THE WINCHESTER PRESS

VOL. XXXVIII | WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1924, | NO 20

CORN

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

FENNELL & WALLACE, Winchester, Ont.

Alterations in the C. P. R. Passanger Train Service will take effect, Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1924. For particulars apply to Ticket Agent.

"AT CASSELMAN'S"

New Fall Dress Goods

Checked Flannels in a variety of Colors and Patterns, all 54 in. from $1.50 to $3.00

All wool Delaines in Chinese and Persian Designs, at $1.45, suitable for Dresses and Blouses.

Perrot Twills, beautiful wool material, 54 in. Suitable for Dresses.

Crepe du Barry, a new material with a Satin Crepe finish on an all wool background with sufficent weight for winter wear, for Dresses, Blouses, etc.

New Hose

In Silk and Wool and Fine all wool, ribbed and plain effects. Children's Hose, a very nice line in Silk and Wool and all wool colors, black, brown, camel. white.

Fall Gloves, New Colors and Designs.

New Fall Dresses

Expected to arrive shortly in Silk crepe, Charmeen, Flannel. These dresses are in the latest styles and will be shown and may be tried on.

Small alterations will be made free of charge. Wait and see them before purchasing.

Mrs. C. Lee Casselman

Main Street - - Winchester

COAL!

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

We will also introduce SCOTCH ANTHRACITE which contains absolutely no stone or slate; It does not produce clinkers; It leaves only 2 per cent. by volume, of ash. Give it a trial before filling your coal bin.

Orders taken by

F. M. Eagleson. Phone 97

To Insurance Beneficiaries

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost annually through the unwise investment or careless spending of monies received for insurance death claims and matured endowments. A Union Bank Savings Account is the proper place for the deposit of such monies. If Beneficiaries seek investments, our branch managers are always willing to help them with sound and conservative advice.

981

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

South Mountain fair to day.

Some men are like wales, they expose themselves when they start to blow.

Married at Hallville, Presbytery on Monday evening, Sept. 8th. by Rev. Clark, Miss Lucy Bush to Mr. Willard Bellinger.

"Well darter" said Farmer Brown to his daughter on her return home from college, "How much do you weigh now?" "Why she replied, "I weigh 140 pounds undressed for gym." "Whc the tarnation is Jim?" came from the old man.

It looks as though the Chautauqua movement is pretty nearly done in Ontario. Deficits have been the rule in nearly every case aga in this summer, and guarantors are getting tired of meeting them. Its about time that chautauqua was taking care of itself.

Canada has one mile of railway to ever, 220 people, a larger mileage in proportion to population than any other country with a total mileage of nearly 40,000. The Government owns or controls a mileage of 22,600—the Canadian National Railway—making it the largest public-owned system in the world.

Newspaper men, as a rule, have but two things to sell, space and subscription; and it would be just as consistent to ask your grocer for a dozen oranges "just to fill up" as to ask an editor for a dozen lines in his paper to boost business or some project whereby the promoters will realize a revenue with the idea that you are doing a kindness in helping to "fill up" space. Try getting a free dinner at the hotel or restaurants "just to fill up"—Central Canadian

Death at Vernon

On Sunday last, Mr. Wesley Thomas, aged 66 years, a highly respected resident of Vernon, passed away after a lingering illness and the funeral which took place on Tuesday to Spring Hill Cemetery, was largely attended. He is survived by two daughters, Ethel and Jennie, and two brothers, Casey Thomas, Winchester, and a brother in Vancouver. Mrs. Jas. Summers, of Winchester, is a sister.

Women's Institute

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Ritchie the president, presiding. The meeting opened by singing the "Institute Ode", after which the Lords Prayer was repeated in unison. Several business matters were discussed, and committees were appointed to look after them. It was decided to enter a district program contest for the year. A certain number of points will count each meeting for attendance, answers the roll call, addresses, etc. At the conclusion of the business, Mrs. W. Scott, convener for the September meeting, took charge, and a pleasing program was presented. It consisted of community singing, and readings by Mrs. O. J. Henderson and Miss Grace Irving. Dainty refreshments were served, and a social half-hour was enjoyed.

Methodist Church

Last Sunday being known as Enlistment day in the Temperance campaign, Rev. J. A Waddell spoke strongly on the question at the morning service taking as his text II Chron. 14: 2. He said there is only one right way to do with anything wrong that is to root it out. There ought to be no compromise with the foe. The growing boys of our country are the coming asset, are we going to place within their reach this awful curse? We should pray for the success of the campaign and boost in its interests. Cards were passed around on which the people were asked to indicate the services they were willing to give during the coming campaign.

At the evening service the pastors message was given from John 9: 67 98. It is easy to go away from Christ but not so easy to know where to go. The outstanding characters of the past twenty centuries are those why have recognized the claims of Jesus Christ upon their lives. We have either to accept or to reject him We should seek His help to be drawn clo to Him. The choir rendered special anthems at both services, the leading solo parts being taken by Miss Lillie Brown in the morning and by Mrs. Harry Patterson, Miss Annie Walker and Mr. Ed Shaver in the evening.

Next Sunday is known as Field day in the campaign for the United Counties and in accordance with the plan a speaker from Toronto will give an address in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening.

Funeral of Mr. John Hutt.

As an evidence of the high esteem in which the late Mr. J. E. Hutt was held by all who knew him, the Methodist Church was filled at the funeral service which was held last Friday at 2 p. m, His pastor Rev. J. A. Waddell was assisted by Revs. John Claxton, White and Glassford. The text was taken from John 13:7 which was very appropriate for the occasion as also were the words of the selection sung by the quartette—Messers Shaver and Annable and Mesdames Steele and Patterson who sang "Sometime we'll understand." Mr. Hutt had been a member of the Methodist Church for forty years and his life among us as a good neighbour and a true friend spoke more eloquently than any tribute of praise that might be given by others. While in the hospital he was visited by Rev. A. J. Shea whom he assured that all was well. The floral offerings were beautiful and numerous, consisting of: Pillow from the family. Mound—His sisters Mrs. Hyndman and Mrs. McIntosh. Spray—Doris, John, Frederick, and Lenore Edwards Ottawa. Wreath—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Weir Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fraser and Miss Hilda Weir, Ottawa. Sprays from the following—Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Hutt, Ottawa Mr. and Mrs. Ken Hutt Maple Ridge. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lane, Morrisburg. Mr. and Mrs. Eagleson, Winchester. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith Winchester. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Beach Winchester. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Christie and family. Mr. and Mrs B. McConkey Mr. and Mrs. Allan Utman Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, Miss Ella Parker Miss Edna Shaver and Miss Hannah Parker. After the service a large cartage of relatives and friends proceeded to MapleRidge cemetery where interment was made.

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

Russell Fair to-morrow.

Well, a bright, sunny October will chase all the gloom away.

Was it the the weather, or was it just forgotten, the usual Sunday School picnic

Good preserving peaches are very dear in this section. The report is that the crop is very small.

Our high school boys are preparing for their field day, also for the Meikle cup competition at Morrisburg.

Tell a man there are 567,543,261 stars and he will believe you. But if a sign says "fresh paint" he will make a personal investigation.

The Commission on Agriculture sat in the town hall here yesterday, and heard much of conditions pertaining to the farmer, a report of which will be given later.

Mr. Sparling Summers, son of Mr. and Mrs Almon Summers was taken to the Cornwall hospital on Saturday afternoon where he was operated upon for appendicitis and is now reported to be doing fine.

Mrs. Dawson Beattie met with a painful accident last evening when she fell on the cement walk in front of her residence and fractured both bones of her left wrist.

Married at the parsonage, Heckston by Rev. K. Mathewson, at 10 o'clock Wed. Sept. 10th Mrs. Margaret Mellon to Gilbert Gilroy. of S. Mountain. After the ceremony the happy couple motored to Ottawa to spend their honeymoon.

There will be no services in St. Matthais Church on Sunday Sept. 21st. as the Rector will be in Kemptville having exchanged with Mr. J. R. Dumbrille for Harvest Home Services Mr. Dumbrille will spend the day in Crysler. Sunday Sept. 28th. will be Harvest Home Sunday at St. Matthias Church. The Rev. J. C. Homer B. D. rector of Iroquois will preach at the Service in the evening at 7.30.

The prize of five dollars which was offered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for guessing the number of industrial policies held in Merrickville. Winchester and Chesterville, was won by Clark D. Curtis son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Curtis of Winchester. The number submitted was 548 which was in force at the time of the contest. There was a good many very close guesses.

About buying at home—To buy or not to buy, at home—that's the question! Whether 'tis better to purchase goods at home from Winchester merchants, who employ Winchester help and, incidentally bear a large share of the civic burden or to go to the city, to buy one's clothes and house furnishings. No matter how much one has to admit the odious truthtiis a fact that many people living in Winchester go elsewhere to do their shopping. Watch the Press advt. for specials offered by the merchants and you will save money by buying at home.

School Fairs

The school fairs for Dundas County will be held on the followin; dates Mountain—South Mountain Village Sept. 22. Matilda—Brinston—Sept. 23. Williamsburg—Williamsburg—Sept. 24 Osnabruck—Osnabruck centre—Sept. 25 Finch—Berwick—Sept. 26 Morewood—Morewood Sept. 27 Maple Ridge—Maple Ridge—Sept. 29.

Presentation.

Miss Adrienne Earle was most pleasantly surprised at her home last evening when the members of the Methodist Sunday School Orchestra of which she has been pianist since its organization, came in and presented her with a gold ever-sharp and a nicely worded address, appreciative of her services. They assured her of their best wishes for her future success at the Ottawa Normal School.

Motor Bus Destroyed by Fire

On Saturday night last about midnight the Blue Ribbon bus, driven by Dave Bellinger, was set on fire by a back-fire from the motor, and was soon a mass of flames. The bus had two passengers for Chesterville, and when about three miles from town, near the Summers Settlement, the accident occurred, and in a very short time all that remained was a pile of scrap iron. Mr. Bellinger and the passengers escaped unhurt. The car was valued at about $3000 and was insured for $2000.

Tuxis Boy's Organize

The Tuxis boys met in the school room of the Methodist church on Friday evening last for organization and election of officers. The following were appointed for the coming year. Prector C. Dukelow Deputy-Prector M. Carkner Scriptor R. Helmer Camptor G. Johnston. After election of officers a very pleasant hour was spent and refreshments served. Tomorro night the boys will meet at a corn roast at Mr. F. F Davidson.

The Ballot will Say.

Announcement of the ballot that will be submitted to the voters at the Plebiscite to be held on Oct. 23 on the question of a continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act, on sale of liquor in sealed packages under Government Control, was announced by Premier Ferguson on Thursday last. The questions to be voted on 1—"Are you in favour of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act?" 2—Are you in favour of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquors in sealed packages under Government control?" Full explanation of how ballots should be marked will be given but as we understand it the voter will only mark opposite one question. If he or she is in favour of the continuance of the O. T. A. they will say so. If they want liquor sold under Government control they will say so but they cannot vote on both question on the one ballot.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Mrs. Henry McQuaig was visiting with friends at Ventor this week.

Miss Gladys Conley returned home from Ottawa having spent the past two weeks there.

Mr. George M. Smith of Watertown N. Y. spent the past week end the guest at "Cedar View,"

Miss Alice Pelow of Gananoque is spending two weeks with her sister Mrs. W. J. Lloyd at Winchester Station.

Mrs. Frank Robbiard and son Stanley of Rockland is spending a few days with her sister Mrs. Geo, T. Dixon.

Mrs. C. Ross who has been the guest of Mrs Weary at the rectory returned to her home in Welland Friday last.

Mrs. John Haines and Mrs. Neil Hutt, who had been visiting Mrs. Dupius at Westmeath, returned home on Tuesday.

Rev. J. A. Waddel and Mr. O. Wallace attended the Matilda District meeting of the Methodist church in Cornwall on Tuesday,

Miss Margaret P. Baker B Sc. left on Monday for Catawba, Virginia to organize the dietory department of the Catawba Sanatorium.

Mrs. A. Michael of Peterboro and Mrs. F. Hoar of Toronto have returned home after spending some time with their neice Mrs. Wm. McCollum.

Mr. Johnson Morrow, teller in the Union bank here, left on Monday for Hastings Ont. where he will as relieving Manager for two weeks.

Rev. David Earle and Mrs. Earle of Caw, Michigan and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hartz of Bay City were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dukelow.

The Messers Tom Derby, Jack Lee and Alex MacDonald of Ottawa and Mrs. W. MacDonald of Maxville spent Sunday with Mr and Mrs. George T. Dixon.

Mrs. Ed. Roberts left on Wednesday morning for her home in Utica N. Y. accompanied by Miss Blanche Gillisie who will enter St. Elizabeths hospital as nurse in training.

Mrs T. O. Keyes spent the past week in Chesterville with her sister Miss Bertha Merkley who has been ill. Mrs. Keyes came home on Saturday bringing her sister with her.

Mr. J. W. Webb and Sister Edith returned Monday from abroad. They have been absent since the first of June and visited Great Britain, the continent, Egypt and Palestine.

Mr. Jacob Dixon, who has been suffering from stomach trouble for some time went to Montreal on Tueday to enter the hospital for special treatment under Dr. Hamilton, and will remain there for some time.

The W. M. S. of Morewood Methodist Church are entertained this afternoon by the Methodist W. M. S. of town where Mrs. Merrill of Morrisburg is also present to give an address on the coming plebiscite.

Mr. Aaron Sweet has received a telegram announcing the death of his sister, Mrs. Mary Hull, at Sunderland, Mass. Burial to take place at Moores. N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 18th. Mr. A. Sweet has left for the funeral.

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gillissie on Tuesday evening were, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gillisie and sons Fred and Edd of Vernon, Mr. Jack Gillissie, Mrs. Jim Tobin and daughter of Kenmore, Mrs. Ed. Roberts of Utica N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. P. D, Gillisie of Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dickson, "Cedar View" Winchester, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Martha, to Mr. George M. Smith, of Watertown, N. Y., only son of Mr. James M. Smith and the late Mrs. Smith. The marriage will take place quietly the middle of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Taylor of Toronto motored to Winchester and spent ten days at the latters home here with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shaver and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Macphail. They returned home last week. Mr. Taylor represents the Great West life Assurance Company and is manager for Ontario.

Mrs. Gardner is the proud poses or this week of a Diploma and First Prize which she won last week at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, for the best collection of fancy work done by a lady 75 years of age and over. This beautiful collection was greatly admired by Lady Byng and given bountiful praise by her Excellency when she visited the fair last week, along with the other exhibits in the Handicraft and Art buildings. Mrs. Gardner has been receiving congratulations from far and near, this past week, and will be pleased to show her diploma to any of her friends who would care to call and see it.

Mrs. Wm. Imrie of Ventnor, after spending the past month with her daughter Mrs. W. A. Dinwootie of Ottawa, has been spending a few days with her siser, Mrs. Henry McQuaig. Mrs. Dinwootie is President of the W. M. S. Ottawa South Methodist church and secretary of the W. C. T. U. of the Eastern district of the Province of Ont. and was successful in winning the Dominion banner for organizing and securing the largest number of members in any district in the Dominion. Mrs. Dinwoodie is to be sent as a delegate to St. Catharines for the week of Sept. 29. Mrs. Dinwootie aiso accompanied her mother to Winchester.

Burrows—Hunter

A quiet wedding took place on Saturday Sept. 13th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hunter, Morewood, when their youngest daughter, Sadie Gibson, was given in marriage to Mr. Harvey Burrows of North Bay. The ceremony was performed at noon by Rev. F. L. Jobb of the Presbyterian church. The bride who was given away by her father, wore a French gown of apricot beaded georgette and carried a shower bouquet of Ophelia roses. The wedding march was played by the brides sister, Miss Laura Hunter. After the ceremony, dinner was served to the guests. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows left on a motor trip to Toronto and Cleveland, the bride travelling in a rust coloured charmeen one-piece suit with hat to match and wore a stone marten neck-piece, the gift of the groom. On their return they will reside at North Bay.

In Memorium

In memory of Wm. Franklin Poole, who died Sept. 22nd 1923.

One year has passed and still we miss him
Friends may think the wounds have healed,
But they know not of the sorrow
That is within the heart concealed.
Wife and Family

Dr. Muriel Fetterly M. B.

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

NOTICE

Any person having accounts against the Winchester Agricultural Society for work or supplies in order to have same honoured must present them to the Secrtary, before October 1st. next

John McCormick, Secretary.

Agents Wanted.

Men and Women, spare or full time — direct to home sales plan—$5.00 to $10.00 daily. Write for terms and territory. Manufacturer, Box 187, London Ont.

For Sale

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

Wm. Hodgson & Son, Chesterville.

Order Bulbs Now

Parties wishing bulbs for fall planting should send in their order now to the undersigned, so that they may be delivered in good time.

Robert Ault.
19-20 c Secy. Horticultural Society

For Sale

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

Apples For Sale

Apples by the bag or barrel. Bring your bags and barrels to be filled.

C. B. Jamieson,
Phone 606 r 4, Winchester

For Sale

Pickling onions for sale, 50c per peck

Miss M. Merkley.

Notes Requiring Payments of Accounts.

All persons owing the estate of Lou Flora, deceased, please call and settle their accounts with us before the first day of October, 1924, after which date, in order to wind up the Estate unsettled accounts may be placed with solicitor for collection by legal process.

Mrs. Electa Flora,
Harry L. Flora
Executors.

Wanted

A young man to work on farm for the winter. Apply.

J. E. Lanoue.
Phone 604r2 Wincheste.

Lost

A pair of Tortoise shell nose glasses on Sunday in the vicinity of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. John Moffatt.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. J. E. Hutt and family wish to thank their friends and neighbours for their kindness during their sad bereavement.

Send the Children

They can shop here as well as the shrewdest housekeeper,

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

This is a store FOR ALL.

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

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

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

L. FLORA, Winchester.

Telephone 33 Prompt Delivery

Poultry Market

Highest prices paid for all poultry
Market days
Tuesdays & Thurdays

Nesbitt & McCormick.

For Sale

Buggies, almost new, steel and rubber tires. Melvin's Garage.

For Sale

At once, good farm, 55 acres cultivated clay loam, Lot 16, Con. 3, Mountain Tp., one mile south of Inkerman. 10 room brick house, 2 new barns, stables, carriage shed and granary, 2 wells and water at stables and pasture. Thiis farm is located on highway and telephone, convenient to school, churches and station.

Mrs. Thos. A. Mullov,
Inkerman, Ont.

For Sale or Rent.

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

T. O. Keye

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.

Wood For Sale

A quantity of body hard maple, in cord and stove lengths. Apply

Phone 100. Orton Deeks.
40 tf. c.

Wood for Sale

Body hardwood stovewood, hardwood limbs, body cord wood (3 ft.) Prices the lowest. Prompt shipment.

