mr. Claxton's evening subject was, 'Co-operation with God,' which he illustrated from Nehemiah when the people made their prayer to God, and also worked. Worship and work are two of the essential elements that enter into co-operation with God. He spoke of the necessary preparation for worship and said that we should come reverently, humbly, and prayerfully to God's House. He also spoke of the dignity of toil and said that no amount of worship can atone for an unserviceable life. Jesus gave His life a ransom for us, and there can be no fellowship with Him unless we bring to Him a life of service.

Mr. Claxton will be the preacher again next Sunday at both services.

One of the worst blunders ever made by a blundering compositor has just been reported by a friend of ours who is a shining light in journalism. This enthusiastic writer had been much smitten by a fair damsel he met at a swell dancing party, and in writing up the charmer's costume, in his account of the affair, he concluded the little paragraph by saying: "Her dainty feet were incased in shoes that might have been taken for fairy boots." Judge of his dismay when he saw the compositor had made his tribute to read; "Her dirty feet were incased in shoes that might have been taken for ferry boats."

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

Don't forget the big attractions at Cornwall fair next week.

W. Hamilton and Son, of Chesterville, have purchased a big stock of hardware, etc. at Hull, Que. Read their advt. on back page of this issue.

The Hay Crop in this section is pretty well harvested, and the corn is looking fine.

The baseball match between Kenmore and Winchester played here on Monday night was won by Winchester in a score 7-8. It was a well contested match throughout.

A bulletin issued by the Dominion department of agriculture says that experiments on methods of storing eggs for winter use "indicate most strikingly that eggs should be stored with the small ends down, as there was a difference of over 25 percent in favor of this method."

The next time anyone complains about a typographical error in a newspaper think of this—in an ordinary column there are 10,000 pieces of type, a chance for wrong positions for each letter, there are 70,000 chances to make errors, and millions of possible transpositions. In the sentence, "To be or not to be" by transpositions alone, 2,759,022 errors can be made.

In the Belding Banner News, published at Belding, Mich. is the account of an automobile accident by which Mrs. Maurice A. Reid, of that city lost her life. Mrs. Reid was formerly Carrie Gregg, resident of Winchester in the late seventies. Her father Wm Gregg was head of the tailoring department of the M. F. Beach Co. Store for some years. Many of our readers will have kindly remembrance of the family.

Hidden away in the vaults of the Court House, a most important document from the point of view of the Methodist has been re-discovered by A. D. McDougall. It is nothing less than a copy of the last will and testament of Paul Heck, who was a pioneer settler in the township of Augusta and, what is of greater historical consequence, the husband of Barbara Heck, generally known as the Foundress of Methodism in this country whose memory has been immortalized by the erection of a handsome monument, the gift of Methodists America over beside her grave in the Blue Church cemetery. Paul Heck died before the eighteenth century closed and was followed by his wife in 1801.



HE'S REAL CANADIAN

Sir Henry Thornton. who has expressed the opinion that he cannot imagine any one who has actually lived in Canada, wanting to leave it. He has almost completed his three year contract with the Canadian National Railways, but no information is forthcoming about his plans after its expiration.

Mr. A. Sweet, M. L. A. although still confined to the house is much improved in health, and hopes to be about again in a few days.

Dr. J. A. Bean is confined to his home by a severe attack of bronchitis.

The wife of Dr. McGuire was killed on Tuesday night in an automobile accident, when a car driven by a man named Blanchard, ran into Dr. McGuire's car.

Mrs. H. Simon, of Montreal, Que., is visiting at the home of Mr. Jake Ross.

Miss Hannah Schwartz of New York, and Miss Fanny Applebaum of Montreal, are guests at the home of Mr. J. Ross.

Mrs. Young, of Calgary, and Mrs. Servage of Springwater, Sask., who have spent the last two months with friends in this vicinity, left for Chicago, where they will spend a few weeks before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Toye and children, of Akron, Ohio, Mr. Jas. Toye and Mrs. Sarah Aikens of Toyes Hill, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCollum on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gibb, entertained a number of friends at a Progressive Five Hundred Party, given in honor of their son, Hugh and his young bride of Detroit this, being their first visit home since their marriage. The evening was very much enjoyed by those present. Hugh and his wife returned to Detroit Wednesday morning.

Mr. Rupert Helmer has returned home after spending two weeks at a Camp in Georgian Bay. On his trip home he visited the famous Lift Locks at Peterborough. He reports having a splendid time both amusing and educating.

Mrs Karl Helmer and her Sunday School Class spent a very pleasant afternoon on Tuesday on the lawn at the home of Mrs. W. J. Steele. There were 18 present and a very bountiful lunch was served. They were all afterwards taken to their homes in cars.

Mrs. J. A. McDougall has returned home after holidaying at Oak Point Inn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Steele and little son Billy visited at the home of Mrs. W. J. Steele on Sunday.

Miss Olive and Robert Steele, of Ottawa are spending the summer holidays with their grandmother, Mrs. W. J. Steele.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Rev. J. K. Curtis and Mrs. Curtis spent Thursday afternoon at the home of Mr. Thos. Edgerton.

Miss Luura Walker is spending a few days with her cousin, Elinor Durant.

Mrs. Arthur Christie and daughter, Esther spent Friday with her sister, Mrs. P. S. Durant.

Miss Evangeline Darling spent the week end in Ottawa, where she plays ball in the city league.

Miss Adelaide Layng and Mr. J. T. Leonard, of Ogdensburg, are spending a few days, guests of the formers uncle, W. J. Fisher.

Fisher Holt, of Montreal, is spending his holidays at his uncles, W. J. Fisher.

Mrs. H. McKercher, who was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Reveler, and her little daughter Doreen, have returned to their home at Toronto.

Mrs. Paul Steiner of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Colborne.

Miss Irene Kirk, of Englehart, is visiting Mrs. J. H. Faith.

Mrs. Arnold Scott, of Watertown is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Scott and other friends.

Miss Evelyn Skelton has returned home after spending three weeks with her uncle, Mr. Geo. Scott of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellacott of Ottawa were week-end guests at St. Matthias Rectory.

Rev. J. T. Kirkwood is spending a holiday at St. Anne De-Bellevue Que.

Miss Hazel Cumming of South Gower is visiting friends at Ormond.

Mrs. Alex McDonald of Ottawa is visiting her mother Mrs. T. G. MacLean of Ormond.

Mr. Howard Bertrand and sister Jean of Oshawa, and Miss Edith Olds of Toronto motored to Ormond on Monday to spend a week with friends.

Mr. W. H. McVey returned to Toronto after spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McVey.

St. Matthias Church, service on Sunday evening, Aug. 9th. 7.30 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ault and family have taken a cottage at Point Iroquois for the month of August.

Miss Jennie Beattie of Chesterville spent the week-end here with her cousin, Miss Minnie Earle.

Mr. John Claxton was entertained at the home or Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Merkley while here over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Earle spent Friday in Avonmore the guests of Dr. and Mrs Earle

Miss Minnie Earle is spending some holid ys at the home of her uncle, Mr. Geo. Beattie of Chesterville.

Mr. W. B. Faith of Northern Electric Co., Montreal, spent the week end, the guest of his parents. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Faith.

A very enjoyable picnic was held at Broder Island, Morrisburg, on Wednesday July 29th, when forty relatives gathered in honour of Mrs. Jemima Christie and Miss Mize Christie of Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fawcett, of Cloverdale and Miss Alma Dillabough of Chesterville were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Fawcett on Sunday.

Mr. Reginald Sheldrick, and the Misses Vera Sawyer and Mabel Sheldrick of Montreal, and Miss Mabel Ridgeway of Ottawa are spending a couple of weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sheldrick.

The engagement is announced of Mary Ann (Minnie) Christie, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Christie, to William John Kirk of Callander, Ont. son of Mary Jane Kirk and the late John Kirk of Bracebridge, Ont. The wedding to take place the latter part of August.

Mrs. W. H. Sparling of, Ottawa, spent last week the guest of Mrs. W. B. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Forrester, of South Mountain, were week end guests of the latter's aunt, Mrs. Jas. Cochrane.

Mrs. C. S. Cochrane, of Madoc, has returned home after having spent the latter part of the week the guest of her cousin, Mrs. W. B. Campbell.

Miss Marion Campbell, R. N., of Cobalt, and Miss Lillias Campbell of Ottawa were guests of Miss Mary Campbell this week.

Mr. Guy Errett returned on Monday from spending three weeks holidays along the St. Lawrence.

Mr. George Boyd, accompanied by Mrs. Boyd and children were in Winchester on Monday, on their way to Metcalfe to visit relatives. They had motored from London, Ont. and had a tent, cooking utensils and "grub" for the trip. They are all looking fine, and Geo. jr. is in looks and manners as near like Geo. sr. as father and son can be. They are greatly enjoying their trip, and were glad to meet and talk with their Winchester friends.

Miss Etta Rennick was guest of honor Thursday afternoon last, at a delightfully arranged picnic given by a few of her Ottawa friends along the water at the Experimental Farm. A very tasty lunch was enjoyed and games were played until sunset when the party adjourned to the home of the Misses Pelton, Belmont Ave. Music formed the greater part of the evening's programme after which cake and coffee were served. Miss Rennick was the recipient of a beautiful panel painting for which she made a grateful reply.

Messrs James and Eddy Brisbois and the latters wife and family motored over from Boston, Mass., and are visiting at the home of their father, Mr. Roger Brisbois.

Mr. C. M. Carkner and son Harold accompanied by Mr. James Kirkwood of Detroit, Michigan have returned after spending a few days with family here.

Mrs. Walter MacPhail returned home yesterday from Toronto, after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. T. W. Taylor.

Miss Edith Carkner of Rochester, N.Y. who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Carkner, Maple Ridge, returned home on Saturday.

Our lady lawn bowlers who went to Ottawa on Monday to play a friendly game on the Ottawa green, won a game and lost one. They expect a rink of lady bowlers here next week to play a return match.

ICE CREAM SOFT DRINKS FRUIT

Don't Fail to call at Flora's For an Ice Cream Soda or a Delicious Sundae.
Isn't it worth a trip to our store to get a glass of the Best Soda Water in town
We use only the Best ingredients. Quality is of first importance, Service second and Price third. Come and see us, we shall try to please you.

L. FLORA, Winchester.
Telephone 33 Prompt Delivery

Winchester Baptist Church

PASTOR—Rev. Ernest Butcher.

SUNDAY, AUG. 2nd, 1925

Sunday School at 10 a. m.

Strangers and visitors always welcome.

For Sale

One mare, good work horse, weight about 1400, also one corn blower, Climax A. Wilkinson, in good shape.
Arnold Hutt
14-17p. Winchester, R. R. 3

For Sale

At Miss N. Merkley's, one range, floor mats, carpet, also other household effects. A quantity of lumber.

For Sale

Fresh vegetables delivered every morning, moderate prices.
Gordon Durant
14-16c Phone 102

For Sale

A good dwelling house on Church Street centrally located. Garden and garage. Apply at the Press Office.
14-16c

For Sale

Chest of Carpenter's Tools, 25.00.
Arthur Annable
14c. tf. Winchester

For Sale

Seven bacon type of Yorkshire sows due to farrow about Aug. 10th, 1925.
Apply to John W. Guy
14-15p. Inkerman

Lost

A string of gold beads. Reward offered. Please leave at Press Office.

Auction Sale

The Auction Sale of pure bred cattle, horses, grain etc. of Deeks Bros., Williamsburg, will be held on Aug. 25th. Full particulars by posters and advt. next week.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. Thos. Algate and family, wish to thank friends and neighbours for kindness and sympathy, in illness and death of husband and father.

Honey For Sale

Comb and Extracted, from Cedar View Apairy. Apply
12tfc Wm. Dickson

House to Rent.

The east half of double residence on Cameron Ave. All modern conveniences Possession on June 1st. Apply to
S. J. McCrea

For Sale

New potatoes, by the half bushel, bushel or bag.
Phone 83 E. I. Steele
12-14c Winchester

For Sale

Chevrolet car, 1921 model, all new tires for $175, or will exchange for live stock. Apply to
Elgin Brisbois
13c Winchester, Ont.

For Sale

150 bus. mixed oats and barley, No. 1 quality, free from weed seeds. Apply
Sam Merkley
13c Winchester

Photographs

Photographs taken of weddings, family groups, picnics etc. in sizes up to 6½x8½ Prices moderate, work guaranteed.
W. J. Leonard
Phone 50 Winchester

For Sale

A Sawyer Massey separator (Daisy) for threshing outfit, 32x44 with carrier. All in good shape. Can be bought reasonable. Apply
Geo. H. Hummell
13-15p. Winchester Springs

Eye Specialist

Dr. F. M. Denneny, of Ottawa, the well known eye specialist, will be at the hotel, Winchester again from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m, Thursday, Aug. 20. Call the hotel and make an appointment Consultation free. Glasses as low as $2.00

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 an announcement is for the convenience of the membership and general public, 10c per line.

READING NOTICES, in black type, 15c 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 15c per in., less than 100 ins. 20c in. Whole page advt., 1 insertion, to regular display advertisers, $24.00. Half page advt., 1 insertion to regular display advertisers, $14.50. These rates are for "run of paper."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$2.00 per year when not paid within 3 months. Foreign subscriptions $2.00 per year in advance.

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

LAWSON & LAWSON
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Offices—Molsons Bank Building
Chesterville, Ont.
W. B. Lawson, K.C. K. D. Lawson

DR. WALTER S. FLORA
Dental Surgeon
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

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.
A. H. Annable, 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.
W. Moffat, N.G. J. Gibb, Sec.

G. A. DIXON
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE
LIFE INSURANCE
PHONE 109, WINCHESTER

IN 1923
What Will Be Doing?
GOWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE
Ottawa, Ont.
Will prepare you for a good position that will insure advancement.
Attend this Great School that leads all other Canadian schools in open competition on the Civil Service Examinations and make sure of being in a good position in 1923. Enter any time.
Write for free catalogue.
H. W. BRAITHWAITE, Prin.
W. E. GOWLING, President.

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.

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

Ross Morrow
Licensed Auctioneer
For the Counties of Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Carleton and Russell.
Sales of all kinds handled.
Phone 608r 24
Winchester Springs, Ont.

A Junior "Sherlock."

Little Leslies mother had taken him to church, and together they sat in the second row of the gallery.

Leslie seemed particularly interested in a family who sat in the front row. Every now and again he would crane his neck forward in an attempt to see the faces of the two girls.

When the sermon had almost reached its conclusion, Leslie turned and whispered to his mother:

"Mother, I have never seen those people in front before, but I know their names."

"Hush, dear!" whispered his mother.

"But I do!" persisted Leslie. "Their name's Hill."

"How do you know?" came the inquiry.

"Well, every time the young clergyman says his text: 'I will lift up mine eyes to the hills,' those two big girls look at each other and smile."

Ancient Lawsuit.

Legal battles over trifles to land are notoriously long drawn out, but even the most stubborn of them seldom last a thousand years. The tribunal of the little republic of Andorra, however, is trying a case that goes back to the year 790. When Charlemagne returned from an expedition to Spain he left a thousand of his soldiers on the south slope of the Pyrenees, as a rear guard to prevent the Moors from entering France. To each of them he gave an allotment of land—one hundred and fifty square miles in all. That land is the greater part of the present territory of the little free republic of Andorra. The litigation concerns one of those original grants and has been in the courts for a thousand years.

Weighing Up Winnie.

Winnie was a winsome young thing, and it was her ambition to become a lobrarian. She was quite friendly with the local librarian, and often she would talk to him on her favorite subject—books.

One day she was telling him how passionately fond she was of the Waverley Novels.

"Then you've read Scott?" he asked.

"Naturally; they were all written by him, weren't they?"

"Did you like the 'Lady of the Lake'?" he inquired.

"Perfectly lovely!" came the reply. "I have read it four times. And 'Marmion,' and 'Peveril of the Peak,' I simply dote on both."

'And 'Scott's Emulsion'?" he questioned, growing tired.

"Oh, I think that is the most wonderful thing Scott ever wrote!"



Fond of Fiction.

He—"So you're fond of fiction?"

She—"Don't I listen very attentively to you?"

JACK MINER---HIS WORK OF TREE PLANTING IN ESSEX COUNTY

By R. S. Williams, in Canada Lumberman

While motoring through Ontario last summer, I came to Kingsville. As I parked my car in front of the big summer hotel, where I had lunch, I noticed three large limousines ahead, one bearing a New York, another a New Jersey and the other a West Virginia license On talking to the occupants of each car, I learned that they had all been attracted to the town through a desire to see Jack Miner and his "Bird Sanctuary"

So famous has Jack made Kingsville that several citizens of the town, including an ex-mayor, informed me that when on the Continent for a trip, after making it known that they were from Kingsville, the question was at once asked: "Isn't that the town in which Jack Miner lives?"

Thus, not only has Jack Miner himself become famous and well-known, but, in a peculiar way, has he made the little town of Kingsville as widely-known as many cities on the Continent.

Studying Tree and Plant Life.

On motoring a mile out of the town to the naturalist's home, to my surprise, I found a most unique place, greatly exceeding my expectations. I had always heard and read of Jack Miner as a lover of birds, but here I found he had reforested several acres and was studying tree and plant life as much as he was that of bird and animal life of this Continent.

It was a pleasure to see the place, but a greater pleasure to meet "Jack" himself. He explained to me how he came to Canada over forty years ago with his father and nine other children; settled on a two-hundred acre tract of land, now known as the "Miner Estate." This Jack Miner owns, having bought all the portions held by other members of the family. The land is very valuable as it is in the tobacco district where land is worth from $500 to $1,000 per acre.

As he conducted me through his recently built residence, he explained how he helped clear the land of standing timber when he first came to Canada and, putting his knowledge of good timber to use, he selected several butt logs of white oak, had them quarter-sawn and stored away for future use.

Woodwork from His Own Oaks.

He had an ambition at that time of building a home and using his timber, which ambition did not materialize until a few years ago. Now, to all guests, he points with pride to the fine woodwork contained in the doors and panelling and remarks on the source from which they originated some thirty-five or forty years ago.

Now, on this valuable land, where the giant oaks stood, you will find 30 acres reforested with a variety of native trees. This was done in 1914. Experimentation determined the kinds of trees adapted to the various soils, which consist largely of a sandy soil and black clay loam. In accordance with these results, twenty-five thousand Scotch pines were planted in one group. At that date (1914) they were from four to six inches in height and planted comparatively close together. They were cultivated for two seasons and their proximity has resulted in straight and rapid growth. Several of these during the interval of ten years have attained a height of from fifteen to twenty feet.

As one walks through and around these trees, you will see cord and ribbon of different colors on a large number of them. Jack Miner has so marked these in order to keep a record of their growth in height and girth.

Can See Trees Miles Away.

