THE WINCHESTER PRESS

VOL. XXXVI — WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1922 — NO 18

Automobile Owners ATTENTION!

We keep nothing but genuine parts for Chevrolets, Fords and all other makes of cars.

We have the best fully equipped Battery Station in Eastern Ontario and we repair and look after all makes of batteries.

We employ none but first-class mechanics.

Melvin's Garage
Winchester, Ont.
Telephone No. 113

Farmers' Banking Facilities

Why not save yourself the time and trouble of collecting your sale notes, milk and other produce cheques, when you can deposit them in The Bank of Nova Scotia for collection and have them automatically credited to your account?

The Bank of Nova Scotia provides banking service for all farm business and invites farmers to avail themselves of it.

50

THE **Bank of Nova Scotia**

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-up Capital	$ 9,700,000
Reserve - -	19,000,000
Resources -	220,000,000

J. D. STEWART
Manager

Canadian Pacific Railway

Alterations in Passenger Train Service will take effect Sunday, October 1st, 1922

For Particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

Cold Weather is Coming.

How about a Furnace. We handle the Famous Findley Bros. Furnaces (pipe or pipeless) also Cook Stoves (Universal and others) 4 and 6 hole Tortoise Cooks and Heaters.

Remember! When you buy Findley Goods you are buying a proven article. Our wide experience in the business (over 20 years) is an additional guarantee that your furnace will give satisfaction.

Plumbing System for Country Homes.

We have made a specialty of this class of work and we guarantee our plumbing to pass even the most rigid inspection. Our many satisfied customers prove that we are experts in this line. A complete plumbing system with automatice electric pumping outfit and pressure tank costs little more than half the price of the cheapest car on the market. Estimates cheerfully given.

D. H. JACKSON

Phone 48 — Chesterville — P. O. Box 675

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. Ward Scott of Russell returned to his home last week.

Mrs. Dr. McKendry spent a few days in Ottawa this week.

Miss Madge Layland of Alexandria is visiting Miss Pauline Hutt.

Mr. Whitehouse Toronto is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Weir.

Miss Marion Campbell, spent the week-end at her home in Ottawa.

Mrs. J. G. Challies of Morrisburg is spending a few days in town.

Miss Ida Gardner is in Almonte judging the ladies work at the fair there.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ault returned to their home in Montreal on Monday.

Miss Erma Beach returned home from her trip to Benzonia, Mich. last Friday.

Miss Annie Armstrong left on Monday to attend the Normal School in Ottawa.

Miss Leila Weir of Ottawa is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Weir.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Iroquois, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fisher, Centre, St.

Miss Shaver, of the Post Office, is spending a week with her sister Mrs. Boyd at Mountain.

A number of our bowlers went Kemptville on Saturday afternoon to play a friendly game.

Miss Ethel Rennick of Cleveland, O. is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Rennick.

Mrs. J. E. Hutt has returned home after having spent two weeks with friends in Ottawa.

Misses Annie Armstrong, Leila Browne and Greta Earle left on Monday to attend the Ottawa Normal School.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Earle spent the first of the week in Ottawa the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hill.

Miss Emma Gardner spent a couple of days in Ottawa last week returning home Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Gow.

Mrs. A McIntosh of Winchester Springs has returned home after spending two weeks with her brother Mr. J. E. Hutt.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Melvin and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Johnson spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Shaver, of Ottawa.

Miss Evelyn Summers left on Monday evening for North Bay to attend Normal School. Being under age she could not get Ottawa Normal.

Miss Myrtle Summers has returned to Toronto where she is engaged in Civil Service work having spent her Summer Holidays at her home at Cassidge.

Miss Susie Poxton, of Montreal and Miss Luella Stephenson, of Avonmore were the guest of Mrs. Weary at St. Mathias Rectory over the week-end,

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Gow and children and Miss Margaret McLean of Ottawa were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Gardner and daughters on Sunday.

Mrs. William Gillespie has returned to her daughter Minnie's home in Cleveland Onio, after spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Beattie.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleet and little son Jamie leave tomorrow on a motor trip to Wiarton. They intend going up on the American side as far as Buffalo, then proceed Wiarton.

Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, Principal of Queen's University will address a Public Meeting under the Auspices of the Winchester High School in the Town Hall on Oct. 16th. Full particulars later.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scroback, Mrs. U M. Hunter and Miss Ruth Huddleston, of Syracuse, are spending a few days with Winchester friends. Upon returning home they intend going through the Adirondacks and on to Schenectady, N. Y.

Dr. G. M. Empey and friends, Mr. Wm. Moore and Mrs. Moore of Hamond, N. Y. were the guests of Mrs. J. J. Empey last week. They attended Ottawa Fair on Wednesday and Friday. Mr. Moore said he saw a great change in Ottawa since being there thirty years ago.

Mrs. Sparling and Mr. and Mrs. Angus Orr intend moving to Ottawa shortly where they will take up residence. They will be greatly missed in Winchester, where Mrs. Sparling has always taken an active part in the work of the Methodist Church, and the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Orr will be particularly missed from our musical circles, where her always cheerful and kindly nature was so much appreciated.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Crowder, near Inkerman, on Friday evening last when the members of the Winchester Methodist Choir were most pleasingly entertained by Mrs. Crowder and Mrs. L. F. Hutt. The evening was spent in contests and music. Lunch was served and a very enjoyable evening brought to a close by all joining hands and singing "For they are Jolly good fellows" and "Auld Lang Syne".

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, of Ormond, was the scene of a very happy gathering on Tuesday evening last when Mr. and Mrs. McDonald entertained a number of friends and neighbors in honor of their son, Mr. Allan K. McDonald and his bride. The evening was spent in music and games after which a dainty lunch was served. Between fifty and sixty guests were present to extend the best wishes to the happy couple and welcome the young bride to the neighborhood.

Mr. W. T. Ellis, who for the past thirty or more years has been connected with the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, he being an experienced gardener, and having for many years had charge of that department, was a visitor to the Press Office last week. Mr. Ellis, every fall visits his friends at Rose Haven and is the guest at the home of Mr. Chester Rose. He has watched the farm at Ottawa grow and develope. When he went there it was in a very rough state, and most interesting in his telling of the experimenting, the testting, the trying out of this, that and the other seed, or plant, or vegetable, and the wonderful results that have been accomplished. Mr. Ellis has a wealth of information, on the subject of his choice, and he paid high tribute to the splendid work that had been accomplished at the farm under the late Dr. Sanders, Dr. McKeown and others.

Born

Shaver—At Winchester, on Sept. 20th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Shaver, a daughter.

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

The Rural School Fair is being held at Maple Ridge to-day.

The time has now arrived for us to break in our new fall hats and pack away our straws and panamas.

A book borrowed sixty years ago has been returned to the New York Public Library. Books lent by owners sometimes come back almost as promptly.

The High School Athletic Field Day will be held at the Agricultural grounds on Tuesday afternoon 26th, Sept. There is a good programme of events, and our citizens should turn out and see the students in their sports, and give them all the encouragement possible.

The Eastern War clouds seemed more threatening than they really were, but they were sufficent to bring out the want of loyalty to the British Empire in Quebec. The chief protests against Canada sending aid to the Mother land came from the French Press of Quebec.

We see quite frequently in business offices the terse motto, "Do it now!" and to almost everyone who reads it, it suggests something, writing a letter, making a call, returning a book. If a thing should be done at all, there is seldom a reason for putting it off. If there is a burden on your conscience because of the postponment of something you know you should do, ask yourself why it should not be done at once. Now, does the label on your Press remind you of any duty still undone Do it now.

Rev. J. W. S. Lowry, pastor of Franktown and Beckwith Presbyterian churches for the past nine years, one of the best known and most esteemed clergymen in Lanark county, has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of Bloor Street Reformed Presbyterian church, Toronro. At the meeting of Lanark and Renfrew Presbytery in Carleton Place, Mr. Lowry was given his release from his present charge, with expressions of regret at his departure by both clerical and lay members of the Presbytery.

A well-known young lady, clever, capable and pleasing, sent an application into the board to enter as a nurse-in-training in the County Hospital. Her application was accepted, we are told, and she went to Walkerton. When they saw that she had bobbed hair, the hun was all off. In holy horror and righteousness their hands went up and her application went down. We wonder what they want out in that hospital? A nifty girl, with bobbed hair and smiling countenance should be as good as any Walkerton doctor's medicine. If people must died why not surround them with health, beauty and up-to-date style, and let their last hours be made happy? Here's to "Bobby" who has come to stay!—Kincardine Reporter.