A. O. Millar & Son,
Phone 8 r 3. Avonmore.

Wanted

Fuler Brush Company can use three energetic salesmen for Dundas, Russell, and Stormont Townships. Experience not essential. Apply

302 Jackson Bldg.,
Ottawa, Ont.

For Sale

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

12 tfc. Wm. Dickson.

RALLY

Dundas County.

For the honor of old Dundas and Banner Ontario. Every Prohibition supporter and voter is hereby urged to work without intermission until the day of voting.

The need is imperative. The time is short.

RALLY

Watch this space each week.

Efficient Farming

FILLING THE PROSPERITY TANKS.

The silo is the cheapest and most efficient coarse fodder storage building that can be erected on the farm. A ton of clover hay or corn, field-cured and stored in the farm barn, requires at least 400 cubic feet of space. The same quantity of corn or clover would occupy but fifty cubic feet of silo space.

The storage of fifty tons of clover or corn made up as dry hay or corn fodder, would require a barn 40 x 330 x 16, costing not less than $1,200. The same quantity of fodder made up as silage could be stored in a silo 10 x 30, costing not to exceed $300.

The silo has made possible the extensive use of plants that are not sufficiently palatable in their natural state to be of great value. The ensilage process, when practiced on sunflowers, mustard, coarse sweet clover and Russian thistle, makes palatable acceptable ensilage. Also, the silo may be made to serve a useful purpose by providing a medium through which weed-infested crops may be handled, by being utilized to save grass, clover and grain crops in seasons too wet for haymaking or grain ripening.

During the season of 1920 a very large portion of the cut and stocked grain crop of the Pacific Coast would have been lost had it not been that the farmers had silos. Owing to continued unseasoned weather the grain sheaves made a luxuriant growth, developing about eight inches of matted green top. In this condition the crop originally intended for grain was put into the silo along with such green material as was available at the time; moisture and acid culture were added in quantity sufficient to control the fermentation processes. A good silage resulted, the silo having saved the crop.

Successful silage making depends first of all on fermentation processes, which are largely controlled by the amount of air present in the mass of fodder. Silos built with air-tight walls will cut off the air supply from the outside and reduce the losses to a minimum. Air-tight, hence satisfactory silos, may be made of wood, stone, brick, monolithic concrete blocks and tile.

Generally speaking, wooden silos are cheaper to erect, but less durable than the others. Wooden silos when standing empty dry out. If before they are filled they receive attention, and the hoops are tight, they will keep silage perfectly, for the wood will swell sufficiently to make them air-tight. Silos made of other materials, if properly constructed, are always air-tight.

Silage will keep perfectly in a silo of any kind which is air-tight. On the other hand, spoilage always results when air enters the silo at the sides or at the bottom, and often cause large losses, a few small openings will allow sufficient air to enter to spoil the whole mass of ensiloed material. The top of the ensiloed material will seal itself through decay of about a foot of material, less when very green crops are used, and more when more matured crops are put in. Spoilage can be largely eliminated by cutting thoroughly the last few loads of silage as they are cut up, by covering the silage with a layer of finely cut wet straw.

Silos less than twenty feet deep do not give the same high efficiency as silos over thirty feet deep. Height is required in order that the weight of the mass may be sufficient to compact the cut material and reduce the air content to a degree not favorable to extensive fermentation. The deeper the silo of any given capacity, the smaller the cross or top turface exposure. This is important, since silage will spoil rapidly if exposed to the air. The modern practice is to build the silos high, and of a diameter that is in keeping with the daily feed requirements, the aim being to have the silo as small in diameter and as high as it is practicable to build. The deep silos have the distinct advantage, in that a better silage can be made and there is less wastage on exposed top surface. Low, wide diameter silos are easier to fill and empty, but do not pack well and surface waste quite heavily.

The wall or walls should be smooth and vertical. The structure should be true and of uniform diameter throughout to facilitate the undisturbed settling of the fermenting mass. Any obstruction, such as a bulge or cavity interfering with the settling will show considerable spoilage at the time when the silage is being removed. If the sides or walls are not vertical and parallel, good results cannot be expected.

The outward pressure of the cut fodder during settling is approximately eleven pounds per foot for each foot of depth.

At the bottom of a thirty-foot silo, the pressure on each square foot would be over 300 pounds. A silo ten feet in diameter and thirty feet high will have to stand an outward pressure on the lower foot wall of approximately 9,430 pounds. The pressure on the tenth section is about 6,600 pounds, or 210 pounds per foot. These pressures indicate that the silo wall must be strong and secure. Square silos failed to be fully efficient, largely because they were not built stiff enough to stand the pressure without bulging during settling. The bulging left air spaces, and molding followed. After the silo had fully settled, there is little or no lateral pressure.

The inside of a silo is no place for a lazy man during filling time. Only the most dependable workers should be entrusted with the spreading and packing of the finely-cut fodder. The lazy man will lean up against the silo wall or sit down and loaf, letting the cut fodder pile up. With the heavy and light portions separated, and with the leaves all together, soft, spongy areas develop in every foot throughout the mass. It can be smoothed over at the time, but the telling evidence of loafing is generally seen in the mouldy sections when the silage is removed.

The best corn may be grown, the best of silos built, the cutting machinery may be used, yet the silage largely spoiled by loafers neglecting the spreading and packing of the fodder as it goes into the tank.

All silage material should be finely cut. Coarse stalks and hollow clover and grain stems must be cut short and be crushed or broken in order to pack well. The use of the flexible distributor tube is a great aid in the even spreading of cut fodder. It, too, should be operated by a man possessed of sufficient energy to do an honest day's work.

The highest grade of corn silage is made from those varieties of corn that produce a large proportion of grain in the total weight of crop. Large-growing southern varieties of dent corn that give an immense green weight of fodder per acre, will, as a rule, produce a very poor silage. Many dairymen prefer flint varieties and the small stalk varieties of early maturing dents for silage purposes. From such, a rich sweet silage can be made. The weight per acre may not be nearly as great as with the late maturing, large-growing dents, but when the silages are compared on the digestible dry matter basis, the smaller growing earlier maturing dents and flints have the advantage. Only such varieties as will ripen at least a few ears should be used, even in most northern sections.

In the early years of silo experience the practice was to grow big corn. Little attention was paid to the grain yield, and much poor silage resulted from the twelve to fourteen-foot stalks that went into the silo without the very necessary two-pound, well-glazed ear. Hard experience has demonstrated that there is more milk, beef or butter in a cubic foot of silage made from corn that consists of big juicy stalks.

The greatest quantity of digestible dry matter is obtained from a corn crop when it has reached the condition to cut for husking, ripe enough to complete maturity in the shock. Another advantage in growing earlier maturing varieties is that such can be ensilaged in September and the land prepared for fall wheat, an important factor now that the European corn borer has become a menace to corn growing over a wide area.

The freezing of corn after it has reached the denting or early glaze stage, does not materially injure it so far as silage making goes, if the crop can be cut up shortly after freezing. It is always advisable to run the risk of frost, rather than ensiloing the corn in an immature state.

Maturing of Cheese.

The Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, in his last News Letter calls attention to Section 12 of the Regulations under the Dairy Produce Act which reads:

"No cheese shall be graded until it is sufficiently mature, in the judgment of the grader, to permit of the quality being properly determined."

The Commissioner says that during his recent visit to the United Kingdom he was more than ever impressed with the necessity of Canadian factories stopping the practice of shipping their cheese when only a day or two old. He further states that factories that pursue a reasonable course in this matter and keep cheese until it is properly matured, will receive the protection to which they are entitled. Henceforth shipments of cheese that are too green for grading will be warehoused at the maker's expense until they have become reasonably mature. Mr. Ruddick believes every intelligent operator will appreciate a system that places all factories on the same footing.

Restraint for a Cow.

Sometimes it is very desirable to know how to restrain a cow from kicking, without casting or applying hobbles or chains. When a cow gets a caked udder, and one teat or quarter must be drained through a milk tube, try the following method which has always been successful with us:

One person grasps the cow's nostrils with his left hand, using the thumb and two fingers. He raises her head, just as though he was going to drench her, except that he holds her head around more to her side. When the milk tube is to be inserted, the person holding the cow pinches the nostrils as tight as he can, and the effect is much like twitching a horse.

Of course, there are cows so vicious that only tying up the hocks will restrain them, combined with the above described method. But it is remarkable how this simple mode of restraint will take a cow's mind—if she has one—off her real troubles, and how much can be accomplished without getting her frightened or stubborn.

Hints About Horses.

Do we owe a debt of gratitude to Horses?

Are they not faithful, obedient, uncomplaining servants?

Do they not trust us, and is not their welfare in our hands?

Will you do all you can to help good and regular meals, a good stable and bed, careful grooming and sensible treatment.

He needs three meals a day. A troop-horse's daily ration is 12 lbs. of hay, 10 lbs. of oats and 8 lbs. of straw.

When he is working hard he needs food and water every two hours. It is cruel to keep a hard-working animal thirsty. Hay dipped in water will keep him cool if he cannot have a drink.

See that the manger is kept scrupulously clean. Horses are extremely clean feeders and will not clear up their food if there is dust in the remaining portion of it. A piece of rock salt should be kept in the manger. The horse enjoys it, it does good and promotes appetite.

Cleaning up dairy herds is one of the best methods of advertising dairy products to a discriminating public.

Rations for Laying Hens.

What was regarded as the best ration for laying hens was fed for two years in succession to birds in the Egg-laying Contest conducted at the Nappan, Nova Scotia, Experimental Station. The scratch grain mixture consisted of 100 pounds of wheat, 100 pounds of corn, 50 pounds of oats, and 50 pounds of barley. The dry mash, which was kept constantly before the birds, consisted of a mixture of 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of middlings, 100 pounds of crushed oats, 100 pounds of corn meal, 50 pounds of oil meal, 50 pounds of beef scrap, 50 pounds of blood meal, and 15 pounds of charcoal. These mixtures were used constantly from the 1st of November, when the test commenced, until the fourth of September the following year. During the remainder of the year the 50 pounds of barley in the scratch mixture was replaced by 50 pounds of oats, and in the dry mash the 100 pounds of crushed oats was dropped and substituted by 50 pounds of bonemeal. The green feed used during the winter months consisted of mangels, while in the spring months sprouted oats were used instead. Each pen consisted of ten birds, kept constantly housed in a shed roofed building 10 by 12 feet in size. Nearly two-thirds of the front of the house consisted of glass and curtains. Hoppers supplied with grit and shell were provided for each pen.

Canada's Production of Butter and Cheese.

Canada turned out 163,456,759 pounds of creamery butter valued at $56,894,008 last year, compared with 152,501,900 pounds valued at $53,453,282 the year before. The price of butter in 1923 averaged 34 cents per pounds against 35 cents per pound in 1922. Of last year's production, Quebec manufactured 60,179,616 pounds valued at $20,741,454; Ontario, 54,773,180 pounds valued at $19,443,505; Maritime Provinces, 6,319,574 pounds valued at $2,352,521; Prairie Provinces, 39,223,225 pounds valued at $13,106,043, and British Columbia, 2,961,154 pounds valued at $1,250,485.

Of cheese, Canada manufactured 11 per cent. more at an increased value of 31 per cent. last year compared with the year before, the total manufactures in 1923 being 151,483,353 pounds valued at $28,629,366. The average price of cheese last year was 19c compared with 16c in 1922. The Maritime Provinces produced in 1923, 2,671,238 pounds of cheese valued at $514,404; Quebec 46,770,556 pounds valued at $8,763,782; Ontario 99,535,405 pounds value at $18,842,102, and the Prairie Provinces 2,216,058 pounds valued at $438,023.

It will be noticed Quebec manufactured the most creamery butter and Ontario by far the most cheese.

The Fastest Antelope.

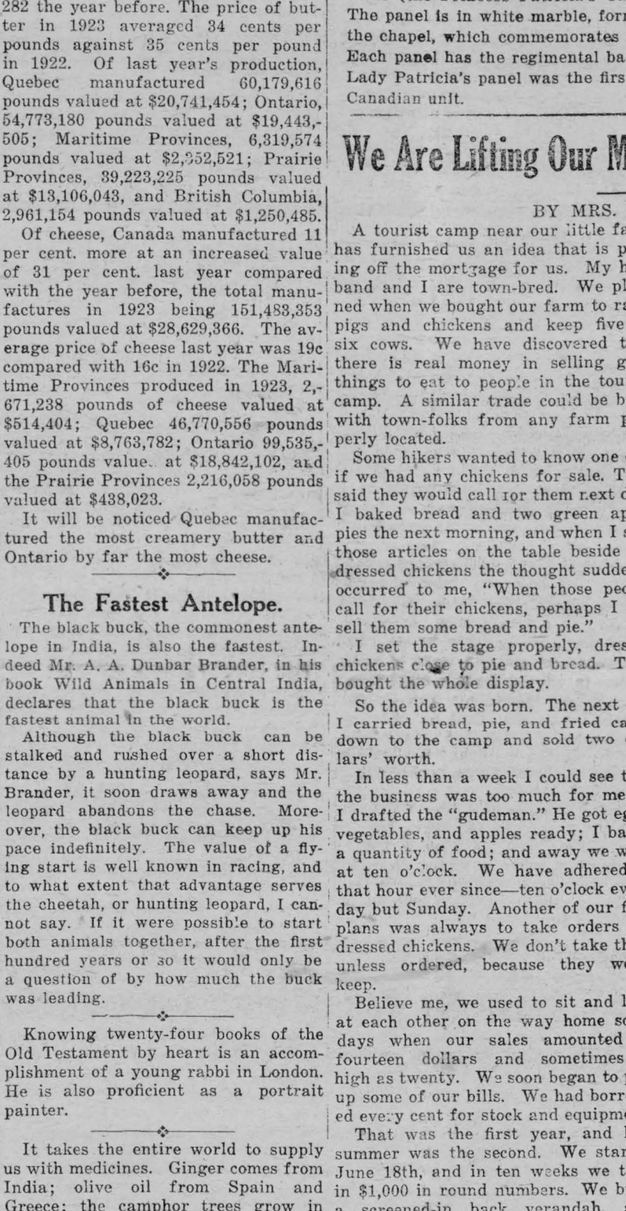
The black buck, the commonest antelope in India, is also the fastest. Indeed Mr. A. A. Dunbar Brander, in his book Wild Animals in Central India, declares that the black buck is the fastest animal in the world.

Although the black buck can be stalked and rushed over a short distance by a hunting leopard, says Mr. Brander, it soon draws away and the leopard abandons the chase. Moreover, the black buck can keep up his pace indefinitely. The value of a flying start is well known in racing, and to what extent that advantage serves the cheetah, or hunting leopard, I cannot say. If it were possible to start both animals together, after the first hundred years or so it would only be a question of by how much the buck was leading.

Knowing twenty-four books of the Old Testament by heart is an accomplishment of a young rabbi in London. He is also proficient as a portrait painter.

It takes the entire world to supply us with medicines. Ginger comes from India; olive oil from Spain and Greece; the camphor trees grow in Japan and Formosa; iodin is a by-product of Chile's nitrates; oil of lemon is from Nice; oil of lavender is made in Genoa. The Banda Isles supply the essence of nutmeg. Epsom salts comes from Epsom, England; milk of magnesia from Greece, Italy and India. The old standby, castor oil—but why spoil your whole day?

Iodine is the sovereign remedy for goitre and lump jaw. Apply the tincture externally every other day in goitre. Give a pregnant sow or ewe or nanny goat one grain of iodide of potash daily in feed, water, or salt during the last half of pregnancy to prevent goitre or hairlessness of offspring. For same purpose give pregnant cow 20 to 30 grains of iodide of potash a week during a like period. For remedy of lump jaw or "wooden tongue" give cow one dram of iodide of potash twice daily in water, under direction of the veterinarian, who should also operate upon the affected part. Iodine tincture or ointment also cures ringworm.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.



IN HONOR OF CANADIAN HEROES

Lady Patricia Ramsay has placed a panel in the chapel of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to commemorate the glorious deeds of her regiment (the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry) in the Great War. The panel is in white marble, forming part of a general memorial scheme in the chapel, which commemorates nearly every regiment in the British army. Each panel has the regimental badge in the centre and an inscription below. Lady Patricia's panel was the first one erected there in commemoration of a Canadian unit.

We Are Lifting Our Mortgage With a Stove Lid

BY MRS. GRACE BATES.

A tourist camp near our little farm has furnished us an idea that is paying off the mortgage for us. My husband and I are town-bred. We planned when we bought our farm to raise pigs and chickens and keep five or six cows. We have discovered that there is real money in selling good things to eat to people in the tourist camp. A similar trade could be built with town-folks from any farm properly located.

Some hikers wanted to know one day if we had any chickens for sale. They said they would call for them next day. I baked bread and two green apple pies the next morning, and when I saw those articles on the table beside my dressed chickens the thought suddenly occurred to me, "When those people call for their chickens, perhaps I can sell them some bread and pie."

I set the stage properly, dressed chickens close to pie and bread. They bought the whole display.

So the idea was born. The next day I carried bread, pie, and fried cakes down to the camp and sold two dollars' worth.

In less than a week I could see that the business was too much for me, so I drafted the "gudeman." He got eggs, vegetables, and apples ready; I baked a quantity of food; and away we went at ten o'clock. We have adhered to that hour ever since—ten o'clock every day but Sunday. Another of our first plans was always to take orders for dressed chickens. We don't take them unless ordered, because they won't keep.

Believe me, we used to sit and look at each other on the way home some days when our sales amounted to fourteen dollars and sometimes as high as twenty. We soon began to pay up some of our bills. We had borrowed every cent for stock and equipment.

That was the first year, and last summer was the second. We started June 18th, and in ten weeks we took in $1,000 in round numbers. We built a screened-in back verandah, and there we did most of our work, baking in the kitchen range. We also had an oil stove with an oven.

When we took orders we scrupulously filled them—all but once. Some people who didn't eat meat on Friday ordered a quart of baked beans. Somehow we overlooked this order, and when we got to them, the bean kettle, like Mother Hubbard's cupboard, was bare. Suffice it to say, they would have nothing more to do with us during their stay. Fortunately this happened to us only once.

I always baked a quantity of food, and if I had orders I baked more. The idea is to have food on hand. There are many who won't give orders, so we sell them as we find them. At the beginning of the season I bake less, baking more as the crowd increases. It is better to have too little than too much, for things must be fresh.

We take the seasonable vegetables and fruits and eggs. Of baked foods the first favorite is pie—apple, berry, lemon cream, vanilla cream, custard, pumpkin, and chocolate. I usually bake mostly apple and two other kinds one day, and so on. I've baked as many as 28 in one day. I carried them in biscuit boxes last year, with a pie tin inverted for a cover; but next season I'm going to have a tinner make a regular pie carrier, like a baker's.