The country is so level that these trees can be seen for miles as one travels through Essex county. The land is valuable and all the trees have been removed. Now the county is realizing its mistake in not leaving trees, at least along the west side of each property to form a wind break. A summer thunder storm is usually accompanied by wind and field after field of standing crops are destroyed by it. The Miner estate, however, is well protected against such occurrences. The thirty acres of trees, especially those of the evergreen varieties, form a wind break to the entire property including the buildings and crops.

Jack Miner is by no means wealthy and the upkeep of his "Bird Sanctuary" and experiments runs into thousands of dollars every year. Men of similar tastes though more fortunately fixed financially—some being millionaires—are interested in them also and contribute to the worthy cause.

New Methods in Arctic Exploration

By Burt M. McConnell
Meteorologist, Canadian Arctic Exposition, 1913-14.

When Captain Roald Amundsen and his party left Spitzbergen to hunt the North Pole in airplanes they embarked upon perhaps the greatest venture into the unknown since Columbus set out from the shores of Spain.

The newspaper accounts of the events that have followed his epoch-making flight into the great White Desert have revived in this country an interest in Arctic exploration that has lain dormant practically ever since Peary discovered the North Pole sixteen years ago.

Peary, by the way, was the indirect cause of Amundsen's discovery of the South Pole. The Norwegian explorer was planning a drift across the top of the world in 1910 when, in 1909, it was announced that Peary had reached his goal.

This had been Amundsen's chief objective, but incidentally he planned to find out why millions of ducks and geese fly northward each year from Alaska and why the Polar drift is northward, past Wrangel Island to Franz-Josef-Land. Only an archipelago or a great landmass could cause these phenomena, he reasoned.

Peary having taken the edge off the discovery of the northern axis, Amundsen chose as his new objective the South Pole. By using Eskimo dogs and Norwegian ski, he and five companions, after a heart-breaking mush of eight hundred and fifty miles, reached the South Pole.

That was almost fourteen years ago. A new epoch in exploration is now unfolding before our very eyes; an epoch in which the airplane supplants the dog team; in which mapping cameras, a mile in the air, are counted upon to accomplish as much in a week as the old-fashioned expedition, at a cost of great hardship and privation, could accomplish in five years.

The most active apostle of this new order is Captain Donald B. MacMillan, a protege of Peary. With two Loening amphibian airplanes for mapping purposes and a Douglas torpedoplane for use in an emergency, MacMillan expects to achieve that which explorers have dreamed about for two centuries —the conquest of the enormous unknown area lying between Alaska and the Pole.

There is a tradition in the North that far beyond the leagues of ice and snow which yield to no summer sun or breeze there lies a continent as yet undiscovered. If this land mass exists and MacMillan locates it, he will have found what experts believe will be a solution for air travel between England and Japan, over Spitzbergen, the North Pole, Wrangel Island, and down the coast of Siberia.

Such territory, while inaccessible and of no apparent value, may provide emergency landing stations for dirigibles following the shorter route to the Far East.

MacMillan's is the first comprehensive attempt to explore the Polar Basin from the air. Here are 1,000,000 square miles of area on which no human being has ever cast an eye. Other explorers, notably Stefansson, of whose most recent expedition the writer was a member, have explored its fringe.

Stefansson's methods were comparatively modern; MacMillan's will be ultra-modern.

Perhaps the most amazing development in the MacMillan expedition is the plan for broadcasting the news of the expedition. If land is discovered, the fact will immediately be wireless-ed to the base on shore, where a short-wave-length station hopes to be able to transmit a message by voice to a specially constructed station in the Middle West which will rebroadcast the message throughout the country, at a strength which would be picked up by the average radio-set owner.

Unfailing Daylight.

Flying will be facilitated by practically continuous daylight while they are in the North, and with two planes on active service and another in reserve in case of an emergency, it is expected that the pilots will be able to cover a wide sweep of territory. Each "amphibian" plane has a range of 750 miles, therefore it is expected that they will fly out to sea 300 miles, one at a time, leave a cache of provisions, fuel and oil on a drifting pack, and return to their base. After a series of caches have been laid out, fanwise, it is expected that the real search for the "lost continent" will begin, the caches being utilized as extended bases.

How different this undertaking will be from MacMillan's 114 expedition, in which sledges and dogs were used, perhaps no man realizes better than MacMillan himself. MacMillan had no radio in those days; he had no airplanes. He made his search for the mythical Crocker Land with dog teams and sledges. His instruments were better than those of his predecessor, Peary, but otherwise he went into the Arctic with little more than others had possessed.

Until Peary's time, methods of Arctic exploration had improved only slightly in the previous hundred years. By improving Eskimo methods of travel and originating some ideas of his own, Peary succeeded in reaching the Pole. Amundsen, relying entirely upon his own ideas as to clothing, equipment and methods of travel, succeeded in reaching the South Pole without undue hardship or privation. This was not because Amundsen and his men had more endurance ar stamina than their predecessors but because their methods were better.

The improvements in exploration methods in the last hundred years rightfully belong to less than half a dozen men.

The dread of scurvy was ever present on Arctic expeditions. In Parry's day, for example, this insidious disease was sure to break out sooner or later on voyages of more than a year's duration. Many and varied were the specific preventives prescribed by the British Admiralty's medical officers. Lemon and lime juice were the favorites, and then came sauerkraut, pickles and even beer.

It was Greely who came to the conclusion in the eighties that plenty of fresh meat was the only preventive of scurvy and Stefansson proved this on his most recent expedition.

Twenty-five years after Parry's first attempt to discover a northwest passage, Sir John Franklin, of the British Navy, set out with two vessels and more than a hundred men on the same errand. The death of the leader, the retreat of the survivors after both ships had been crushed by the ice, their extinction by disease and starvation, is known as the world's most tragic instance of its kind. Scurvy and lack of food cut down the little band as it fought its way toward one of the outlying posts of the Hudson Bay Company.

Caribou, seals, polar bears and musk oxen were to be found on every side had these men known it and had they possessed the strength and the aptitude for hunting. The skins of these animals would have provided them with badly needed clothing, shelter and footwear. The blubber of the seal could have been used for cooking their food and lighting and heating their tents.

The fresh meat of all these animals would have provided the only known food that prevents scurvy. But the Franklin survivors struggled blindly onward to their doom weighted down with bulky provisions and heavy wooden boats.

It cannot be said of the Franklin expedition that it improved methods of Arctic exploration. But the long continued search for the survivors was so urgent as to bring about several revolutionary changes. Lieutenant McClintock, of the British Navy, for instance, is credited with bringing sledge travel almost to the point where Peary found it forty years later.

Lived Where Others Perished.

Another indefatigable searcher was Dr. John Rae. With a party of half a dozen men to feed and clothe, Rae searched the country for months until he ascertained what had become of the lost explorers, maintaining his party meanwhile by killing animals in the same country where the Franklin party had perished. By cutting himself off from his base of supplies and depending entirely upon his rifle for food, Rae accomplished something which no other explorer had dared to attempt.

It was not until Peary began his extensive sledge journeys over the Greenland ice cap that winter travel really came into its own. Peary realized that he could never reach the Pole by following the haphazard methods of his predecessors; he must have an organization. He was of the opinion that no white man could build so good a snow house, drive a dog team with such skill or hunt with as good a chance of success as an Eskimo.

He therefore went about collecting dogs and hiring Eskimos in great numbers to hunt for the party, build snow houses, and haul the mountains of supplies which he felt obliged to carry.

At the very time when Peary's smooth-running organization was contributing to his success in reaching the North Pole; when Amundsen's combination of Norwegian and Eskimo methods was being used in his dash to the South Pole, Stefansson, then a young and comparatively inexperienced explorer, was proceeding upon original and entirely different lines to traverse the region in which Sir John Franklin's party had perished.

Unlike Peary, Stefansson merely had a sledge, less than a dozen dogs, rifles for the party, cartridges and matches. His plan was to depend almost entirely for clothing and food upon the game which the country afforded. Thus Stefansson came to be known as the Daniel Boone of the Arctic.

SIXTY CENTURIES ON THE NILE

What has Africa contributed to the world's civilization?

A glance at a map of the huge continent of Africa with its 11,262,000 square miles of laind discloses a miscellaneous collection of European colonies controlled by Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain and Portugal. Both the French and the British possessions in Africa are larger than the United States.

There are only three independent states in Africa, Egypt, Abyssinia and Liberia, representing one-fifteenth of the total area of the continent. But Egypt, with an area of arable land less than the state of Maryland, has held a conspicuous place in history throughout recorded time.

For sixty centuries Egypt has been a land of art and culture.

And for sixty centuries irrigation has been practiced continuously in the Nile Valley.

More than sixty centuries ago Egyptians established a calendar, which with a slight modification that was introduced in 1582 still serves to mark the passage of time.

And sixty centuries ago the Nile basin was the home of Egyptian architecture, glass making, pottery, spinning weaving, dyeing, metal industries, agriculture, astronomy, mathematics, and literature.

Egypt is African in origin and development. The descendants of the pyramid builders still live along the Nile. There are about 1,000,000 of them, commonly known to-day as Copts, and they together with 13,000,000 Arabs and 100,000 Europeans make up the population of modern Egypt.

Nor is Egypt noted alone for the length of its recorded history. Perhaps no other country has had so long a struggle for liberty. From about 1000 B.C. to 1922 A.D. Egypt was ruled in succession by the Libyans, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Moslems, Turks and English.

Thus after thirty centuries of struggling, Egypt, on March 16, 1922, again became an independent kingdom. And the present king, Fuad I, is the ninth of the line founded by Mohammed Ali, who on July 9, 1805, was appointed governor of Egypt by the Sultan of Turkey, and who at once started a revival of the industries which had declined under Ottoman rule.

The Real Egypt.

And traversing in these few sentences the 6000 years or more of Egyptian history from King Menes in the hazy past, 4000 years or more before the Christian era, to King Fuad .I in 1925, we find a modern Egypt with strong national pride and with all the industrial and economic tendencies of to-day's world.

In some features of national life Egypt is well to the fore. Its trade balance is favorable, its production increasing, its national debt extremely small, its budget balances and its currency is practically at par. Few other countries can boast of such conditions to-day.

Though Egypt, exclusive of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, covers about 348,000 square miles, the real Egypt is in the Nile Valley and Delta. In this, the heart of Egypt, comprising 15,000 square miles, are her industries, 99 per cent. of her population, and her agriculture. The rest of the country is composed mainly of the Libyan, Arabian and Sinai deserts.

The Nile, second longest river in the world, continues to be Egypt's fertile source of life and wealth. Running 3500 miles from Victoria Nyanza Lake to Alexandria, the Nile measures out 960 miles of its length in Egypt, traversing the country from end to end, receiving no tributaries in this stretch of 960 miles but irrigating 5,400,000 acres of arable land. About 4,000,000 acres of this irrigation empire are watered perennially by canals, whereas the remaining 1,400,000 acres are irrigated once a year by the basin system established by King Menes sixty centuries ago.

Turning now to the commerce of Egypt we find that her total exports for 1923 were worth $280,843,000 and her imports $212,445,000, showing a favorable balance of about $68,400,000.

On account of the preemminence of cotton in the economic life of Egypt, any discussion of Egyptian trade may well begin with that commodity. On an average the cotton plantings cover 1,500,000 acres and the annual production ranges from 575,000,000 to 725,000,000 pounds.

There is a tendency to increase the cotton acreage. And every effort is being made to control the insect pests and diseases which afflict cotton.

In every feasible way the Egyptian Government is encouraging the use of better cottonseed and better fertilizers in order to meet the increasing demand for cotton. Last year the chief buyers of cotton stood in the order England, France, United States Italy and Germany.

Wheat is another important crop. Egypt also produces substantial quantities of corn, barley, rice, millet, beans, lentils, peanuts, onions, cane sugar, flax, sesame, henna, tobacco, forage crops and fruits.

The Daring of Stefansson.

At the end of the second year of this kind of travel, he discovered those strange, primitive people, the "blond" Eskimos. This discovery was cabled around the world, yet Stefansson considers it his least important achievement.

Stefansson next demonstrated, by making a 750-mile trip over the ice from Alaska to Banks Land, that he could live by his rifle on the drifting ice fields of the Arctic Ocean.

Bidding his support party, of which the writer was a member, farewell at a point about seventy miles from shore Stefansson, despite the assertions of Eskimos, whaling captains, and a majority of the members of his own expedition that such a trip would be nothing short of suicidal, struck off into the unknown with two experienced men, a sledge, six dogs and provisions for but fifty days.

For more than a year Stefansson's friends in civilization and the experienced whalers and fur traders in the Mackenzie Delta district thought the explorer had been swallowed up in the great white maw of the North, for at that time no one—not even Stefansson himself—knew that polar bears and seals were to be found at any great distance from shore.

Furthermore, there were dozens of books at the base camp, including two of Peary's, to prove that sledge travel over the sea ice without plenty of dogs, Eskimos and food for the return journey was absolutely impracticable. Finally, it was argued, if Stefansson insisted upon embarking on such a foolhardy venture he should at least take an Eskimo along to help build snow houses and to hunt seals and polar bears—if there were any to hunt. But no Eskimo could be hired at any price to venture more than ten miles from shore.

Thus Stefansson, like Rae, is credited with an achievement of no small importance, for he solved the greatest problem of exploration—the transportation of food supplies.

Perhaps it should be explained that Stefansson already had left the Alaskan shores when the writer returned to his base camp from a 650-mile trip by dog team with mail and dispatches. His plan was to depend almost entirely for clothing and food upon the game which the country afforded. Thus Stefansson came to be known as the Daniel Boone of the Arctic.

This was accomplished by following Stefansson's trail over the ice, and the reward was permission to accompany him as a member of the support party, which carried extra rations and equipment.

Stefansson's primary object was to determine whether or not land lay between Alaska and the North Pole, the identical mission on which MacMillan is now engaged. And he not only discovered land in several of his journeys over the sea ice, but he also proved the feasibility of living by one's rifle on the jagged, inhospitable, dangerous, drifting ice fields of the Arctic Ocean.

The expeditions of Peary, Amundsen, Stefansson and MacMillan have been remarkably free from casualties, and these explorers, with Rae and McClintock, undoubtedly have done more for the advancement of Arctic exploration simply by improving existing methods than other explorers accomplished in the last century.

In comparison with the great speed of the Loening "amphibian" airplanes with which MacMillan is equipped, the most remarkable sledge journeys of Peary and Stefansson were carried out at only a little better than a snail's pace.

Banishing the Old Hardships.

Peary and Stefansson traveled thousands of miles by dog team during the dreaded Arctic night; MacMillan will enjoy daylight twenty-four hours each day.

The earlier explorers struggled over ice ridges so steep that they were compelled to hald their sledges up one side with ropes and lower them on the other; the only obstacles the airplanes of the modern explorer will have to hurdle are fluffy white clouds.

Peary's and Stefansson's faces were frostbitten times without number; the captains of these cruisers of the air will be protected from the summer breezes by inclosed hulls.

The earlier explorers, exhausted from struggling over the rough ice with their overloaded sledges, nevertheless were compelled to stake out their dogs, pitch their camp or build a snow house, prepare their evening meal and sleep, sometimes in their clothing, on a polar-bear skin spread upon the ice.

Meat Eating in Britain.

The per capita consumption of meat in Great Britain has risen from 116½ pounds in 1923-24 to 131½ pounds in 1924-25.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.

The Little Fellow Races With the Broadway Limited.



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An Inland Chanty.

Have your heard the deep-sea chanties
in the branches of the trees,
When most boisterously landward
lurches in the gusty breeze,
Like a drunken sailor swinging on his
stout sea-legs and singing
Of the wonders of adventuring across
the Seven Seas?

Harken, in the seething city know
there is an ocean still
Blue and boundless, ever heaving and
revive the olden thrill,
You who used to read of sailors, pir-
ates, buccaneers and whalers,
Hark. the wind is singing chanties
with a right good sailor's will.

On the mainmast of the maple he is
reefing in the sheet,
While the slender elm tree saplings
are a full-rigged sailing fleet,
And if you will only hearken, when the
night begins to darken
You can hear the distant breakers
roaring all along the street.

You can hear the cables creaking, and
the slapping of the sail,
And the seagulls' mournful warning of
the rising of the gale;
While the ship careens to leeward as
she beats her way to seaward,
And you launch upon the ventures of
a buccaneering tale.

—Dorothy Choate Herriman.

A Clerical Appetite.

The perusal of old books, whether autobiographical or other, fills the reader with an awe-stricken sense of the capacity of our ancestors for absorbing food. Such meals as they used to eat! According to modern ideas of hygiene they ought to have died early from diseases of overnutrition. Yet many of them lived to an advanced age. A recently discovered and published work, the Diary of the Rev. James Woodforde, an English country parson, is full of evidence concerning the Gargantuan appetites of the eighteenth century. The reverend gentleman takes simple delight in recording his menus.

He notes a country meal for fifteen persons: "We had for dinner a boiled rump beef 45pd. weight, a ham and half a dozen fowl, a roasted Saddle of Mutton, two very rich puddings and a good sallet with a fine cucumber."

As a fellow of New College, Oxford, and a subwarden, he ordered dinner every day. "We had for dinner two fine Codds boiled with fryed souls round them and oyster sauce, a fine Sirloin of Beef roasted, some pea soup an an orange pudding for the first course; for the second we had a lease of Wild Ducks roasted, a fore Quarter of Lamb and sallad and Mince Pies. After the second course there was a fine plumb cake brought to the senr. Table, as is usual on this day, which also goes to the Batchelors after. We had Rabbits for supper rosted, as is usual for this day. The Sub-Warden has one to himself; the Bursars each one apiece, the Senr. Fellows ½ a one each, the Junr. Fellows a rabbit between three."

But at the House they had a "very elegant" dinner. "The first course was part of a large Cod, a Chime of Mutton, some Soup, a Chicken Pye, Puddings and Roots, etc. Second course Pidgeons and Asparagus, a Fillet of Veal with Mushrooms and high Souce with it, rosted Sweetbreads, hot Lobster, Apricot Tart and in the middle a Pyramid of Syllabubs and Jellies. We had a Desert of Fruit after dinner and Maelra White Port and red to drink as Wine. We were all very cheerful and merry."

At Brasenose on Shrove Tuesday they had "Lambs Wool to drink, a composition of ale, sugar, etc., lobsters, pancakes, etc., to eat at supper, and the butler there gives a plum cake with a copy of verses of his own making upon it."

Minard's Liniment for Corns and Warts

Are Husbands Ornamental?

"Women who hate ornaments are seldom very fond of their husbands," says the anonymous author of "A Doctor's Diary."

This Sounds Good.

Athletes have a higher scholastic average in colleges than non-athletes.