Ripe Raspberries

To be presented with a pint of luscious ripe raspberries in the middle of September is something worth while, and the editor of the Press is much indebted to Mrs. Guy Bowman, of Mountain, for such a treat, which she brought to our office on Thursday last. Mrs. Bowman said she picked nearly two quarts of berries from bushes near her home on that day.

In The West.

A correspondent at Ogema, Sask, sends the Press the following notes for publication;—

Threshing is the order of the day here, and wheat turning out over forty bus. to the acre.

Mr. J. E. Baker is putting the finishing touches to his new residence.

Born—At Regina General Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Taylor, (nee Mary E. Baker) on Sept. 4, a son, Delmer Edgar.

Mrs. J. E. Baker has been in Regina at her daughter's for the past three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs Shirley were visitors at Pangman recently.

A few cars of Coal to arrive about October 15th. Full particulars will appear in this paper soon. For further information apply to G. E. Shaver or A. W. Beach.

Small boys often ask embarrassing questions. A preacher was addressing the Sunday school and explaining the significance of white.

"Why," he asked "does a bride desire to be clothed in white at her marriage?" As no one answered he went on: "Because white stands for joy, and the wedding day is the most joyous day in the woman's life."

Immediately a little fellow piped up: "Please sir, why do the men all wear black?"

Two Deaths

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stoodley, Mountain, was again saddened last week when they received word of the death of Mr. Stoodley's sister, Mrs. Levi H. Thomas, of Kemptville, who died at Ottawa, where she had been under treatment for some weeks. The funeral took place last Friday from her late home Kemptville, and was very largely attended. She is survived by her husband and two children, Howard aged 12 and Annie aged 9 years, also one sister, Mrs. A. M. Cook, of Ottawa, and three brothers, Henry and Thomas of Winchester, and Aaron of Winnipeg. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Kemptville. There were very many floral tributes to the memory of one who held a large place in the affections of all who knew her. As a wife and mother she was devoted and affectionate, patient and always thinking of the comfort and pleasure of those about her, one who was endeared to all because of her unselfish love for others, a good christian woman.

At Winnipeg on the day of the funeral of the late Mrs. Thomas, there passed away Mary Plant, wife of Mr. Aaron Stoodley, who was loved and esteemed by many for her many qualities of unselfish character and devotion. It is only a short time since when the father of Mr. Henry Stoodley passed away, and thus the family have been called upon to suffer three bereavements, and to all the bereaved is extended the sincere sympathy of the Community.

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

Mr. J. R. Weir, who expects shortly to move to Ottawa, will sell by public auction all his household furniture on Saturday of next week, Sept. 30th. Particulars given in next week's Press.

Mr. D. J. Hay Inspector for the Industreal Accident Prevention Assn. which is authorized under the Workman's Comensation Act, is in town this week inspecting conditions in the various factories. The chief object of Mr. Hay's visit is to inspect factory and give advice in ways in which machinery may be safeguarded so that the possibilities of accidents are eliminated to as great an extent as possible.

Next Sunday Is Rally Day In All The Churches

A special program entitled "Thy Kingdom Come" will be given in all the schools This program is prepared by a joint committee of the Sunday School boards of the Baptist, Congregational, Methodisa and Presbyterian Churches and is being used throughout the whole of Canada.

Bowlers at Kemptville

Two rinks of local Bowlers skipped by John Johnston and James W. Flett played friendly games with Kemptville last Saturday, the Winchester players were down in the afternoon, but atoned for their mistakes in the evening games, on the whole days play the score was 43 to 43.

The local Bowlers report a very pleasant outing and a good time, a return game is expected in the near future.

Examiners Well Paid.

The markers are well paid—$12 per day; in fact, very well paid, and are allowed to mark only ten papers a day. That beats the union bricklayers. We remember when we spent five or six summers' holiday (one part of the teaching term) at that sort of work. We were paid from $4 to $6 a day, according to the money available and the time we spent at it. We would mark as many papers as we could, say from 30 to 50 and we somitimes worked seven, eight and nine hours if our section got behind.—Petrolia Advertiser.

Mrs. C. Lee Casselman wishes to announce the first opening of the season, which will be held at her show rooms on Wednesday, Sept. 27th and following days.

Cattle Sold Well

The 42 head of Grade Holstein Cattle sold by auction on Saturday last by Mr. Thos. Irving for Mr. A. St Pierre, Melvin, sold well, the average price being over $50 Some brought as high as $122. The attendance was not very large, but the bidding was brisk.

Look out for posters of the big sale at Walter Patterson's on or around October 1st, 1922

Times Have Changed.

The following item taken from an exchange reads as though it had been published fifty years ago instead of fifteen To look back fifteen years does not seem a long time, and yet fifteen years ago the automobile was looked upon as a freak and a curiosity. We wonder if in fifteen years from now the areoplane will be in as common use as the automobile to-day.

Fifteen Years Ago—"The Automobile Nuisance: In Kincardine one day last week an automobile frightened a horse, the horse ran away, the driver was thrown out and had his leg broken. It is becoming very apparent from incidents like this that something will have to be done about these automobiles. For several years past the farmers in the vicinity of Toronto have been agitating for a law to restrain automobiles from using the public highways, but so far nothing has been accomplished. But gradually the nuisance is becoming more general. Nearly every town in the province has its automobile now, and some of them have more than one. The machines go scooting through the country in all directions and no road is sacred to them. Horses that are easily controlled in the presence of a railway train will go crazy at the sight of an automobile, and accidents such as the above are happening all over the country. It will not be long before the automobiles will drive the farmers off the public highways altogether, unless something is done to restrain them. The farmers built these highway. in the first place, and are taxing themselves every year to keep them in repair and it must be more than a little annoying to them to be thus dispossessd by this new machine. What they ought to do is to pledge every candidate for parliament to use his vote and influence in favor of a law prohibiting automobiles from using the public highways altogether or at least under conditions that will not interfere with traffic."

Celery For Sale

Some good celery for Sale. Apply to S. J. McCrea, Cameron Ave.
18 tfc

High School Field Day

FAIR GROUNDS, WINCHESTER, ONT.
On the Afternoon of

Tues., Sept. 26

Sports begin at 1.30 o'clock
Admission 25c and 15c

Everybody Welcome.

HARVEST HOME SERVICES. St. Mathias Church.

Sunday Evening, Sept. 24th, 7 p. m., Preacher, Rev. W. S. Weary. Subject, "Sowing and Reaping.

Farm For Sale.

A farm of 50 acres, more or less, situated on lot 16, con. 1 in the Township of Mountain, nearly all under cultivation, good frame house and kitchen, barns about 32 x 42, cow stable and grainery within, one horse stable suitable for 4 horses, running water year round, good well at home. For further particulars Apply to W. J. Sweeney, 619 King Edward Ave, Ottawa, Ont.

For Sale

Comfortable house, adjacent to school and churches. Two lots, with orchard. Good barn and stable. Water and light laid on. Arthur Brown, Morrisburg, Ont.

For Sale

A quantity of good celery. Apply to Norman Dawson, Cameron Ave.
15 tf c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All parties having claims against Wm. A. Thompson of the 4th Concession of Matilda, are requested to send to me full particulars thereof.

Dated at Morrisburg, Sept. 5, 1922.
IRWIN HILLIARD
Solicitor for William A. Thompson.

NOTICE!

To the Creditors and Shareholders of the Winchester Hotel Co'y, Limited.

Having sold the property and Assets of the Winchester Hotel Company, Limited, for cash, the Directors purpose winding up the affairs of the Company and after payment of the acknowledged debts of the Company which shall be filed with the Secretary, Hugh McMaster, Winchester Ont., before Sept. 25th next, will proceed to distribute the balance of the monies on hand on Oct. 1st, next, among the Registered Shareholders, pro rata.

Ey Order of
THE DIRECTORS.

Market Day.

Will Be Held In

Winchester Public School,

On

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22nd,

At 2 p. m.

For Sale—Fruits, Vegetables, Home-made Candy and Cooking.

Afternoon Tea 10 Cents.