Brown bread is next, and this is so simple any child (or man) can make it. It is just a sour-milk graham bread with a cupful of bran added, baked in a loaf. It's delicious and recommended by doctors. Whenever tourists broke camp they usually bought a supply to take home. It makes wonderful sandwiches. We mix four loaves at a time in a crock, put them in four pans which just fit the oven, placing them on the bottom first. Then four more, placing the first ones on the top grate; thus we're able to bake eight loaves at once.

When you say brown bread and baked beans, people sit up and take notice. I baked my beans by the Boston method. soaking them overnight and starting them on top of the stove when the oven was being used for other things.

Next come fried cakes—not doughnuts, but sour-milk fried cakes. After that cup cakes—spice, raisin, plain and chocolate. These I carried in clean boxes, which I got from the

I learned that one should make things good, not stint them. Ask enough to make a reasonable profit and they'll sell fast. I've never forgotten the story about my grandmother, who was a famous cook. Someone said to her:

"Why is it, Mrs. Blank, that your cooking always tastes so good?"

And my grandmother answered:

"Because I put good things in it; that's why."

We don't try to soak people because they're tourists. That's piggish and unprofitable. We've never tried it, but we've seen it tried. It may work once, but not often the second time.

White bread, rolls, and cookies we don't bother with. Bakers can make these good and cheap, and they can far undersell the private individual. These take much time and stove room, which count in a rush.

One should have a variety. It takes some time to sell one thing. One can sell several articles almost as quickly, and have more cash at the close of the deal. Also, one should be business-like. We feel that this is as legitimate and honorable as any business, and conduct ourselves accordingly. There is much pleasure in this, as well as profit. We meet strangers, get acquainted, try to give them a good opinion of our locality and make many good friends.

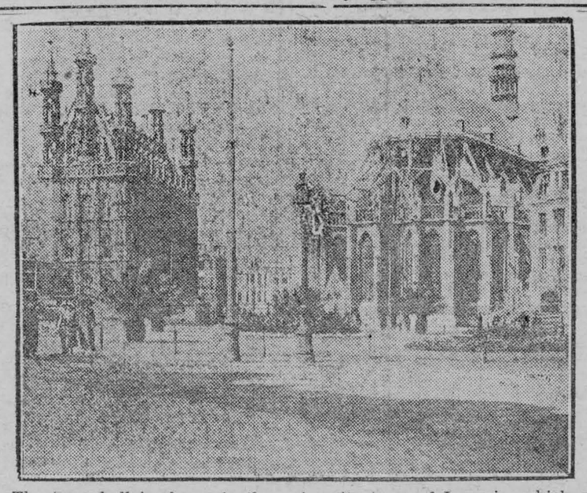
This is a cash business; no credit asked nor given. Credit makes poor customers and poor friends. We inquire of our customers whether they'll be in need of any article produced on the farm in fall or winter, and can dispose of our winter products in this way.

I mustn't omit to mention that cleanliness is very essential. Vegetables are severely scrubbed, eggs well washed, food containers are dust and fly-proof and clean on the outside, and we ourselves are clean as to dress and person. Bungalow aprons are approved apparel, and may always be neat and clean.

One lady became my customer because the first bake-lady who came along had dirty finger-nails. People may be made of dirt, but they seriously object to eating it.

The total area planted to potatoes in Canada during 1923 was 624,069 acres and the estimated yield was 52,554,000 centals. The final estimate of the 1922 crop was 55,745,000 centals. Quebec led production in 1923 with a yield of 18,768,000 centals.

During a viva voce examination a school inspector asked the class if anyone could tell him the number of exported bales of cotton from America for any one year. He got a surprise when one boy answered: "Anno Domini 1491. None exported."



The town hall is shown in the university town of Louvain, which was spared in the wreck of the war, and the cathedral, which is now being restored, but which still shows its scars.

The Sunday School Lesson

SEPTEMBER 21

Jesus Makes a Missionary Tour, Mark 1: 35-45. Golden Text—Thou canst make me clean.—Mark 1: 40.

I. JESUS THE MAN OF PRAYER, 35-38.
II. JESUS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, 39-45.

INTRODUCTION—Mark 1:21-24 contains the record of a whole day's work of Jesus. The scene is Capernaum; the time is the first Sabbath which Jesus spent in that city. In the morning Jesus attended the synagogue and taught. At midday, Jesus leaves the synagogue, and going to the house of Simon and Andrew, heals the mother-in-law of Simon. At sunset, extraordinary scenes are witnessed in the usually quiet streets of Capernaum. "Working all day" is the title that might appropriately be given to the picture of Jesus in these verses of Mark.

But the next morning, when the crowds reappear, Jesus is gone. The streets are again thronged with people waiting with their sick, but the Healer is nowhere to be found. Anxiously Peter and his companions go in search of Jesus, and find him in the solitudes outside of the city, praying. This brings us to our present lesson. We are now to see Jesus as a man of prayer.

I. JESUS THE MAN OF PRAYER, 35-38.

V. 35. The prolonged labor of the day before had curtailed Jesus' hours of rest. Nevertheless, long before daylight, he leaves the city for the solitude where he can find a time and place for God. He must pray in order to fit himself for the day before him. What did he ask on bended knee in that dim hour, while the first faint morning airs were stirring in the leaves. We are not told, but we know it must have been to be wholly surrendered, to be utterly guided by the Father's will, to be given strength for all that the day might ask of him. Men sometimes think that work can serve as a substitute for prayer. Our Lord did not think so. Who ever worked as he worked? Yet he also prayed, for prayer is not work, or anything else but prayer.

Vs. 36, 37. It seemed extraordinary to Peter and his friends, that Jesus should absent himself when all the world was waiting for him in Capernaum. Had he not an engagement to keep with all these anxious souls who were lining the streets with their sick? But Jesus had also an engagement to keep with God.

V. 38. Jesus explains that he must not return to Capernaum. His primary task is to preach to the souls of men, not to heal their bodies. The stime is short, and the message of the Kingdom is urgent. He must go on that very day to preach in other townships of Galilee, for how otherwise shall he go over the cities of Israel? Then Jesus tells Peter that it was to prepare by prayer for this missionary journey, that he came away from Capernaum that morning. Similarly we find Jesus spending a night in prayer before he chooses his twelve disciples. (See Luke 6:12.)

II. JESUS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, 39-45.

V. 39. We are not told the length or extent of this journey, in which Jesus now visits the synagogues of Galilee. His task is to proclaim the nearness of the Kingdom and to lead the souls of men to God. But in the furtherance of this task of leading men to God, he heals whenever the sick are brought to him. In particular, Mark records that he cast out "demons." It was universally believed that "evil spirits" entered into people, and produced derangement of mind, convulsions, hysterical cries, and spiritual distress. Men lived in terror of these demons, as they still do in China and in many other heathen countries. Whenever, therefore, any of the above symptoms occurred, it was at once concluded that possession by demons had taken place. Jesus saw in all this, the signs of Satan's fearful domination over the souls of the sufferers, commanding the demons to go, and bringing back to the disordered mind, the sense of God's love and power to save. Mark sees in these conquests of the terrors inspired by demons, the most wonderful proof of Jesus' Messiahship.

Vs. 40-42. These verses tell also how Jesus cleansed a leper. Strictly speaking, the leper had no right to leave his seclusion and to appear among men. But necessity in this case knows no law. The leper flings himself at the feet of Jesus, crying, "If thou art only willing, thou canst make me clean." It shows the wonderful pity of Jesus, that at this moment he does not even hesitate to touch the leper. He knew it to be God's will that at that moment he should touch the man, and should say, "I am willing; be thou cleansed."

Vs. 43, 44. But Jesus sternly charges him to say nothing about his cure, but to go at once to one of the priests with the offering required in the law of Moses. (See Lev. 13:49; 14:2-32.) He was to do this "as a testimony to them," that is, to show that he is cured, or to show that he is a prophet of God in Israel. (See 2 Kings 5:8.)

V. 45. The healed leper does not remain silent, as Jesus commanded, but proclaims his cure far and wide. The result is described in the present verse. Jesus cannot enter any of the cities for a time. The popular excitement is too great for men to listen calmly to his message, and he chooses the quieter places for his work.

A LEPER.

We use the word "leprosy" for a particular disease; apparently the Biblical writers, even in the Lew (Lev. chs. 13, 14) used the term for several distinct maladies. Setting aside the leprosy of the house (Lev. 14:37) and the leprosy of the garment (Lev. 13:47-59) as peculiar and obscure, there remain several skin diseases as well as more deeply seated affections of the human body. The plague on the head or beard, "the scall" of Lev. 13:20-37, was, according to many physicians, some variety of contagious and inveterate ringworm. The disease is still common among poor Jews and Moslems. The same classes are affected by lencodermia or vitiligo, which produces a discoloration of the skin such as is described in Lev. ch. 13, or it may be that Lev., ch. 13 includes also psoriasis or English leprosy.

What is called leprosy to-day is a disease that produces commonly, a thickened condition of such features as the eyebrows, the sides of the nose, the cheeks, the chin and the ears. The thickening gives to the hands and feet a lumpy appearance. In some cases the joints of the fingers and toes are affected and parts fall off, while lumps on parts exposed to rubbing often become open sores. At the same time the thickening extends to the mouth and throat, and the voice is reduced to a husky whisper. These are the obvious features of the disease, but sometimes they are entirely absent. What is fundamental is that in every leper the nerves of the skin cease to act, he loses his sensibility, and there is a profound lowering of the vitality and efficiency of the organism.

TRAINING OUR CHILDREN

THE BREAKFAST—

FLORENCE J. OVENS.

"You are not going out of this house until you've eaten your breakfast, Leon," said his mother emphatically.

Leon let go of the front door handle, threw down his cap and school book, and went to the dining room, scowling. In about three minutes he was back again. His mother had gone upstairs, but she heard him.

"Leon," she called, "you haven't finished? You can't have eaten anything at all!"

"I've had all I want," was the answer, and the next moment he was gone.

With slight variations this scene had been enacted every morning during my three weeks with the Thorntons. More than a year elapsed before my next visit, but I soon found plenty of evidence that the performance had been continuous.

Another nine months passed; again I was with these friends. But a change had taken place. Each morning Leon sat quietly down to breakfast when I did, his mother sitting with us though she had eaten previously. He ate each course in turn slowly with evident enjoyment. I was surprised and so glad that, on the morning I was leaving, I could not refrain from commenting on the transformation. Leon had gone to school and we were just sitting down for a final chat.

"It came about through the Parent-Teacher Association," said my friend, smiling. "If Bob and I both go we have to take Leon. One evening we all went and listened to a particularly clever lecture on 'Nagging'. The next morning while Leon was dressing, he said, 'Mother, the man last night didn't say anything about breakfast, did he?'

"'Breakfast?' I said.

"'Yes—well—that's the only thing you ever nag me about.'

"I was amazed, and for the moment, angry.

"'Do you think that's a very nice way to talk to Mother?' I asked.

"'I didn't know you didn't want to talk about it,' he said. In a perplexed tone.

"'All right,' I said, 'you need not try to eat your breakfast properly every morning so that we shan't have to discuss the subject.'

"But after he had gone to school I thought the matter out. Leon was right, I did nag him about his breakfasts. What was more, they were a source of daily worry to me. I often felt that he was going out without being properly fortified." She paused thoughtfully.

"You know," she continued, "Bob has to leave here before seven, and I like to have my breakfast with him. It hasn't seemed wise to waken Leon so early so of course he had had to eat his breakfast alone. I had not been particular about having him rise at any regular hour and often he had to hurry in order to reach school in season. Usually, by the time he was dressed, some of his schoolmates would be here waiting for him.

"As I thought about it I realized that these conditions were far from being conducive to a quiet, orderly breakfast. I therefore determined to change them, and I did. Leon gets up regularly now at seven o'clock. By half-past seven he is ready for his breakfast, the other children have not yet arrived and he doesn't feel hurried. I can't eat a second meal, but I can and do sit at the table with him. I plan to talk with him, at this time, about things in which he seems particularly interested.

"At first, when I sat down in this way numberless little duties would suggest themselves to me and it was hard not to get up and be about them, but I have learned to be deaf to most of these calls, and it has paid. Leon eats his first meal of the day properly. He looks better and he is better; he has more self-control and is doing better work in school, and,—I don't have to nag."

Cost of Rearing Pigs.

A record of the cost of keeping a sow for a year and feed consumed by herself and litter at the Lennoxville, Quebec, Experimental Station, showed that each pig at weaning age had cost $2.29. Four Yorkshire brood sows were used in the experiment. Each sow raised two litters and raised an average of 18.8 pigs, which were weaned at from six to eight weeks of age. The feeds used consisted of middlings, oats, barley, oil meal, tankage, clover hay, roots, and skim-milk, besides pasturage for four months. The particulars given are from the annual report of the Station, issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Seventy-five per cent. of the world's yield of gold in 1923 was produced within the British Empire.

If the breeding of thoroughbred poultry was more generally conducted on business principles, when engaged in largely for the sake of expected profits, we would not hear of so many disgusted or badly disappointed breeders. A large proportion of the beginners commence with an enormous amount of self-conceit and false ideas and a very small amount of experience, and until this is directly and completely reversed, success and profit will never be attained.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

and extra good is the ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

T-3

Stories About Well-Known People

The Brother.

M. Briand, the French statesman, who is a firm advocate of teetotalism, is recounting an amusing story against

"In a certain village," M. Briand said, "an old man was introduced to me as president of the local league against alcoholism. He's ninety-one years old,' said the mayor, 'and has never drunk anything but water.'

" 'You must be about the oldest man in the village,' I remarked.

" 'Oldest but one,' replied the monagenarian. 'My brother is ninety-nine.'

" 'I'd like to see him.'

" 'Impossible,' broke in the mayor; 'he's been too drunk to move out of his house for years.' "

Riot Act to Balfour.

In his new book, 'My Life for Labor," Mr. Robert Smillie, M.P., the miners' leader, tells an amusing story.

When the King and Queen were visiting the Prince of Wales' estate in Kennington, they entered the house of Tom Richardson, the miners' M.P. His young daughter, Annie, showed them round. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, seeing the King glance at a picture of Keir Hardie on the wall, said: "A terrible man, that!"

Annie, overhearing him, said: "That is the portrait of one of the best men I know; if anyone does not like him, they need not stay in our house."

An Engine-Driver's Rise to Fame.

The name of Mr. Charles Gates Dawes has become familiar to many people in connection with the Dawes Report on Germany's finances, but very little is known about the man himself. As a matter of fact, he is the Republican canditate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

He is fifty-eight years of age, and has had a remarkable career, being in the fullest sense a self-made man. His college education was paid for with money earned by driving a railway locomotive. He became a barrister, while in 1917 he went to France and was made Brigadier-General. He is one of the greatest financial experts in America.

The Secret of His Charm?

A short time ago the Prince of Wales declared to a friend of mine that his motto in life is: "I only pass through this world once, and anything I can do, and and kindly act I can perform, let me do it, for I shall not pass this way again."

With Pleasure!

Once when Mr. Tim Healy, Governor-General of the Irish Free State, was in Spain, he met Kipling, who, according to Mr. Healy, does not like him for political reasons. What happened at the meeting is told by the great Irishman himself:—

" 'Kipling,' I said, 'I suppose we can shake hands on neutral soil, although I would shake hands with you anywhere.'

" 'Haven't they shot you yet?' asked Kipling.

" 'No, but when they do shoot me,' I replied, 'I would like you to write a dirge about me.'

" 'I'll be delighted,' said Kipling."

Spiders Help Surveyors.

Spider webs are used in surveying instruments. The fine strands are the strongest and the thinnest obtainable. Since they are only about five ten-thousandths of an inch thick, they are said to serve better than any other substance for the cross hairs on the surveyor's telescopes or for field glasses.

The web is taken from the insects by allowing them to drop from a loom. As fast as they drop, the web, left behind, is wound on spools and placed in storage. A certain species known as the Michigan grey and brown spotted spider is raised for the purpose.

Where Fishing is Easy.

The smallest fish in the world live in Lake Buhi in the Philippine Islands. They are only about half an inch long when full-grown, and belong to the family of gobies distinguished by a sort of sucking disc used for attaching the fish firmly to stones.

These minute gobies are caught in enormous numbers by means of cloth nets, and are not only used in the towns along the shores of the lake, but are also shipped for considerable distances.

They are eaten fried when freshly caught and are pressed into cakes and dried when the market is over-stocked.

The whole of the brain never works at one time. It operates alternately in two halves.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

Economy.

The conceited young man had talked about himself till the girl felt she could not endure it much longer.

"It costs a great deal more than one would think to become a broad-minded and intelligent man of the world," he remarked, serenely.

The girl saw her chance and took it.

"I suppose so," she said, "and I don't blame you for saving your money!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pain.



But As a Means Only.

"I'm surprised to hear she's an advocate of matrimony."

"Oh, yes; but only as a means to alimony, you know."

Women's Progress in Japan.

Women are now taking part in political meetings in Japan and not infrequently deliver addresses from the platform, although they do not yet have the ballot.

Always have Mustard on the table

It's not just custom that makes people take mustard with their meals. Mustard aids digestion and helps to assimilate the meats. It is a good habit to acquire. Mix it freshly for every meal.

but it must be Keen's

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Eases Kitchen Work

To Women Who Do Their Own Work: Suppose you could save six minutes every day in washing pots and pans—two minutes after every meal. In a month, this would amount to a saving of three hours of this disagreeable but necessary work. This saving can be made by using SMP enameled kitchen utensils, as their smooth sanitary surface will not absorb dirt or grease. No scraping, scouring or polishing is needed when you use Diamond or Pearl Ware. Soap, water and a dish towel is all you need. Ask for

SMP Enameled WARE

"A Face of Porcelain and a Heart of Steel"

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

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY



At Every Hardware Store

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HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

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

Milk is not the sole salvation of the underweight child. It is popularly supposed that milk and eggs are the chief hope of the undernourished, but a recent investigation of various foods administered as a mid-morning lunch to several groups of underweight children demonstrated conclusively that there are other nourishing foods as well as milk. The experiment was conducted under the supervision of Margaret S. Chancy, M.A., in Berkely, California. The tests were made through two test periods of eight weeks each, one during the autumn months and one during the spring. Of the groups of children compared, one group was given milk and two graham crackers as a mid-morning lunch; another group was given either an orange of the freshly extracted juice of one orange; a third group was given one glass of bottled orangeade. The surprising result was that the orange group showed the greatest gain in weight, the orangeade group the second best gain, while the milk group came in third.

One point considered is that the under-nourished child frequently has an indifferent appetite, and the milk produces a satiating effect, so that he does not care for his regular noon meal when it comes. The orange, on the other hand, while it has some food value, is tonic and appetizing in its effect so that the indifferent appetite is stimulated rather than satisfied, and the child eats more heartily at regular meal times.