After Every Meal



Pass it around after every meal. Give the family the benefit of its aid to digestion. Cleans teeth too. Keep it always in the house. R81

"Costs little - helps much"

WRIGLEY'S

RADIO RECEIVERS NEXT SEASON'S

By Stuart C. Mahanay

What new and revolutionizing developments will appear during the coming radio season?

This is a question which commands the interest and attention not only of those who are already addicts to the hibit of dial twisting but to countless others who have cautiously delayed buying in the expectation that one or more "revolutionizing" inventions would appear like a bolt of lightning from the clear sky and make obsolete overnight the apparatus which to-day sells for hundreds of dollars.

There is probably no one better able to answer this question with a greater degree of accuracy than the radio dealer. His business brings him in close contact with the whims and fancies of the buying public, which in the final analysis diverts with its purchasing power the trend of development in one direction or another.

It is the engineer's part to develop, the manufacturer's to produce and the dealer's to make the sales, but it remains for the consumer who pays hard earned money for all that he gets to sit in final judgment upon its meits.

Even the public at large has come to expect each week to bring something new and improved which will better reception and increase the range of present-day receivers.

A very striking analogy may be drawn between the radio industry at the present time and the early history of the automobile. The first horseless carriages, equipped with only two cylinders, rendered a certain amount of service and satisfaction to their owners. Later developments brought the four-cylinder car and with it many other refinements in body design and mechanical performance. Such cars traveled farther with greater riding comfort, caused less trouble and gave proportionately more satisfaction than those of the earlier period. Accessories, too, were improved.

In fact, a history of the development of the modern automobile is simply a record of one improvement after another. Yet each year's newer models did not make the preceding models obsolete. They continued to serve their owners and perform just as ably as they did before the advent of the more refined vehicle.

Working for Fewer Dials.

So it is in the radio industry. There is every reason to suppose that the tireless research work which is being carried on in radio laboratories in this country and abroad will, from time to time, bring forth developments and improvements some of which may be enjoyed only through the purchase of a new receiver, but it seems unlikely that the near future holds any device or invention outstandingly revolutionary which will relegate to the scrap heap all of the sets now in use.

However, the changes which may be expected during the coming season are improvements in mechanical workmanship with a corresponding increase in efficiency, better quality of reproduction and simplicity of control. It is very likely that next season will see more receivers having only two major dial controls than ever before, for, since nature has endowed man with only two hands, it is quite logical that the more refined radio receiver should have no more than two dials which require manipulation at the same time.

This does not mean that the three-dial receivers which are now giving satisfaction will lose their value any more than the advent of demountable rims and tires made it imperative to discard the wheels of the car which lacked these conveniencec. It was a number of years before a leading manufacturer of low-priced cars equipped his automobiles with rims which were demountable. And so it is more than likely that some threedial receivers will still be in evidence next season.

The five-tube sets which were so popular the past year will doubtless find continued favor with many enthusiasts during the coming season, although in certain systems of wiring it is possible to obtain similar results with only three tubes, two of which serve in a dual capacity. This reduces not only the original outlay for tubes but the upkeep expense as well. However, only a limited number of manufacturers have interested themselves in this type of circuit, probably because of the patents involved which completely cover the reflex principle of operation.

The Light-Socket Tube.

In sections of the country where interference is not a serious problem and where farmers are near enough to stations broadcasting programs of entertainment and value, sets having less than five tubes have proved highly satisfactory.

Dealers say the demand last season was equally divided between sets which operated on dry cells and on storage batteries. The long expected tube which derives its filament current from the electric light socket has recently made its appearance on the market, but it seems likely that in its present stage of development it will not materially affect the market for the present types of dry cell and storage-battery tubes.

Some owners of radio receivers believe that the storage-battery tubes give more volume and perhaps better results than those which derive their energy from dry cells. Nevertheless, there are a number of scientifically designed sets on the market which, according to their owners, give abundant volume and very satisfying results operating entirely from dry cells. Dry batteries are believed to be less troublesome than storage-battery equipment.

A number of B-battery eliminating devices have proved their merit during the time that they have been on the market and it is probable that next season will see much larger markets for these substitutes. The chief drawback in connection with them is that they do not give satisfaction on all electric-light circuits, through no fault of the eliminators themselves but due to generator noises in the current which are not easily filtered out. Where such disturbances are entirely absent, or present only to a limited degree, many B-battery eliminators give excellent results.

The self-contained set is rapidly coming into general favor. The console type of cabinet, housing the receiver, batteries, and in some cases the loop aerial, has met with widespread approval especially by the women; in fact the advent of the console model may have been responsible to a large degree for the greater interest in radio on the part of the gentler sex which has been quite evident during the past year. They welcomed an attractive piece of furniture which was an ornament to the home when they would not peacefully tolerate an unsightly collection of wires, batteries and knobs.

Another distinct advantage of many of the console types is that should the owner find it desirable to change from one type of receiver to another, it may be accomplished with a minimum of trouble by simply removing the receiver itself and replacing it with the newer one. Thus the console is fast becoming a permanent piece of furniture in countless homes. Next season will see many types selling at varying prices.

Perfecting the Loud Speaker.

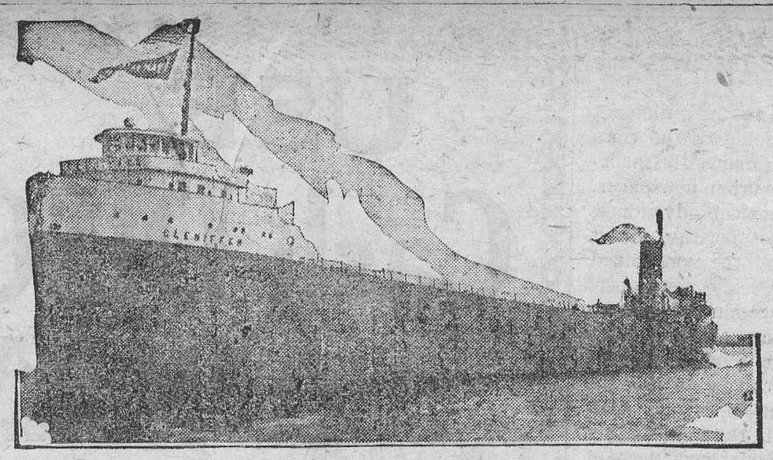
The combined phonograph and radio appears to be meeting with widespread approval and it is believed that it will replace many separate radio sets and talking machines during the coming and future seasons.

There seems to be a continued strong demand for the horn type of loud speaker, and it promises to continue throughout the coming season. It is quality of reproduction, however, that will determine the trend of loud-speaker development.

If the horn type will give finer quality than any other model, then it will unquestionably be the most popular. On the other hand, if the cone type will reproduce with superior tone quality, then it will have the field alone. Should they both deliver equal quality, then the whole matter will resolve itself into a selection of the type which makes the strongest appeal through its attractiveness to the individual.

Quality, however, will be the dominant feature of all future loud-speaking devices. A continued improvement is assured by reason of the fact that the leading speaker manufacturers are spending thousands of dollars annually in research work to improve and perfect present models.

In conclusion, the most pronounced and outstanding features of next season's radio receivers will be improved quality of reproduction, simplicity of operation and better mechanical workmanship with correspondingly increased efficiency.



Here is a new vessel which recently made its first appearance on the Great Lakes. It is the S.S. Gleniffer, of 12,000 tons carrying capacity, built by the Midland Shipbuilding Company.

The Value of Corners.

Makers of kitchen cabinets lay stress on the rounded inside corners, which can catch neither dust nor crumbs and require no extra poking out when cleaning. But the same improvement can be made in any cupboard, shelved closet or pantry, by inserting the little metal corner pieces made for use on flights of stairs. They come in brass, nickel and dark bronze, and can be had at almost any store where stair rods, buttons, and so forth, are sold. These little curved metal triangles are also invaluable for the corners of bedroom closets, play rooms and any place where one cleans woodwork and floors with dust mop or patent dustless duster.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Bride (consulting cook-book): "O my, that cake is burning and I can't take it out for five minutes yet."

The Golden Rule and the Animals.

Speak kindly to animals as well as to people. A dog's sensitive ear suffers from harsh words or sounds.

Animals fatally hurt should be mercifully killed by some one who knows how to do it with the least suffering.

Do not throw stones at living creatures.

Never carry poultry with their heads downward.

When the owner does not object, give a lump of sugar or other food to the horse that comes to your gate.

Listen to the cry of pain or distress, and lend a helping hand.

Causing animals to fight is cruel. Followers of cruel animal sports show depraved character.

Pick up nails, glass, tin cans, etc., from walks, streets or public places, and place them where there will be no danger from them.

Never keep an animal unless you can provide for its comfort and happiness.

Never imprison wild animals or birds, as they cannot enjoy confinement.

Never consider anything pleasure which causes pain or unhappiness to another.

Give up your game or pleasure to comfort the suffering or to increase the happiness of the less fortunate.

Plant trees in your yard to attract birds, thus adding to the beauty and comfort of your home.

Be considerate of the aged, and seek frequent opportunities of bringing them joy and happiness.

Apply the Golden Rule in your dealings with animals.

Do an act of kindness every day. It will be your greatest source of happiness.

Bret Harte's Headache.

Bret Harte was once lecturing at Richmond, in Virginia, and on the morning of his arrival had such a terrible headache that he would cheerfully have died there and then. He went for a walk, accompanied by the person who was to take the chair at his lecture. The later told him that Richmond was a very healthful place, that the death rate averaged only one per diem.

"Good heavens!" said Bret Harte, who had been telling his companion how he felt. "Has to-day's man died yet?"

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly especially during the summer months and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent the dreaded summer complaints. They are an absolute safe medicine being guaranteed to contain neither opiates nor narcotics or other harmful drugs. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

English Are Conservative.

Russia and Japan are the latest countries to adopt officially the metric system of weights and measures. Indeed Great Britain and the United States are the only civilized countries of any importance that still hold out for the pints and gallons, the pounds and ounces, of our fathers. Enterprising as they are in so many ways, the English-speaking peoples do not like to give up the things they are accustomed to.

WHEN THE SYSTEM IS ALL RUN DOWN

Often All That is Needed is a Tonic to Build Up the Blood.

There are many women who have been invalids or semi-invalids so long that they accept their condition as a life burden. They have endured broken sleep, stomach trouble, nervousness, headaches and weakness so long that they have given up hope of enjoying good health. In most of these cases a well chosen diet, fresh air and a tonic to build up the blood would do wonders. To all run-down, nervous people the experience of Mrs. H. J. Cameron, Watervale, N.S., will be of deep interest. She says:—"About two years ago I was in a miserable, run-down condition. I was unable to do my work, my head ached day and night, my nerves were all unstrung, and for three weeks I could not eat or sleep. I then decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and got six boxes. By the time I had used half of them I felt much better, and when I had taken the six boxes I was as well as ever. I could work all day and not feel tired and have been strong and healthy ever since. I have never taken any medicine that did me so much good and will always highly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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

An Exchange of Courtesies.

The helplessness of acquaintances neither of whom can speak the other's language is pretty nearly complete—unless both are gifted pantomimists. Mr. Robert Cushman Murphy, in Bird Islands of Peru, describes such a friendship—if it can be dignified with that name—and the single ludicrous attempt of himself and his roommate to hold converse.

At Paita I had acquired perforce a cabin-mate—an educated, self-sufficient, fat but neatly clad little mountain Indian, who never smiled. He traveled first class as the accountant of an established British commercial house. Like most of the Andean people, he frankly had no use fo the Pacific Ocean and not only slept with his clothes on and his baggage packed but also sprang to the door at any hour of day or night if the steamer's engines perceptibly changed their revolutions. We conversed mostly by signs, for whenever I blundered into faulty Spanish phrases he would lose all thought of their meaning in his eagerness to restate them correctly; and he always followed his ministrations with a sharp schoolmastery command, in English. "Please repeat!" He made me understand that he had studied English, but he was too wary to give me the advantage in our exchanges. On the third morning of our companionship, however, he looked down solemnly from the upper berth, and announced:

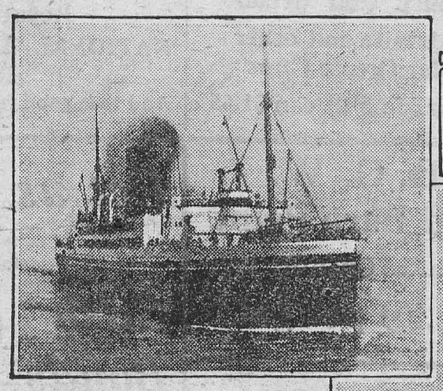
"Save a t'ief from de gallows and he will cut your t'roat."

To this gallant and complimentary effort I felt obliged to respond in kind, so I answered with a proverb of Sancho Panza, learned perfectly from the cultured Spanish professor in the phonograph:

"En la tierra de los ciegos el tuerto es rey (In the land of the blind the one-eyed man is king)."

My cabinmate said no more, and at San Lorenzo Island he departed from quarantine without a word or a wave of the hand.

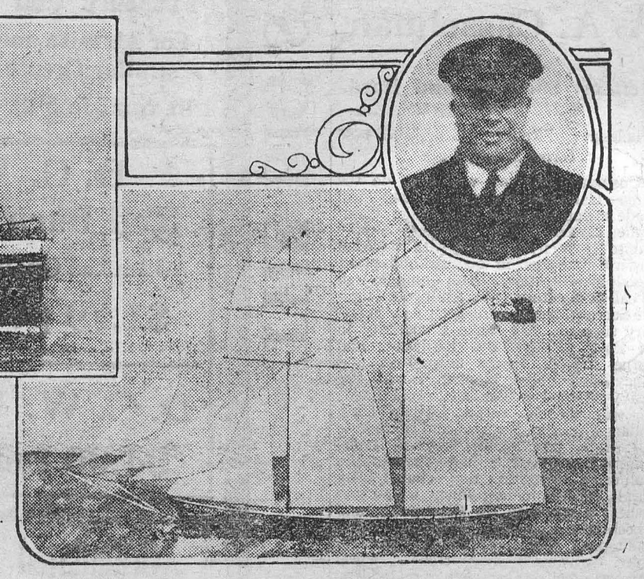
Minard's Liniment for Aches and Pains



(1)—"The Wild Wave" of Skerries, Dublin.

(2)—Captain E. Landy of the "Montrose."

(3)—The Canadian Pacific S. S. "Montrose."



"THE WILD WAVE," BORN 1873 AND STILL GOING STRONG

The Wild Wave, of Skerries, Dublin, sailed the seas over half a century ago, with Captain Andrew Landy as skipper and E. Landy his son, also of Skerries, as boy. To-day The Wild Wave still skims merrily over the Irish Channel, and her first cabin boy, a little older than she is, is in command of a big Canadian Pacific liner, the Montrose. Captain E. Landy, who is very Irish and every inch a sailor, is one of the most popular skippers afloat. He served with distinction in the great war and has had, on the whole, a pretty eventful career, but he still speaks affectionately of the good old Wild Wave and his happy days aboard her as a boy.

Cleans Like China

When you use SMP Enameled Ware Utensils, you never need to scrape, scour and scrub the way some wares demand. Hot water, soap, a cloth—that's all you need to clean them. It washes like china, has the cleanliness and surface of china, but wears like steel. Don't be the slave of your cooking ware; equip with clean, pure sanitary, lasting

SMP Enameled WARE 181A



Prescription for Sleep.

Think of tall grasses bending in the wind,
Think of amber and onyx,
(Colors to snuff out thought with loveliness!)
Think of nothing
But the silence of a cloud
In a great gale.

Think of the glittering moon
Hung like an earring
On the dark cheek of night—
Think of a song so sweet
It is perilous to listen.

Think of courage,
Strong, smooth-muscled,
Moving quietly through the world.

And think of happiness
Poured in the empty cup
Of a dream.

—Martha Banning Thomas.

An Upsetting Experience.

Every menagerie has its Royal Bengal Tiger, advertised as the most terrifying bloodthirsty beast alive to-day. Few, however, know much about the royal cousin of this great cat, which lives in Siberia and rivals the Bengal cat both in size and ferocity. At a dinner of the Adventurers Club of Los Angeles an American couple told the writer of their introduction to the Siberian tiger.

They were travelling through Europe and at last reached Petrograd, as the city was then called. While there some one advised them to see the Siberian tigers in the city zoo. Determined to miss nothing worth seein, they went. Four enormous tigers, as shaggy as the Bengal tiger is sleek, lay or walked about in a huge cage, eyeing the visitors malevolently.

"My wife is rather fearless, and she desired a closer view," said the American man; "so we walked nearer and stopped quite close to the cage. The tigers glared at us and licked their lips. Their eyes all glowed, green and cruel. Secure in our faith in the strength of steel bars, we paid no attention to their glaring except to remark on the way their eyes changed color.

"We heard others enter behind us, glanced at them, then looked back at the tigers. As we stood there in careless confidence, commenting upon the difference between the Siberian and the Royal Bengal tigers, all the tigers rose to their feet. That gave us added pleasure, for we could compare them better.

"Behind us we heard the door open once more, and all four tigers faced us sharply. Suddenly, with no warning whatever, all four of the great beasts launched themselves at the front bars of that cage. Crash! The impact of the quartet was thrilling. The cage fairly rocked on its foundation. The coughing roars of the big cats sounded horribly in our ears. My wife decided upon immediate retreat. She is not a large woman, as you see, but her movements were so swift that they must have aroused the admiration of the tigers. In a flash she had upset three big Russian men and was at the door, fleeing like a scared antelope. I certainly was proud of her speed."

"Perhaps he was," said the wife, "but I doubt his observing much of it. He was so prompt in following my lead that he knocked over four men and one richly dressed woman tourist, who wore costly furs. I learned then and there that I could count on my husband to support me in any movement to the rear in time of danger.

"The cause of that concerted forward leap by the tigers was simply this: two men had entered behind us when the door swung open the last time, carrying meat to feed the animals, and it was meat that was still warm and bloody. It was that the tigers wanted; not us!"

Who Invented Cross-Words?

Cross-word puzzles seem to have been popular as far back as 1,700 years ago, in the days when the early Romans were in occupation of Britain.

Our authority for such an assumption (says the 'Scientific American') is a fragment of painted wall plasted now on exhibition in the Corinium Museum, the property of Earl Bathurst, at Cirencester. The guide of the museum says that this fragment was found during excavations at Cirencester in 1868. It is an indisputably genuine relic of Roman times.

The words scratched through the surface color of the plaster read: "Rotas opera tenet Arepo sator" in four directions, and "Sator Arepo tenet opera rotas" in four other directions. It has been interpreted as meaning: "Arepo, the sower, guides the wheels at work."

Not Guilty.

The magistrate regarded the urchin with a look in which sympathy for his sad plight and disapproval of his misdeed were equally blended.

"My dear boy," he exclaimed, "what ever possessed you to steal the tortoise?"

"I didn't steal it," was the unexpected retort. "It followed me home."