Is a Penny Saved a Penny Earned?

Sometimes—Not Always

Often a few cents saved on a grocery bill are a few cents WASTED.

We make no claim to sell ALL the good groceries that are sold, for we know nothing of any stock but our own.

Of it we feel pretty sure—Sure enough to ask for the patronage of the most critical people in this town. IF YOU belong to this class this ad is intended for you.

What can we do for you to-day?

L. FLORA, Winchester.

Telephone 33 — Prompt Delivery.

Music

Mrs. G. Kenny, the newly engaged organist for the Methodist Church, Winchester, plans to to take up her residence in Winchester on September 28th and will be prepared at once to receive pupils in Piano and Theory. Classes prepared for Recital Work. Residence at the home vacated by Mr. Barlow, Church Street.

MRS. KENNY.

CLARA IRVING,

Teacher of Burrowe's Method of Kindergarten and Primary Music.

A method which is a delight for beginners.

Also teacher of advanced pupils

Terms reasonable. Lessons given at her home on Main St., Phone 117

LILLIAN AGNEW

Teacher of Piano

Pupils prepared for Toronto Conservatory of Music Examination if so desired. Terms moderate.

Phone 123 or call at her home Alexander St.
Winchester, Ont.

FOR SALE

A new seven room frame dwelling on foot of Cameron Avenue. Apply to Fred Thomas, Winchester.

Sale of Land by Tender.

I have been authorized by William A. Thompson to sell his farm, the West Half of Lot 19, Concession 4, Matilda, near Dixon's Corners.

The soil is a clay loam, of excellent quality. The barns were re-modeled, and stable floor cemented. The fine stone Dwelling has been fitted up with furnace, water, &c. I know this farm well indeed and it is one of the very best in Matilda. Terms:—One Half purchase price may remain on Mortgage thereon, remainder cash or part cash as may be agreed. Tenders will be received up to Monday, 25th instant.

Dated at Morrisburg, Sept. 5th, 1922.
IRWIN HILLIARD,
Solicitor for Wm. A. Thompson.

"CREAM WANTED"

We have the trade for butter that enables us to pay the Highest Price for cream. We supply cans and pay express charges. Cheques issued twice a month. Drop us a card and we will send cans.

Clark's Sanitary Ceamery
Telephone 655 - - - Smith's Falls, Ont.

MOVIES

Town Hall, Winchester, Ont.

Sat'y, Sept. 23, 1922

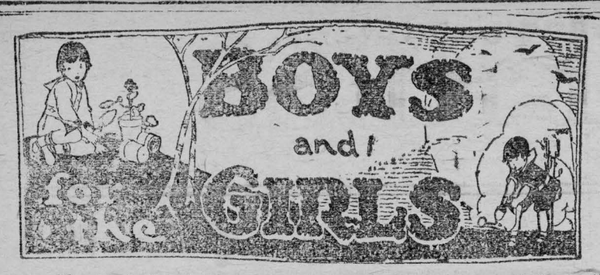
"The Deserted Wolfe."
A 2 Reel Western Drama.

"Start Something."
A 2 Reel Hall Room Boy Comedy

"Rainbow Island"

"Harold Lloyd Comedy."
"Name The Day."
A 1 Reel Pollard

Admission 25c - - Children 15c



The Huckleberry Man.

When Esther was five years old she was big enough at last to go huckleberrying with her sisters, Lydia, Marjorie and Beatrice. Mother tied Esther's blue sunbonnet on over her curls and gave her a little pail that was just the right size for her.

The four little girls went down the road, across the bridge and through the fields. As Esther trotted along in the dust she felt very grown up. But she was a little afraid of the young grasshoppers that kept leaping up, and she was rather glad when the huckleberry field came in view.

The field was full of low bushes thick with huckleberries.

Lydia came to a spot near the fence line. "Here is a good place for you to pick, Esther," she said. "There aren't any dewberries growing right here, and you won't pick anything poisonous." She looked very wise and experienced.

The girls scattered and soon there was no sound to be heard but the soft ping-ping of berries on the bottom of tin pails.

Over in her corner Esther looked very solemn under her sunbonnet. She chose a big berry and, picking it carefully with forefinger and thumb, put it gently into her little pail. It rolled about musically while she looked for another berry worthy to follow it.

The older girls felt that there was much to teach their younger sister about huckleberrying.

"Watch out for hornets, Esther," Beatrice called after a while.

"Yes I will, Beatrice," answered Esther.

"There are holes and ridges in this field," Marjorie added. "Don't you stub your toe and spill all your berries."

"No, I won't, Marjorie," Esther answered.

From another corner Lydia called, "There's a rock under a shady tree on the other side of the field. You can sit there and rest when you get tired."

"All right, Lydia," came Esther's little treble voice. "Perhaps I'll go over right now and sit on that rock."

"Oh, no, you must fill your pail first," said practical Lydia.

"How full is yours?" called Esther as she glanced with pride at three berries that were rolling round in her own pail.

"I have the bottom of my pail covered," Lydia boasted.

After that there was silence again. The ping-pinging had stopped, now, except for a little sound now and then from Esther's corner. The sun was hot, and the cheeks of the smallest berry picker were very red. She could still see the bottom of her pail; it seemed a long, long distance to the top.

With a short sigh she sat down on the ground in the shade of a tall bush. "Huckleberrying is hard," she said.

After a while she took the largest berry from her pail and stuck it absent-mindedly on the end of a sharp little stick.

"Why, that looks exactly like a man's head on a man's neck," she said brightly. "I think I'll make the whole man."

She took out two more berries and put them on the stick. Then she pushed a little twig through the middle berry and put more berries on for arms. Next she made two legs.

"What a nice huckleberry man!" she said in a pleased voice. "I'm going to eat him, that's what I'm going to do."

But an instant later she changed her mind. "No," she said gayly, "I'll eat some other berries and take this fine man home to my mother. She will like him better than she'd like a whole pail of berries, I suppose."

When it was time to go home Lydia and Marjorie and Beatrice had their pails brimful. "Come on, Esther," they called. "Have you filled your pail?"

Esther looked down; there was a single lonely huckleberry in her tiny pail.

"No," she answered clearly.

"Well, you must come on home anyway," Lydia said a little crossly.

"I'm coming," said Esther. But as she followed her sisters down the road she kept her hand over the top of her pail.

"I suppose she has about half a pailful," Marjorie said.

Mother was delighted with the big lot of berries that the girls brought back. She held a large pan ready, and Beatrice, Marjorie and Lydia went up in turn and poured their berries into it. Esther was last in line, very hot and red-faced, with her bonnet pushed back.

"And how many has Esther brought?" mother asked with a smile.

Esther tenderly lifted out the huckleberry man and put him in her mother's hand. "For you," she said with a broad smile. Then she took out the single lonely berry and laid it in the pan. Her teeth were black with huckleberry stain and her cheeks were crimson; she looked very funny.

Mother admired the huckleberry man, and Esther cast proud looks at her sisters.

"But next time you must fill your pail, you know," Lydia said.

"Yes, next time I will fill my pail," little Esther replied.—Harriet L. Clark in Youth's Companion.

Armistice Anniversary

By Jean Bertheroy

Translated by
William L. McPherson

There were five of them about the table, celebrating the anniversary of their homecoming. Two years before, freed from military service, they had returned to their village and found themselves, as by a miracle, once more among the vines and the wheat fields—aged, no doubt and exhausted by their long ordeal, but safe and sound, and still vigorous enough to resume their former toil.

They had gathered in this inn where they could feel more free to commemorate the past. Before women and children one puts water in his wine and takes care not to offend their sensibilities. But here, in their own company, sitting elbow to elbow, these five old warriors, still young, didn't hesitate to let themselves go. While emptying the bottles they found delight in heightening their present satisfaction by recalling the privations which they had endured.

The little low-ceilinged dining room held no other guests. The girl who waited on them seemed to pay no attention to their conversation. She was a powerful-looking creature of peasant stock, who must have driven the plow when she was not working, in the winter seasons, in the house of her employer. Her tanned face showed traces of labor in the sun. When she had placed on the table the last course, which consisted of a big fruit tart, she disappeared. Suddenly the oldest of the comrades, Felicien, who had been silent for a moment, turned his eyes toward the door and said:

"This girl who serves in the inn—it seems to me that I have seen her somewhere else. She doesnt belong here. If she belonged here we would all know her."