Oranges contain nature's most beneficial natural acid, which, strangely enough, is alkaline in its effect. Never sweeten oranges very much, as the sugar tends to ferment in weak stomachs, and the individual then blames the orange for the acid condition thereby produced. Orange juice in its fresh, natural state, is easily digested even by very young babies, and nothing surpasses it as a child tonic and laxative for old and young, strong or feeble persons.

EFFICIENCY IMPAIRED

Why Many Men and Women Are Badly Handicapped.

When you are so run down in health that it impairs the efficiency of your work as well as your power to enjoy your leisure hours, or obtain rest, it is time you looked to the cause. If you do not, a serious breakdown is almost sure to result sooner or later. In nearly all cases this condition, which doctors usually describe as general debility, is due to poor blood—blood that is deficient in red corpuscles. When the blood is thin and weak your whole system suffers. You lose appetite, have no energy, your nerves trouble you and you feel restless.

What you need is help to build up your blood and you should begin at once to make your blood rich and red by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You will soon notice the difference in your health by a better appetite and increased vigor. The reason is that the new blood created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stimulates all the organs of the body to healthy activity, and so the system gains nourishment and strength. If you are weak or out of sorts begin gaining new strength today by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills from your druggist or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

What is "Social Hygiene?"

Every thoughtful man and woman can work out his or her own definition of the term, social hygiene; but it is a little difficult to realize at first just what scope the movement now has.

For it is no longer the old social reform idea, of making bad people good and sick people well, for which the social worker and philanthropist of the last hundred years labored so faithfully. To-day, medical science and philanthropy are devoting themselves to preventing people getting into trouble or falling ill; and we believe now in putting the fence at the top of the precipice rather than at the bottom.

Dr. Gordon Bates, the indefatigable secretary of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council and enthusiastic promoter of the cause of social hygiene since its inception, says that social hygiene means simply social happiness. That is, it aims at procuring normal environment and upbringing for every individual in the community. It implies good recreation and the development of the talents of the child, also good home conditions, and the organization of all methods which will provide the fullest opportunity for each person. This can only be achieved, says Dr. Bates, by the co-operation of the state, the community and the individual, and we must not forget the necessity of thinking of both engenics and euthenics—heredity and environment—in our endeavor to improve the race.

In her many talks all over Canada for the promotion of social hygiene work, Mrs. Pankhurst often mentioned what she considered its two aims. First, to secure for all children their three-fold birthright, physical, moral and social health; and second, to make a practical effort to apply the principle of Christianity to human life, and thereby wipe out the double standard of morality.

"Educate, educate, educate!" said Dr. C. J. O. Hastings, M.O.H. for Toronto, in an emphatic speech on social hygiene work "But don't sit down while you do it. Keep right on battling with things as they are, while hoping for better ones in the future.

Perhaps the best summing up of the complete meaning of social hygiene is given in a trenchant paragraph by Havelock Ellis, when he says that it may be said to be a development, and even a transformation, of what was formerly known as social reform. In that transformation it has undergone two fundamental changes. In the first place, it is no longer merely an attempt to deal with the conditions under which life is lived, seeking to treat bad conditions as they occur, without going to their source, but it aims at prevention. It ceases to be simply a reforming of forms, and approaches in a comprehensive manner not only the conditions of life, but life itself. In the second place, its method is no longer haphazard, but organized and systematic, being based on a growing knowledge of those biological sciences which were scarcely in their infancy when the era of social reform began. Thus social hygiene is at once more radical and more scientific than the old conception of social reform. It is the inevitable method by which at a certain stage civilization is compelled to continue its own course, and to preserve, perhaps to elevate, the race.

Listening.

One merit of radio is that it is teaching mellions to listen who were not letter-perfect in that fine art before its coming. When there is that well-known "man with a message" or the musical artist of feeling and a soul, the "radio fan" listens with a concentration that educates him to hear more than the sound that issues from the loud speaker to the silent group before it. The habit of giving respectful attention to the inanimate instrument grows and is confirmed, so that we learn how to listen to other human beings—including even the members of our own families, junior or senior.

For though we are social and gregarious and commonly enjoy being communicative, we are usually not so good at hearing others as we are at telling our own affairs and "thinking out loud" on the assumption that what is of such keen concern to ourselves ought to be interesting to others. What "every woman knows" is that it is no trouble to get a man to talk if she invites him to pour into her sympathetic ear his own shop talk or his personal ambition. Perhaps he would sooner cross the line between mere acquaintance and the inner reality of friendship if in his turn he would be mute and give her a chance to spread out the treasures of her mind on the flattering assumption that she has one, or at least give voice to her own individuality.

A listener of the ideal type does more than sit passively silent. You cannot tell from the static attitude of certain persons whether they merely endure or whether they sensitively apprehend. Merely to be quiet while another speaks is not to listen. The true listener is a stimulating presence. Every platform speaker knows the difference between two sorts of audiences. In one he finds a quickening reaction that incites his own mental processes. In the other he discerns only the stolid patience of those who seem to remain in their seats merely because it is less effort to stay than to rise and depart.

We applaud orators; we sometimes elect them to political office for no better reason than that they talk glibly. It is a relief now and then to come upon a statesman whose influence seems to be in an inverse to his taciturnity.

A SPLENDID LAXATIVE FOR THE BABY

Mothers should constantly be on guard to keep baby's bowels working freely and his stomach sweet, for nine-tenths of the ailments from which little ones suffer are caused by derangements of the stomach and bowels. Baby's Own Tablets are a splendid laxative for the baby. They are mild but thorough; contain neither opiates nor narcotics, and are absolutely guaranteed to be safe and efficient for either the newborn babe or the growing child. By their action on the bowels and stomach they drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make the dreaded teething period easy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



FRUIT NOW SHIPPED IN NEW TYPE OF CAR

The development of the Niagara Peninsula as a source of fruit for the markets of the Dominion is becoming more pronounced, through the co-operation of the fruit growers, the dealers and the Express Department of the Canadian National Railways.

For this traffic, the Canadian National Express has designed an entirely new style of fruit car which has already given satisfaction. No ice is used in these cars, a natural air-cooling method being used. While this does not develop as low a temperature as ice refrigeration, the process is more natural, and as a result, the fruit does not deteriorate as quickly when removed to the warmer outside atmosphere.

There are thirty of these cars in operation between the Niagara Peninsula and points in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and the North West, and they received several tests under the most unfavorable conditions possible, before they were finally adopted for service.

EASY TRICKS

A Shadowgraph



The ability to make shadowgraphs, shadow pictures of familiar objects, by properly holding the hands between a light and the wall is not difficult to acquire. The illustration shows how easy it is to make a shadowgraph of a swan. A little experiment is necessary to get the exact position of the fingers and the angle at which the hands must be held. The swan should be made to move its neck in a manner as nearly natural as the trickster can manage.

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

Making Baby Beautiful.

All babies are wonderful, and, to its own mother at last, each baby is the most beautiful thing in the world. All the same, there are moments when mothers in candid mood will admit, if only to themselves, small points in baby's "make up" that might have been improved upon.

Unfortunately these minor imperfections do not always disappear as the years roll by. Often they are aggravated by neglect and wrong treatment.

And so the intelligent mother might be well advised to consult a beauty specialist if there is any matter calling for attention, for it is when baby is young and tiny that its future good looks may be moulded—or marred.

Very gently the nose that is developing on wrong lines may be pressed into the line of beauty. Mothers are amazed how much can be done by perfectly natural means to improve little noses.

The same with the ears. Mothers and nurses are, of course, on their guard against the protruding ears that are caused by careless adjusting of bonnets and caps, but there are cases where ears do have a curious tendency to stick out, and much can be done by seeing that ears are flat against the pillow whn baby lies on his side, and also by gently pressing back to the head.

Eyes can be made clear and beautiful by keeping them immaculately clean. Dust is very destructive of eye beauty, and so is the glare of the sun.

Watch baby's mouth and see that the little lips are not allowed to fall into fretful lines. Manicure the nails of the hands and feet, and when the time comes for shoes other than soft woollies see that the beautiful feet with which baby starts his career are not made ugly by ill-fitting shoes.

Hair can be given a soft wave by brushing gently over the fingers, and a healthy constitution will ensure that greatest of beauty's gifts, a clear rose and white complexion.

Flowers That Dislike Music.

It has been observed that several kinds of flowers are affected by music.

Where there is a constant volume of sound for some hours during the day certain sensitive blossoms develop a leaning tendency away from the direction from which the music comes.

It has been shown that the cyclamen and the carnation are especially susceptible to the influence of music. Some of these, which had been used as floral decorations close to a stand where a jazz band was frequently playing dance music, were affected to an astonishing degree. After a few hours it was discovered that all the blossoms had deliberately turned their backs on the source of the music. Even when they were placed facing the stand it was not long before each bloom reversed its position.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Any yellow pup can scratch up a flower bed; but it takes a man to make a garden.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

He who aspires must perspire.

BROCKVILLE FARMER SUFFERED 20 YEARS

"Les" Booth Finally Got Relief Through Taking Tanlac.

"Since taking Tanlac, I feel so fit it sometimes seems like a dream for there was hardly a day in 20 years that I did not suffer," is the striking statement of Geo. L. ("Les") Booth, 271 Perth St., Brockville, Ont., one of the best known farmers in Ontario.

"For 20 years, up to three years ago when I took Tanlac, I suffered from rheumatism in my arms, shoulders, back and hips, so bad at times I could not lift my arms to put my coat on. I couldn't even write my name and I just limped about like a cripple. Many a night it looked like I would not live to see daybreak, and once I was laid up six months unable to hit a lick of work.

"Money could not buy the good Tanlac has done me. It ended every sign of rheumatism and built up my weight 16 pounds, and since then I have not had a rheumatic ache or pain. If anybody wants to know about Tanlac, just let them see Les Booth."

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

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation.

Music From a Mirror.

More than two thousand years ago a barber discovesed that, in moving his mirror, air was forced through the tubes which were common in mirrors at that time. This caused a curious musical sound to be emitted. So struck was he by this peculiarity that he set about making an instrument which was the foundation of the modern organ.

After several experiments he made a water-flute, in which air was forced by bellows through an inverted cone which led to flutes controlled by a keyboard, the pressure being kept uniform by water.

After a thousand years a rival instrument made its appearance. This was of a similar pattern, but instead of water, weights regulated the pressure.

In 951 an organ was erected at Winchester. It had twenty-six bellows and ten pipes to each key. The two men who sat at the keyboard "blew and sweated enormously." Later, a firm of organ makers in Germany succeeded in erecting the first really big instrument. Th primary stops did not differ very much from those of to-day, although various novelties were introduced.

Among the innovations were the nightingale and cuckoo stops, while others represented cock-crowing and goat-bleating. Though these novelties have now fallen into dissuse, an organ with one of these nightingale stops is still to be seen in Rome.

It was not until the nineteenth century that the problem of the regulation of air pressures was solved by the introduction of the hydraulic blower.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Continual dwelling on the inventory of our lacks is one of the surest ways of losing all the joy of life.

CREAM

We Make Payments Daily.
We Pay Express Charges.
We Supply Cans.
Highest Ruling Prices Paid.
BOWES CO., Limited
Toronto



WILKINSON CLIMAX

Increase the feeding value of all fodders by cutting them with the Climax Cutter.

The Climax cuts dry straw or hay just as well as green corn. It is cheaper to run, requiring less power. Is built extra strong, costs least for repairs.

Tell us what power you have and let us send you catalogue and prices. Save money by buying one of these machines now.

The BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., Ltd.
TORONTO - ONT.

MURINE Keeps EYES Clear, Bright and Beautiful

Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

KELSEY Healthy HEAT

Kelsey Heating is *Right* Heating

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

Heats both small and large houses with equal satisfaction

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

CANADA FOUNDRIES & FORGINGS LIMITED
JAMES SMART PLANT
BROCKVILLE ONT.



DON'T DO THIS TRY THE WATCH TEST

Can You Hear?

Place watch to ear then draw away. You should hear tick at 56 inches. Does a ringing in your ears prevent your proper hearing?

LEONARD EAR OIL

relieves both Head Noises and Deafness. Just rub it back of ears and insert in nostrils. Price $1.25

For Sale Everywhere.

Interesting descriptive folder sent upon request.

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

EARN $15 DAILY SELLING OUR made-to-measure Breeches, Shirts, Mackinaws. Best sellers. Send for fine sample outfit. Royal Outfitting Co., 152 St. Lawrence St., Montreal.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FARM LOANS MADE—Mortgages purchased. Reynolds, 77 Victoria St., Toronto.

Oysters cannot live in water containing less than thirty-seven parts of salt to every thousand of water.

A trench, said to date back to 3000 B.C., and recently excavated at Jerusalem, was cut 8 ft. deep into the rock, and 11 ft. wide.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer"- Insist!

For Pain Headache
Neuralgia Rheumatism
Lumbago Colds

Safe Accept only a Bayer package which contains proven directions

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

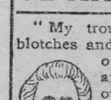
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

HUNTERS

Don't neglect to take a bottle of Minard's in the woods. The universal remedy for sprains, bruises and cuts.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Cuticura Heals Itching Eczema On Arms and Face



"My trouble began with red blotches and itching and burning on my arms and face, and then eczema broke out with a rash. My face was disfigured and my clothing aggravated the breaking out on my arms. I could not put my hands in water, neither could I do my regular work. At night I lost my rest on account of the irritation.

"The trouble lasted about a month. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they helped me and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Leon Hallock, 104 Atkins St., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for all toilet purposes.

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

Try our new Shaving Stick.

MISERABLE AND ALWAYS IN PAIN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a Dependable Help for Mothers

Port Greville, Nova Scotia.—"I took your medicine for a terrible pain in my side and for weakness and headaches. I seemed to bloat all over, too, and my feet and hands were the worst. I am the mother of four children and I am nursing my baby—the first one of four I could nurse. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before the baby's birth, so you can see how much it helped me. I cannot praise it too highly for what it has done for me. I took all kinds of medicine, but the Vegetable Compound is the only one that has helped me for any length of time. I recommend it to any one with troubles like mine and you may use my letter for a testimonial."—Mrs. ROBERT MCCULLEY, Port Greville, Nova Scotia.

Before and after child-birth the mother will find Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a blessing.

Many, many letters are received giving the same sort of experience as is given in this letter. Not only is the mother benefited, but these good results pass on to the child.

No harmful drugs are used in the preparation of this medicine—just roots and herbs—and it can be taken in safety by the nursing mother.

98 out of every 100 women reported benefit from its use in a recent canvass among women users of this medicine. C

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.

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

Thursday, Sept. 18, 1924

WHO IS THE TRAITOR

Because the Montreal Gazette questioned the leadership of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen being the unanimous choice of the Conservative party in Canada, and suggested the holding of a Dominion Conservative convention whereby a new national policy could be built and a leader chosen by that convention, a number of Conservative papers have been calling the Gazette a traitor, and intimating that cerain influences in Quebec, particularily in Montreal are at work to bust Meighen and select a leader whose views would be more in keeping with the conservatisve of that province.

The Gazette's article that has raised such a hubbub among certain Ontario Conservative newspapers was the result of the poor showing made by the party in the two recent elections in the province of Quebec. But the Gazette's article was kindly intended, and because of its pointed, practical political sense, and its straigtforward criticism, it is being dubbed "traitor" by newspapers that have not the fairness to admit the truth and force of the Gazette's contention. This servile loyalty to party and party leaders that cannot, or will not, recognize changing conditions and with vision that is limited by boundary borders, may please the leader, but it will not carry the party to success. Supposing the Gazette article had been published in an Ontario, or a Toronto Conservative newspaper, would the Conservative papers in Quebec at once raise the cry that Toronto and Ontario was trying to control the Conservative party in the Dominion? The question of leadership of a political party is not provincial, and after all why have not the rank and file of a political party some rights in the formation of a policy and the choosing of a leader. The recent success of the U. F. O. campaign in Ontario and of the Progressive party in the west is evidence of how slim is the thread by which party loyalty is bound, and while the unchanging stupidity of the Mail and Empire may hold together the fragments, it is the wide-a-wake, up-to-date, and progressive newspapers and public men, who see things as they are, and not as they want them, that are the hope of this country. The Conservative party, like a monarch of old, may well exclaim "Save me from my friends."

WHERE WILL IT END

According to government returns for the three months, April, May, and June 1924, the number of Canadians leaving this country for the United States was 54,010, as against 13,743 who entered Canada from the United Statcs. The number of those leaving Canada for U. S. has increased beyond calculation during the past year. A few months ago Liberal newspapers proclaimed that Canadians were returning from the U. S. in hundreds, but they failed to note the fact that Canadians were leaving native soil for the U. S. in thousands. Now what is the cause of this unprecedented exodus of Canadian manhood to the neighbouring Republic. Official returns show that within the past six months hundreds of Canadian industries have closed down because they could not meet the competition of foreign industries, brought about by the lowering of the Canadian tariff. In the neighbouring town of Smiths Falls, according to reports in the daily press, over three hundred workmen in the Frost & Wood Agricultural Implement Works, were laid off indefinately, within the past month. Many of those skilled mechanics have left, and many more will follow for the United States, where the industries are working full capacity. It will not surprise many if the coming winter sees Soup Kitchens in every Canadian city, and a tramp brigade on every highway.

OUR MILK SUPPLY

We notice that in a number of municipalities the question of pure milk supply is being discussed. The question is one of the greatest importance, and should not be neglected, as it is well known that very much tubercular trouble is conveyed through the milk from cows, effected with that disease. Many municipalities have their local inspector who regularly inspects the milk supply for the town, and the place it is put up for delivery. But every municipality does not take this precaution. The proper way would be for the Provincial Government to have the inspectors of local cheese factories regularly inspect and test the milk supply for their respective municipalities, taking it out of the hands of the municipalities entirely. Such a system could be easily established and at not too great a cost, and should prove even more effective that a local system, which is optional.

LEST WE FORGET

There are many young men and young women in Ontario who will cast their first vote on Oct. 23rd next, when the question of prohibition of sale of liquor will be decided by popular vote. Many of the new voters have no idea of conditions under the old liscense system or any system by which liquor may be easily obtained. The Press was recently shown a copy of a newspaper, printed 25 years ago, and in it was published a letter from a citizen, which will recall to many a state of affairs which was then very common. The letter reads as follows: "I crave the indulgence of your many subscribers on this occasion but simply to lay before them an indignity, which many of the respectable men and women of our village are compelled to suffer altogether too frequently. I have reference to the drunken brawls, accompanied as they usually are, by the vilest language and the most profane oaths that could possibly emanate from the foulest creature claiming to belong to the human family, that occur every now and again on our streets. May I ask how long is this state of affairs to last? Must a citizen of this village who is deeply interested in its prosperity and reputation simply turn a deaf ear to the weekly occurences, which disturb the quietness of his home, which compel his wife and family or whoever may be near and dear to him to suffer insults of the most disgraceful character, at his own door?" Such scenes were common in those days and scenes far worse were not uncommon. Would you like a return of them. You will certainly have them, and far worse, if you do not vote to uphold the Temperance Act.