Minard's Liniment for Burns.

All the human races, including the African negroes, and all savages, have the same origin, according to an American scientist; but the difference in intellectual development makes it impossible for them to be equal.

Use MURINE NIGHT & MORNING & KEEP YOUR EYES CLEAN CLEAR AND HEALTHY



WRITE FOR FREE EYE CARE BOOK - MURINE CO. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

MOSQUITO BITES ! Let Minard's take the itch out of them. Excellent for all stings and insect bites.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" - Insist!

For Colds Headache
Neuralgia Rheumatism
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Safe — Accept only a Bayer package which contains proven directions

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists

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



Cuticura Should Be In Every Home

Daily use of Cuticura Soap keeps the pores active and the skin clear and healthy, while the Ointment heals pimples and other irritations. Cuticura Talcum is a delicately medicated antiseptic powder of pleasing fragrance.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

FOR JOY OF GOOD HEALTH

Manitoba Woman Thanks Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Crandall, Manitoba.—"When I was a young girl at home and working I had terrible pains, almost more than I could bear, and I was not regular. These troubles kept me so tired all the time that I had no strength and no ambition to join in with my friends and have a good time. I was just tired and miserable always and life just seemed as if it wasn't worth living. I saw so much in the papers about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then I had a friend who had taken it and told me about it, so I got some. Every month after taking it I got stronger and I soon did not suffer every month. It stopped the pains and helped me other ways. Then when my babies were coming I was tired and worn out the first three months and ached badly. I took the Vegetable Compound right along and must say it made a new woman of me and able to do my work, and it helped me through confinement. You see I am a farmer's wife with a big house to look after, and three babies now. I have told ever so many women about your medicine. Just last week I got a letter from my old chum in the East. Her baby was born fifteen days before mine and she told me she was not feeling very well, her back aches so much, and that she is going to take the same medicine I took. You can use my letter and I hope some one will be helped by it."—Mrs. Jos. H. Kidd, Box 66, Crandall, Manitoba.

The Winchester Press.

Thursday, Aug. 6, 1925

CANADA'S FUTURE IS IN THE MAKING

It is a pity that some really practical way cannot be thought out whereby the religious, racial and industrial divisions that seem to be dividing our Dominion politically, and creating a feeling between east and west that does not augur well for the future prosperity and peace of our country, cannot be overcome or stamped out altogether. The desire for office rather than a devotion to the country's welfare, is responsible for a great deal of the misunderstanding and bickering. Geographically Canada is unfortunately situated, and the big stretch of comparatively unpopulated and barren country that separates Ontario from the prairie provinces seems to be our dividing point industrially. The politicians of the west use the tariff to predjudice the minds of the electors against the manufacturing east, forgetting that it was the industrial east that gave them their railways, that opened the fertile prairies for settlement and made possible the prosperity of the great cities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. And what the politician has done toward dividing our country industrially they are continuing to do to keep up the racial division between Ontario and Quebec. Quebec is politically in favor of protection, but racially opposed to the leader of the Conservative Party. Hon. Mr. Meighen was in favor of conscription during the latter years of the war, and Quebec fought conscription, and refuses to forget or forgive Meighen. Religiously the two provinces have become tolerant, and an orange ribbon worn by a stranger on the streets of Montreal would hardly attract notice to-day. Perhaps time will heal some of these unfortunate divisions and misunderstandings, but we think that an educational campaign started in the primary classes of our public schools would do more to unite and cement this Dominion of Canada than any other means. What wonderful opportunities exist, to-day in Canada for ambitious, clear thinking broad minded loyal and patriotic young men to make names for themselves, and prove a blessing to their country in an effort to break down the racial and industrial prejudices that exist and to lead the thoughts of the people to patriotism and nationhood. It is so easy to keep on sliding along the old lines. Any breakaways have been sectional and selfish, such as U.F.O. and the Progressive movements. What we want is a "Canada First and Canada all the time" party. If we could only discover some big men who would devote their abilities, and their energies to making Canada what she ought to be, as Van Horn, Shaunassy and Beatty devoted their talents and their energies to making the C. P. R. the greatest railroad system in the world, we would soon rise to our proper place in the industrial world and become a nation in fact as well as in hame.

THE WEEKLY PRESS

(Brockville Recorder and Times)

The weekly newspapers of Ontario are find-it a difficult matter to weather the storm of increased costs, decreased rural population and daily newspaper competition, and scarcely a month passes without one or more names, some of them very familiar ones, being added to the list of journalistic casualties. Now it is a long established weekly in Western Ontario which announces suspension, now, another which has for many years recorded the happenings of an eastern community. The struggle has become too acute and publishers, often printers as well as editors, have been unable to overcome the countless difficulties with which they are beset. The more's the pity.

The country newspaper is an institution not easily replaced. It mirrors the life of the community, perhaps crudely and frequently inadequately, in a manner which the urban newspaper, in spite of its superior mechanical advantages and its other pretentions, cannot portray, and it is all the more interesting and all the more valued for its shortcomings. Many weekly newspapers there are, however, which are conducted upon an infinitely higher plane than some of those more influential journals which are fond of heaping ridicule upon them and particularly is this the case with those which maintain strong, well-written editorial columns. If rural newspaper casualties have increased within recent years at an alarming rate, one reason is undoubtedly because publishers, unwisely, have permitted the newspaper to assume second place in their activities and have transferred their affections to the job printing office with its hope of greater monetary returns. It is too bad that such should have been the case, for the editorial colums of these newspapers breathed a virility and a public spirit which must have been of great advantage to the communities affected and which made the newspapers themselves welcome visitors to homes far removed from the place of publication.

These weekly newspapers are usually the product of a very limited staff and are issued under mechanical and other difficulties of which the man concerned with the publication of an urban newspaper can have scarcely any conception. The reading matter which they contain is generally from the pen of one man and it is possible to measure him by his output. Briton had made the Gananoque Reporter what it is to-day, one of the very finest of the weekly newspayers of Ontario, and without Ross, the Winchester Press, to give another example near home, would scarcely occupy the position that it does. The name of Gibbins is inseparably associated with the Cornwall Standard as that of Young is linked with the Cornwall Freeholder, and the same is true of most of the weeklies which have survived the struggles of the last few years.

We hope that the day will never come when the last of the Ontario weeklies will have departed. The towns and villages in which they are published should hold similar views and accord to their own home newspapers a liberal support, for without them the main street would not seem quite the same and the community would suffer greatly in prestige.

LOWER SCHOOL DEPARTMENTAL EXAMS

A blank after candidates name indicates that he has been successful in that subject, xx indicate that the exam has not been written on, and marks below 50 indicates a failure in that subject, "R" means the paper has been reread,

NAME	E. Gram.	E. Hist.	Geog.	Physics	Arith.	Art	Agr. I	Agr. II
Vera Allen	36	xx	xx		xx	xx	xx	
Jack Boyes	32	38	xx		40	xx	xx	
P. Bowman		xx	xx			27	xx	
G. Casselman		38		xx	xx	xx		xx
R. Campbell	21	31	37	xx	xx	xx		xx
W. Coons	xx	24		xx	xx	xx		xx
O. Derby	33	xx	40	xx	xx	xx		xx
Hilda Ennis		33	42	xx	xx	xx		xx
D. Farmiloe	28	33		xx	xx	xx		xx
N. Henderson		xx	xx		33	xx	xx	
A. Hitsman		34		xx	xx	xx		xx
E. Hitsman		34	33	xx	xx	xx		xx
Hazel Jackson		23	39	xx	xx	xx		xx
Helen Lewis	17		40	xx	xx	xx		xx
A. MacLean	33	xx	xx	xx			xx	
D. McLean		xx	xx	xx			xx	
M. Porteous	19		48r	xx	xx	xx		xx
R. Robinson	25		45r	xx	xx	xx		xx
H. Strader	29			xx	xx	xx		xx
D. Summers	30			xx	xx	xx		xx

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On Every Cash Purchase You Make

We Give You A Cash Discount Bond

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From $3.25 to $5.50

MILK MAIDS
Oxfords
Grain Leather $2.25

KAUFMAN'S
Tennis Goods
Men's Black or Brown
Tennis Bals $1.50

Boy's Black
Outing Boots
$1.35 per pair.

Women's
White Tennis
$1.00 per pair.

Misses Tan or White
Comet
Rubber Soles $1.00

EXCEPT
—ON—
Sugar, Gasoline
Tobacco and Binder Twine.

See our window for Special Display
Chum Shoes
For Women
They Always Give Extra Wear.

Sanitary Waxed Paper.
Specially adopted for putting up lunches. 50 sheets 12 x 15
10c package.

We just opened up a Large Crate
Three Gold Band Pattern Crockery.
Cups and Saucers $2.25 per doz.
Dinner Plates $3.00 per doz.
Tea Plates $1.75 per doz.
Sauce Dishes $1.20 per doz.
Bread and Butter Plates $1.50

SPECIAL

Men's Work Shirts
Values to $1.75 going at
$1.00

We have a complete line of
Men's & Boys' Overalls & Smocks
It will pay you to come and look these over because the price is right.

Northway Jackets
Our First Shipment of Fall Jackets arrived this week. Let us show you the Latest Styles and Patterns.

Special Ribbon SALE

Get the Children to Save Cash Discount Bonds, it will teach them to be Thrifty.

Ottawa Valley
Creamery Butter
44c lb.

You can buy many Extras with the Money these Discounts Save you. Investigate.

Another Shipment of
C. C. M. BYCYCLES
Cleveland $45.00
Crescent $36.00

Pimento Stuffed
OLIVES
6 oz. 35c 10 oz. 45c

Your Linoleum
Will last longer, look better and clean much easier if you go over it occasionally with
Johnson's Floor Wax

"COLEMAN"
Gasoline Self-Heat'g Flat Irons
$6.00 each.

GUARANTEED
Electric Lamps
40 Watt 22c
60 Watt 22c
100 Watt 60c

Wonder Worker
Tar and Road Oil Remover
$1.25 per can

If you want the Best Oil for your Car or Tractor get
VEEDOL
It Resists Heat.
A Grade for Every Motor

Pressure Gun Grease
For Alemite and other similar Grease Guns
1 lb. can 35c 5 lb. can $1.65

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You will not make any mistake

FISHER
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For Ford Cars $1.25

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NATIONAL ASBESTOS ROOF COATING
And it is good for another 5 years.

Super White Coal Oil
More Heat, More Light, More Power
Try it in your Oil Stove
5 gal. for $1.30

Instant Slat Repairer for mending Binder Slats
6 for 35c

Assorted Coppered Rivets
20c per pkg.

D. C. W.
Red Barn Paint
A Limited Quantity Left
$1.79 per gal.

D. C. W. White
$4.00 per gal.

Let us Explain the Cash Discount Bonds to you & Save Money

Wrecking Bars
Just the right thing for tearing down old buildings
18 inch 35c
24 inch 50c
36 inch 75c

Guests
Ivory Soap
6 bars for 25c

Granulated Sugar
$6.68 bag.

A. SWEET & CO.

Winchester, Ont.

4 lbs.
GOOD RICE
27c

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Tailoring and Men's Wear.

Come in and see our samples of Suitings and Overcoats.

Hats, Caps, Shirts
Collars, Ties, Socks
Garters, Sweaters, Hfs. etc

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See the Electric Heater and Cooker we have for sale

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If you want the best in Fire and Life Insurance, see me or

2-25p PHONE 134

Nurse Susie Dixon

Will take maternity cases in this home also general nursing. Apply at home of Mr. D. Levere, phone 118, Church St., Winchester.

Money to Lend

If buying more land or paying off an existing mortgage and you wish to borrow money on easy terms apply to

J. A. Riddell,
Morrisburg, Ont

A. A. Casselman,

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Wholesale and Retail Established 1886
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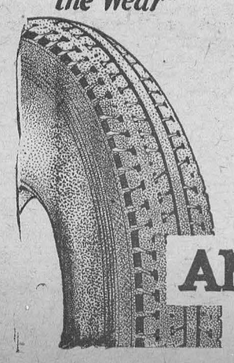
Customers are you willing to do the same—Hand over the cash to help local trade as you are to the Mail Order Catalogue Houses. The Farmers' Supply House has been competing with the Mail Order Catalogues, in quality and price. Goods arriving daily. You would do well to call at my store and consult your Humble Servant, before purchasing your necessary supplies. We make a specialty in all kinds of saddlery, hardware, and harness repairs; Fancy auto rugs and fancy woollen hors. blankets; extra large heavy jute horse blankets, wool lined. A specialty in russet leather horse collars with flexible throat and ribon sewed; single and double harness, fancy English Russet stallion halters and bridles California wrapped and chafed belly bands, calfskin folded; fancy whips and lashes; a specialty in Blacksmith and wheel-right supplies. Wilkinson plows and repairs, also all other kind of plow repairs. Galvanized hog troughs, wheel barrows, steel scrapers; extension ladders. Furniture and brass beds in stock; also Good Cheere cook stoves and Supreme and Lion cook stoves. We also sell New Perfection oil stoves. Pure white Izal (1—600) disinfecting, nearly 30 years by Government services Sheffield Eng, and used by the Ottawa Exhibition 1923, Excells all others for poultry, cattle, sheep and hogs, sick rooms, schools and public buildings; (non poisonous) is many times stronger than pure carbolic acid. Circulars free.

Ride on Rhinos and Compare the Wear.



In all Canada there is only one tire made of the tough Rhino Rubber, an exclusive Ames Holden discovery.

To equip your car with these super road-smoothers is to reduce your upkeep cost.

Thomas & Shaver

Winchester ,Ont. 102

AMES HOLDEN Rhino Tires

Cloverdale

Mrs. Alex McLaren and baby, of Dalmeny, spent Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Stobo.

Mrs. Joe Lamoureux and family, of Ottawa, spent a couple of days with Mr. and Mrs. Eli Lamoureux.

Mrs. H. Coughler is at present on the sick list.

Mr. Wm. McVey and lady friend, of Toronto and Mrs. Robert McVey were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. James Hughes on Friday.

Miss Ethel Lamoureux is spending a few days in Melvin Settlement.

The Misses Marguerite and Jean Stobo and Harold have returned home from Merrickville. Misses Stella and Libbie Baker accompanying them home.

Miss Hilda Cinnamon is spending a few days with her cousins, the Misses Luella and Zelia Cinnamon.

South Mountain

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Blakely, of Prescott, were guests of friends over the week end.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Ennis on Sunday last were, Mr. and Mrs. S. Beggs and children of Chicago, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. James Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Minor Cook and Harry Baldwin of Ventnor and Mr. and Mr. and Mrs Harry Martin of Spencerville.

Miss Sadie Todd, of Hallville, visited the Misses Henderson on Sunday.

Guests at the home of Mr. R.W. Boyds this week were, Mr. W. J. Howard and son and Mr. Turner of Ottawa, Mrs. D Chaumont and daughter Mildred, and Miss Bernice Fader of Watertown, N.Y., and the Misses Keitha and Augusta Blanchard of New York and Miss Muriel Kirker of Hainsville.

Mrs. Lorne Boyd is spending a few days with her parents at Winchester.

Miss Kathleen Blakely has returned home after spending some holidays at Kemptville.

Mr. Asa Scott and Miss Wilma Henderson were into Ottawa on Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Ferrier and sons have returned home after spending a few days at Kingston

Miss Hilda Pillar, nurse at Buffalo, has gone back after spending her holidays with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Berry and Mrs. E. Wells and Mr. Frank Berry motored to Watertown Sunday to visit friends.

Mrs. Mary Monteith has returned after a visit at Winchester and Chesterville.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Ferguson and family of Finch, Sundayed with Mr. and Mrs. R. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Berry. Mrs. Currie and Miss Violet Berry were up to Smiths Falls on Sunday.

Mrs. Harrison and son Tommy, of Gananoque, are visiting Captain and Mrs. Wright.

Miss Frona Robinson, nurse-in-training at Ottawa, has returned after spending her holidays here.

Morewood

Mr. Grant McGregor, of Ottawa, spent the week end with his parents.

Mr. Harry Appleby, of Gouveneur, spent Sunday at Mr. Wm. Boucks.

A number of our young people are enjoying a few days holidays nursing the mumps.

Miss Olive Bogart spent the week end at Montreal.

Miss Anna Martin has returned home after spending a few weeks camping at Witchwood with her sister.

Mrs. Jason Whitteker of Williamsburg, spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. D. L. Collison.

Dr. Arnott McGregor, of New York, is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. McGregor.

Mr. Jason Whitteker and the Misses Sarah and Ella Whitteker, of Williamsburg, and Miss Nellie Lawrence of Louisville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Collison.

Born at Morewood on Saturday, July 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan Swerdfeger, daughter.

...n at Morewood on Wednesday, 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. George Lanoue ...ghter.

Toy's Hill

Miss Dora Holmes, of Winchester Springs, was the week end guest of Miss Linda Steele.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Weir and daughter, of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Weir and family of Burrits Rapids were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Haggerty one day last week.

Misses Mae, Lulu and Winnie Hunter spent a couple of days with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Moore of Haddo.

Mr. Joe Moore of Morewood, spent a few days with his brother, W. H. Moore.

Misses Gladys and Lois McQuaig returned to their home at Morrisburg after spending two weeks with their cousin, Miss Aleitha Coons. Misses Vera Haggerty and Aleitha Coons accompanied them home.

Misses Beatrice, Helen and Isabel Peterson have been camping for the past week at Iroquois.

Mr. James Kirkwood, of Detroit, is spending a few days at his home here.

Mr. Fred Jeffrey was the guest of his parents at South Mountain on Sunday.

Miss Inez Kirkwood is visiting friends at Ogdensburg.

Rev. and Mrs. Hurst and family were calling in this locality on Monday.

Elma

The Offical Board of the Winchester Springs Pastoral Charge held its Quarterly Meeting at Elma. Representatives were present from all the Churches. A harmonious time was spent in the consideration of the work Mr. J. Webb of Winchester Springs was elected Representative to the Presbytery with Mr. A. N. Barkley as Reserve.

A large number from here attended the Summer School at Point Iroquois among whom we noticed. Mrs. Oscar Beckstead and family, Mrs. A. N. Barkley and family Rev. John Hurst and family.

Thursday was the Young Peoples Society, those making it an occasion for a picnic at the Point taking in the sessions of morning. afternoon and evening.

On Friday evening the Young Peoples Society of the United Church was invited to the home of Mr. Burton Beckstead for ...ocial, about 40 of them gathered there ...ad an enjoyable evening.

...E. and Mrs. Smith of Williamsburg ...llers at the Parsonage on Friday.

...Grace Raney is visiting at the ...her uncle Mrs. A. N. Barkley.

...uarterly Communion service of ...d Church of Canada was held ...y morning, when there was also ...on Service for those uniting by

For Sale

...olet car, in first class condition, ...avy double harness. Apply
Colin Hutchison

Metcalfe

Miss Bernice Dow is away for two weeks holidays at a camp on Lake Erie.