"Certainly," said Bernardot—a little reddish man, with gray-green eyes. "But what has that to do with us? You don't intend to invite her to take coffee with us, do you?"

"Perhaps," Felicien answered, "if only to find out where I saw her before."

He was annoyed by the failure of his memory, usually so dependable. And he felt a sort of obsession, like that of the fly which buzzes about the book which one is reading. But they talked of other things and Felicien dropped the subject.

The door opened again and this time it was not the girl with the stout arms who brought in the tray filled with cups but a young man who resembled her a little and who, if he was not of her blood, must be, at least, of her race. He had the same face, with grave, strong features, the same blond eyebrows, whose paleness contrasted with the dark tint of his skin.

Felicien called to him:

"Why do you come, instead of the girl who served us?"

"Marceline? She is busy in the other room," the young man said. "Have her come here; we want to speak to her."

The others approved. Perhaps they were a little overseas. Perhaps their comrade's curiosity had aroused theirs.

"Yes, yes; have her come. We have something to ask her."

But the waiter did not budge. He remained standing before the table, his arms free, his look fixed.

"If you have anything to ask her you can just as well ask me. It is all the same."

"Ah! Ah! Are you her brother? Or her betrothed? Or what?

"None of those. I am only from her part of the country."

"Sit down!" said the little reddish man, pushing a chair toward him.

He poured out some wine for the young fellow to drink; but the latter refused.

"I have had dinner. I have all I need. I am in a hurry to go back to my work. Speak quickly!"

Felicien questioned him. He seemed to recognize him also. Decidedly, the obsession had returned; and that spoiled all his pleasure. He growled:

"I, too, am in a hurry. I want to know, Where did you come from—you two?"

The young man stretched out his arm, as if to indicate that they came from far away.

"From there," he said, simply.

"From Flanders? From Picardy? From the devastated regions?"

"The same. But what of that?"

Then Felecien burst out, as if he had had a sudden awakening.

"Ah! I know! I know! It comes back to me all at once. It is like a light which has just been turned on. You two were in a wagon, with many others. This girl was with you. But you were small. You were perhaps fourteen or fifteen. And we, the soldiers, we were urging you to get away. The invaders were advancing; they were going to fall upon us. And you did go. It was early in the morning. I see still the snow which had just fallen and the village with its little pointed clock tower, which was afterward knocked to pieces."

"It was my village," said the boy, whose eyes were moist. "And the fields without it were our fields."

The comrades arose. They felt a sort of respect and even timidity, before the youth, who was now silent, absorbed in some far-off vision.

"Will you go and find Marceline?" Felecien asked him gently.

This time he consented. Presently they returned together. They seemed not to understand at all what these strangers wanted to say to them. But the five had agreed among themselves that the aniversary which they had celebrated so joyously should not end in a note of sadness. Felicien again spoke for them:

"Listen! We have celebrated this evening our return home after the armistice. Certainly we had the right to rejoice, for we fought well, we experienced many hardships at the front and we suffered. But you have, without doubt, suffered more than we. Your clock tower has been destroyed. Your fields have been devastated, while we found ours just as they were. So it seems just to us that we hold out a hand to you and that hereafter we all belong to one family. There is room in our houses, and you will be there not as obscure servants but as brethren whom a cruel fate has stricken but who have the right to the same heritage."

Marceline smiled. She began to drink slowly the coffee which they had poured out for her. Her rude hands trembled a little. She thought of the pleasure which would be hers, of warming herself at a friendly fire and of encountering hearts full of fraternal feeling.

But the boy remained unmoved, unconvinced, still offish. He thought of what he had left up there in the North and his pride as a man rose like the summer wind on the plain and said to him:

"Return! Take your spade and go cultivate the land of your own people—that soil whose fruits will not be bitter in your mouth."

Buried on Mountain Tops.

Before Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, died, he selected the place where he wished to be buried. He now lies on the lonely top of Beinn Bhreagh, in Nova Scotia.

But he is not the only man who has been buried on a hill-top. Another lonely and elevated grave is that of General Colley, on the summit of Majuba Hill, where his little band was surprised by Boers and almost annihilated. Near by is a cairn of stones bearing the simple words, "Here Colley Fell."

An American poet who styled himself "The Poet of the Sierras" is buried on the top of one of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. He raised his own monumental pile close to the shack where he spent many years of his life.

Cecil Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia, is buried on the top of a hill in South Africa called Matoppo. It is said that there, in his earlier days, he used to climb and dream of the future of the vast country spread at his feet, and that even then he determined that that should be his burial place.

But the most famous hill-top shrine is that of Robert Louis Stephenson in Samoa, where he went in search of health. It was his wish to be buried on the hill-top close to his house, and hither his remains were carried by his beloved Samoans. He also wrote his own epitaph, which is certainly one of the most beautiful ever penned:

"Under the wide and starry sky dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die, and I laid me down with a will.
This be the verse you 'grave for me: here he lies where he longed to be.
Home is the sailor, home from the sea, and the hunter from the hill."

Unlucky Days for Weddings.

In the old Norse mythology, Friday was the festival day of Freya, the Northern Venus, and the ill fortune which is still ascribed to journeys or undertakings begun upon this day is traceable to the fact that the goddess was supposed to bring bad luck to anyone who neglected her for the pursuit of worldly things.

It is this superstition, coupled, since the advent of Christianity, with the Crucifixion and the fact that Friday is observed as a day of abstinence by all Catholics, that has led to the widespread belief in the lack of luck attending the sixth day of the week.

This belief, however, is by no means general—even among English-speaking peoples. While the English consider it an ill omen to be married on Friday, Scots celebrate nine-tenths of their marriages on this day of the week. Scandinavians consider that Thursday is the day on which weddings should be avoided, while Tuesday is the unlucky day in Spain and Mexico.

No man can do more than his best. But many men can do more than they think is their best.

USING WAR SHELLS TO GROW CROPS

FERTILIZER MADE FROM ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION.

British Workers Engaged in Converting Ammunition Into Material for Manufacturing.

Three hundred and fifty thousand tons of shells! When the War ended such was the amazing quantity of ammunitions Britain had on her hands in France, where it was piled high on 3,500 acres In a single heap there were 60,000 rounds of 6m. shells, representing 2,300 tons of steel, about twenty tons of copper, and more than 240 tons of high explosives.

What was to be done with so vast an accumulation of "superfluous" material? Was it to be fired aimlessly into the air or be cast into the sea, there to provide a nine-days' wonder for the fishes? No. The lot was bought for $10,000,000 and ever since the work of converting it into material useful to British manufacturers has gone on steadily.

How Risks Are Avoided.

Every month about 2,000 tons of ammunitions, as such, disappears, and in its place there are heaps of metals, chemicals, and so on, the components of such ammunition.

Great is the number of commodities recovered. In addition to steel, iron, brass, copper, lead, aluminum, and many alloys, there are resin, numerous chemicals, gases mechanical parts, rag, felt, cord, etc. Every constituent except one is isolated and returned to Britain for utilization in the arts of peace.

To obtain these results—in connection with which as many as 10,000 men and women have been engaged at one time—special methods are necessary. An unusual feature of the work is that cranes and other mechanical lifters are not employed. Every shell, after being raised by hand, is transported by means of gravity, and thus the risk of an explosion is minimized as much as possible.

If it is shrapnel, the case is first removed and the propellant extracted. Then, after the fuse and the bush have been taken from it, away it goes to a bench with a V-shaped top and a hopper underneath.

While it is resting here, nose downward, and at an angle of about 45 degrees, hammers play upon the exterior,, loosening the contents—shrapnel and resin—which fall on a wire screen over the hopper. The resin rains through the screen, while the shrapnel rolls over it and drops into a box.

Next, the copper band, having been cut through with a cold chisel, is wound off, and, finally, the naked, harmless shell is stacked with hundreds of others in readiness for transport to England.

Removing the Charge.

In the case of the high explosive shell the distinctive operation is removing the bursting charge. This is generally done by "washing out." The shell is inclined at an angle of 40 degrees with its nose opposite a jet from which hot water and steam are fed into the interior. The steam causes the explosive to break up, dissolve, and flow into suitable receptacles. In from three to thirty minutes, according to the size of the shell, the interior is clear; but, as it is important that it should be quite free from explosive, it is inspected three times before it is finally passed.