Mr. Hale, of the Orillia Packet, who was one of those fortunate editors to enjoy that trip abroad, in his notes says "At nearly every city the Canadian Editors visited in the old country they were welcomed by the Mayor, or Lord Mayor, robed in a handsome red cloak and wearing a gold chain about his neck. If the custom were introduced into Canada it would add much to the dignity and solemnity of civic receptions." Now just imagine the worthy reeve of Winchester decked in a long red robe, a massive chain hanging about his neck, going out to welcome some distinguished visitors. Wouldn't it look funny. No, such customs may be all right in parts of Europe, but would not lend either dignity or solemnity to an occasion here in Canada.

The Town of Hanover is preparing a by-law to regulate restaurants and public dances, both of which have for some time been problems in that municipality. The Post says the Councillors favor closing halls where dances are held at 12 o'clock—midnight, and prohibiting dances altogether on Saturday nights. The feeling is that restaurants should close at 11 o'clock, and that the hours for Sunday be limited to 7 to 9, 12 to 2, and 6 to 8 o'clock. Municipal Councils generally could accept these suggestions as pretty nearly right respecting hours for enterainment and service. No one could reasonably claim that such regulations would work any hardship or inconvenience.



CANADIAN GIRLS WORLD CHAMPIONS

The Edmonton Commercial High School Basket Ball team, winners at Strasburg of the Ladies World Championship, photographed aboard the Canadian Pacific S.S. Montcalm on which they returned to Canada last week. They went to Europe to claim the championship but were unable to get a game in England. Captain Winnifred Martin is seen holding the ball.

ASTHMA NEVER CAME BACK

Since Taking The Fruit Treatment in "Fruit-a-tives"

Read this letter from Mrs. J. M. Pennington of New Rockland, P.Q.

"In 1919, I was taken with Bronchial Asthma and no one knows what I suffered during the winter. I began having choking spells and would just gasp for breath and could not speak. The doctor said he could do nothing for me.

In the spring of 1920, I started taking "Fruit-a-tives" and soon the choking spells became easier and I have not had one since May 7th, 1920. It is such a relief to be able to go to bed and have no thought of having to get up in the night for an hour or more as I did all that winter, but never have to now, all because I take a "Fruit-a-tives" tablet every night.

25c. and 50c. a box—at all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

MAKING A FEW BRAINS GO A LONG WAY

(By Willard Price)

It is no more necessary to have a lot of brains than a lot of legs. A centipede has about ninety-six more legs than he really needs. A spider gets along with eight, a beetle with six, a cow with four and a man with two.

And man can progress more rapidly than many of his animal friends, cluttered with surplus appendages.

So it is with brains. A few are aplenty. More are excess baggage. We do not use all the brains we have—so why should we need more?

It does not matter so greatly how much we do know as how much we do with what we know.

"Knowledge is power." Not always. Sometimes knowledge is just knowledge and of no more use than a big swamp. It becomes power only when it is allowed to flow, turn wheels, do something.

A huge untapped reservoir does not do as much good as a small but constantly running spring.

Many a man has become great by making an ordinary amount of brains do an extraordinary amount of work. Emerson says truly that the world's great men have not commonly been great scholars, nor its great scholars great men.

Work is the secret. "Working knowledge" is a knowledge that does things. No other kind of knowledge is worth while. Most of us know too much and do too little. He who knows only how to make good rocking-horses, and makes them, will get more on pay day than the wiseacre who knows everything and does nothing.

This is the encouragement for all of us with poor, garden-variety sort of brains. If we are strict with them, allow no loafing, no mooning, they will accomplish wonders. With constant industry, it is possible to make a big turnover on very small mental capital.



What percentage do you add each year?

—by Long Distance

In the last ten years the increase in the number of telephones in Ontario and Quebec has been over 115%.

Each year, therefore, subscribers receive a bonus of 11% more opportunities for possible sales by Local and Long Distance telephone.

The large and rapidly increasing market is proving more and more profitable to those merchants who cultivate it systematically.

Are you adding 11% more customers each year?

Wouldn't it pay you to make an organized effort to sell by telephone?

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA — LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Each new subscriber adds to the value of YOUR Telephone

RIGHT now is the time to WRITE.

GOWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE

OTTAWA, ONT.

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

W. E. GOWLING, President.
H. W. BRAITHWAITE, Principal.

"THE BIG STORE."



The New Jackets

Prices this year are lower than last.

The Styles are choice and the Materal the Best.

We are here to do business and want you to see what we are offering.



YARNS.

This is the Knitting Season and This the Place to buy Materials.

Saxony Yarn, Black, White and Grey per skein 20c.
Saxony Yarn, High Colors, per skein 25c.
Canadian 2 ply knitting yarn, 10 colors, $1.00 per lb.
Scotch Fingering, 4 ply, yarn, Black' White, Grey and Heather $1.25lb.
Brush Wool for knitting hats, range of colors, per ball 20c.
Monarch Down per ball 35c. Monarch Dove per ball 25c.
Monarch Silver Twist per ball 25c Bee Hive yarn, 4 ply per skein 30c

CROCKERY ROOM

Each week sees some addition to our stock of China and Glassware. Fine Dinner Sets, separate cups, saucers and plates.

Fancy China pieces and a great range of Decorated Tea Pots,

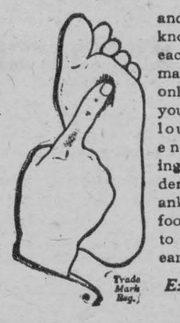
BOOTS AND SHOES

A full range of Williams Work Boots in Solid Leather for Men, Women and Chrildren.

Palmus Moose Head Brand of Work Boots, Goodyear welts with 7in or 12in top. Nailed soles with 7in top.

Men's Calf Shoes, Goodyear welt, Black or Tan.
Men's Black, Winter, Calf Broque, Goodyear welts, at $6.75.
New Fall lines of Women's Slippers and Oxfords,

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



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

Examination and Advice Free

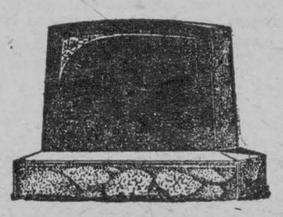
"Watch Your Feet"

We always carry A Full Line of DR. SCOLL'S **Foot Easers** Corn and Bunion Remedies.

and other appliances for Foot Comfort.

A. SWEET& CO.

MONUMENTS !



JOHN F. GIBSON

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

Shops at Winchester, Ont.

Telephone 75 - - P. O. Box 282

UPHOLSTERING

I am prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering and repairing. Work guaranteed.
George Robinson,
Opposite School Grounds.

Licensed Auctioneer

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

Thos. Irving.

Gent's Furnishings.

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

A. E. Goodfellow

Winchester - - Ontario

South Mountain

Gilroy—Melon

A quiet wedding took place at the Parsonage, Heckston, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m., by the Rev. K. Mathewson, of Mrs. Margaret Mellon to Mr. Gilbert Gilroy ,both of this town. They motored to Prescott and took the train for Toronto to spend their honeymoon. Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Gilroy.

A number from here took in the Ottawa Exhibition last week.

Mrs. Moore, of Mohawk, N. Y., is visiting friends here at present.

Guests at the home of Mr and Mrs. Thos. Ennis on Sunday were, Mr. and Mrs. James Payne and Mr. and Mrs Minor Cooke, of Ventnor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martin of Spencerville, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barrigar and Miss Beatrice of Smiths Falls.

Mrs. Chas. Kirkwood and little daughter Doris, of Toy's Hill, were guests one day last week of Mrs. Lorne Boyd.

Mr. Tom Shaver has returned from the West after spending a short time there.

Mr. Robt. Mulholland was up to Kemptville recently, on business.

Miss Mildred Ennis returned to Montreal on Monday after spending a couple of weeks at her home.

Miss Wilda Thompson of Mountain was a caller in town on Friday eve.

Mr. Howard Wynn of the States visited Mr. Chris Wynn recently.

Mr. Chas. Cleland visited friends at Ottawa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Suffel spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Thorpe, of Hulbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nesbitt and family of Hyndman spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Armstrong.

Mrs. Mabel Laushway and two daughters of Heckston, and Mr. and Mrs. Gertus Montgomery and baby of Pleasant Valley, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Laushway.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart of Ottawa were in town on Sunday.

Mrs. (Dr.) McGannon of Ogdensburg, and Mrs. E. McGannon of Prescott, were guests for a few days last week of Mr. and Mrs. A. Redmond.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Larue, of Potsdam, N. Y., attended the fnueral of the late Mrs. M. Barry, last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Montgomery of Hulbert spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Shaver.

Rev. Father Keeley, a former priest here, was in town a few days last week, aitending Mrs. Barry's funeral.

Winchester Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Myers of Grantley visited Mr. and Mrs. Heber McIntosh on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Nesbitt visited Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Nesbitt on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Myers visited Mr. and Mrs. Countryman at Dixons, over the week end.

Miss Evelyn Merkley and Miss Alice Reveller visited Mrs. Alva Runions last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Orren Casselman and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Casselman, called on friends at Morrisburg and Iroquois, on Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. Mahlon Robinson of Iroquois spent a couple of days with Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Robinson last week.

Miss Margaret Kain attended the Mower—McMillan wedding on Wednesday, at the Presbyterian church, Williamsburg.

Master Wilmer Munro spent a couple of days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nesbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Loucks visited Ottawa last week.

Mrs. Findlay Coons and family of Winchester visited Mrs. T. Cunningham.

Mrs. Alma Henderson returned home from Oxford Mills.

Mrs. Donald Armstrong of Inkerman is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kirkwood.

Mrs. M. Barkley visited her sister in U. S. A.

Mr. Jas. Webb and sister Miss Edith returned home from their European tour, of three months, on Monday night.

Obituary

On Sept. 8th, the angel of death called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy McMillan, Waddington, and claimed for its tole one of the most tender flowers in the person of Gerald Victor McMillan aged 5 years 7 mos 2 days. Victor was a bright intelligent child. He was born at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Winchester Springs, and spent the greater part of his time there until four weeks previous his death, when he returned home to start to school. The little fellow was apparently in his usual health until noon when he ate no dinner and went to bed. His mother visited his room at different intervals during the afternoon and the child appeared to be sleeping. At five o'clock she noticed the change, she picked the child and ran down stairs, but before medical aid could be secured, the little soul took its flight. The funeral service was preached at his home, by Rev. Mr. Peabody, who chose for his text Jobb 1 Ch. 21, and the remains were brought to Maple Ridge for interment. The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved ones.

The little crib is empty now,
The little clothes laid by,
A mothers hope, a fathers joy
In death's cold arms now lie.
God needed one more angel child
To join his shining band
So he bent with loving smile
And took our darlings hand.

Melvin News

Mr. U. L. Steinburgh, and Ewart and Edith Steinburg, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Steinburgh of Morewood spent Sunday with friends in Cardinal.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Christie and daughter Esther had dinner with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Christie, on Sunday.

Master Glenn Holmes spent a few days last week with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Holmes.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O'Neil spent Wednesday with friends in Ottawa.

Miss Elinore Durant of Winchester spent part of the week with her aunt, Mrs. Arthur Christie.

A number from here are attending the Exhibition in Ottawa this week.

Mr. Bernice Steinburg and son Lloyd of the Summer's Settlement spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Steinburg.

Mrs. Percy Durant of Winchester is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Arthur Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Masterson of Chesterville spent Sunday with the latters parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. O'Neil.

Master Ronald Steinburg and sister Edith spent Sunday with friends in Morewood.

Mr. and Mrs. M. McVey of Mountain spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Christie.

WHAT CHARACTER MEANS

Grover Cleveland's long and active life was replete with incidents that impressed themselves on the minds of his friends. The New York Times gives one of these, concerning an offer made him to become president of one of the large New York trust companies.

A committee of officials of the trust company waited upon Mr. Cleveland after his retirement from the White House, and urged that he accept the presidency of this concern. He told the committee that he was totally unversed in the ways of bankers, and that he would be of no use whatever to the trust company. Then he said pointblank that he would not accept. In a comparatively short time the committee visited him again. The spokesman said to him, in effect:

"Mr. Cleveland, although we recognize that there is a great deal of truth in what you told us about your not understanding banking, and being therefore unfitted for the presidency of our company, we nevertheless feel that the bank will be greatly benefitted through having the advantage of your judgment and intellect, and we are so sure that this is the case that we are willing to pay you a salary of fifty thousand dollars."

It had been assumed that this handsome offer would have the effect of making him change his mind. It had the opposite effect, however.

"So?" said Mr. Cleveland, and then added, "Well, gentlemen, I long ago determined not to sell the influence of my name, and I do not intend to depart from that dertermination. I thank you."

When he took up the practice of law in New York City, he used to go home from the Mills building by way of the elevated, walking across the park from Fifty-eighth street to Sixty-ninth street. The hoboes' union or whatever it is, soon learned of this, and played it to good advantage. One group lingered on the south side of Wall street, and the other used to beset him in the park. Finally, the tramps got so numerous that he had to take some means of self-protection. A friend was walking with him one evening when a whole drove of beggars bore down on him.

Mr. Cleveland reached in his pocket and pulled out a little book full of perforated tickets. One by one he tore the pages out and handed them to the beggars. Each ticket that he passed out with a shake of the head read:

"Charity Organization Society. Admit bearer to the wood-yard."

KEEP BOTH HANDS ON WHEEL

THE UNKIND WORD

There is a certain class of people who take great satisfaction in saying unpleasant things. They call this peculiarity "speaking their minds" or "plain speaking." Sometimes they dignify it by the name of "telling the truth." As if truths must be unpleasant in order to be true! Are there no lovely, charming, gracious truths in the world? And if there are, why can not people diligently tell these, making others happier for the telling rather than hasten to proclaim all the disagreeable things they can discover?

The sum of human misery is always so much greater than the sum of human happiness that it would appear the plainest duty to add to the latter all we can, and do what lies in our power to diminsh the former. It may seem a little thing to repeat the criticism you have heard of your friend, but if the information is unnecessary and makes him unhappy, it is clearly an unkind and unfriendly action.

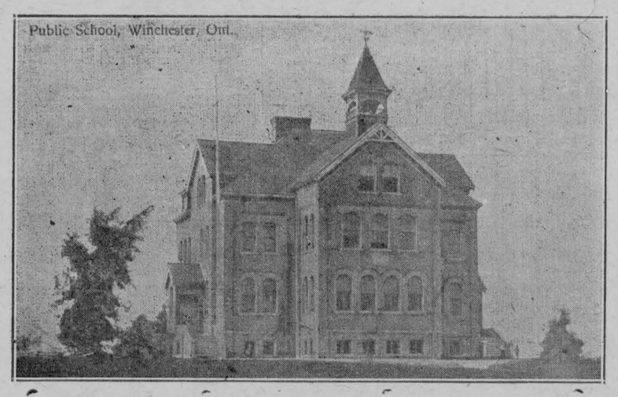
A FICTION THAT'S A FACT

A customer walked into a hardware store and asked the price of a hammer. "One dollar," said the hardware man. "I can order one by mail and get it for 50 cents," said Mr. Customer. "Sure you can," said Mr. Hardware, "and I'll sell you the same hammer for the same cost, here it is; it's a cheaper, lighter hammer, but I'll sell at the same price you can get it by mail." "Good enough," replies Mr. Customer, "just hand it over and put it on my account." "Nay, nay, brother," comes back Hardware, "this is a mail order transaction, and it's cash with the order." The customer dug up fifty cents and reached for the hammer, but was waived aside. "Not yet," said the grinning hardware prince, "keep on digging. If you sent by mail the money order costs you five cents, the stamp three cents, and the postage on the hammer would be three cents; kindly lay eleven cents more upon the counter." The customer saw the point and produced the required amount; but again the hammer was held away. "Excuse me," said the hardware man, "but this is a mail order proposition. Now you have just ordered the hammer and you wouldn't expect it for several days, so come in some day next week and I'll hand it to you."

"It is not the fault of the automobile that 100,000 persons have died as the result of automobile accidents, its entirely the responsibility of the driver.

"Driving an automobile requires both hands on the steering wheel, both eyes on the road, and one's whole mind on the job. All driving is impossible with eyes focused on the sidewalk fashion parade or with one arm around the girl."

"Explanations after the accidents will not bring the dead to life nor heal the wounds of the injured.



SCHOOL OPENED

We are in a good position to serve the Scholars and Students all the Text Books, Exercise Books, Scribblers and all the Supplies you need. We have nice Eversharp Pencils and Fountain Pens for the kiddies as well as the older ones.

You will save money if you buy your School Supplies at

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

GETTING A PRACTICAL EDUCATION

Constant contact with humanity has so tamed the Adirondack bear that his Western brother would not recognize him. One, whose habitation, the New York Sun has place at Sander's Mill, on the Mad River, actualy on the district schoolhouse. Some uncertain in literature and vague in spelling, but he is rapidly learning gentle manners.

He came slouching out of the woods one day, and advanced directly on the istrict schoolhouse. Some of the children had eaten their luncheon on the grass in front of the building. The bear stopped and licked up the crumbs and scattered remnants of the repast, and then stuck his head in at the schoolhouse door.

The children and the school-teacher screamed, and the big fellow was so frightened that he took to his lumbering heels. The next day, however, he came to the schoolhouse the same hour and ate the crumbs and crusts as before. He looked at the schoolhouse door, but did not venture there. After he had eaten every morsel he went slowly back to the woods.

His visits soon became of daily regularity, and as it was evident that he came with no evil intent, the teacher, and now and then a pupil, took to tossing him an apple or other bit of luncheon. From that to feeding him out of their hands was an easy step, until now the bear has almost quartered himself in that school district, and lunches regularly with the Sander's Mill school children and their teacher.