Miss Margaret Byers was the guest of Mrs. Seiber in Ottawa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Runnels of Orillia visited the former's brother, Mr. R. Runnels last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Whiteside and daughter, Adela of Coleman, Alberta spent last week with the former's sisters Mrs. S. S. Latimer and Mrs. (Dr.) Morrow here.

Miss Dorothea Kyle of Russell spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. S. S. Latimer here.

The funeral of the late Mrs Wilson who lived at Metcalfe was held on Friday. Interment was made at Greely cemetry. Rev. Phillips conducted the funeral service.

Rev. Eakin and family spent last week at Iroquois,

Mr. C. T. Craig is having his residence painted and decorated.

The social held in connection with the Victoria street United Church on Mr. Dave Boothes lawn on Wednesday evening was well patronized and a success in every way.

Mrs. George Blair returned last week from a two weeks visit with her daughter Mrs. W. Beach of Toronto.

Miss Vera Murphy of Montreal is holidaying at her home here.

Mrs. J. E. Whiteside spent last week with friends in Wakefield.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Latimer and son Alex visited friends in Hawthorne on Sunday.

Melvin News

The Misses Hilda and Audrey Fisher of Morrisburg were guests last week of the Misses Bessie and Winnie Greer.

Mr. Harold Varty of Tweed spent the week end with friends here.

Miss Annie Christie, nurse in training of the Brockville General Hospital is spending her holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Shields and family of Toronto called at Mrs. Shields uncle, Mr. S. A. Greer on Sunday.

Miss Gladys Johnston of Carp spent Saturday with Miss Laura O'Neil.

Mrs. Elgin Black is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Strader of Cass Bridge.

Miss Bessie Edgerton of the Nineth is spending her holidays with her aunt Mrs. S. A. Greer.

Mrs. Arthur Christie and daughter, Esther spent Friday with her sister Mrs. Percy Durant.

Mr. Percy Steinburgh of Cardinal spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Steinburgh.

Mr. Burnice Steinburgh and son Lloyd of Summer's Settlement spent Sunday with Mr. U. L. Steinburgh.

Nation Valley

Misses Florence and Evelyn Fennell, of Winchester, were guests of Misses Rena and Evelyn Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce, of Winchester, visited the latters' parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Darling.

Miss Abbie Bogart, of Chesterville, visited relatives in the Valley.

Miss Helen Jamieson attended the miscellaneous shower on Monday night for Miss Rennick.

Miss Evelyn Merkley, of Ottawa, spent the week end at her home in the Valley.

Mr. Hugh Jackson visited friends at Morrisburg last week.

Miss Evelyn Gray entertained the pupils of her school, the Springs, at her home in the Valley.

Miss Jessie Nesbitt is visiting her sister at Elma

Miss Jane Carruthers is visiting her sister at Williamsburg.

Dates Of Fall Fairs, 1925.

Alexandria	Sept. 3 and 4
Arnprior	Sept. 8-11
Avonmore	Sept. 17 and 18
Brockville	Aug 17-21
Carp	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Cornwall	Aug. 11-14
Crysler	Sept. 16 and 17
Kemptville	Sept. 24 and 25
Kingston	Sept. 15-19
Lanark	Sept. 10 and 11
Lansdowne	Sept. 22 and 23
M xville	Sept. 10 and 11
Merrickville	Sept. 15 and 16
Metcalfe	Sept. 22 and 23
Morrisburg	Aug. 4-7
Newington	Sept. 22 and 23
Ottawa (Central Canada)	Aug. 22-29
Pakenham	Sept. 21 and 22
Renfrew	Sept. 15-18
Russell	Sept. 15 and 16
South Mountain	Sept. 10 and 11
Spencerville	Sept. 29 and 30
Toronto (Can. Nat.)	Aug. 29 Sept. 12
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 17-19
Williamstown	Sept. 15 and 16
Winchester	Sept. 1 and 2

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650 feet 600 feet
550 feet 500 feet
Standard & Universal Balls
Prices Right.
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Visit our China Department, it is bubbling over with new china. We have dinner sets from $22.00 up to $48.00. We specialize in "Fancy China" also in Club Bags, Suit Cases and Trunks. Get the Kiddies a wagon while in town.

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A Mammoth Midway consisting of 25 cars of equipment—a regular circus in itself.

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In Brand New Military Ride and Gymnastics
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Trials of Speed, $1800 in purses.

St. Lawrence Fair Circuit commences in Cornwall.
EVENING PERFORMANCE
The International Circus—a Pageant under the direction of the John B. Rogers Co. 300 Performers 300
DON'T MISS THE CORNWALL FAIR.

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Motorcycle Races
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CIRCUS
A wonderful night performance with five hundred Brockville people.

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Horse Show
Poultry Show
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New Shows Entertaining Midway New Rides.

Demearest and his wonderful trained Horses and Riders; Gaylor Brothers with the Human Frog Man and Trained Dogs, are some of the special FREE attractions to be seen in front of the grand stand each afternoon and evening. For Prize Lists and information write to

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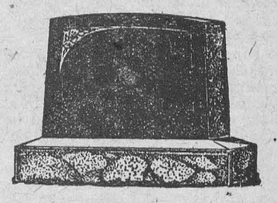

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I can handle your risks and give you protection with the better class of companies. Our rates will be lower and safer than others. It will pay you to see me before placing your Fire Insurance risks.
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GOING TO WINNIPEG
$15
plus ½ cent per mile beyond to all points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to and including Edmonton, Calgary and MacLeod.

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$20
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GOING DATES
Aug. 18 & Sept. 1
From all Stations in the Province of Ontario, Toronto, Sudbury and East, also Stations in the Province of Quebec, West of Rigaud, D lhousie Mills and Lachute.
Tickets good on regular trains, also on Special Trains
Leaving Ottawa 12.05 a. m. Aug. 18 (midnight Aug. 17) Smiths Falls 1 p. m., Aug. 18, Ottawa 1 p. m., Sept. 1st.
Convertible (berth) Colonist Cars. Special cars for women and families.

No matter if your Final Destination is not a point on the Canadian Pacific, Purchase your Harvesters' Tickets via Canadian Pacific to Winnipeg.

50,000 HARVESTERS WANTED

$15.00 TO WINNIPEG
Plus half a cent a mile beyond to all points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Edmonton, Tannis, Calgary, MacLeod and East.
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Half a cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus $20.00 to destination.

GOING DATES AUGUST 18th and SEPT. 1st
From Stations in the Province of Ontario, and West of St. Andrews East and Lachute in Quebec.

SPECIAL TRAINS Leave Ottawa (Central Station) Standard Time.
August 18th: 12.01 a.m. (midnight August 17th), and 12.00 noon.
Sept. 1st: 12.00 noon.

Through Colonist Cars from Brockville, etc.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Through trains—Comfortable Colonist Cars—Special Cars for Women

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Tickets and all information from nearest Agent.

Kit Kennedy

BY S. R. CROCKETT.

CHAPTER XXV.—(Cont'd.)

Kit had never sat in an examination hall before, and the rustling of so much printed paper, and the scratching of so many pens all moving rapidly forward, foundered him for a little. But soon the wits came back to him, and he remembered the classical master's advice—the easy questions first, and keep cool.

Happily it was the Latin paper, and Kit ran his eye over the prose version for translation with a wonderful feeling of security, which began at his feet and spread tinglingly upwards. It was a passage fro Macaulay's third chapter, one of his favorite pieces, and one which he had more than once turned into Latin with the "Orra Man." The excellence of the translation which Kit sent in was quite hid from himself. He did not even know that all the others were leaving their versions to the last. It seemed to him that he was working very slowly.

Neither did he know that the examiner chosen by the Society was an old pupil of Melvin's (prince of Latinists) at Aberdeen Grammar School. If he had, he would have taken even more pains with the version—and perhaps spoiled it.

The translations into English proved the merest child's play, and Kit wrote them off almost without thought. Indeed, the whole paper was answered so rapidly, and without a word wasted, that Kit was first done, and presently found himself with a beating heart watching the flying pens of the ten covering ream after ream of foolscap. It seemed to him that he must have missed out something essential. So he went carefully over all his answers, recalling what the "Orra Man" had told him, and putting down that and no more.

Then came luncheon and an adjournment, the youths rising pale and anxious at the call of their timekeeper, some even halting to alter some doubtful point even on the way to the table; and then, after all was fixed, rehearsing in their minds some other method by which they could have answered or evaded a question and so made assurance doubly sure.

John Mac Walter kept at a distance from Kit, who sat in his corner shy and awkward, but relieved to find the work easy and simple thus far, and well within his possibilities.

A tall, strongly-built Wigtonshire lad came over to where Kit sat and held out a horny hand with a friendly air.

"Hey, mon," he cried, heartily, "I think surely I hae seen you before. My name's Bob Grier. I come frae the Garlies. What's yours, and where d'ye come frae?"

Kit informed him gratefully, and straightway a fellow-feeling rose between them, as being alike far from home, and rough country lads among so many better taught and better clad.

"I misdoot neither o' us is like to get the siller," said he of Garlies: "There's a young lad frae aboot Balmaclellan that a minister tutored—a fine laddie, too, but a wee delicate. You or me, Kennedy, could twist him a' into knots. But I doot that at the learnin' he will twist us intil a cockit hat."

Kit smilingly admitted the probability, so far, at least, as he was concerned.

"What schule hae ye been at?" was Grier's next question "What, nane since ye were eleven year auld! That's fair desperate. Ye'll no ken whether ye are richt or wrang, haein' naebody to tell you. Did ye do the version? What, every word o't! Let's hear!"

Kit ran over a sentence or two of his translation of Macaulay's periods. Grier turned about and called, "I say, lads, here's a loonie that has sent in a' the hale version, every word; and he can gie it aff his tongue like as if it was the Shorter's Quastions!"

Half a dozen of the candidates surrounded Kit.

"Say it again," said Grier, who, being a generous lad, wished his new friend to shine.

Kit repeated his version as accurately as possible.

"That's not classical Latin," said John Mac Walter; "and what a funny way to speak it! It's easy to see he disna ken muckle!"

The smith from Garlies turned on the speaker. "Aye, my yellow-gilled dishclout, and what dub did they fish you oot o' wi' a worm? What grand way do ye pronounce your words, that ye can afford to throw stanes at ither folk?"

Jock Mac Walter wished he had his mother to answer for him, but managed to falter that "at ony rate that wasna the richt way."

"Man," said Garlies, "I wish sair we had you doon about whaur I come frae. There's a smiddy there that I work in whiles. Man, I could pit a pair of fine cuddy cackars on ye (iron shoes) that wad fit ye to a hair. And then ye could gang your ways up to the college o' Edinburgh and stand in the muckle 'yett,' and tell a' the professors hoo to pronounce the Laitin."

"Come to dinner now, announced the voice of the Secretary from the doorway; "we will take the mathematical paper in the afternoon."

And Kit felt a tremor like incipient rigor run through all his limbs. Here, if anywhere, he would disgrace himself.

* * * * *

It was not to be so, however, for the old Melvin's pupil, perhaps conscious that he was not equal to modern reasonings and deductions, had confined himself mainly to the plain letter of Euclid and the honorable and intelligible highway of quadratic equations.

Kit plowed through the paper without enthusiasm, but except that he had the "Orra Man's" trick of putting Greek letters at the corners of his figures, the Aberdeen LL.D. could find little to object to. And perhaps that very irritant trick, all innocently used by Kit Kennedy, prevented his examiner from following the reasoning very closely.

But it was upon the afternoon of the second day that the phalanx of eleven encountered their Flodden field. Hitherto they had struggled on, no one of them acknowledging that he was beaten even to himself, except Rob Grier, who declared that "the minister-loon frae Balmaclellan" was the winner. "And it's richt eneuch that the likes o' him should get it. For I can gang back and whack het airn in the smiddy at Garlies, and this hill tyke here can cut turmuts and clip sheep. But the like o' the minister loonie—faith, he's guid for nocht but to make mair ministers o'—to gie oot the psalms on the Sabbath, and tell folk on the street that it's a fine day a' the rest of the week! We hae a plaguit wheen ower mony o' that kind doon aboot the Garlies."

Thus spoke Rob Grier, the smith-student, with the scorn of Tubal-Cain for them that only peep and mutter in that great sound heart of his. But Kit, having no liberty of prophesying among so many, held his peace.

Flodden began precisely at half-past two of the afternoon of the second day, when the Secretary handed out the Greek paper. Kit read it calmly over, and without observing the look of aghast surprise on every other face settled comfortably to his task of answering it.

Never before had he known the full capacities of the "Orra Man," and the worth of his stern drill in matching the Greek word and phrase, not with the English alone, but also with the Latin equivalent. He benefited by the list of words stuck on the barn door when at the threshing, the irregular verbs which depended from a point of the harness in the stable, the rules pinned above his candlestick, and the red and blue marks which decorated the grammars the classical master had bought for him from the general dealer in Dumfries.

So Kit began his paper with the same impartial succinctness which had marked his method of dealing with the others. The only difference was that on this occasion he left the version to the last because, as he said to himself, "the rest was so easy." And so it was—to a pupil of the "Orra Man." Kit finished his paper, looked again at the tenses of the verbs, shook his head at a construction which did not seem quite right, folded the foolscap sheets neatly up, and carried it to the Secretary.

"That will do; you can go now," said Mr. Ebenezer Fleming, W.S. "You will be present to hear the announcement of the successful candidate made in this room this day fortnight."

Kit looked back, and Rob Grier, sitting biting his pen, waved a friendly hand. But all the rest were too deeply engrossed in making Greek bricks without the necessary straw of grammar and vocabulary to be conscious of his departure.

Their sole comfort was that all were equally bad. Why, there was that muirland boy, Kennedy the name of him—he had fairly given the thing up, and sent in his paper without finishing it.

The candidates separated with a general idea that the prize lay between the ministers loon from Balmaclellan, who was delicate, and John Mac Walter, who declared that he was sure to get it. For in these things confidence always counts for a good deal.

Kit met the "Orra Man" at the smiddy on his way to Cairnharrow. So keen was his teacher to know how he had done that he could hardly wait till they were in the cart, rattling along the autumnal drift of dead leaves which filled all the lanes.

"Well?" said the "Orra Man."

"I dinna ken," said Kit, mournfully, for on the way he had had time to think of all that he might have done; "there were ithers wrote far mair nor me. They fair covered miles o' paper. And there was a verb I wasna sure o' in the Greek."

"Have you the papers with you?"

The hands of the classical master were trembling, It was growing dark, so he lighted the stable lantern, and master and pupil huddled under a sack in the corner of the red farm cart, while Peggy, the sedate old white mare, jogged along, happily quite able to conduct herself home to Cairnharrow, for neither of her masters paid the least attention to her. She hitched her head occasionally when the "Orra Man" dragged on the rein which he had thrown over his arm, and which he was apt to pull upon in the extremity of his anxiety. This hitch expressed Peggy's contempt for the dead languages. Peggy did not mind going home all unguided, but she expected to have her head to herself when she was doing it.

"Now tell me all that you put down exactly—the Latin paper first."

The "Orra Man" frowned at one or two of the phrases.

"You should have bettered that," he said, without a word of praise.

"I ken," said Kit humbly, "but it's no so easy when ye hear a' their pens racin' like the Skyre Burn comin' doon in spate off Cairnharrow!"

They were at the loaning end of the farm before the consideration of the papers and the criticism of the answers were half done. Then Kit went directly to the stable loft where he was to sleep with the "Orra Man," while in a sort of dream John Smith gave Peggy her supper and went in for his own. He had scarcely been gone a quarter of an hour when he was back again, and Kit could hear his feet rattling impatiently on the ladder at the end of the corn-chest by which access was gained to the "laft" where they were to sleep.

John Smith had a large "whang" of scone and cheese in his hand, which he gave to Kit for his supper. And the boy answered his master's eager questions as between alternate bites the "Orra Man" bent his keen face over the crackling examination papers. The whole work of the two days must be gone over again, and the light had begun to ooze up from the east like gravy through the crust of a pie before the "Orra Man" delivered his final judgment.

"Weak in mathematics, good in English, respectable in Greek, and your Latin version about as good as if I had done it myself."

And with this far from enthusiastic forecast Kit had to be satisfied. He slept as soon as his head touched the pillow. But several times he opened his eyes as he turned over, and each time he saw the "Orra Man" with the light of the stable lantern still upon the papers, conning each question and estimating marks and deductions upon the margin with a stubby pencil.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE INNOCENCE OF BETTY LANDSBOROUGH.

During the next fortnight the "Orra Man" lost weight. He did his work mechanically, and it was well that it happened to be the end of the harvest and a wet uncertain season. For there was much to do at Cairnharrow, and that kept him from thinking. He had estimated Kit's chances fifty times, and forty of these he had made Kit out to be safe. The other ten it seemed to him impossible that the lad should not have slipped in some essential. Vague fears assailed him whether he himself might not have lost his old taste and knowledge, and be judging his pupil's performance too high.

But at last the great day came, and the "Orra Man" asked a holiday from his master.

At first Rogerson of Cairnharrow demurred.

"Smith," he said, "what's gane wrang wi' ye? Ye are no drinkin', are ye? If ye are, for Guid sake gang on a spree decently and hae dune wi't. For I canna be doin' wi' thae off an' on ways—a drapple here and a drapple there, and nae satisfaction ava'!"

With this permit and a number of commissions to be executiced in Cairn Edward, the "Orra Man" was allowed to depart on a wet, gusty morning in late September, when the winds were howling mournfully up the valley with that desolate sound which is heard only in late autumn, when the foliage, dank above and sodden below, swishes hopelessly this way and that, and when from far come the roar and sough of the torrents off the hills, rising and falling, filling and thinning out again with a certain large solemnity of note.

Kit had been at the cottage for ten days, giving himself little anxiety as to bursaries and colleges. He went out each day with his grandfather and learned the whole art and science of stone-breaking. He broke his grandfather's spare hammer shaft and manufactured a new and better one, Never was seen such a pile for one week's work as Kit and the Elder had ready on Saturday for the surveyor when he came along the road with his smart gig and little light-trotting nag.

His grandmother purred over Kit and contrived esoteric dainties for him. His uncle Rob the forester took him to see the damage the wild goats of the hills had done the young trees, the big wasp's nest in the fir on the hill top (three stings), and together they harried six bumble-bees' storehouses in the meadow (one sting each). Taken for all in all Kit had such a time as he had not had since he first went to school. He saw his mother twice for an hour at a time down by the Lochside in the place where he had promised her that he would be a great man.

(To be continued.)



A Good Stroke.

"By way of encouraging George, wouldn't it be well to ask him to teach me how to swim?"

"It would be a good stroke, I think."