German shells are a class by themselves. When the dumps were taken over there were large stocks of projectiles. As little was known about their construction, some research work was necessary before a start could be made in breaking them up. All difficulties, however, have long since been overcome, and German shells are now being used in many ways not contemplated by their makers.

Manifold are the uses of the commodities recovered from ammunition. One of the most interesting, perhaps, is that for the contents of high-explosive shells. From them ammonium nitrate is isolated and evaporated, and the residue, which consists of the extremely dangerous T.N.T. is destroyed. The ammonium nitrate, being a fertilizer, is sold as such, and thus what might have been an element in further devastating the countryside in France is applied to increasing the beauty and richness of the Motherland.

Falling in Love.

Love is usually determined by individual circumstances of a material kind.

For example, if a man comes into a sufficient income, the chances are that soon afterwards he will be in love with some likely girl. You may argue that the thing was a coincidence, and that he would have been in love with that young woman anyhow. But is it not far more probable that he fell in love because he was ready to fall in love—because he had deliberately prepared himself to fall in love?

Similarly, a man who begins to find life a bore will fall in love.

And, conversely, a man who finds his existence full and interesting, an ambitious man, will not fall in love. He misses the visitation because he does not want it.

Again, a man who has been baulked in a love affair will fall in love a second time within a brief period, for the reason that he wanted, not a particular girl, but love itself. He had tasted it and he was determined to get his full of it.

Instances could easily be multiplied to illustrate the broad truth that people who want to fall in love will fall in love, and those who don't, won't. So far from Cupid running after you with a bow and arrow, you must run after Cupid. Now and then, of course, an individual may be unwillingly struck down by love.

Girls have immense advantages, writes Mr. Arnold Bennett. A beautiful or a charming girl, in order to be admired, has simply to be; a man, in order to be admired, must do. On the other hand, girls have immense disadvantages. They grow old!

While she is engaged in loving, the young woman should also be engaged in more material and earthly affairs. And you may cry out against reason and practicality and mechanical household efficiency as you please—there is nothing like these for supporting and preserving love.

You Can See the Earth Move.

We all know that the earth moves, but how many of us have actually proved it for ourselves? Such a thing sounds impossible, but it can be done.

Take a big bowl or tub, at least a foot in diameter, and rather deep, and almost fill it with water. Then place it on the floor of a quiet room that is well away from the rumblings of heavy traffic, and where it can be left alone for several hours.

Sprinkle the surface of the water with any fine substance, such as finely-powdered resin, that will float and not be dissolved for a few hours. Then lay a trail of coal dust across the resin in a straight line from the middle of the bowl to the side; and carry the trail up over the rim of the bowl. The line of coal dust should be about an inch wide so that it can easily be seen.

Now leave it for several hours, and when you look at it again you will notice that a change has occurred. The black line on the surface of the water has altered its position and has moved away from the line that runs over the edge of the bowl.

What has actually happened is that the water in the bowl has not moved since you left it, but the bowl itself has been taken round by the motion of the earth.

Wise Sayings.

You have no idea how big the other fellow's troubles are.

You may give until you are rich and keep until you are poor.

The most troublesome load to carry is a bundle of bad habits.

Some people are not liars—they are just economical with the truth.

The best day for doing your best is the one that comes seven times a week.

No job should be easy. No job is easy if you put all your mind and might into it.

We seldom forget the favors we bestow upon others; let us be equally mindful of those we receive.

It is better to say a good thing about a bad fellow than to say a bad thing about a good fellow.

"Wild oats" take something out of the soil of a man's life that no system of crop rotations can restore.

Genius is one part inspiration and two parts perspiration. It is no good being clever if you don't work.

Humility does not consist in telling our faults, but in bearing to be told of them; in hearing them patiently, and even thankfully.

Poor Child!

School Superintendent (to little girl in front row)—"What is your name?"

Little Girl—"Iona."

"No, your surname."

"Please, sir, I would rather not tell you."

"Come, come, you needn't be afraid of me."

"Are you sure you won't laugh?"

"Of course I won't laugh."

"Well, then, it's Ford."

Neatly Put.

A famous Russian dancer in this country, who is himself a good musician, was once a guest at a reception, where, without wincing, he listened to a pianoforte performance, more vigorous than skillful, on the part of the daughter of the house.

"And how do you like the young ladys playing?" some one asked the dancer.

"Ah, madam," replied he, very tactfully, "I think the young lady has a very firm tread."

Wayside Sayings of the World

A proverb was defined on one occasion as the wisdom of many and the wit of one. The following wise and witty sayings are common as proverbs in various countries:

Habits are at first cobwebs, at last cables.

Things don't turn up. They must be turned up.

Economy is the easy chair of old age.

The promised land is the land where one is not.—English.

Lock your door and keep your neighbors honest.

Please yourself and you'll please somebody.—Scottish.

Live in my heart and pay no rent.

Never scald your lips with another man's porridge.—Irish.

Opportunities, like eggs, come one at a time.

All the world's a camera—look pleasant, please.

There are two sides to every question—the wrong side and our side.

Keep your eyes wide open before marriage; half shut afterwards.

If you can't push, pull; if you can't pull, please get out of the way.—American.

He that stirs poison will taste it.

Ask the opinion of an older one and a younger one than thyself, and return to thine own opinion.—Egyptian.

Money is round and rolls easily.—Roumanian.

It is better for a woman to marry the man who loves her than to mate with the man she loves.

You are master of the unspoken word; the spoken word is the master of you.

He who knows not that he knows not is a fool—shun him. He who knows that he knows not is wise—teach him.

The heart that loves is always young.

If Fate throws a knife at you there are two ways of catching it—by the blade and by the handle.

Wisdom is made up of ten parts, nine of which are silence, and the tenth is brevity of language.—Arabic and Talmud.

In buying horses and in taking a wife shut your eyes and commend yourself to God.

He who offends writes on sand; he who is offended on marble.—Oriental, Tuscan, and Italian.

Begin in other people' way so as to end by having your own way.

Woman is like your shadow; follow her, she flies; fly from her, she follows—Spanish.

Pinch yourself and know how others feel.—Japanese.

Patience, and the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown.

Never employ a boy if you suspect him, and if you employ him don't suspect him.—Chinese

If there are worms in the earth, need one dig them up?—Malay.

It is a matter of indifference whether a man marries or does not marry, for in either case he will regret it.—Greek.

Forgive thyself nothing; others much.—German.

He who takes the child by the hand takes the mother by the heart.—Danish.

If everyone tells you you are drunk, go to bed—even if you are perfectly sober.—Corsican.

Ask the young people; they know everything.

For a web begun God sends the thread.

Life is an onion which one peels crying.

It is not enough for a man to know how to ride; he must know how to fall.

The store of knowledge has no bargain sales.

There are only two good women in the world: the one is dead, the other not to be found.

God helps us, but don't lie on your back.—French, Mexican, and others.

HOME BEAUTIFUL

By DOROTHY ETHEL WALSH.

Wise Housewives Give Thought to Their Choice of Curtain Fabrics

Are plans for winter decorations for your home beginning to formulate in your mind? Most housewives are giving thought to them at this season, even though actual purchases may not be made until later. It is well. Much of the success of interior schemes depends on the colors chosen, and these cannot or should not be decided on at a moment's notice. Alas! the results often seen are testimony to hasty decisions.

Let us to-day do a little planning preparatory to the purchasing which must be done later. Let us ask ourselves a few questions concerning the locations and dimensions of the rooms to be decorated. The burning question of what colors would best suit the needs of a particular room should come first.

Some colors absorb light and create an impression of darkness in their surroundings. Other colors when used in a room seem to multiply the quantity of light it ordinarily receives. This is especially true of yellow.

Study your room in this way. Know that if the windows face north or east warm colors will be needed to give that cheerful, homelike atmosphere which is to be desired in all rooms. If, however, the interior is flooded with sunlight from south or west windows you may indulge in the cool shades of green or some of the delectable blues seen in the fabric world.

To-day's illustration shows a south room in which the window draperies and portieres were made of a gray and green figured linen—an excellent combination where the



room does not have to have help in order to appear light.

A Herald-Sun Feature.