Notice of Sittings of Revising Officers

Take NOTICE that Sittings of Revising Officers, for the purpose of hearing complaints, or appeals, with regard to the Voters Lists to be used at the plebiscite in relation to the Ontario Temperance Act on the 23rd day of October, 1924, for the Electoral District of the County of Dundas, will be held at the following times and places, by the Revising Officers named, the name of the Clerk to the Revising Officer, his address and the last day for filing appeals being also set out:

J. G. Harkness, Revising Officer

Name of Municipality	Place of Hearing	Time of Hearing	Clerk to Revising Officer	Address of Clerk	Last day for filing appeals
Township of Iroquois	Town Hall, Iroquois	Oct. 1st, 2 p.m.	C. E. Cameron	Iroquois	Sept. 27
Township of Matilda	Barkleys Hall, Dixons Corners	Oct. 1st, 10 a.m.	Ancil Locke	Iroquois R.R	Sept. 27
Township of Mountain	I. O. O.F. Hall, Mountain Station	Oct. 2nd, 10-30 a.m.	Ralph Keyes	Inkerman	Sept. 29
Village of Winchester	Town Hall, Winchester	Oct. 2nd, 3 p.m.	J. C. Empey	Winchester	Sept. 29
Village of Chesterville	Town Hall, Chesterville	Oct. 4th, 10.30 a.m.	Geo. Elliott	Chesterville	Oct. 1
Township of Wischester	School House, S.S. No. 10	Oct. 4th, 1.30 p.m.	Geo. Elliott	Chesterville	Oct. 1
Village of Morrisburg	Town Hall, Morrisburg	Oct 3rd, 2 p.m.	F. R. Chalmers	Morrisburg	Sept. 30
Township of Williamsburg	Froats Hall, Williamsburg	Oct. 3rd, 9.30 a.m.	M. S. Beckstead	Williamsburg	Sept. 30

The Revising Officer will inevery case, sit until all appeals are disposed of. AND FURTHES TAKE NOTICE that any voter who desire to complain that his name, or the name of any person entitled to be entered on the said list, has been ommited from the same, or that the names of any person or persons who are not entitled to be voters have been entered thereon, may, on or before the dates set out above, respectively, apply, complain, or appeal to have his name, or the name of any persons entered on, or removed from the list. AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that such appeals must be by notice in writing, in the prescribed form, and shall not include complaints, or appeals as to names entered, or sought to be entered on the list for more than one polling sub-division. They must be signed by the complainant, in duplicate, and given the Clerk of the Revising Officer, or left for the Clerk at his address stated above. AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the Voters' List to be used will be part 1 of the list printed for 1924, except for the Village of Iroquois, and part 3 for 1923 or 1924 as may have been printed and distributed. In Iroquos the lists as revised by the County Judge for 1923 will be used. All persons are required to examine the said Voters' lists to ascertain that their names are correctly entered therein

DATED this 15th day of September, A. D. 1924.

JAS. R. O'RIELLY
Chairman of the Election Board for the United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC
TIME TABLE

WESTBOUND

No. 23—11.39 p. m. flag for passengers from Montreal and to and beyond Sharbot Lake.
No. 35—10.07 a.m., stop, except Sunday
No. 29—6.38 p.m, stop, except Sunday.

EASTBOUND

No. 24—5.05 a.m., flag for passengers to Montreal and from Sharbot Lake and Points beyond.
No. 30—7.55 a.m. stop.
No. 36—5.27 p.m. stop.

A. A. Casselman,

JOBBER.

General Saddlery and Hardware Merchant.

Wholesale and Retail Established 1886
Terms Strictly Cash

Customers are you willing to do the same—Hand over the cash to help local trade as you are to the Mail Order Catalogue Houses. The Farmers' Supply House has been competing with the Mail Order Catalogues, in quality and price. Goods arriving daily. You would do well to call at my store and consult your Humble Servant, before purchasing your necessary supplies. We make a specialty in all kinds of saddlery, hardware, and harness repairs; Fancy auto rugs and fancy woollen horse blankets; extra large heavy jute horse blankets, wool lined. A specialty in russet leather horse collars with flexible throat and ribon sewed; single and double harness, fancy English Russet stallion halters and bridles California wrapped and chafed belly bands, calfskin folded; fancy whips and lashes; a specialty in Blacksmith and wheel-right supplies. Wiikinson 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.

Shoes Repaired

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



BIG REDUCTION IN HYDRO RATES.

DOMESTIC

Floor Area Charge Discontinued.
Service Charge 30c per month to all consumers.
3c per K.W.H. for first 60 K.W. Hrs. used each month.
1.5c per K.W.H. for all additional consum'n per month
Prompt Payment Discount 10 per cent.
Minimum Net Bill, $1.00 per month.

COMMERCIAL LIGHTING

6c per hr. for the first 50 hrs. use of the connected load.
3c per K.W.H. for second 50 hrs. use of connected load
1c for all additional monthly cosumption.
Prompt Payment Discount of 10 per cent.
Minimun net monthly bill $1.00

These rates represent a reduction of from 20 to 40 per cent. in the consumers' accounts for the last billing period as well as making the rates more uniform.

Take Notice!

All accounts owing to the Hydro-Electric System for wiring or supplies are due and will be added to the next lighting bills which must be paid in full or service will be discontinued.

Winchester Hydro Electric System

T. O. VANBRIDGER, Supt.

Listen!

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

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

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

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

D. H. JACKSON

Winchester - - Ontario.

WOOD! WOOD!

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

A. W. BEACH, Winchester.

TWINE! TWINE!

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

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

"MEATS THAT SATISFY."

Big assortment of Choice Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal with prices that will suit your purse.
Salt Pork and Bacon of all kinds
Breakfast, Windsor and Roll Bacon and Fresh Sausages
Cooked Ham, Macaroni Cheese Loaf and Bolonga

Shop Phone 12. House Phone 55

W. J. FISHER

Winchester - - - - Ontario.

GET READY

School time will soon be here. Now is the time to place your order for new books. Don't wait until school opens, do it now.

We have a good selection of very pretty Winchester Souvenirs. Come and see them

ALEX DUNCAN, "The Book Store."

Delicious!

"SALADA"

TEA B529

Pure, Fresh and Satisfying.
Sold in aluminum packets. — Try it.



TRY THESE FOR STAINS.

Often an otherwise fresh garment is made unsightly by a stain which, if given immediate attention, may be removed at home, thereby saving the cost of having the entire garment cleansed, and also the inconvenience of having it out of use for several days.

At this season of the year table linen and linen frocks seem particularly disposed to acquire stubborn fruit stains. If such stains are saturated with glycerine and allowed to set for several hours before washing, they will usually disappear without a trace of damage. Coffee stains yield graciously to the same treatment.

Disfiguring ink stains may be removed from cotton or muslin garments by steeping the damaged part in boiling milk. If treated to a milk bath while the spot is fresh the stain will disappear and the color of the material will not be damaged.

Egg stains may usually be removed from a silk gown by rubbing them with common table salt.

If the gold lace or embroidery on an evening gown has become tarnished, it may be restored to its original freshness by applying powdered rock ammonia. A soft brush should be used for this. Slippers made of gold fabric may be treated similarly.

Tar spots usually succumb to a treatment of ether or chloroform. Saturate a piece of absorbent cotton with either of these preparations and cover the offending spot, allowing the moistened cotton to remain on the material for several minutes. If one application is not sufficient, repeat process until the spot vanishes.

White felt hats, which are modish for sports wear, may be kept fresh by frequent applications of bread. Merely take the soft inner part of a stale loaf of white bread and rub it over the hat. It does the work perfectly and takes very little time. Care should be taken, however, to brush the hat thoroughly before applying the bread.

HOW I USE FRUIT JUICES.

If there was no reason for canning fruit juices except that of making fresh jelly in the winter, for Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and all other special occasions, I think it would be worth while. The fragrance of newly made jelly is a treat in snowy weather and its taste is enjoyed by most everyone. Moreover, I find more time for jellymaking then than I do during the busy summer.

There are, however, many ways of using fruit juices in our cookery. Among these are: Puddings, pudding sauces, cake icings, gelatin dishes, syrups for hot breads, beverages, frozen desserts, and salad dressings. Then there are those little tricks of flavoring food combinations in which fruit juices play an important part. Baked ham basted with peach juice, for example, is delicious, and mince-meat moistened with apricot or grape juice has a certain richness that almost everyone likes.

Plum-Apple Jelly—3 cups plum juice, 4 cups sugar, 3 cups apple sauce.

Mix fruit juices and boil twenty minutes, add sugar, stir until it is dissolved, and boil until the mixture jells when a small portion is allowed to cool. Pour into hot sterilized glasses.

Mint Jelly—4 cups apple juice, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup mint leaves, green vegetable coloring.

Cook the apple juice and crushed mint together twenty minutes, and strain. Reheat to the boiling point, add sugar, and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Boil until the mixture jells when a small portion is allowed to cool. Color a delicate green and pour into hot, sterilized glasses.

Fruit Syrup.—2 cups sugar, 1 cup fruit juice.

Combine the ingredients, and cook together until the syrup thickens a little. Serve warm on pancakes, waffles, fritters, or any hot bread. Among the fruit juices that make especially good syrups are: red raspberries, strawberries, peaches, and apricots.

Cake Icing—1 cup powdered sugar, 2 tablespoons fruit juice.

Mix the ingredients, and beat thoroughly until thick enough to spread. Peach juice makes an especially good icing.

Butter Icing—1 cup powdered sugar, 2 tbsp. fruit juice, 2 tbsp. butter.

Cream the sugar and butter together; then add the fruit juice gradually, beating the mixture to a smooth, creamy consistency.

Plum-Pudding Sauce—½ cup plum juice, ½ cup water, ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch.

Moisten the cornstarch with a small portion of the cold water. Mix the remainer of the water with the plum juice and sugar, and heat to the boiling point. Stir in the cornstarch, and cook three minutes. Serve piping hot on pudding. Cherry juice with the addition of one tablespoonful of lemon juice may be used instead of the plum juice.

Grape Sponge—2 cups grape juice, 2 tbsp. gelatin, ½ cup cold water, 1 cup sugar, 1½ cups cream.

Soak the gelatin in the cold water and dissolve it over hot water, or, if you wish, heat one cupful of the grape juice and dissolve the softened gelatin in it. Stir in the sugar and the remainder of the grape juice, and when the mixture begins to thicken fold in the whipped cream. Pile in wet molds and chill before serving.

Fruit Juice Drink—2 oranges, 1 lemon, 6 tbsp. sugar, 3 cups water.

Any number of refreshing drinks can be made with this foundation. Pineapple, grape, cherry, or raspberry juice make delightful variations. Strain the juice and make a syrup by cooking the sugar with one cupful of the water 5 minutes. Cool, and add the fruit juice and the other water. Chill and serve.

To Can Fruit Juices—Place the washed fruit or berries in a saucepan and add a small amount of water. Bring to the boiling point, and simmer gently five minutes. Strain through two layers of cheesecloth into bottles or fruit jars which have been boiled in water fifteen minutes. Place these on a false bottom in a large kettle, and pour sufficient warm water around them to reach the necks of the bottles and the shoulders of the jars. If jars are used, adjust the lids loosely, and fill the mouths of the bottles with cotton.

Process the fruit juice thirty minutes, keeping the water simmering gently all the time. Remove the jars and tighten the lids immediately and discard the cotton in the bottles, replacing it with corks that have been dipped in boiling water. When the bottles are cold, dip the corks in melted paraffin or sealing wax.

Of the paper now manufactured, 99 per cent is machine-made.

FLAVORS FROM THE FLOWERS.

In our grandmothers' day many dainty dishes were prepared, the special attraction of which came from her flower garden. Of late years this seems to be a lost art. Seldom indeed do we find a modern housewife who knows the secret of making rose conserve, or a rose geranium cake. The girls of to-day have a fad of making anything popular which found favor in their grandmother's time, so I am giving below some of the recipes and secrets that were used by the quaint maidens of long ago.

Rose Geranium Cake—Do not attempt to flavor a dark cake—either fruit or spice—in this way, but choose some delicate white cake, which is very light and feathery. When you butter the pan in which the cake is to be baked, lay three or four rose geranium leaves in the bottom. Pour the batter directly on these, and bake as usual. Let stand for twenty-four hours after baking, and with the leaves still laying on the bottom of the cake, before using, and you will be delighted with the dainty flavor from the leaves, which will have permeated through the whole cake.

Nasturtiums — Nasturtium petals, leaves and stems may be used in salads. They are fine in mint salads, and when used in this way, it is preferable to use the leaves and stems in the salad proper, and to use the petals or blossoms as garnishing.

The green seeds are fine to use in mixed pickles, as they give a deliciously spicy taste to the pickles. They may also be chopped and put in salads. When used in cooking of any sort, they should be picked while green, and before they reach maturity.



The Uncorseted Figure.

Miss Cricket — "Goodness, Miss Wasp, you're not a bit stylish—don't you know the slender waist is entirely out of date?"

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Chew it after every meal

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

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

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By Process of Exclusion

BY REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN.

PART II.

The butler-coachman admitted me—a short, stocky Irishman, out of livery, with a square jaw and a sullen face.

"I want to see Mr. George Pardoe," I said.

"Well, ye can't!" he snapped, and started to shut the door.

But I was an old enough man at this sort of thing to have my foot in the way.

"Think again," said I persuasively—and slipped him a bill.

His fist closed on the greenback, and he spoke more respectfully than before, but his voice was firm.

"It's no use, sor," he replied. "Mr. Pardoe's been bothered to death by ye newspaper fellows all the day."

But just then I caught sight of a pretty little girl in a cap and apron hovering in the hallway—the maid, of course.

I raised my hat with a flourish.

"Miss Anderson?" I asked, all the while making mental notes of the pair for my descriptive story.

She came smilingly forward, her pretty, pink, round, Swedish face broken up with dimples.

"Yas," she nodded.

"Well," said I, as the astonished man fell back a pace, "will you kindly tell your master that Mr Burton, of the Philadelphia Globe-Express, has given up his vacation, and come all the way from Lancaster County, Pensylvania, just to see him?"

She courtesied and was off in a flash.

A moment later, I heard a broken, weary voice saying:

"Show him in."

George Pardoe rose to meet me.

I could see that ordinarily he was a typical successful business man, stout, settled, phlegmatic. He had a large, clean-shaven face, with a firm mouth, keen grey eyes and black hair, just now going thin at the temples. Altogether he was a man whom you would expect to see comfortable only in an office, and one who, as you pass his like by the score every time you venture into the business districts of a large city, you would never glance at a second time.

Just now, however, he was interesting because of his position in my story, and I noticed that his eyes were red with weeping, that he was dressed in fitting black instead of the lighter shades that he probably more usually affected, and that his full, well-fed face was gray with the emotions through which he had been passing.

"Good evening, Mr. Burton," he, nevertheless, said with business-like brevity. "What can I do for you?"

"If you will be so kind," I said, "as to give me five minutes, I will occupy your time only by asking you a few questions which, I have no doubt, you have answered a hundred times today."

He bowed his head in acquiescence, and I proceeded:

"At what time were you awakened on the morning of the sixth?"

"As nearly as I can make out, at just 6 o'clock—that is the time at which the maid generally opens the house, and Miss Packer was performing the maid's duties in the Anderson girl's absence."

"You came downstairs at once?"

"Almost immediately."

"Is it true, as stated, that your brother's body was cold when you touched it?"

"Yes. I remember the shock of touching it."

"Has the coachman a key to this house?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Were the doors and windows all locked that morning?"

"I made sure of that myself."

"Did you hear any noise during the night?"

"Not a sound."

"Are you a heavy sleeper?"

"Very—and the walls and floors are thick."

"Mr. Pardoe, did your brother have any enemies?"

"Not a one," he replied, "that I can think of. I have done my best to recall any, but it is useless. Emerson was the mildest and quietest of men. He went out but little and had few friends—not to mention enemies."

"I am a thousand times obliged to you for your trouble," I said, retiring. "I am sorry that I had to disturb you, but that, you know, is a part of my business which I can't avoid. Don't bother to ring; I can find my way out."

With that I slipped into the hall, closing the parlor door behind me. One glance showed me that I was alone. The next almost convinced me that the coast was clear upstairs. In three bounds I had mounted to the first landing and, before a minute had passed, I had located the room which, from the published descriptions, I was sure must be the housekeeper's.

I did not knock; I just pushed open the door and entered.

A woman was kneeling beside the bed, crying, her face buried in the bed clothes.

She leaped to her feet with a little cry.

It was then my turn to be surprised.

"Jane Haughton!" I whispered.

I had known her ten years before, and ten years had only softened without disguising her face.

In two words her tragedy had been this: She had been a poor girl sent to a rich boarding school. Her schoolmates had been able to enjoy many things which she had been forced to do without. Then, in a moment of weakness, she had stolen a paltry sum from one of them, had been detected and dismissed. Her family had disowned her, and I—then a boy at a nearby school—had heard only that she had been truly repentant, had gone to the school chaplain and had been found by him a place in the employment of some well-to-do family in New Jersey, where she was living under an assumed name, but leading an honest life.

And now here she was, still beautiful and about to be arrested for the murder of Emerson Pardoe!

She recognized me at once. And at once her first thought was self-preservation.

"You—you won't tell!" she cried.

For a reply I gripped her firmly by the wrists and dragged her to the light.

"Jane," said I, fixing my eyes steadily upon her splendid brown ones," as you hope for salvation, tell me the truth: Did you do this thing?"

"No, no, no!" she cried. "Why, I didn't mean that. I—I didn't even know anybody suspected— Oh, how can you? Do you mean to say that anybody—that they could——"

"Yes," I said hoarsely, "I am afraid some of them do."

"Then I'm ruined! Utterly ruined! Who will believe me when they know my story?"

But again I fixed my eyes on hers.

"Jane," said I, "answer my question. Tell me the truth as you hope for pardon for your former sin. Did you kill Emerson Pardoe?"

She raised her one hand—jerked free from my grasp—high above her head.

"I swear to you before God," she said, "that I even would have given my life to save him."

"Then," I answered, convinced, "nobody need ever know you are Jane Haughton."

(To be concluded.)



Maintained His Social Position.

"He makes strenuous efforts to maintain his social position."

"Yes; goes in for arrest in both prohibition violation and auto speeding, I've heard."

One With a Song.

He sings; and his song is heard,
Pure as a joyous prayer,
Because he sings of the simple things,
The fields and the open air,
The orchard bough and the mocking-bird,
And the blossoms everywhere.

He sings of a wealth we hold
In common ownership—
The wildwood nook and the laugh of the brook,
And the dewdrop's drip and drip,
The love of the lily's heart of gold,
And the kiss of the rose's lip.

The universal heart
Leans listening to his lay,
That glints and gleams with the glimmering dreams
Of children at their play—
A lay as rich with unconscious art,
As the first song-bird's of May.

Steadfastly, bravely glad,
Above all earthly stress,
He lifts his line to heights divine,
And singing, ever says—
This is a better world than bad—
God's love is limitless.

—Jas. Whitcomb Riley.

Life on Mount Everest.

Animal life, it appears, is to be found on high mountains far beyond plant growth. The highest growing plant that the Mt. Everest expedition of 1924 observed was the blue vetch, at eighteen thousand feet, but animals live at as great a height as twenty-two thousand feet. "A minute and inconspicuous black spider," says a member of the expedition, "hops about on rocky cliffs and hides beneath stones in those bare places that happen to be swept clear of snow by the wind. I cannot think on what it lives at that height. In these altitudes there is no other living thing—nothing but rock and ice. This little spider is worthy of note as being the highest permanent inhabitant of the earth.

Country of Old Men.

Serbia is said to have more centenarians in proportion to population than any other country.

Very often the man who complains of hard luck has been having too soft a time.

Farewell to Summer.