Heroes of the Ice Lands.

The belated return of Captain Roald Amundsen from his aeroplane trip to the North Polar regions recalls many dramas of the Arctic and the Antarctic.

Sir John Franklin's expedition in 1847 might be regarded as the greatest of these. Every member of the expedition perished, and although fifteen search parties were sent out, it was not until two years later that a record of Franklin's discovery of the North-West Passage was found in a tin box.

In 1912 Captain Scott planted the Union Jack at the South Pole, but perished on the homeward journey, when within eleven miles of One Ton Camp and safety. "These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale," he wrote in his diary. He left the Pole only a few days after Captain Amundsen, who, it will be remembered, started at the same time but took a different route.

The fate of the Swedish explorer, Andre, has remained a mystery since 1897. In July of that year he and two companions set out on the bold venture of an Arctic exploration by balloon, but except for the discovery of certain wreckage and a vague Eskimo story of "a house that fell from the skies," no particulars are known.

Disastrous also was the Russian expedition of 1900, when Baron Edward Toll and every member of his party perished. Many lives, too, were lost in the 1881 expedition headed by Lieutenant Greely, an American. The leader himself returned safely after having reached a point within 455 miles of the Pole—a record at that date.

Altogether nearly one thousand lives have been sacrificed in the cause of Arctic and Antarctic exploration.

OVERSEAS TOURIST TRAFFIC FOR CANADA

A DEVELOPMENT GREATLY TO BE DESIRED.

Europeans Have the Capacity for Enjoying That Unique Charm Possessed by Canada.

The recent session of the Canadian Parliament has brought up for serious consideration a matter which quite pertinently demands attention at the present time—the desirability and possibility of Canada's developing a tourist traffic from Europe. The question has been brought sharply to a head by the report of the Wembley Exhibition Commissioners, who apparently feel strongly on the subject and make some actual and pertinent recommendations. The report reads:—

"Canada's participation in the British Empire Exhibition, inasfar as it affects tourist traffic, has been fully justified. It is a well-established fact that immigration and commerce follow the tourist, and we believe fully that an intensive development of the tourist business for Canada would mean not only immediate benefits that would accrue from that travel, but would also be the means of interesting the right kind of investor and settler to our country.

"Canada possesses practically all attractions that tourists can desire. She has the mountains and lakes of Switzerland; the hills, valleys and lakes of Scotland; coast resorts on both Atlantic and Pacific, the equal of any on the continent of Europe or in the United States; and, in addition, wonderful forests and prairie lands to an extent which no other single country possesses."

Need of Greater Advertising.

"With the exception of some work done by the Canadian railways, little has been done in Canada in the way of developing a world-wide tourist business. Switzerland and Italy practically live on the revenue derived from tourists, and France and several other countries in Europe look upon them as one of the largest sources of revenue. This exhibition has aroused a keen interest among the leisured class of Europe as to opportunities afforded in Canada to sportsmen, hunters, and those desiring travel, and hundreds of inquiries have been made by people who have never looked on Canada as a country for holiday-making, and we are sure that next summer travel from Europe to Canada will increase considerably.

The mere idea opens up tremendous possibilities. It is only of comparatively recent years that Canadians in general have been brought to anything like an adequate realization of the enormously valuable resource and potential source of revenue dormant in the Dominion's scenery and holiday attraction, and this, to some extent, was forced upon them. Whilst Canada has been exerting strong effort to enhance her revenue along industrial and agricultural lines, Americans, in search of diversion, have, with considerably less inducement, insisted in crossing the border in ever increasing numbers and incidentally leaving much wealth behind them.

Development of U.S. Traffic Great.

The great possibility to Canada in tourist and holiday traffic is well illustrated in this United States development. Regarded retrospectively, there was scarcely and essentially holiday traffic from the United States to Canada in the days before the war. It is a very difficult matter to pin down with figures the volume and accruing revenue from this resource, but a good idea of the general trend may be gleaned from the number of touring automobiles crossing the border, of which record is taken by the Customs' Department. The traffic began to develop in the war years when holidaying in Europe was seriously affected, and Canada required merely to be known to induce an increasing volume of travellers annually. In 1919, after the traffic had been growing for five years, the total number of United States cars entering Canada to tour was 273,953. In 1924 the number was 1,899,210, or nearly eight times as great. At a conservative estimate last year a total of more than 7,500,000 United States citizens visited Canada, in this manner leaving $143,500,000 behind them. It can safely be said that at least as many came to Canada by train, placing total visitors in the neighborhood of 15,000,000, and the revenue accruing from them about $300,000,000.

Europe Knows Little of Canada.

There is no reason to suppose but that a tourist movement once started from Europe would gather the same impetus and develop as rapidly and beneficially. Canada and Canadian holiday attraction require simply to be known to bring this about, and, unfortunately, Europeans know too little of the Dominion's possibilities in this regard. As pertinently cited by the Exhibition Commissioners, Canada has in one realm greater and more diversified holiday possibilities than probably any country. To-day the continents are, with the great developments in steamship travel, drawn very close. So many people in Europe have not only the leisure and money which would enable them to holiday in Canada, but a peculiar capacity for enjoying that unique charm the Dominion possesses.

Could but sufficient people be brought to know the virgin freshness of the great Canadian open spaces, the glories of the Western Rockies, the magic lure of the great lakes, the silences of the untamed woods, the superb hunting and splendid fishing the country affords in every section, and advertise these to others, there is no doubt a movement would start which, once under way, would gather force as that from the United States has done, and result in a vast revenue for Canada.

A Fire That Grew a Forest.

An explorer tells of a party of sailors who landed on an island in the far north and by mischance set fire to the stunted vegetation of the place. They left the island a bare and blackened desolation.

Some years later another party of explorers landed there and found the place covered with silver-birch trees, in all their loveliness of bark and leaf. But for the fire, it is suggested, there would have been no birches. The seeds were there in the ground, had been there perhaps for many years. Circumstances, however, had afforded them no chance of growth before the fire destroyed the stronger competitive growths, which until then had crowded them out.

Those dormant seeds in that lonely island are typical of millions of similarly dormant seeds in every land, in every field and prairie and desert. Circumstances are against them. The climate is too cold, or too hot. There are stronger, hardier growths against which they cannot successfully compete. So they wait until there is a tide in their affairs that gives them their chance.

John Burroughs once said that he had never seen earth taken from so great a depth that it would not before the end of the season be clothed with a crop of some sort. He tells in one of his essays of a New England farmer who, "digging a well, came at a great depth upon sand like that upon the sea shore. It was thrown out, and in due time there sprang from it a species of marine plant." It is probable, as the naturalists suggest, that beneath the soil in temperate climates lie seeds of tropical plants that would spring into life if the climate changed to a hotter one. The flora is there, unseen, ungathered, often unsuspected, waiting for the day of its opportunity.

Lives in this respect resemble fields. In them also are dormant seeds, lovely things in unlikely places, which have never come to birth. They wait their chance. They may have been choked out by stronger-growing weeds. They may have found no sufficient quickening, no suitable environment. There were dormant things in Matthew the publican and in Mary Magdalene, discovered by One who saw deeper than others, and who brought the right climate with Him.

Sometimes the troubles and calamities of life are found to have similar liberating power. In the wake of some disaster beautiful things come to birth, and the barren place becomes a fruitful field. The fire has grown a forest.

What is "Waste"?

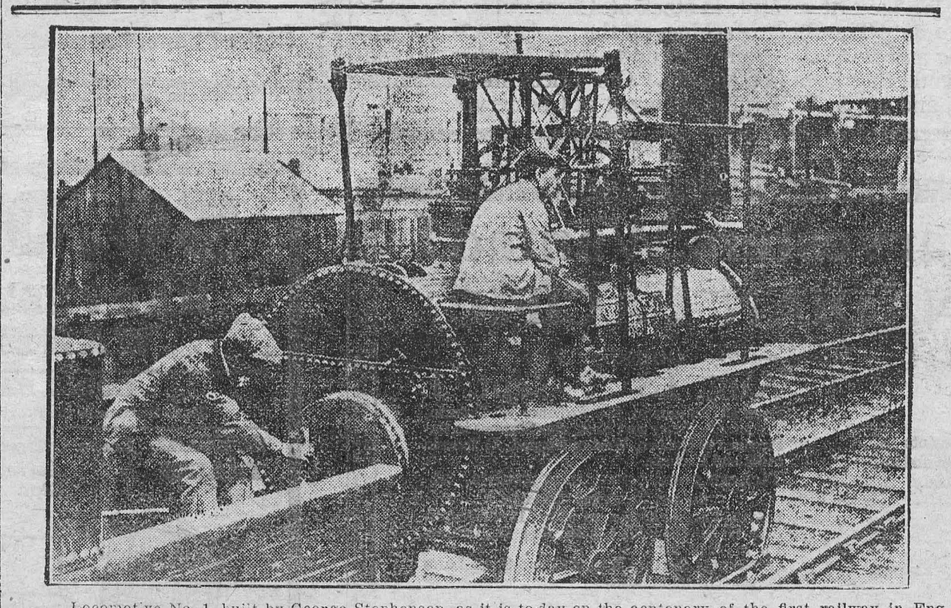
An impressive lesson on the possible value to others of what one person may regard as waste can be drawn from the annual report of the Morgan Memorial, a religious-philanthropic institution of Boston. The Memorial collects at its own expense whatever anyone is willing to give it—old clothes, discarded furniture, bric-a-brac and pictures. It has everything put in good order—and thereby gives employment to a large number of deserving people—and then sells the goods. From that source last year its income, all of which was spent for charitable purposes, was nearly $300,000.

Sun's Temperature.

The temperature of the sun's photosphere, the part that gives the most light, is about 12,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Huge Old Pottery Jars.

Gigantic pottery jars, having a circumference of more than six feet, have been discovered in the prehistoric ruins of a city of cliff-dwellers unearthed near Globe, Arizona.



Locomotive No. 1, built by George Stephenson, as it is to-day on the centenary of the first railway in England, the Darlington-Stockton. It differs a great deal from the modern monsters.

The Delicious Flavor

drawn from the leaves of

"SALADA"

E660

GREEN TEA

has won it millions of users. Finer than any Japan, Gunpowder or Young Hyson. Ask for SALADA.



THE WELL-DRESSED BOY'S SUMMER SUIT.

Age counts when you are dressing the boy, and there is nothing more serviceable, nothing neater in appearance, and for summer coolness than the wash-suit, which has long been a favorite with the little chaps. Fast-color Devonshire cloth fashions the suit of striped material, with its centre-front closing under a flat plait trimmed with buttons. The neck is high, and the collar is comfortable-fitting. The long sleeves have a turn-back cuff, and set-in pockets trim the front of the jacket. The straight knee-trousers fit well and have side closing. The little fellow wears a suit of blue percale with short sleeves, and narrow frilling outlining the cuffs, collar and front plait. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires 1⅞ yards of 32-inch, or 1⅜ yards of 36-inch material. Price 20 cents.

Our Fashion Book, illustrating the newest and most practical styles, will be of interest to every home dressmaker. Price of the book 10 cents the copy. Each copy includes one coupon good for five cents in the purchase of any pattern.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Accountability.

Sometimes men who betake themselves to what are styled the open spaces assume that no law holds where they now choose to be and that what Francis Thompson called the hound of Heaven cannot follow them so far. It is a convenient theory for those who seek their own pleasure and believe that in self-indulgence they will find it. They have given an opiate to conscience, and over the distance there will carry no accusing voices of their friends who cared for them and wished them well and were concerned for their misfortune or felicity. They are cut off from any responsibility for business. None shall call them to account. None shall present them with a damning tally of expectations unfulfilled. Henceforth they are carefree; theirs is the true and perfect liberty that even saints and angels—since these are bound to goodness—never know.

But only in the myth created by their own imaginations are they utterly emancipated, to follow heedlessly their own devices. They still live under the law, for the law is not so much a statute operative in a given place as it is an enveloping atmosphere. The law goes everywhere, like the air we breathe; it enters like the light, by the minutest crevice. In fact, no man's life, for all his effort, can exclude it. He can put a mileage between himself and any place, any person; he cannot separate himself from the operation of principles that are universally and imperishably true, no matter who puts his fingers in his ears and runs away from them, as Bunyan's hero in that first epic scene of "Pilgrim's Progress" runs from the City of Destruction.

The first and the last aim of human government is to hold men accountable. The will of the people is not translated by the high-handed self-sufficiency of an absolute autocracy. The will of an overruling Power for the finite lifetime of a man is not carried out by one who says he does not care what any one thinks, what any one suffers, so long as he has what he calls a good time. A public office or a private life, whatever its tenure, must conform to law, and in that conformity will discover not a harsh constraint but the generous latitude of the spirit that finds his joyful freedom in obedience.

Mixed Enough.

The visitor to the village church took the old verger to task at the close of the morning service.

"You told me they had a 'mixed' choir here. Why, they're all males."

"Yes, sir, I know that. But it's mixed all the same. Some of 'em can sing and some of 'em can't."

That Link With the Unseen.

Some people act, think and speak as though nothing mattered but just making a living—and a bit more—and then retiring from service and duty. It is a mistaken policy.

Every man should prepare for age and his dependents; but no man has the right to do this at the expense of his truest self. All of us need to learn that, after all, the things seen are temporal. The eternal things are invisible but very real and go to make our truest life.

These unseen powers are everywhere. Take Art as an illustration. Sir Edward Burne-Jones said: "There's a lump of greasy pigment at the end of Michael Angelo's brush of hog bristle, and by the time it has been laid on the stucco, there is something there that all men with eyes recognize as divine."

Think of it! Greasy pigment, hog bristle brush, and stucco—but they do not make the picture! Something else is there that cannot be caught in test tubes or weighed in scales. Michael Angelo's mind was as real as his brush.

There is a fable that belongs to Denmark, of a spider that slid down a single filament of web from the lofty rafters of a barn and established himself upon a lower level. There he spread his web, caught flies, grew sleek, and prospered. One day, wandering about his premises, he saw the thread that stretched up into the unseen above him. "What is that for?" he said, and snapped it—and all his web collapsed.

Our gains have a habit of breaking our connections with the Unseen. No loss is so great as to lose sight of the highest relationships or to lose touch with the Divine.

One of our poets has writen:—

Diving and finding no pearls in the sea,
Blame not the ocean, the fault is in thee.

One can always tell a man's quality by noting the things he likes. People reveal their rank by their responsibilities. If they prefer a cheap tinkle to real music; if the inspiring places out of doors awaken no response, but they are keen on the excitement of the garish and artificial; if the great books to them are dull, and they are amused by the last unwholesome joke—then it may be concluded that they are dead to the best in life. Responsiveness to the Unseen about us is the great driving force for strong living. We all need to know and cultivate acquaintanceship with the lofty that uplifts us. It is a power that never fails and its efficiency is never out of date.

The Spanish Empress of the French.

The old ex-Empress Eugenie, driven out by France, for so many years an exile in England, died at last in Spain, the land of her birth. "Her love of England and the English was deep and intelligent," an English friend has recorded in a recent volume of reminiscences. "She would even insist that our improvidence is the trait of a strong race, confident in its power to face the future—an aspect she so greatly admired, but used to joke about sometimes.

"If a man were falling from the top of the monument," she once said, "you would hear him exclaiming as he turned in midair, 'It'll all come right in the end!'"

There was another trait of her British friends that she liked to poke fun at—their much-lauded domesticity. She pointed out that no nation travels more and is less given to prolonged sojourn beside te domestic hearth than the English. "You are always somewhere else," she declared with point, "and yet behold the people that are never tired of singing on all possible occasions "Ome, Sweet 'Ome!' "

Although her love of the land that had given her refuge never faltered, she became as she drew on toward old age once more intensely Spanish, and there were occasional lively incidents when, as sometimes happened, persons with whom she conversed forgot that the Empress of the French had belonged in her girlhood to the nobility of Spain and was no less proud of her blue blood than of the honors that came to her by marriage. With much humor and spirit she told her English friends how, soon after the United States had victoriously concluded the Spanish war and acquired the Philippines, her yacht chanced to be moored in the harbor of Naples between two American men-of-war. The two American captains courteously invited the royal lady to visit their ships. She put them off with polite but vague excuses, but they repeated their invitations with such urgency—they were at the moment calling upon her in the saloon of the yacht—that at last she pointed to the rifle rack and said:

"Well, you see, I could only go on board with those!"

The captains looked profoundly puzzled; then one of them exclaimed, "I have it! I guess you're a Spaniard!"

And, drawing herself erect, the empress said, "Yes, I am a Spaniard!"

Age of Earth's Crust.

The earth's crust is 1,600,000 years old, according to Professor fred C. Lane of Tufts College, U He bases his estimate on experin he has conducted in the disintegr of radium into lead. It takes years, he says, for a given quanti radium to become half lead.

Cairo, Egypt, has adopted the matic telephone system.

GIVING MEDICINE TO A COW

BY E. T. BAKER.

Administering medicine to cattle is as easy as "rolling off a log," provided you know how; in fact, that is about all there is to anything. In bloat, for instance, fast work is required, but valuable time is usually wasted finding a suitable bottle. Then, members of the family fall over each other trying to find the right medicine. And finally, to cap the climax and add to the already general excitement, giving the dope to the critter amounts to almost a riot.

How much easier to be prepared. If you have one or more cows, why not have a talk with your veterinarian and let him explain a few important details that later may mean the saving of a valuable cow? Each community has its own particular problems and diseases. The number and variety of them depend on the kind of food produced.

In my locality, beans are extensively raised to the south of me, and bean straw causes a great deal of trouble. To the north, peas are a common crop, so that pea hay and straw are a frequent source of grief. The treatment is radically different for these two kinds of forage, and what will help an animal suffering with bean straw impaction may be useless to a victim of too much pea straw, particularly when the latter has a slight mold mixed with it.

Then again, it may be cornstalks, green or ripe; alfalfa, clover and timothy; lawn cuttings, different kinds of silage, sugar beet pulp, slightly spoiled carrots, apples or potatoes, and any other kind of feed.

For this reason, the same kind of medicine that may be successful in one locality may be worthless in another; in fact, it takes a skilled veterinarian several years getting on to the particular kind of ailments common to his practice, and that is why we emphasize this particular point. The promiscuous use of medicine for different maladies so often ends in disaster, and expert assistance is called in only when the patient is already beyond saving.

Just as you insure your property against fire, protect your animals by being prepared for the possible emergency. Have your veterinarian prepare for you several bottles of medicine indicated in the common diseases and accidents frequent in your neighborhood. Getting ready for bloat, acute indigestion, barbed-wire cuts, inflamed udders and lung fever not only may save animal life, but it reduces veterinary bills.

Now, as to the actual administration of the medicine itself to the cow, remember the nose is the vulnerable part of cattle. Just as the fiercest bull can be made tractable with a ring in its nose, so a cow, stubborn and full of pain, can be controlled by grasping the nostrils in this fashion.