Burgling the Bank of England

A sensation was caused at the Bank of England recently when a sentry was found near one of the bullion rooms with a bullet wound in his head.

Many people are unacquainted with the steps taken to ensure the safety of "the Old Lady's" tremendous wealth.

Provision is made for every possible emergency, from fire and burglary to organized attack, while it may be hinted that water would play as important a part in the last-named contingency as it would in the first.

Armour plate, steel, and concrete combine to form an almost impregnable bulwark against robbery, while the presence in every part of the building of the Bank's own detectives by day, and soldiers and watchmen by night, means that no unauthorized person can enter without the fact being discovered.

If you happen to be in the city at six o'clock any evening you may see a party of soldiers, with bayonets fixed, led by an officer with drawn sword, marching towards the Bank. This is the Bank guard going on duty for the night.

The custom originated about one hundred and fifty years ago, as an outcome of the Gordon Riots, and it has been kept up continuously ever since.

For his services each soldier receives a shilling, fresh from the Mint, while the officer gets a guinea, which he must give to a City charity, and a dinner, to which he may invite a friend.

The Man Who Did!

The soldiers are told off to guard various parts of the building, one being stationed in the consols department, another in the Chinese Loan room, another in the Bonds department, and so on, the lights being kept on throughout the vigil.

Guarding the Bank is a privilege enjoyed only by troops belonging to the Brigade of Guards.

Although it is unlikely that anyone would attempt to force an entrance to the Bank to-day, the feat has been accomplished on at least one occasion.

This occurred some years ago, when the directors received an anonymous letter in which the writer claimed to be able to break into the vaults. He added that he would be pleased to meet the directors in this unconventional fashion if they would undertake not to bring with them police or military guards.

The officials scorned the idea; nevertheless, they turned up at the appointed place, accompanied by detectives. Nothing happened; and they retired, satisfied that the letter was a hoax.

A few days later they were astonished to receive a box taken from the vaults, together with a letter complaining of their lack of good faith, and suggesting another meeting.

The directors went alone this time, and almost as soon as they reached the vault a large stone slab in the floor was moved, and a man appeared. He explained that he had gained entrance through a tunnel leading from a sewer.

KILLED BY THEIR THOUGHTS

A mystery of the human brain was revealed recently when the case of a man who had "hanged himself by auto-suggestion" was reported.

It was stated that although his chin was resting in a handkerhief fastened to the bed in his room, there was no sign that he had been strangled.

Death, said the doctor at the inquest, was, in his opinion, due to the man's thought that he was being hanged, and his heart accordingly failed.

This was in all probability the correct explanation of the occurrence. Every movement made by the body comes directly from the brain. The whole body is guided all day and all night by the mind, writes a doctor in the "Daily Express," and I see no reason why some people who possess sufficient will-power should not, with a little practice, make themselves absolute masters of their own bodies.

The Mind as Teacher.

Some Eastern magicians are able to go for long periods without food, and apparently it does them no harm. They have subordinated their bodies to their minds. Others have exceptional powers of endurance merely because they have so trained their bodies, with the mind as teacher, that they are able to perform things which, though apparently physically impossible, are not mentally so.

Many ordinary natives in the East possess this power of conquering their bodies with their brain.

Two cases are uppermost in my mind, and these were vouched for by friends who had come in contact with the persons concerned.

The first case was that of a native in Ceylon who had stolen a piece of land from another man. He had managed to secure the title-deeds and declared, once these were in his possession, that he was the owner of the plot. Whereupon his enemy cursed him with the words, "May you die an awful death."

That night the whole native quarter was aroused by wild blood-curdling shrieks from the thief's hut. They rushed to his assistance, and found him lying on the floor, alone, writhing in the most appalling agony.

Medical aid was given, but with no effect. He died before dawn in the most ghastly agony anyone can conceive. Medical examination showed that there was nothing the matter with him. His fear of the curse had acted upon him to such an extent that it had murdered him.

A Magic Message.

The other case concerned two native women, great friends, who were both ill with fever. They sent messages to ask how each other was.

One day the messenger reported that the first woman was dead. The news was given to her friend, who sat up and said, "Then I am dead too." She lay back and was dead in a second or two.

What Is a Teller?

The explanations of some of the terms used by bankers are amusing as well as surprising.

Take the use of the word "teller" for cashier. In the early days, when banks were still more or less a curiosity, women used frequently to drop in and ask clerks unnecessary questions. The officials, feeling that their duty was to attend to bank matters rather than to the inquisitive inquiries of the fair sex, got into the habit of passing the visitor on to a neighbor, remarking as they did so, "You tell her; I'm busy."

Cards bearing the words "Cash Here" were placed over the desks to distinguish payers from receivers, and as the usual pronunciation of these words is "Cash 'ere," it became abbreviated into the term which now is in daily use.

Drafts took their name from an alehouse method of extending credit. The average married man, knowing that if he took his money home it would be impounded, took it instead to the bank and paid it in to the credit of the alehouse proprietor, the bank clerk giving him a number of slips authorizing him to draw upon the alehouse to the extent of the money deposited, less the usual commission charged on such transactions.

Vegetable Fancy Work.

We question whether the greenest of green young brides could be so absolutely verdant, but here's the story as it comes to us:

"I have some particularly fine asparagus to-day," said the marketman to Mrs. Youngbride, and he displayed a bunch for her admiration. "Picked not three hours ago," he added.

Mrs. Youngbride looked at it with unaffected amazement.

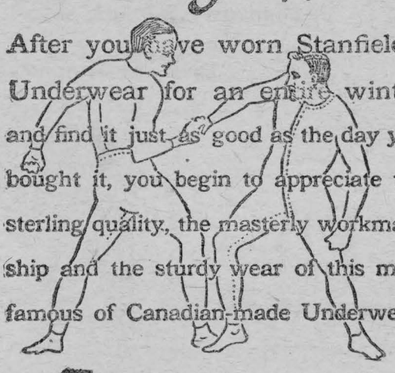
"Does it grow like that?" she asked. I always supposed the cook braided the ends of it."

Laughter Prohibited.

A boy of six returned from school and said he had had a Scripture examination. His mother asked him if the examiner was a clergyman.

"Oh, no," was the reply, "he wasn't a clergyman. He had a clergyman's collar on, but he wasn't a clergyman because he laughed."

Sturdy Wear



After you have worn Stanfield's Underwear for an entire winter and find it just as good as the day you bought it, you begin to appreciate the sterling quality, the masterly workmanship and the sturdy wear of this most famous of Canadian-made Underwear.

STANFIELD'S
Unshrinkable
UNDERWEAR

Made in combinations and two-piece suits, in full length, knee and elbow length, and sleeveless for men and women. Stanfield's Adjustable Combinations and Sleepers for growing children (pat.)

For sample book, showing weights and textures, write STANFIELD'S, LIMITED, TRURO, N.S. 28

It wears longer

Wireless for Beginners

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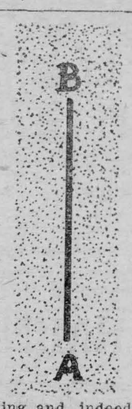
ARTICLE III.

Frequency and Wavelength.

However rapidly electricity may travel, actually at the speed of light, (Three hundred million metres per second) some time is required for a current to make the journey along the wire from A to B and back to A, however short the wire may be. What the human senses regard as "instantaneous" is not so in reality. We know well encugh that the camera shutter occupies a certain time in making a so-called instantaneous snap, because we can adjust the shutter to give exposures of various fractions of a second. And so, in considering the passage of an electric current along a conductor we must not call it instantaneous merely because our senses cannot associate such sudden movement with time. If A B is ten feet long, then, the current will take a certain time to make its journey, and if the length of A B is increased to twenty feet, then the current will take longer, though not necessarily twice as long, for reasons which need not be dealt with here. Speaking generally, then, the time of one oscillation of current (A to B and back to A) in a circuit increases with the electrical length of the circuit, so if we wish to increase the natural period, we may do so by adding wire. Now, the frequency of an oscillating current is the number of complete oscillations which occur per second. Obviously the longer the wire, the longer the natural period and the lower the frequency because the current oscillations occupy more time and there are consequently fewer per second. Now, let us suppose that an oscillation is occurring in A. B. As the current flows from A to B, the ether is strained in one direction, which direction is reversed when the current flows back to A. Each complete oscillation, then, strains the ether first one way and then the other. Two such strains produce one wave in the ether, the complete wave having a hump and a hollow, like an S on its side. The wavelength is the length of an imaginary straight line joining the two extreme ends, or if a number of waves follow each other in a group or train, the wavelength is the length of an imaginary straight line joining two successive humps or two successive hollows. We shall consider wave groups in a future article, confining our attention for the present to a single wave.