Warm is the sun on the high pasture-lands
Whereon rests the sweet lissome clover;
There's laughter and song where the farm-house stands,
There richest peace and contentment still hover,
Rays of the noon-sun fall burning and glowing
Upon the long hill, near the wild-wood and dell.
A lonely bird sits where the toilers are going—
It carols, "Sweet Summer, sweet Summer, farewell!"

Shrined in my heart are memories tender
Of all-perfect Summer, now folding her wings;
Across the worn threshold, there, falls the old splendor
Of Summer's calm close in the great soul of things,
Nay—but she will not mourn long for ceresses—
Nor stay for the thrush-song far down in the dell,—
Her spirit is hiding, she feels no distress—
The lonely bird carols, "Sweet Summer, farewell!"

—Charlotte Carson-Talcott.

Death Germs as Cure For Other Diseases.

For the first time in the history of medicine one form of death is being deliberately played off against another—with, so far, the most satisfactory results.

This is the malaria treatment for general paralysis adopted experimentally by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Eighty-four cases have been treated, and the mental and physical improvement of twenty-three patients has been so wonderful that they have been or are about to be discharged from mental hospitals.

No patient suffering from general paralysis had ever been discharged from these hospitals before.

Seventeen others who underwent the malaria treatment have shown distinct mental and great physical improvement, while many of the remainder have improved physically.

"This treatment opens up an entirely new field of medical research," a fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene told a London Sunday Express representative.

"The original discovery was a shot in the dark due to a German who had noticed that occasionally chronic diseases counteracted each other completely in the tropics.

"An example of this is the nullifying effect that pneumonia and other illnesses exert on kala-azar—a usually fatal fever which is common in Bengal and Assam.

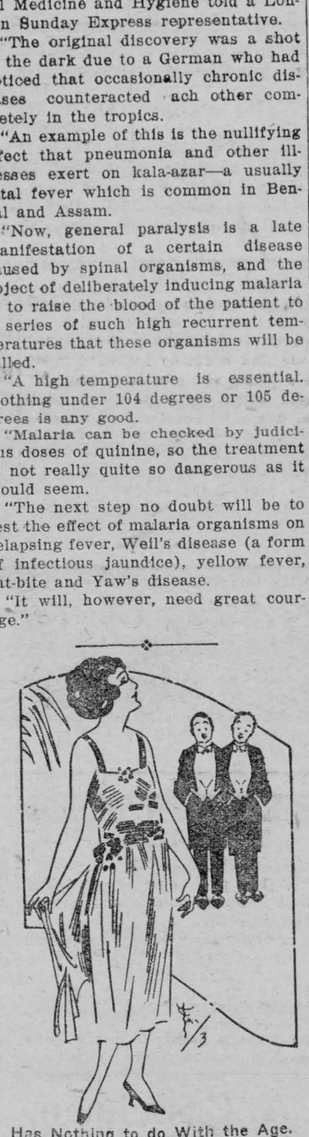
"Now, general paralysis is a late manifestation of a certain disease caused by spinal organisms, and the object of deliberately inducing malaria is to raise the blood of the patient to a series of such high recurrent temperatures that these organisms will be killed.

"A high temperature is essential. Nothing under 104 degrees or 105 degrees is any good.

"Malaria can be checked by judicious doses of quinine, so the treatment is not really quite so dangerous as it would seem.

"The next step no doubt will be to test the effect of malaria organisms on relapsing fever, Weil's disease (a form of infectious jaundice), yellow fever, rat-bite and Yaw's disease.

"It will, however, need great courage."



Has Nothing to do With the Age.

"She says she is still very young."

"She's had thirty birthdays, I know."

"What's that got to do with her age?"

Do you have an antimacassar on the back of your chair? If so, do you know why they call it an antimacassar? Here is the why: Years ago people were just as afraid of getting bald as people are to-day, so great-grandfather put macassar oil on his hair, but great-grandmother, to save her chairs, put the anti on the macassar. See?



One of the newest ideas throughout England is the sale of miniature busts of the Prince of Wales, all proceeds to go to Lord Haig's £25,000 campaign for the benefit of British ex-service men.



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

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

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Bulb-Planting Time is Here

The ease with which hardy spring-flowering bulbs may be grown has made this phase of gardening extremely popular. Much of this popularity is due to the fact that these plants bloom at a season when all growing things are just awakening from their winter sleep. The trees are yet bare and leafless, or just beginning to swell their buds, when our beds and borders may be a blaze of color.

Spring-flowering bulbs should be planted early; although some species do not suffer to any appreciable extent, even if not planted until November, the smaller bulbs, such as snow-drops, scillas and glory of the snow should be in the soil as soon as possible, say, late September or early October.

Although hyacinths, used alone, make a great showing soon after the frost leaves us in spring, yet it is an advantage to use some of the lesser bulbs or dwarf perennials with them to heighten the effect and also to prolong the beauty of the bed. Intermediate lines of narcissus will follow in time of blooming shortly after the hyacinths are past their best, and at no time will they obscure or lessen the effect of the hyacinths.

Arabis Alpina, the white rock cress, makes a fine carpet for any of the colored hyacinths. Another charming hardy plant to utilize in the same manner is the Cerastium or snow in summer.

Since the great beauty and value of the May-flowering tulips have been fully appreciated, they are being planted in ever-increasing numbers each fall, and this is the type to plant for permanent effects in the hardy border, for, unlike the early-flowering Dutch tulips, they can be left undisturbed for several years.

However, to give us a longer tulip season we must also include in the planting table a selection of early varieties. Gorgeous color effects are to be had from tulips, and although a bed of mixed colors is not to be despised, yet such a bed lacks harmony such as we can have by a selection of named varieties planted in beds of one color, or of any design.

The double-flowered early tupils are excellent subjects for bedding; they last much longer than the singles, but are not quite so graceful. I am, however, very partial to the double-flowered type; their lasting qualities and their great size of bloom appeal to the flower lover.

In the case of May-flowering tulips a mass of one color is preferable to mixtures.

When we remember that these late-flowering tupils grow to a height of from two to three feet with foliage heavy and strong, it is well to give the plants plenty of room; therefore, in setting out the bulbs they are placed four to six inches apart.

It is better to select a permanent position for them, in the bulb garden proper, or established in the hardy flower border.

Bulb planting should be finished by early ovember; in fact, it were better to plant about the middle of October.

England.

(By an Australian on Her First Visit to the Motherland).

"I thought that when my stranger-eyes
Beheld this dreamed-of treasure-trove
With primrose-haunted memories,
With proud and daffodilling love
I'd laugh and bare my head to English rains,
Run singing through the green of English lanes,
And stooping by a hedge kiss the sweet earth
That gave my fathers birth.

"But there's no laughter on my lips
Nor yet a song, but like a bird
Stumbling on beauty's soul there slips
Into my mouth a sobbing word—
England! Her fields are furrowed in my heart,
Her rivers are the little tears that start
As to some shadow-quiet place I creep,
Like a shy child, to weep."

—P.T., in Morning Post.

History in Hats.

The Turkish National Assembly has decided that every citizen of the new Republic shall be at liberty to choose his own headgear — a momentous change, as the fez has long been the badge of the Turkish subject, willing or unwilling.

For the non-Moslem citizen of Turkey, indeed, the fez was the symbol of subjection, and when the Greeks occupied Salonika, during the Balkan War of 1912-13, the first act of the local Christians was to throw away the hateful headgear. Similarly, many refugees leaving Turkey after the Armistice of 1918 threw their fezes overboard.

The headgear we wear has often had a special significance. The cap, for instance, has been supposed to have an affinity with revolutionary doctrines. And at one time the top-hat was the symbol of Republicanism.

When Benjamin Franklin entered Paris as the minister of the newly-formed Republic of the United States, he wore a hat of this sort, derived from the steeple-crown headgear of the Puritans of the Mayflower. Paris copied it, and it soon became general.

Who Made the First Paper?

The credit for making the first paper is due to a Chinese named Ts'ai-lun.

In A.D. 75 he made the first hand sheet of paper from the bark of a mulberry tree

Before this leaves of trees and various barks used in crude form had been good enough for the Egyptians, Romans, and other nations. The Chinese, however, did not use the crude inner bark of the tree as the final material on which to make his records. He used the bark merely as a raw material from which he produced a finished sheet of paper by a series of processes which, primitive as they may seem to us now, were the forbears of paper manufacture to-day.

China monopolized the art of paper-making for about 800 years, until the secret was learned from her by the Arabs, who improved upon the Chinese process by using linen or cotton rags instead of mulberry bark.

Soon after 1800 the first paper to be made with wood pulp came into the market.

Nowadays, to meet the enormous demands of the press and commerce generally, over 400 varieties of wood and grasses have been called into requisition. Linen and cotton rags are used only in the making of the finest notepaper.

Never bring a kerosene can near a stove which has a fire in it, and never pour kerosene into a stove whether the fire is out or not. Many people have been burned to death trying that experiment. If you persist in the very foolish habit of using kerosene for kindling a fire, only do so by pouring it on the wood fuel before it is put into the stove, and do that far from the stove or any open flame.

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How to Get Rid of a Tramp

By David Ker

"They call us scientific men cruel," said Doctor Klugmann, as we sat out on the after-deck of the steamer, watching the sun sink over the distant mountains of Spain, "and I'm afraid it's only too true. For my own part, I must plead guilty to several deeds which were really very cruel, and one, at least, which might fairly be called downright barbarious."

"Indeed!" rejoined I. "Well, if any one but yourself had told me that, Herr Professor, I should not have believed a word of it."

"It is true, however," laughed good Madam Klugmann, whose plump, smiling visage looked just like a reflection of her husband's; "and now that you have confessed, Friedrich, you are bound to do penance by telling the whole story yourself."

"So be it," answered the doctor, with a jovial grin. "You must know, then, then about ten years ago, before I had Gretchen here to look after me, I was very fond of running from one out-of-the-way country to another, and studying all manner of strange places and strange people. So I thought it a great piece of luck when I got an appointment as medical officer to the German Legation at Teheran, for I had never been in Persia yet, and I thought this a fine chance of seeing what it was like.

"But when I did see what it was like I can't say I was very much pleased with it, after all. The jurney through Western Persia from Tabriz was simply an endless succession of the most uncomfortable rides imaginable, upon extremely bad horses, over some of the worst roads in the world, and, in addition to this, we had the certainty of getting wet and hungry regularly every day, supplemented by a very strong probability of being robbed and murdered at any moment.

And even when I got to Teheran at last, I did not find it much of an improvement. or the first week, what, with the heat and the dirt and the bad smells, and the constant worry of brushing away dust that was just as thick as ever five minutes later, and the excitement of being bitten all night long by every insect that came out of the ark, I was more dead than alive.

"If there had been anything to see or to do there, it wouldn't have been quite so bad. But one couldn't go out by day for fear of the sun, or by night for fear of being robbed, stabbed, or eaten up by prowling street-dogs.

"As for the city itself, it struck me as by far the most filthy and utterly uninteresting place that I had yet seen, which was a great deal for any man to say who had been all cross Western Asia; and the sublime Shah, when I was admitted into his august presence, turned out to be a greasy little man in big spectacles, who looked much more like a lawyer's clerk than a king.

"But the greatest nuisance of all were the beggars, who seemed to be as countless as locusts; and of all the beggars, the worst by far were those rascals whom you mut have seen for yourself when you were in the East, pretending to be pilgrims, and begging money from everybody on the strength of their being 'holy men'—holy pigs, rather!

"I've seen these fellows in many different countries, and under many different names—as Marabouts in North Africa, Dervishes in Central Asia, Fakirs in India—but I never saw them anything like as bad as they were in Teheran. You couldn't show your face out of doors without having a swarm of them around you in a moment, all clamoring for money and that, too, not as if they were asking it as a favor, but demanding it like downright robbers. And, indeed, they were not a bit better, and many of them a great deal worse.

"Now it happened that a few days after I first arrived, I had a visit from an engineer in the Shah's service. He had lived there several years, and knew the language and habits of the Persians as well as if he had been one of them himself; and so, like a good fellow he was, he gave me all the information he could think of about the ways of the place, so that I shouldn't get into any scrape through my inexperience.

"Among other things, he warned me that I'd be likely to have a good deal of trouble with these pilgrim beggars. He said it was a common trick of theirs to find out some European who had lately arrived, sit down at his door and refuse to go away till he gave them some money; and in the meantime they would keep up such a hideous howling and screeching that any one would soon be glad to pay to get rid of them.

"As for driving them away, any man who ventured to lay a finger on them would be instantly murdered by the rabble of the town, so that they were very awkward customers in every way.

"This gave me an idea. I saw plainly enough that to pay blackmail to one of these rogues would only lay me open to be preyed upon by a hundred more. So I made up my mind to give the first that came such a lesson as would make all the rest glad to leave me alone.

"I had not long to wait for an opportunity. The very next morning, a tall, lean, ragged, dirty-looking scarecrow, with one eye and a face like a monkey, came and squatted on my porch, announcing his determination to stay there till I gave him some money, and attempting to spur my charity by yelling out at the top of his voice various scraps of Koran.

"I bore it as best I might until midday, when—as I had expected—the rascal took a nap, and then I commenced operations in my turn.

"I was making some experiments in electricity just then, and had brought with me from Europe a very powerful electric battery. I hitched the wire to the metal cup that the fellow held in his hand for alms, and gave him a slight shock, just enough to awake him.

"Then I told him once more to be off, and as he was beginning to answer impudently, I let him have it in real earnest with the whole strength of the battery.

"Oh, if you had only seen him! He flew head over heels, right down the steps into the street, and rolled over and over in the dirt, kicking, roaring and shrieking like a madman.

His metal cup, with all the money that he had begged that morning, tumbled out of his hand, and a passing boy promptly snatched it up and ran off with it; and what, with that and the two teeth which he knocked out in his fall, it was rather a bad morning's work for my friend

"My wife always says it was very cruel of me, and perhaps it was. However, my cruelty had at least one good result, for I was never troubled again by him, or any other beggar, so long as I remained in Teheran."

Peter Pan and the Soldier.

Though blinded in the war, a young Australian soldier named Penn wanted to "see" the statue of Peter Pan in London before he was sent home. I was asked, writes a contributor to Country Life, whether I would take him out the following Sunday.

"You know," he said, "I'm to return to Melbourne in a week or two, and I simply must see Peter Pan before I go."

When we reached the statue Penn put his hand upon it. "Why," he said, "it's smaller than I thought; I shall know it all."

Carefully he felt it piece by piece with little murmurs of delight. "Just look at this tiny mouse!" he would say. "See this lovely little fairy; why, she is stretching up to speak to him!" Then again, "You are quite sure that I am not missing anything?"

Indeed I thought he was taking in more than many a man with sight. He was very intent on the examination, but at last, satisfied that nothing had escaped him, he turned to me and whispered, "Surely there are a lot of people near us?"

As a matter of fact there were, but I had hoped he would not notice. They had stopped as they passed, seeing the tall young Australian soldier fingering so carefully the statue that all London knows and loves so well. He was obviously blind and just as obviously as full of strength and vigor as the trees that grew above him. I can remember now two women who stood watching in silence, with tears running down their cheeks.

"Ah, well," he said as we turned away, "I don't wonder it draws a crowd; it's one of the loveliest things I have ever seen. I shall be glad to think of it when I am back in Australia."

Mystery Creatures of the Jungles.

To those who imagine, as many do, that Nature has no further surprises in store for us in the shape of new animals and birds, the news that an expedition is in South America attempting to capture the hoazin, a very rare species of water fowl, will come as a surprise.

But the hoazin, with its cockatoo crest and its formidably powerful peak, is by no means the only mystery creature known to exist to-day.

In the heart of Central Africa, where the jungle in many places has never been penetrated by white men, there is to be found a strange leopard-like animal, striped after the fashion of a zebra, that so far has evaded classification by natural history experts.

What is known as the hippo-horse is another mysterious beast that roams the African wilds. The natives have long spoken of it, but it was not until a few months ago that a white man, Mr. H. E. Lee, made its acquaintance.

He saw the animal half-immersed in a pool. its mouth, cheeks, and ears were like those of a horse, but its head was like that of a hippopotamus, with two long, erect horns on its snout.

The new Guinea forests are believed to be the home of more than one animal unknown to natural history, while the dense jungles of Borneo and Brazil contain others, among them a long lizard-like creature that is said to be capable of flying.

The giant bush pig of Kenya Colony is another beast that is so rarely seen that its existence is doubter by some, although several reputable travelers claim to have observed it.

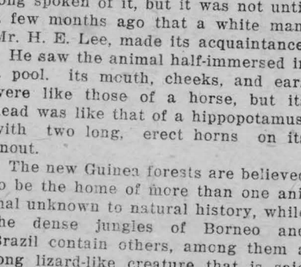
Sold by His Brother.

An African native living in a little cottage in Chislehurst, Kent, England, can look back upon a life which has been more eventful than any romance and which is reminiscent of the days of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

This man is Arab Makeppo, and he was rescued from slavery by the great African explorer, Dr. Livingstone.

"I was sold by my brother sixty to seventy years ago to Portuguese slave traders," Makeppo said, "and we began our journey to the coast. The men were tied two-by-two to wooden collars, which thew wore even in their sleep; the women chained at wrists and ankles; the girls roped like horses, and the little ones free."

Livingstone and his men routed the slavers and the explorer chose Arab Makeppo as his body servant. The ex-slave afterwards came to England and is now employed as a gardener to a private family. Makeppo to this day refers to Livingstone as "the Governor."



But Got Stung.

1st Schoolboy—"Huh, he thought he'd have a cinch winnin' that spellin' bee!"

2nd Ditto—"Yea, an' got stung!"

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



C. H. Wellington

FREAKS OF THE FAMOUS

Eccentricities of famous people provide a strange and surprising study, for many celebrities of the past have been obsessed with remarkable notions, and have engaged in freak hobbies and queer pastimes.

It is recorded of Daniel Webster that he had a peculiar fancy for painting the faces of his cattle, and he changed his color scheme frequently. One day the neighbors would see Webster's cows grazing in the park with their faces painted blue, and the following week the animals would appear with red-painted faces. Webster, it is said, delighted to mark the look of surprise with which his friends regarded the result of his strange hobby.

The ruling passion of Peter the Great was to ride about in a wheelbarrow, and many of his State visits to cities and towns over which he ruled were made in this fashion, the monarch being wheeled along in his homely conveyance pushed by a perspiring manservant.

One of the favorite entertainment of William the Conqueror was watching a dog fight. His subjects, knowing this, used to send him dogs, and the King would select from these the biggest and fiercest types. Then he set them to fight in pairs, and would sit all day watching the combats.

Training Fox Cubs.

Of a very different nature was George Washington, for, though he loved fox-hunting, his main idea of the chase was always to try to capture alive a young fox cub, which he would take home with him. Then, patiently and with much perseverance, he would teach his captive tricks, which the cub later performed for the amusement of Washington's friends.