Stand on the right side of the cow and slip the left arm around the head. Stand back slightly, so that her head will not swing around and hit yours. Grasp the nostrils with the thumb and first two or three fingers of the left hand, and press the parts as tightly as you can.

This acts much like a twitch does on a horse. Next, bring the head around toward you and raise the nose slightly above the level, so that liquids will run back into the gullet. The main thing to remember here is not to raise the head too high, or the animal will begin to struggle.

Now, take your bottle of medicine with your right hand and insert the neck of the bottle in the side of mouth next to you just back of the lower front teeth. Slip the bottle over the base of the tongue and carefully give about half the contents, allowing her to swallow. Then give the balance, and after giving her a reasonable time to gulp this down, release the head and jump away quickly.

The writer prefers a pint bottle for drenching cattle as it is more easily handled than a larger one. Have the medicine well diluted with water, raw linseed oil, beaten eggs, milk or gruel. Shake the bottle well before giving and allow plenty of time to "swaller" or some may go down the wrong way, into the lungs and cause a fatal pneumonia.

Here are a few don'ts:

Don't drench a cow when she is lying down and is unable to get up.

Don't grasp the tongue, as swallowing is then impossible.

Don't drench through the nostrils.

Don't tie the head up with a rope or chain—you will have a fight on your hands and most of the medicine on your clothes.

Don't pour down large quantities of drugs without being reasonably sure they are indicated. Often they will do more harm than good.

Don't fail to be prepared for emergencies; have your bottles of medicine ready for immediate use, so that when one of the family is calling up your veterinarian, you can be rendering first aid, which, in cattle, often means saving a life.

FIRST AID FOR BLOAT.

Speaking of bloat in cattle, a successful dairyman recently said he had a remedy that rarely, if ever, failed. This is what he said:

"Mix a small package of baking soda, such as can be obtained at any grocery store, in a large glass of water and drench the cow with it as soon as possible, giving the entire quantity in one dose. A bottle with a narrow neck is best for drenching. After drenching the cow, make a straw bit of rye straw about as thick as a man's wrist, smear it with some coal-tar disinfectant or animal dip and place it in the cow's mouth, tying it back so the animal cannot get rid of it.

"The baking soda acting in the stomach of the cow helps release the gas and the straw bit smeared with tar makes the cow work her jaws, which is usually followed by belching and relief from the stomach.

"It is, of course, always a good plan to send for a competent veterinarian, but while waiting it is well to try the remedy I have used so often with satisfactory results. It cannot possibly do any harm and quite often will save the animal."

S.S. LESSON

August 9. Beginning the Second Missionary Tour, Acts 15: 36 to 16: 5. Golden Text—He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.—Ps. 72: 8.

ANALYSIS.

I. A SUB-DIVISION OF FORCES, 36-89.

II. ST. PAUL FINDS NEW HELPERS, 15:40-16:5.

INTRODUCTION—St. Paul never was content merely to plant the gospel in a new district. He wished to keep in touch with his converts, and to foster and encourage their growth in Christian life. He knew the temptations which beset his converts, their liability to become discouraged or to grow weary in well-doing. He desired not only to lead them to Christ, but to organize and make them useful in the living society of the Church of God on earth. Consequently, after he had succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the vexed question which had arisen at Antioch, he proposed to Barnabas that they should revisit the churches which they had founded on their first missionary tour and thus the Second Missionary Journey began. Paul was now to separate from Barnabas, and to find other companions. He was also—though this was as yet unknown to him—to extend his travels far beyond his original plan, and to carry the gospel to Macedonia and Greece. We see him determined, not by preconceived plans or ideas, but by the divine guidance of the Holy Spirit, to which he had committed his life.

I. A SUB-DIVISION OF FORCES, 36-39.

V. 36. St. Paul's desire was to see how the Galatian churches, which he and Barnabas had founded some months before, were progressing. He wished to see if they were maintaining their faith and zeal. He recognized that it would not do to leave the converts wholly to themselves.

Vs. 37, 38. But now there developed unexpectedly a sharp difference of opinion between Paul and Barnabas. On the first journey they had labored side by side, but now when Barnabas proposed to take John Mark along with him, Paul objected vigorously on the ground that Mark had not carried out the whole program on the first journey.

V. 39. Owing to this difference of opinion the two chiefs agreed to separate, Barnabas choosing Mark as his associate, and Cyprus as his field of operations. Paul chose the other half of the field, namely, the continental districts of Asia Minor, and resolved to find new assistants.

This separation of Paul and Barnabas was in many ways regrettable. It shows that the best of men do not always see eye to eye even in the holiest of all concerns. But to the honor of both be it remembered that Paul never ceased to speak of Barnabas in the highest terms: see 1 Cor. 9:6. Moreover at a later period we find Mark again with Paul. This shows either that Paul found later reason to alter his opinion, or that Mark had given a better proof of himself. The early disagreement was outlived, and all parties were reconciled in a truly Christian way.

II. ST. PAUL FINDS NEW HELPERS, 15:40-16:5.

V. 40. St. Paul's first choice as assistant and companion is Silas, mentioned in Chap. 15:22, 27, as one of the representatives whom the apostles and elders at Jerusalem sent down with Paul and Barnabas to Antioch. According to Chap. 15:32, he was a prophet whose exhortations at Antioch had found great acceptance.

V. 41. Paul, being once more commended to the grace of God for his labors abroad, takes the overland route to Asia Minor by way of the Syrian and Cilician passes. As he goes, he confirms the various Christian communities lying along the route.

Ch. 16: 1-2. At Lystra Paul finds his second future associate in the person of a young Christian named Timothy, whom probably he had brought to Christ on his previous visit, Acts 14:8-20. Timothy was the son of a Jewish mother who had become a believer in Christ; his father was a Greek. Paul's reason for choosing Timothy is to be found in the high reputation which this young Christian had won for himself in Lystra and in the neighboring church at Iconium.

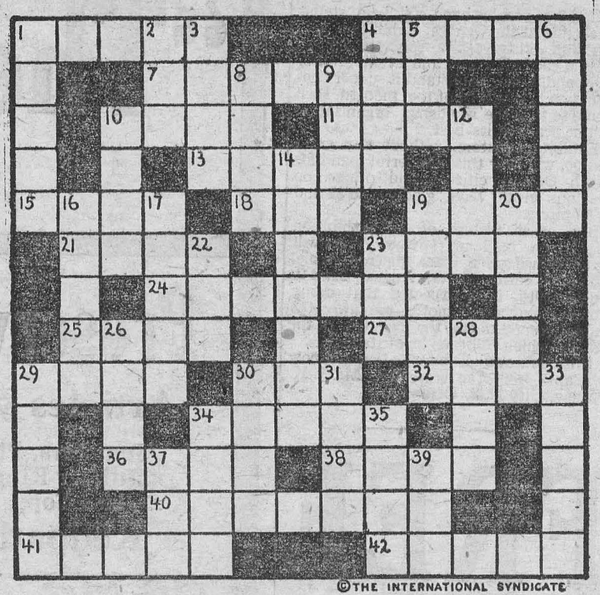
V. 3. Timothy was only half Jewish, since his father was a Greek. Paul, therefore, wishing to employ him among Jews as well as Gentiles, thought it advisable to complete his Jewish nationalization by the rite of circumcision. Paul would not allow the Mosaic ordinances to be required of Gentile Christians. But Timothy was not exactly in that position.

Vs. 4, 5. The historian tells us that St. Paul and his companions, while passing through the South-Galatian cities (Derbe, Lystra, Iconium, Antioch), delivered to the churches the articles drawn up by the church at Jerusalem for the regulation of Gentile Christians living in fellowship with Jewish Christians, Acts 15:19-21, 23-29. He also remarks that this second visit of the apostle greatly encouraged the faith of the churches and promoted their strength and numbers.

Essentials of Home Construction.

Economy, durability, permanence, beauty are the four essentials to strive for when building your home. They are all obtainable if you use proper forethought in choosing type of architecture and construction.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



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SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

HORIZONTAL

1—Tortures
4—Circles
7—Springy
10—To pierce
11—To make level
13—To pucker
15—Petition
18—Little child
19—A ditch
21—Recess in a church
23—Organ of body
24—Disputant over trifles
25—Hard fat
27—Donated
29—Small barrels
30—Regaled
33—Culinary herb
34—The jury
36—Belonging to you
38—To scrutinize
40—Destroyer
41—Hereafter
42—Fairy

VERTICAL

1—Dowdyish woman
2—Still
3—Sudden blow
4—To split asunder
5—Frozen dessert
6—Slope
8—To border upon
9—Trial
10—To fix a mast
12—Midday
14—To make rough
16—To pass by degrees
17—The waste from burning
19—Placed on a wall
20—To coincide
22—To corrode
23—Sailing distance in race
26—Unbeautiful
28—Outlet
29—Hillock
30—Diet
31—A table
33—Two-masted vessel
34—Low murmuring sound
35—Fabrications
37—To be under obligation
39—Swarm of young fish

Live Stock Marketings in 1924

A vast deal of information is contained in the fifth annual report on the Origin and Quality of Commercial Live Stock Marketed in Canada, recently published by the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa and which can be had of the Publications Branch there. An innovation is the inclusion of maps of each province, by which the most prolific sections of production can be identified. It is interesting to note that the finished heavyweight steers, and steers of export weight and quality suitable for the British market were turned out in increasing numbers in 1924 and that all the five provinces dealt with, namely, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, contributed to this desirable increase, being thus each instrumental in improving Canada's position on a quality basis. Improvement was observable in the quality of the exceptionally heavy marketing of calves. There was a record output of hogs, and, as the report states, there is much satisfaction in the fact that the extensive movement was not, as is generally the case, accompanied by any deterioration in quality. "Fortunately," also says the report, "under the hog grading policy we are able to give direct shipments to packing plants by grades." A table is given showing the number of each grade shipped to the plants during the year, by which it appears that the percentage of selects shipped by each province, first to packing plants, and secondly to stock yards, were as follows: Alberta, 2.62 and 3.25; Saskatchewan, 2.94 and 3.26; Manitoba, 8.18 and 4.91; Ontario, 21.58 and 24.41; Quebec, 10.42 and 9.62.

Bone Meal a Builder.

Bone meal is generally recognized as one of the most efficient sources of mineral element in the ration for growing chicks. One should be careful to get a clean feeding bone which has been carefully rendered. Steamed bone meal is a superior product for this purpose.

Bone contains a lot of lime and phosphorous, two very essential elements in making up the skeleton of the growing chick. Bone can well be used in the growing chick's ration to the extent of from 3 to 5 per cent. of the mash fed. Considerable bone is usually present in meat scrap but not sufficient to meet the needs of the youngsters.

When some of us begin to take as good care of our bodies as we do of our automobiles, we will not only add several years to our lives but will find the going a lot easier.



SMART SPORTS DRESS FOR THE LARGER WOMAN.

A cool flattering frock, with that slenderizing, straight-line effect active women of generous proportions so much desire. It is designed on long, straight, youthful lines, with a full-length inset panel in the front and back, on the cross-stripe for contrast. The collar is convertible and the sleeves may be long or short. A narrow belt outlines the low waist-line. Sizes 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust. Size 44 bust requires 6 yards of 36-inch or 4⅝ yards of 40-inch, or 4 yards of 54-inch material. Price 20c.

Home sewing brings nice clothes within the reach of all, and to follow the mode is delightful when it can be done so easily and economically, by following the styles pictured in our new Fashion Book. A chart accompanying each pattern shows the material as it appears when cut out. Every detail is explained so that the inexperienced sewer can make without difficulty an attractive dress. Price of the book 10 cents the copy. Each copy includes one coupon good for five cents in the purchase of any pattern.

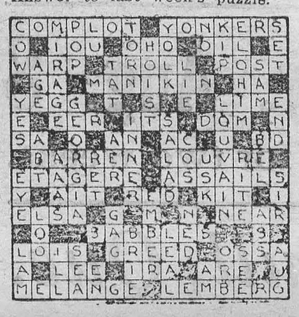
Hours.

I have known hours built like cities,
  House on grey house, with streets between,
That lead to straggling roads and trail off
  Forgotten in a field of green.

Hours made like mountains lifting
  White crests out of the fog and rain,
And woven of forbidden music—
  Hours eternal in their pain.

Life is a tapestry of hours
  Forever mellowing in tone,
Where all things blend even the longing
  For hours I have never known.

Answer to last week's puzzle.



PACKING A PICNIC LUNCHEON

There was a time when we felt that a picnic luncheon had to be an elaborate affair, but gradually we have found that a simple luncheon, some of it prepared "on the grounds," is far more satisfactory. In fact, many of us find it very pleasant to pack up whatever food we happen to have on hand, start out for a drive, and stop anywhere along the way to cook and serve the repast.

Those who have the picnic habit should keep on hand a supply of paper napkins, wax-paper, aluminum knives, forks and spoons, paper plates, and tin cups, all of which can be purchased at the nearest "Five and Ten." Tin cups are advised for hot beverages, as they do not heat up like those made of aluminum. A vacuum bottle or thermos jug is nice for coffee, but the beverage will keep hot in a jar or bottle if well wrapped with numerous thicknesses of paper. If a fire is permitted, take a coffee-pot and place ground coffee and crushed egg-shells in a cheesecloth bag and make the coffee on the spot.

Tea should be put in small bags for individual serving; place a bag in each cup, pour in boiling water and remove the tea bag when the beverage is strong enough. Place ice-cold cream or milk in a small jar (also cold), wrap the jar in cloths wrung out of cold water, then in thick layers of newspaper. Carry butter the same way.

Sliced bacon can be cooked in a frying-pan. Thinly sliced ham or frankfurter sausages (also called "weinies") can be cooked in a wire broiler and placed in rolls or between slices of bread. Sandwiches made with thinly sliced dried beef or sliced Canadian cheese, then toasted, are delicious.

When cooking before an open fire, make a shield for the hand by cutting a slit in a piece of pasteboard or box lid and thrust the spoon or fork through it.

If a fire is not permitted, other sandwich fillings will be needed. While ham and tongue make tasty fillings, they create thirst, so it is well to provide some other fillings also. Cold roast lamb, or roast beef, left-over Hamburg steak (sliced), or corned beef can be used for the substantial sandwiches. Pickles should be served with them. Roasted peanuts, ground in a food-chopper, are often used for a filling when moistened with boiled dressing to which a little cream has been added. Peanut butter is more popular when mixed with chopped dates. No filling is necessary for sandwiches made of buttered slices of raisin or brown bread. Plain bread-and-butter sandwiches are necessary for every picnic.

Hard-boiled eggs, chopped and mixed with salad dressing; lettuce or cucumbers, with salad dressing; and softened butter mixed with chopped sweet peppers are other good sandwich fillings. Deviled and pickled eggs are always welcome.

Potato salad can be carried in an agateware kettle, or placed in paraffined paper drinking cups for individual serving. Place cups on squares of wax-paper, gather up the corners and twist them together, then set the cups in pasteboard boxes. Cucumbers can be placed in a running stream near the picnic place to be kept cool, then pared, cut lengthwise in quarters or eighths and eaten with salt, as celery is eaten. Small, ripe, firm tomatoes are also refreshing. Fruit should be provided, if possible. If it is not obtainable, thick apple sauce, packed as you pack the salad, will make a hit.

Pies and layer cakes are likely to become mussy. Apple turnovers, with a piece of cheese, are appetizing. Cakes should be of the cooky variety, or gingerbread or cupcake, baked in gem pans. If the cake box is empty, take along an extra loaf of bread, make toast, butter generously and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, or make bread-and-butter sandwiches with grated maple sugar between.

Food for a hike luncheon should be concentrated. Bacon, broiled chops or steak, corn bread split open and buttered, sweet chocolate and raisins will usually satisfy the hiker's appetite.

Some Summer Soups.

In winter soup bones are quickly snapped up by townspeople because when they are compelled to have a fire all day, they do cooking that requires time, and then the soup meat is cheap in comparison with other cuts, but in summer you can get soup bones easily and cheaply. For fifteen cents we get one big enough to furnish soup and meat both, and the meat is good when well cooked. Of course, prices differ in various localities.

The case against soup in summer is that it is so hot and it doesn't stick to the ribs when work is hard. In the first complaint, it is not hotter than anything else that has been on the fire, and in the second it will stick if it is a thick, nourishing dish. The garden furnishes a great variety of fillings for beef broth, and surely any housewife can make a combination that will taste good, besides being able to add noodles and macaroni, which are always satisfying.

If you want a good, rich and satisfying soup, try putting rice, onions, carrots, macaroni, potatoes, celery and peas in it. Just before sending to the table put a few rings of hard cooked egg in each plate and see if there is any complaint about being hungry in an hour after dinner. Served with bread and butter, the well-cooked soup meat and a dessert will satisfy even growing boys.

Then there is the ever-popular chicken soup as a means of getting rid of boarder hens. These hens sold in the market would not bring anything like their value to the family in soup. The best pieces can be saved for a stew with dumplings and the neck, giblets, wings, and back cooked for soup. Stew until the meat leaves the bones, add celery chopped fine, potato cut into dice, and a cup of rice. Cook until thick and rich, with seasoning and a bit of butter, unless the hen is as fat as it should be.

The bacon and ham soups do not receive enough attention on the farm where pork is plentiful. Enough lean meat can be found on a ham bone, together with some fat, to make a delicious bean soup. Parboil the beans till tender and then mash lightly with a potato masher. Put beans, ham, broth from the ham bone, a head of celery cut fine, or a little celery seed, a large onion minced fine, and the seasoning, in a big kettle, with more water added, and cook all day or until it is a good thick soup. If liked, a cup of potato sliced fine can be added. If there is anything better than good bean soup on a summer day, it would be hard to find. Bacon can be used instead of ham, but is not so good.

Cream soups require no meat, but they are not so heavy as the meat soups. Cream of tomato, pea, asparagus, potato, onion, and various other vegetable soups are all good, and easily made. Cook the vegetable in boiling salted water and drain, except in the case of peas, where it is better to use a little water and save it for the soup. Season highly, slightly thicken the milk that is poured over them just before serving with a little flour rubbed smooth with cold milk, add a piece of butter, and serve with crackers.

Why Not a Fall Garden?

Farm folks are usually so busy at this season of the year that the planting of seed to bring late fall garden crops is neglected. But, despite the disturbance to other work, we are of the opinion that it will pay sufficient dividends in providing a better supply of green stuff for the table and for replenishing the larder for winter.

Investigators are piling up convincing evidence of the value to the human body of including green stuff regularly in the diet. Through improved transportation and the extension of greenhouse farming, city people are now provided with this type of food the year round. Health conditions in the cities show that the most favorable results have followed the change.