From the beginning of its formation, the wave radiates from the conductor in all directions and at the speed of light. Here again, we must not forget that, infinitesimal as it is, a certain time elaspes between the commencement and conclusion of the wave's formation, and that a certain distance is travelled by the "head" of the wave before the "tail" is completed. Since one wave is produced by one complete oscillation of current in the conductor we can see that the length of the wave, i. e. the distance between its head and tail, will be increased if the time required to produce the oscillation is increased. It has already been shown that the natural period of oscillation may be extended by lengthening the conductor, so, speaking broadly, we may say that the length of the ether wave may be increased by adding wire to the circuit. Other things have actually to be considered, of course, but this article should help us to understand why amateur stations, which transmit short waves (up to 200 metres) employ shorter aerials than the commercial stations, which transmit longer waves (sometimes exceeding 20,000 metres).



Surrounding and, indeed, permeating the conductor A. B. is the ether. We might imagine this ether to be punched, first in one direction by the rapid flight of current from A to B, and then in the opposite direction by the return of the current to A. As a body of water is set rippling when punched with a stick, so we may suppose the ether to be set rippling when punched with electric currents.

Buffalo for England.

A pair of buffalo from the great Canadian herd in Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta, will be shipped to England early this fall for the purpose of introducing new blood into the herd in the Zoological Gardens at Regent's Park. The shipment will probably go east late this month and will be accompanied by an attendant who will place the animals on board ship.

The only herd of buffalo of any size in England is that owned by the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Park, containing about sixty animals. Buffalo were first introduced into the Old Country in 1891 when ten full grown animals were shipped by Colonel C. J. Jones, familiarly known as "Buffalo Jones," from his own herd at McCook, Nebraska, to C. J. Leland.

Some of these afterwards came into the possession of the Duke of Bedford and were added to by purchases from Col. Goodnight and Carl Hagenback.

The shipment of buffalo from the Canadian herd at Wainwright this fall will be the second of its kind to Great Britain. Late in 1913, at the instance of the late Lord Strathcona, a donation of two three-year-old bison was made to the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland to be placed in the Dublin Gardens where they have now increased to five. Loans of buffalo to the Zoological collections in various Canadian cities under a bond guaranteeing adequate provision for the health and maintenance of the animals have also been made from time to time.

A GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR THE CHILDREN

Mothers—the surest way of keeping your little ones well and happy; whether it is the new-born babe or the growing child is to keep their bowels regular and their stomach sweet. Nineteenths of all childhood ailments are the result of clogged bowels and sour stomach. The most necessary and the best medicine for little ones is a gentle laxative—something that will relieve constipation; sweeten the stomach and promote rest and natural sleep. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They are a gentle but efficient laxative; are absolutely guaranteed free from opiates or other injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest infant with perfect safety. They banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and give the baby that health and happiness which all children should have. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RUN DOWN PEOPLE WEAK AND NERVOUS

Thousands in This Condition Can Easily Help Themselves.

There are thousands of people who bear the pain and discomfort of minor ills in the hope that the indisposition is only temporary and will be outgrown in time. Often such illnesses are not serious enough to require the attention of a doctor, but will respond to intelligent home treatment if a reliable remedy is used. Women, busy with a multitude of household cares, young women in offices or stores, or girls studying hard in school, easily fall a prey to that condition of bloodlessness known as anaemia. The trouble need not be serious if prompt measures are taken to check it in its early stages. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore the elements needed to bring the blood back to strength, and once the blood regains its healthy quality the entire body will soon show the benefit. Among the many who have found benefit through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Albert W. Smith, Miscouche, P.E.I., who says:—"I was very much broken down in health, had pains in the region of my heart, and was so short of breath that if I went upstairs I would have to lie down as soon as I reached the top. Then a strange nervous twitching of the muscles took possession of me, and every muscle in my body would apparently be twitching. I became very emaciated, and my family were much alarmed as to my condition. At this time I read an article in our home paper concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. The result was that in a short time I felt much improved, and under further use of the pills I felt like a new woman, had gained in weight and was in every way better. I would urge anyone afflicted as I was to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

About one hundred thousand head of live stock—cattle, horses, and sheep—belonging to settlers and ranchers in the Prairie Provinces, graze each season on Dominion forest reserves. The grazing is regulated so as to give all stock owners fair play and to utilize all the pastures to the fullest extent without injurying them by overgrazing.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

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.

We hear and read a lot these days about the necessity of passing regulations in Canada with respect to oleomargarine, so that it may be definitely distinguished from butter. The average person may wonder why there should be any anxiety about this distinction, but back of it is a very important point that must be known. This is the nutrition that the oleomargarine contains, and how if differs from that which butter contains. Supposing I ask anyone what butter is; the answer would in nine cases out of ten be wrong. I mean "wrong" in the legal sense, that is, in discussing in a court of law the constituents of butter.

We all know that butter is what results when we churn milk till the fat globules ccalesce and float on the surface of the milk. That, however, is not the correct way of answering the question, what is butter Here is what butter is: It is the substance commonly known as butter, and made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without salt or other preservation, and with or without added coloring matter.

Margarine includes all substances, whether compounds or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter, and whether mixed with butter or not.

But what s oleomargarine? It is simply margarine, according to the foregoing definition, manufactured from animal fats, and vegetable oils such as cocoa-nut, cotton seed, sesame, earth nut, etc. In this it differs as you see from butter, which contains no other fat than that derived from milk or cream.

Now the question is why should there be any worry as to whether oleomargarine is labelled oleomargarine or just butter. It is for this reason: Butter contains vitamines, the essential food factors that bring about healthy growth and prevent the outbreak of diseases like scurvy and rickets. The vitamines are present in the butter fat obtained from milk. In the case of oleomargarine, however, the fat may be entirely derived from vegetable oils which contain no vitamine, the oil having been squeezed out and the silver-skin which contains the precious vitamine thrown away with the shell. The oleomargarine can thus be entirely devoid of vitamine, and hence lacking in food value.

A recent issue of the Journal of Pediatrics gives a striking illustration of the lack of vitamines in oleomargarine. For experimental purposes a number of guinea pigs and rats were given this substance with well-cooked food, no fresh milk, fruit, vegetables or other vitamine-containing ingredients being allowed. Invariably these animals died, although other and similar animals fed on exactly the same diet except that butter was substituted for the oleomargarine, lived and thrived.

There is justification therefore, for those who urge the passage of strict regulations with respect to oleomargarine, so that this product should have a standard color other than the color of butter, and that the container of each package of oleomargarine should be labelled such, in order that it may not be confused with butter.

From the standpoint of nutrition in so far as vitamines are concerned, oleomargarine should not be presented in such a shape, appearance or color as to attempt to deceive purchasers into the belief that they are actually getting butter or an article with the same food value as butter.

In England a summons is issued against anyone caught selling margarine without a specific label bearing the word "Margarine" on the paper covering the package. In the interest of pure food legislation this distinction should also be required by law in Canada.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Canada, has forest experiment stations at Petawawa, Ontario, and at Lake Edward, Quebec, where the growth of forests and the reforestation of cut-over and burned-over areas are being studied to provide data to promote the conservation of Canadian forests.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia



With The BOY SCOUTS

How to Organize a Troop.

In our article last week we described the place of the "parent institution," such as a Church, School or Club, in Scouting, and outlined the functions of the Troop Committee of adult citizens appointed by the institution taking up Scout work for its boys. One of the duties of this Committee is the selection of the Scoutmaster and one or more Assistant Scoutmasters to direct the work of the Troop.

Scoutmasters.

The success of the Boy Scout programme is dependent upon the Scoutmaster. His conception of the rules, spirit and purpose of Scouting and the quality of his leadership control the possibilities for practical results in the work for boys. For this reason the greatest care should be exercised by all concerned in recommending men for these appointments.