Authors, it would appear, are more prone to eccentricity than any other class of men. Count Tolstoi always went hatless and bare-footed, no matter what the weather. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle never wears an overcoat even in the coldest weather, and has a trick of unbuttoning his vest when he is lecturing in a heated hall.

James Fenimore Cooper could not write unless he was chewing gum drops, of which he ate large quantities as he evolved his famous novels.

Robert Browning was unable to sit still when writing, and always holes were worn in the carpet at his desk as the result of the constant shuffling of his feet. Edgar Allan Poe always took his cat to bed with him, and was very vain of the size and shapeliness of his feet.

The late F. Marion Crawford used one penholder for the whole of one novel, and would not dream of changing it for another until that particular story was finished. He always carried his own pen, ink, nd paper with him wherever he went, and refused to write with any other. Disraeli had a pen stuck in each ear when writing.

Thackeray's Trick.

It is recorded of Thackeray that every time he passed the house in which he wrote "Vanity Fair" he lifted his hat; and Hawthorne always washed his hands before sitting down to read a letter from his wife.

A peculiarity of the younger Dumas was that every time he published a novel he went out and bought a painting to mark the occasion.

When Bjornson went out for his daily walk he had his pockets filled with seeds, which he scattered in little handfuls on the road as he went along.

Peculiarities of dress in authors are remarkable. Disraeli wore corsets. Dickens had a weakness for flashy jewellery. Tolstoi was fond of French perfumes, and kept even his linen scented. Bacon was so fond of fine clothes that he spent his odd time in trying to design new styles and fashions. When he could not persuade anyone to wear them, he got what satisfaction he could by hiring men to don his grotesque creations and promenade the streets in them.

Bobbed Hair 300 Years Ago.

Conservative persons, horrified at the bobbed hair epidemic, may be interested to know that it has swept certain parts of the civilized [illegible]



Three Boy Scouts, who hail from Ceylon, are shown taking an early morning splash in the water troughs for their use at the largest jamboree ever held at Wembley.

SEA TERMS

In the early days of English naval organization vessels of war had double crews, a military one for fighting purposes and another of marines for navigating duties. In consequence a large number of English sea terms have a military origin.

In early times, the rank of admiral was unknown, and the chief officer of the squadron was called a constable or justice. The term admiral as now used is derived from the Arabic "amir" or "emir," a commander (as in "Amir-al-Bahr," commander of the seal.) The early English form was "Amiral" and is still preserved as such by the French.

The title captain is not a naval but a military one. Originally the real captain of the ship was a "master." A military officer was placed on board, though he knew nothing of nautical matters. Gradually his importance increased, while that of the master diminished proportionately, till at the present day the master's office is becoming obsolete. Commodore comes from the Spanish "Comendador."

The title of lieutenant is borrowed directly from the French, and is meant as a place-holder, or one who took the place of the captain when absent. In former days there were no cadets, but volunteers, but with the gradual advance of politeness the term cadet was appropriated from the French.

"Boatswain" is derived from the Saxon "swein"—a servant. The term quartermaster, as used in both the army and navy, appears to be confusing and anomalous. In the army, it is the title of a commissioned officer who performs important and responsible duties. In the navy, he is simply a warrant officer, directing subordinate duties. In old ships and in olden times his position was a more important one, so much so that he was considered to be the fourth part of the master—hence the term quartermaster.

The ship's cook was once a great man, and there are instances on record of his being promoted for efficient preparations of food. The ship's steward was originally the caterer.

The term larboard and starboard come from the Italian "questa borda" and "quella borda," which, by rapid delivery, became starboard and larboard, but owing to the strong similarity of sound they were changed into starboard and port (Latin porto, to carry), the use of the terms in the original form having been the cause of many accidents.

Gangway has been handed down from the days of the ancient galley of the Phoenicians, Carthaginians and

versation, philosophy and the like, had been above his comprehension, went up to him and said, "It's been very stupid talking, sir, hasn't it? How are the crops doing in your part of the world?"

On the other occasion a Balliol undergraduate was laid up with typhoid fever, and his sister came to Oxford to nurse him. Jowett kindly offered her a room in his house, and there she remained until her brother was convalescent. On leaving she thanked the master for his kindness to her and added that she was emboldened by it to make a further call upon him. Would he marry her?

Jowett got up from his chair, walked up and down the room in an agitated fashion and began to stammer out that it was impossible. But he was much relieved when she went on to explain that what she meant was that she was going to be married in a few weeks and wanted him to perform the ceremony.

Breeders with early hatched cockerels often hold them too long, especially if they have plenty of feed and do not need the money. Then they find that the price per pound drops until the four and five-pound birds bring no more money than they would have brought as broilers when weighing two or three pounds.

"Exhausted Nerves and Palpitating Heart"

Mrs. L. Whiting, 202 King St. West, Brockville, Ont., writes:

"I took very sick with my nerves and stomach, and seemed to be all run down. At times my heart would flutter and palpitate so and I would take such weak spells in the pit of my stomach that I sometimes thought I would never get better. I tried several doctors, but it seemed nothing they gave me helped. I had almost given up hope when a friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I tried it, and can say it certainly has done wonders for me. I did not stop until I had taken twenty-five boxes."



Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

60 cts. a box of 60 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

When You Feel It Coming

—When that old Headache sends its warning that you are going to suffer—take ZUTOO. When you feel a Cold coming on take ZUTOO. At the first sign of a pain—at the first feeling of sickness—take ZUTOO.

You will be all right in 20 minutes if it's a headache, or the next morning if it is a cold. Pain all gone, and the whole body refreshed.

Don't wait—don't take chances. Get ZUTOO Tablets to-day—and have them ready to take at the first sign of a Headache or cold and TAKE THEM.

25c a box—at dealers or by mail postpaid S. N. Robinson & Co. Regd., Coaticook, Q

SAYS RAINMAKERS The Useless Cigar-band ARE ALL FAKERS

Toronto, Aug. 7—Rainmaking on a commercial scale is an unadulterated fake. This is the opinion of W. J. Humphreys, Professor of Meteorological Physics at the United States Weather Bureau. Dr. Humphreys, who reported his researches to physicists at the British Association here, has investigated the more persistently urged schemes for producing rain from the point of view of the underlying scientific principles they involve and they have also been subjected to quantitative experiments in order to try them out practically. The outcome of the study is the conclusion that artificial rain is a magazine cover myth.

Among the methods speedily dispatched were the production of loud noises, the uses of chemicals, mechanical or forced convection, and the use of fog collecting screens. Later dusting the sky with the idea of providing nuclei for the formation of drops of water in unwilling clouds failed; spraying liquid air on cloud-banks did not chill them sufficiently to cause precipitation; finally, sprinkling the clouds with electrified sand with the hope that there might be some electrical phenomenon involved, did not produce the desired result.

"None of these rainmaking methods are practicable in the commercial sense of the term," concluded Dr. Humphreys. The research, however, did have the result of uncovering data valuable from the meteorological point of view.

It Gets Them All

When dad first got the family car
He firmly swore:
"Now twenty miles is fast enough
I'll drive that and no more;
And if you boys do more than that
I'll tell you what I'll do,
I'll never let you drive again."
And dad meant it too!

Then dad looks hard at Fred and me:
If some speed crazed galoot,
Who's doing fifty miles an hour,
Around you starts to shoot,
You just ease over to one side
And let the demon by,
A man that drives a car so fast,
Is trying hard to die".

But since dad's learned to feel at home
When he's behind the wheel,
At times that human thrill of speed
Will o'er his senses steal,
And he will turn to us and shout
"This old boats sure alive"
And then he'll start to give her gas
Till she hits forty-five.

And when he lets us drive a trip—
That is lets me or Fred—
He sits with mother back behind
And never says a word
Until another car comes up
And honks and tries to pass,
Then dad will jab our backs and shout:
"Hey there, step on the gas!"

North Williamsburg

Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Shennett spent Tuesday at Dundele the guest of his sister Mrs. Lee Tuttle.

Mr. Arthur and Glenn Baker were calling on Lucie McIntosh Friday.

Miss Ordell Shennett spent Tuesday with her sister Mrs. Roy McIntosh.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Docherty of Spencerville spent a few days at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Shennett spent Friday at Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Mac Docherty and Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Docherty attended Ottawa fair last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Alguire and family spent Friday at Morrisburg.

Mr. Grant Alguire and Arthur Locke are spending the week end at their homes

Mrs. M. Docherty and Mrs. Ivan Docherty were calling at Mrs. George Shennett and Mrs. Herb. Baker on Friday.

Mr. John Baker of Marritown spent a couple days at his brother Mr. Herbert Baker.

Morewood

There will be a general rally of the Temperance forces and of those wish to hear the subject fully discussed in the Presbyterian Hall on Sunday Evening by speakers from outside places, Your presence and sympathy is needed and a united effort by all will give the assurance that is needed at this time Come and fill the Hall.

Messers Harry Appleby and Arthur Gagnon of Gouveneur N. Y, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs William Bouck. Miss Lorna Appleby who has spent the summer with her grandparents returned home with her parents.

Miss Jennie Cheney of Brinston spent a few days with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barrington visited friends in Russell, Sunday.

The crusher will be moved to Morewood this week and the road stoned from Morewood southward. The long remembered promises of some of our councillors have been fulfilled. We must congratulate them as we believe they fought for us.

Mr, and Mrs. Arthur Steinburg and children, and Mr. Sherman Ryans and Miss Mable Forrester spent Sunday at Winchester Springs.

Mr. Arthur Logan of Brockville spent the week end at the home of Mr. A. B. Allison.

Mr. Joseph Parkers of Osnabruck spent the week end with his parents.

Mr, and Mrs. Herman Charlebois attended the funeral of the formers uncle at Wendover on Tuesday.

Mrs. O. Kerr of Mountain spent a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bouck,

Mr. Eurit Steinburg and Miss Helen of Winchester were guests of Mr, and Mrs. Walter Steinburg.

A very pretty wedding occured on Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hunter when their youngest daughter Sadie was united to Mr. Harvey Burrows of North Bay. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. Jobb. The happy couple left in the afternoon for a motor trip to Toronto, Niagara and other places They will make their home in North Bay, where Mr. Burrows is carrying on a successful business.

Young People's League

The Young People's League of the Methodist church met Monday evening in the school room, about forty being present. The meeting was in charge of the Missionary Committee, Miss Erma Beach presiding, and opened with the Epworth League hymn, after which Mr Oscar Wallace led in prayer. Miss Ella Reveler read the scripture lesson, Joshua. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Miss Jean Wallace. Business matters were then discussed and Mr. Waddell announced that he had secured the services of Rev. Morrison, of Arnprior, President of the Young People's work in the conference, for the League Rally service to be held Sept. 29. Mrs. N. W. Beach and Mrs. M. Wallace sang a duet. Mr. Waddell then addressed the League. He brought before the young people the scripture lesson which had been read and pointed out that in the call to Joshua we find a young man ready to give his best for service. God expects us to give our best in our work for the coming year. Mr. Waddell gave three essentials which will enable the young people to be their very best in League work. First be enthusiastic. Talk up the league, put our best into it and get best results. Second, be prepared to play team-work, get behind the executive and officers and make it a success. The secret of success is being at our best. Third, consecration, a readiness to follow the Great Leader. "Look up and lift up" is our motto, may we follow it. Mr. Waddell closed his helpful address by repeating the Lord's words to Joshua, "Be strong and of good courage." A pleasing piano duet was played by Misses Winona Reveler and Adrienne Earle. After the closing hymn Mr. Waddell dismissed the meeting with prayer.

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



Just between you and me, never have I heard of greater bargains in

MEN'S & BOYS' GOODS

Just Read Carefully this List.

Men's Work Boots

Carefully made from tough, wear resisting, tan colored, cow hide leather, solid leather soles, half bellow tongue, outside counters, Grease or oil this shoe regular and you have the best shoe made, Price $4.75

Men's Work Boots

12 in, leg, made out of Genuine Regulation Army Leather, full bellows tongue, outsids counters, toe cap, solid leather soles, a boot made for hardship. Price $6.50

Men's Work pants

Men's Cottonade pants, dark gray made extra large has four pockets, and riveted on buttons, wide waistband nicely faced. This is an extra good pant very neasonable. Price $2.35

Men's Overalls and Smocks

Blue and white striped material extra roomy and comfortable, full bib, six pockets our pecial. Price $2.25

Blue and white striped. Price $1.75

Blue Denim Overalls

In Bib an Brace style made of good durable Denim, cut roomy. Price $2.50

Blue Dennison light weight Price $1.90

Khaki Combinations

Made of tough, wear resisting material, finished with six pockets, and riveted on buttons—every motorist should have a pair. $3.50

Men's Smocks

Made from Blue and White striped, Drill, Black and Blue Denims, made extra large with four pockets and buttoncuffs, Price $2.50

Men's Negligee Shirts

"Arrow Brand" Peach shade, each garmet with seperate collar all sizes. Price $2.50

Sweaters

Men's Pure Wool Pullover sweaters with rack stitched collars. This collar is made convertible style and can be buttoned up close to neck. Blue with White trimmings. $4.00

Men's Work Mitts and Gloves

Men's sheep-skin mitt with one finger and cuff Price per. pair 75c

Men's Horsehide gloves with good roomy cuff. Price per pair 75c

Men's horsehide mitt with one finger, seam outside good cuff. Price per pair $1.00

Horsehide gloves, well made, welted seams, good cuff Price per pair $1.25

Men's Threshing Mitts

Horsehide throughout, good long cuffs. close fitting. Price per pair $1.25

Men's Tweed Caps

One piece top, an assortment of light colors, Price $1.00

Men's Derby Ties assorted mild shades. 65c

Knitted Ties narrow assorted shades. ea. 50c

Men's Work Shirts

Men's Black and White strip work shirt, good roomy cut, reinforced shoulders double stiching throughout. Price $1.50

Blue Chambray shirts neatley made, good roomy shirts. Price $1.25

Dark Flannelette work shirts medium weight. Price $12.5

Khaki Work Shirts

For men made, standard in size and finish double stitched. Price $1.50

Boys Fine Ribbed Jerseys

Polo shaped collars, neatly trimmed and serviceable. Prices $1.85 to $2.25

Boys Pullover Sweaters

V. Neck, Roll collars and sharol collars assorted. These garments are good weight and all good quality. Price $2.75

Boys Negligee Shirts

With seperate collar, striped effect. Price $1.25

Our Best heavy wool Sweater coats for men is plain and fancy Heather Mixture, good quality garmets.

Prices $2.25 $3.50 $4.50 and $5.00

All Women will be Interested in these Bargains.

Correct Shoes For Women, Easy for tired feet. Real Comfort. Designed especially for Comfort and Foot Ease. Made on E last, roomy toe, low heel with rubber top lift, has an arch support built in, made from fine black dongola. This Oxford has many features which will please any woman with foot trouble. Price $7.50

We are sole agent for the Empress shoe in this distric. We have a style and size that will fit and please you,

Extra comfortable Oxford, made on the Colege last. Women or growing girls will find comfort in this sensible designed Black Oxford. Neat round toe, low flat heel, with rubber top lift. Smart in appearance. Price $4.00

Big Special in Linen Crash—Special value Pure Linen 17 in. wide per yd. 20c. We bought this lot below market value and you will find it an exceptionally good buy. Pure Linen Wollen Towelling Bleached with Red and Blue Borders it is strong and will stand Laundrying well per yd. 20c.

Roller Towelling, Pure Linen Brown and White stripe, Red Borders. This towelling can't be equalled in the trade. Price special per yd. 20c. All Linen Crash 22 in. wide you'll certainly be pleased if you buy this piece of Linen, it is woven of strong smooth Linen thread with red stripes—the best piece of linen we keep per yd. 35c.

Guest Towels, fine Huckaback Lined size 16x32 ins. with hemmed ends ea. 25c. White Huckaback Towels 16x32 ins. with hemmed ends ea. 30c. White Linen Towel fancy weave 20x38 ins. hemmed ends each 35c. WhiteHuk. 16x32 ins. ea. 23c. White Huk. 17x37 ins. ea. 35c White Huk. 19x40 ins. ea. 45c.

Bleached Linen Tabling 70 ins. wide, heavy make perfect goods in floral designs with polka dot centres per yd. $1.95

Flannelette Imported fine white Saxony Flannelette 32 ins. wide per yd. 30c. 36 ins. wide per yd. 33c. Heavy Flannelette for shirting a good range of dark colors per yd. 28c. Blue and white twill for overalls per yd. 50c. Cottonade, made to stand the wear and tear of a man's everyday work, dark pattern, per yd 50c.

Imported Dress Ginhams, 32in., a good range of designs and colors in check and plaid patterns. per yd 28c.

Curtain Scrim with border, in colors white and cream at 32 and 40 cts per yd.

Fruits are at their best. Prices to-day,

Green Gages 11 qt. basket	90c
Red Plums	75c
Yellow do	75c
Dapsons No. 1	$1.35
Pears Bartlett	$1.25
Peaches Cawford	$1.75
Tomatoes	75c
Cooking onions white	bus. $1.50
Pickling do	per lb 20c
Jem Jars, pints, quarts, and half gallons	
Rubber rings	doz. 10c
Steel rings	doz. 30c

Glass top		doz. 30c
Parawax		per lb. 20c
Pickling spices	pkg.	13c
Tumeriac powder	pkg.	15c
Celery seed	pkg.	15c
Whole cloves	oz.	7c
Japc hilins	oz.	10c
Curry powder	shaker	20c
Cashea buds	oz.	7c
Mustard bulk	lb.	30c

We have every thing you require for the Pickling season. A ring of the Phone will bring you anything you have forgotten in a few minutes.

These busy days it is wise to have a few cans in the cupbard for a hurry up meal.

Pork and Beans	20c
Philchards	3 for 50c
Salmon chum	17c
do pink	25c
do Red Coleo	30c
do Alaska Red	40c
Kippered herring tomato sauce	25c
Fresh herrings	25c
Fresh mackeral	30c
Soused do	30c
Kippered snacks	3 for 25c
Sardines	3 for 25c

Our Meat Shop Service

Keep them satisfied. That's what we do in our meat department. Methods differ of course, but it is generally agreed that one of the best lines for the Home maker to follow is to keep the inner man satisfied. With this in view she cannot do better than to entrust her meat orders to our meat department. Finest Western Beef. We purchase nothing else. Special attention to large orders for threshing gangs. Nice young Pig Pork. Mild cured Bacons. Everything kept that is found in a first class shop. A share of your valued patronage solicited.

Too Late For Classification

Honey 5 lb. pails 75c. Preserving kettles 85c. Ensilage forks $3.25. Willow corn baskets $1.35. Kempville butter lb. 42c Special Orange Pekoe Tea lb. 70c. Grandmothers cookies lb 15c. 5 tined manure fork $1.75. Ladies silk and wool hose pair $1.00.

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

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SUITS - SUITS

We have a Large Range of

Boy's Suits just in

Priced from $7.50 to $10.50

SAMPLES - 500 NEW

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

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

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