The farmer can improve his opportunity along this line. He may not attain to the ideal food supply conditions of the cities, but he can do much to extend the supply of fresh garden stuff from the few weeks that now generally prevail, to as many months. One step in this direction is the adding of a fall garden.

The list of plants that might be included in such a garden are winter radishes, peas, carrots, beets, early cabbage, turnips, rutabagas, lettuce, Swiss chard and spinach. It goes without saying that the best results will follow the planting of these seeds on soil that is abundantly supplied with all necessary available plant food.

Mount Logan.

Mount Logan, highest peak in the Canadian Rockies and second in height to Mount McKinley, alone among the peaks of North America, with an altitude in excess of 19,000 feet, has been scaled for the first time by a party of six headed by Captain A. H. McCarthy. So formidable are the obstacles on the trail to the peak, as well as on the rock and ice of the final ascent, that it will be a long time before this grand mountain is included in the tourist itinerary. Meanwhile, it will remain shrouded most of the time in its veil of drifting fog and cloud, inhospitable and repellent in its contours to the athlete but not the esthete. Edward Whymper, conqueror of the atterhorn, who climbed in the Canadian Rockies a generation ago, said that the region is "fifteen Switzerlands rolled into one." Whatever the scientific value of the latest traverse of the mountain wilderness in the Yukon, it opens a new vista to the explorer, as when the Duke of the Abruzzi conquered th vast glacier of Mount St. Elias, or Hudson Stuck finally achieved the summit of Mount McKinley.

Traffic on the Suez.

The Suez Canal, in which the British Government has a heavy investment in shares, has just reported the figures for 1924, which show that 25,109,852 tons passed through the canal in that year, a tonnage three times as large as for 1895, 25% above that for 1913 and over 10% above the tonnage for 1923, This record is looked upon as distinctly encouraging, especially as canal traffic is conducted with many regions of diverse character.

The largest trade was that with British India. Next came trade with China and Japan, and then with the Strait Settlements and Australia, and New Zealand. The predominance of British regions, especially India, is striking. It is also noted that three fifths of the trade through the canal last year was carried by British vessels, which carried 15 million tons, as compared with under 2½ million tons on Dutch ships, and a little over 1½ millions in German and 1½ millions in French and Italian. Japan and the United States were resposible for under a million tons each.

The Bells of Cologne.

This is an amusement that children enjoy that their elders can share with pleasure, and that diverts even those who are too deaf to hear ordinary sounds.

Take a silver tablespoon and tie it just above the bowl to the middle of a string about five feet long. Wrap each end of the string three or four times round a forefinger and then insert the forefingers gently in the ears. The spoon will swing free on the string. Lean forward a little and let the spoon strike a wooden surface, as the edge of the table. The blow will produce a beautiful musical tone.

By tying three or four spoons at intervals on the same string you can produce a set of chimes.

Little Jessie Jane having been told to call her chicks by name and they would follow her about, said: "I have named one chick 'Little Rooster,' only he's a hen and lays an egg every day."

Separate the Sexes.

The common practice of allowing the pullets and cockerels to grow up together is a detrimental procedure. It is a fact that both pullets and cockerels grow better when ranged by themselves. It should be the practice of every poultry operator to separate the sexes as soon as they can be readily determined.

The general separation should some at the time the cockerels are ready to ship for broilers, which is usually at from eight to ten weeks of age. This is true with the light Mediterranean egg breeds, such as the Leghorns.

With such breeds of Wyandottes, Orpingtons, and so forth, it is much harder to separate the sexes than it is with the Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. In the latter instance the males will show much lighter in color and show much more masculine heads. If, in such breeds as Wyandottes, there is a question of the sex of individual birds at from ten to twelve weeks, they should be classified as pullets, and later marketed if cockerels.

With Leghorns the early pronounced development of the comb and the rapid growth of the long feathers of the male will make it easy to distinguish the cockerels at a very early age.

The objection to growing the chicks together, first of all, is that they are grown for different purposes. They require slightly different rations for maximum results. In the case of pullets, we want to get rapid growth and moderately early maturity with good size to induce a maximum production of good-sized eggs.

With the cockerels, we are not after such a rapid growth and we are not after such a rapid sexual maturity, but we do want a good body development, heavy, well-balanced frame and birds which at ten months of age will be well fleshed and in good, vigorous healthy condition.

Separating the sexes will also relieve the congestion in the average colony house, giving the cockerels and pullets alike more room at night, and also relieving the intensive conditions of rearing range.

The Value of Table Salt.

Table salt is a valuable addition to the growing chick's ration because it not only provides mineral elements needed in the building of tissue, but it has a very definite property in increasing palatability and digestibility of the foods fed. Table salt can well be fixed in the growing ration to the extent of 1 per cent. of the dry mash. One should be used to see that the salt is finely pulverized and mixed thoroughly with the ration because an excess of salt has a poisonous effect upon the birds.

[illegible] ever to hurt another, but always to do the best we can to make others happy—this is the road to success. There is no other.

The Mosaic Disease of Tomatoes.

Mosaic is one of the most prevalent and serious diseases of tomatoes in the field as well as in the greenhouse. According to a new bulletin on tomato diseases, prepared by the Dominion Botanist and issued by the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, mosaic causes a great reduction in crop returns, the affected plants often giving only quarter or half of a normal yield. The disease appears as a mottling of dark and light green areas on the leaves, the dark areas sometimes giving the leaf a rough, puckered appearance. It is highly infectious and spreads with great rapidity, but it is not transmitted through the seed and does not persist in the soil or litter. Certain weeds, such as bittersweet, horse nettle and ground cherry, harbor mosaic over winter and should be destroyed where tomatoes are to be planted. When the disease is present greenhouses should be fumigated with hydrocyanic gas, and no affected plants transplanted. Insects, such as plant lice, are a great factor in spreading mosaic and should be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux 4:6:40, to which nicotine sulphate and arsenate of lead have been added. After handling diseased plants the hands should be thoroughly washed before heavy plants are touched.

Minerals for Chicks.

The science of feeding growing chicks has developed by leaps and bounds during the last few years. The discovery of vitamins and their relation to poultry feeding, the importance of clean yards and plenty of green feed have made the business of growing poultry more economically successful.

During the last few years more attention has been centred upon the importance of a new element in the ration for growing chicks—minerals or inorganic material. Minerals supply three district functions in the chick's ration. They go to build bone, which is the framework of the future pullet or cockerel. A good skeleton is one-half the battle, because on it must be attached the meat and in it must be carried the organs of reproduction, which produce the marketable product, the egg.

Minerals also have been found by scientific tests to aid materially in the digestion of other foods. Lastly, minerals have been found to exercise a very definite relation in building up a natural resistance and immunity against disease.

This is probably accomplished by keeping the birds in perfect physical condition.

What minerals to feed and how to feed them becomes the problem of the feeder of growing chickens during the summer, so that the pullets may be in the pink of condition as to size and vigor for the heavy winter lay.

A MORAL, BOYS

BY GEORGE GREENAWAY.

While I was leaning over a railing of a bridge spaning a tiny stream which ran under a country road, I saw there a pile of the finest silt—dirt that had been washed down by the water in the spring break-up.

It was just the kind of dirt that small boys like to make into mud pies and larger boys like to squeeze between their toes when they go in swimming. It was cool, clean, rich brown—almost the color of old-fashioned brown sugar.

"There," I thought, "is the very dirt some mothers would like for her flowers. It is just the kind to make petunias, pinks and candytuft grow."

Then I turned about to view the land on the other side of the road. And up the road, whistling merrily, came a boy, carrying a market basket on his arm, as if it were heavy. But he seemed not only able to manage it, but happy to do it.

"What's in the basket?" I asked.

"Nice dirt for mother's flowers," he answered. "I've been a mile to get it. We live right there," pointing to a house that stood not over 100 yards away.

I called him over to the culvert and bade him inspect that fine silt pile.

"Huh," he said, "If I'd known that was there, I'd not lugged this a mile. That silt is better than the dirt I've brought."

He dumped out the dirt and filled his basket with the silt. Like many others, he had been so eager to get something fine far away that he had overlooked the good things of his own home acres.

There is a lesson in this for every boy and girl. If we would only keep our eyes open and see the beautiful and valuable things near us we would be more contented and far better off.

Result of Inquest

"It is the opinion of this jury that Wilbert and Robert Stearns came to their death by accidental drowning, caused by their car upsetting into the Castor ditch. That this jury strongly recommend better approaches and better railings on all county bridges, for the safety of the travelling public."

Such is the verdict brought in by the jury in the inquest held to investigate the death of the two young men by drowning by the car upsitting in the Dredge ditch, about two miles north of Winchester on Monday morning, August 27th. The inquest was held at the town hall here on Thursday last by Crown Attorney Harkness, of Cornwall. No new evidence was brought out.

The jury met at 11 o'clock convened by Doctor Peter McLaughlin, of Winchester, who was conducting the investigation. At 12 o'clock they went in a body to the bridge, the better to grasp the exact situation and to see for themselves the condition of the bridge and approach. This was not entirely satisfactory to the members of the jury.

An examination of the automobile proved it to be in good condition with light working perfectly, and tires well inflated. The cause of the fatal accident is thought to be a heavy mist which blanketed the district at the time. According to the evidence, the men were not pinned down by the car itself, but because of the side curtains in the car were unable to escape from it. The water reached practically to the floor of the automobile.

Births

At Mountain, on July 20, 1925 to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fawcett, a son.

At Mountain, on July 22, 1925 to Mr. and Mrs. Earle Barnhardt, a son.

At Ormond, on July 30th 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Campbell, a son.

At Winchester, Aug. 4th 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Alexander, a daughter.

At Brantford, July 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Alderson, a son.

Lawn Social At Morewood

What many claim was the most enjoyable lawn social that we have had in this district in years, was held under the auspices of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid on the Presbyterian Manse lawn, Morewood, on Wednesday evening, July 29th. The weather was almost all that could be desired. In providing for the inner man, the ladies almost surpassed all their previous records, both in quantity and quality, which is saying a great deal. Over 500 sat to supper.

The entertainment provided was equally good in fact of a quality rarely heard in this district. Rev. I. Sinclair acted as chairman, and with his witty sallies kept the crowd in good humour. Splendid vocal harmonies were rendered by a Ladies Quartette, a male quartette, both of Chesterville, and a mixed Quartette from Winchester. Solos were sung by Miss Ruth Simser, and Mr. Geo. Brooks in their usual good taste and style, while Mr. Angus, of Winchester, in his Harry Lauderisms was repeatedly encored. Accompaniments were played by Misses Irvine, Simser, and Weegar.

The splendid lighting arrangements were due to the kindness of Mr. Albert Glasgow. The Ladies Aid takes this opportunity of thanking all those who contributed to the evening's entertainment, and also those from sister congregations and churches who by their presence gave expressions to their good will and helped them gain their financial objective.

Winchester Springs.

Master Douglas and Venace Laudreville of Ottawa is spending some of their holidays with Mrs. O. Casselman.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Kinkade of Russell is spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Clifford Robinson.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Michael Casselman is on the sick list again.

Miss Mary Bailey is visiting among friends at Waddington.

Visitors the past week at the home of Mr. W. McIntosh were Mr. and Mrs. W. Folette and Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Folette from Newwark, New York.

Mrs. J. Patterson spent a few days with Mrs. Weston at Iroquois last week.

Mrs. John Patterson returned to her home after a lengthy stay among friends at LaShutte, Que.

Miss M. McIntosh and Misses Mabel and Luva Deeks attended the shower at Winchester in honor of Miss Etta Rennick.

Mr. Harry Meddagh and Mr. B. Connor from Brockville spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. McIntosh.

Miss Lucy McIntosh has left for Cainbridge, Que. in company with Miss Ruth Claxton, where they intend to remain for a couple weeks with Rev. John Claxton.

Mrs. Mary Munroe is visiting friends at Nation Valley.

School Report of S. S. No. 5

(Results of June Examinations)

Sr. III to Jr. IV—Albert Munroe, Helen Barkley.

Sr. II to Jr. III—Carrie Froats, Milton Robinson.

Sr. I to Jr. II—Mildred Rae, Frances Merkley, Sidney Froats.

Sr. Pr. to I—Garnet Droppo.

Jr. Pr. to Sr. Pr.—Bert Robinson, Bismark Froats.

Beginners to Jr. Pr.—Olive Merkley, Ruth Gray, Borden Hess, Audrey Robinson.

Lenora Merkley, teacher.



DISCOVERER OF CANCER GERM

Dr. William Ewart Gye, of London, England, who recently discovered and isolated the cancer germ. He is forty years old and the son of a railway laborer. The medical world is now at work upon a serum to combat the germ.

Creatore and Band For Ottawa Fair

Creatore and his band will be a stellar attraction at the Ottawa Exhibition this year and will give free concerts on the ground each afternoon and evening. For this band, a new bandstand is under construction. It will be of the modern, shell shape so that the wonderful organization will be heard at its best.

Exhibition visitors, without any extra charge, will hear this wonderful band for which Ottawa citizens and others, on previous visits, have gladly paid $1 and $1 50 prices.

The other factors of the exhibition which have made in previous years will be continued on a more generous scale. With the earlier dates, August 22nd to August 29th, it is expected that many from a distance will motor to enjoy the exhibition and to see the beauties of the Capital which will then be at its best.

Prize lists and all information are now available from the secretary, Mr. J. K. Paisley, City Hall, Ottawa.

FREE

1ST PRIZE
KODAK, value $12.00

2ND PRIZE
KODAK, value $8.00

3RD PRIZE
KODAK, value $2.85

Will be given away Absolutely FREE to the ones guessing the nearest to the correct number of beans in the bottle in our window.

For every purchase of goods from our store to the amount of Fifty Cents, we will give the purchaser one estimate.

The bottle of beans was sealed in the presence of three witnesses and will remain sealed until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, the 17th day of August, when it will be opened by the judges who will be announced at a later date. All accounts paid during the life of this contest will be considered as cash sales and will entitle customers to same privileges.

B. F. SMITH

Druggist, Winchester, Ont

Take a Joy Ride TO HULL

$15,000.00 SALE OF HARDWARE, ETC.

W. Hamilton & Son

Chesterville, Ont.

Have purchased this Bankrupt Stock at a rate on the dollar.

We are advertising this sale locally to enable our neighbors and customers to take advantage of this Enormous Bargain Sale. Time and space will not permit details or the giving of prices.

Hardware, Crockery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Fixtures, etc., at prices below wholesale cost. Every article sold at a Bargain.

DON'T MISS THIS, THE ROADS ARE GOOD

Sale Begins Saturday, Aug. 8

at 9 a. m., sharp, and continues for two weeks.

71 Bridge St., Hull, Que.

"The Store of Quality"

"BUT NOT OF HIGH PRICES."

Preserving Time

Articles you may need

Jem Jars, Pints, Quarts & ½ Gals.
Rubber Rings, Zinc Rings
Glass Tops, Parawax
Redpath Sugar

Pickling Needs

Pure Vinegar, Tumeric Powder
Celery Seed, Whole Allspice
Mustard, Whole Cloves
Mixed Pickling Spice
No order too small to receive our careful attention.

Certo

For successful preserving, use Certo sure jell. Certo gives you twice the quantity of Jam, Jelly or Marmalade. It preserves the natural fruit flavor and color. It makes preserving quicker easier and cheaper. Certo is absolutely pure. It has been tested and enthusiastically approved by authority.

Price 40c per bottle

EATABLE

Everything for the home

With our store as a base of good things to eat your food troubles are over, for everything you want or think you want, just call up Keyes' and tell them about it and your supplies will delivered in the shortest possible time.

We aim to please.

Sardines—Banquet 4 tins for 25c
Jutland 2 tins for 25c
Millionnairs 1 tin 25c
Salmon—Chums, per tin 17c
Pink, per tin 25c
Red, per tin 30c
Sockeyes, per tin 40c
Snacks—Kippered 3 for 25c
Pickles—Monarch Sour 40c
do Sweet 50c
Tumblers, Sour 25c
Mince Meat, glass jars 50c
Jelly Powder 3 for 25c

Meats

Our Meat Department consists of Choice Western Beef, Light Pork, Lamb Small Pork Sausages, Bologna, Macaroni and Cheese, Boiled Ham, Roast Ham, Breakfast Bacon, Windsor Bacon Smoked and Pickled Rolls. When in need of anything in the above lines call at our shop or phone 85. Prompt Delivery.

Potato Bugs

Potato Bug Season is not over, we have Paris Green in 1 lb. and ½ lb. tins at 45c per lb.
Arsenate of Lead in 1 lb. pkg. 45c

Fly Poison

Be sure to get rid of the germ- carrying and troublesome fly.
Fly Tox, per bottle 50c
Fly Pads 10c Tanglefoot 3 shts. 10c
Sapho Puffers 15c 6 Fly Bands 25c

PAINTS

A full stock of everything for your paint job. Estimates cheerfully given

Fruit, Vegetables

Everything in Fruit

Cherries are about over, today's prices are;
11 quart Montmorency Red $1.10
6 quart Black Sweet $1.50
Raspberries, red 25c
Raspberries, black 25c
Cabbage, large heads 20c
Cucumbers, for slicing 3 for 25c

Luxury Without Extravagance.



What a feeling of luxury, lustrious trim-fitting hosiery does give. But too often the joy of it is offset by the guilty knowledge knowledge that you've been extravagant. Style and economy are not usually found together. But you will find them in this line we are offering to-day. Available in all the popular shades. at a popular price 75c pr.

Khaki Pants

Well made, 5 pockets, belt loops, cuffs, per pair $2.00

Khaki Shirts

Work Shirts, strong cloth, seams double-stitched, double shoulders and large collar, 1 pocket $1.25

Same as above, but made of lighter material $1.00

Black and White Work Shirts 95c

Garters

1 clasp 25c 2 clasps 50c

Braces

Men's Polish Braces 43c

Socks

Men's Wool Work Socks 35c

Overalls

Our Special—Blue Stripe, good roomy overalls, elastic braces $1.19

Ladies' Shoes

Misses stitch downs, sizes 11 to 2, black box calf, English make, broad toe, good easy fitter, reg. $1.75, this line is broken and we are clearing it out at $1.19 per pair.

Golf Hose

Fine Worsted Golf Hose $1.00 pair

Boys' Jerseys

Boys' Cotton Jerseys, long sleeves, trimmed with red, each 50c

Neckties

Young Men's Narrow Ties, a new lot at a special price 50c. A full range of Silk Ties at 65c, 75c and $1.00

Breezy Summer Caps

Men's and Boys' Summer Caps, a good range of colors $1.00 to $2.50

Running Shoes

Boys' Oxfords, size 3 to 10 98c
" 11 to 13 $1.25
" 1 to 5 $1.40
Men's Oxfords, size 6 to 10 $1.60

T. O. KEYES

Store Phone 16 WINCHESTER Meat Market 8