A Scoutmaster shall be at least twenty-one years of age and shall be chosen because of good moral character and his interest in work for boys. He need not be an expert in all of the Scout activities, but should be able to command the respect of the boys in the management of his troop, delegate as much of his duties as possible to assistants and Patrol Leaders and make use of different local experts available in the various activities included in the Scouting programe. He, with the Troop Committee, is responsible for the general programme and supervision of the work of the Troop. All recommendations for the registration of men to serve as Scoutmasters shall originate with the Troop Committee and be submitted on blanks provided for that purpose. In communities supervised by Local Associations, the recommendation of the Troop Committee shall be approved by the Local Association.

Assistant Scoutmasters.

Each Troop should have one or more Assistant Scoutmasters. Assistant Scoutmasters shall be at least eighteen years of age and may be selected and promoted because of their experience as members in a troop and efficiency in Scouting. An Assistant Scoutmaster performs such duties as may be assigned to him by the Scoutmaster. All recommendations for registration as Assistant Scoutmasters originate with the Scoutmaster and the Troop Committee and require the approval of the Local Association if there be such, having jurisdiction of the Troop for which the Scoutmaster is registered.

Training the Scoutmaster.

The new Scoutmaster must secure training from some source.

1. From the Training Course of the Local Association having jurisdiction over his troop.

2. Or from self-help—reading the literature the Boy Scout Association makes available in the way of handbooks, pamphlets, "Headquarters Gazette," "The Trail," etc.

3. Or from apprenticeship as an Assistant Scoutmaster in another troop.

4. Or from personal contact and conference with experienced Scout workers.

5. Or (as many, and perhaps most men have secured it) from the teachings of his own experience.

This last should be supplemented.

What the new Scoutmaster "is" is of course more vital than what he "knows." Yet the more he knows about his important and pleasant service, the greater the returns that may be expected.

(To be continued next week).

Canadian Visitors to the National Parks.

The extent to which Canadians themselves are making use of the Canadian National Parks is shown by the registrations of the past month at Banff.

During July, 1,517 licenses were issued to cars entering the National Park. The highest previous record was in July, 1921, when 1,084 licenses were issued. The week ending July 31 broke the weekly record with 502 licenses, exceeding the previous highest week by over 100 cars. The Superintendent reports that on July 1 and 2 there were 1,956 bathers in the Government baths at the Cave and Basin Hot Sulphur Springs. The previous week-end record was 965 or less than one-half the total for this year. The total number of bathers during the week ending July 30 was 2,110. The great majority of these visitors are motorists from the Prairie Provinces, though cars have been noticed from California and the Western States and even as far east as Michigan and Ontario.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found **Minard's Liniment** most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

Alfred Stokes,
General Sec'y.

The rotator itself is fitted with carefully-adjusted blades which make it revolve at a known number of revolutions per mile. This is attached to a dial on the taffrail of the ship by a line which is not expected to kink in any circumstances, and the number of revolutions is thus indicated on board. From that it is quite easy to judge the speed of the ship, but allowance has to be made for tide and many other considerations.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

ISSUE No 37—'22.

Whole System Is Benefited By Tanlac

Thousands of frail, nervous people and convalescents everywhere have testified to the remarkable power of Tanlac in bringing back their health, strength, and working efficiency. It seems to quikly invigorate the constitution and a powerful foe of weakness. Alexander William Collins, 8½ John St., N. Hamilton, Ontario, says:

"My wife was in a mighty bad state of health. She could eat very little of anything, her back hurt badly and she had frequent attacks of awful sick headache. Three bottles of Tanlac have made her healthy and strong again."

There is not a single portion of the body that is not benefited by the helpful action of Tanlac. It enables the stomach to turn the food into healthy blood, bone and muscle, purifies the system and helps you back to normal weight. Get a bottle to-day at any good druggist.

Some folks make their joys mere incidents and their sorrows great events.

MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

It is a grander thing to be nobly remembered than to be nobly born.

Ponce de Leon might have found the fountain of youth in a milk bottle.

Recommended

"Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly benefits all bumps, sores, bruises, sunburn, blisters, cuts and chafed skin. Never be without a bottle of it in the house. It's safe, always effective and costs but a trifle.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. (Consolidated)
1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal



Vaseline
Trade Mark
Petroleum Jelly

PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO



Cuticura Talcum Is So Refreshing

A few grains of this exquisitely scented powder dusted on the skin soothes and cools, and overcomes heavy perspiration. It is an ideal face, skin, baby and dusting powder and takes the place of other perfumes for the skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Classified Advertisements

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES WITH Good Education to Train as Nurses, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

LADIES—DO YOUR OWN HEMSTITCHING and picoting; attachment fits any machine, $2.50; buttonhole, $8; duty free; agents wanted. E. STEPHENSON, 22 Quincy Street, Chicago.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR Training Nurses of the Prospect Heights Hospital and Brooklyn Maternity, Washington Avenue and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., founded in 1873; delightfully located near Prospect Park; will open a new training school this Fall for the reception of larger classes; any young woman desiring to enter a profession will here find a splendid opportunity for a thorough training; individual attention by trained instructors; chaperonage; attention to health and recreation; October classes now forming. Write to Director of Nursing.

AGENTS WANTED.

WHOLE OR PART TIME TO SELL our complete line of electric fixtures and appliances from our catalogue. Liberal commission. W. P. Earle Electric Supply Co., 1284 St. Clair Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

YARN—WONDERFUL VALUES AND Colors, samples free—Georgetown Woollen Mills, Ont.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WANTED.

WE HAVE A CASH PURCHASER for a weekly newspaper in Ontario. Price must be attractive. Send full information to Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

THRESHER BELTS AND SUCTION hose, new and used, shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. York Belting Co., 115 York St., Toronto, Ont.

COARSE SALT
LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
129 West 24th Street
New York, U.S.A.

GOITRE

A WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

For Goitre and Enlargement of the Thyroid Gland. The only way to reach the seat of this disease is through the blood by taking "Dr. Cook's Scientific Treatment." This treatment will purify the blood. One bottle will have good effect.

Large bottle, containing one month's treatment, price $5.00. Dept. No. 9.

BEDELL CHEMICAL CO.,
163 Church St., Toronto

WILL ANSWER ANY WOMAN WHO WRITES

Montreal Woman Finds Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Montreal, Quebec.—"I was a sufferer for three years, not able to do my housework. My husband was discouraged, for I was no better and had had the doctor all this time and nothing helped me. I was always sleepy, had no appetite and suffered with my left side. My mother in England recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because it had helped my sister, so I have been taking it. I am now able to do my housework and I can not praise your medicine too highly as I have great hopes for the future. I will tell anyone who writes to me what good it has done me."—Mrs. E. Masson, St. Henry P. O., Montreal.

For nearly fifty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been helping women just as it helped Mrs. Masson; oftentimes after doctors and other medicines failed.

If you are suffering from disagreeable symptoms caused by some female weakness, try this splendid medicine. It is a woman's medicine for women's ailments, and can be taken in safety by any woman.



Taste the joy of living!

THERE is no greater joy than perfect health—the heritage of those who obey the simple laws of Nature.

Drugs are useful in case of sickness, but Nature strongly objects to their continued use by normal, healthy persons.

Caffeine, the alkaloid in tea and coffee, is a slow but powerful drug. In the hands of a doctor, it is useful and beneficial. But taken regularly, as a daily stimulant, it often upsets the nerves, causing serious organic troubles.

Thousands have found health and satisfaction in Instant Postum—the healthful, wholesome cereal beverage made from roasted wheat. It is fragrant—delicious—satisfying—and *safe*.



Instant Postum
—FOR HEALTH

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

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. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

The Winchester Press.

Display Advertising Rates

One insertion, 50c per inch, 2nd insertion up to 4 insertions, 35c per inch. QUARTERLY, 100 ins. and over 12c per in.. less than one hundred ins. 14c p,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."

Subscription Rates

$1.50 per year strictly in advance to any address in Canada. $2.00 per year when not paid within 3 months. Foreign subscriptions $2.00 per year in advance.

Classified Advertising Rates

LOST, FOUND, TO LET, WANTED, ARTICLES FOR SALE, Etc.—Five lines and under, first insertion 50c, each subsequent insertion 25c.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS AND READERS—10c per line. Minimum charge 50c.

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

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

CARD OF THANKS AND IN MEMORIAM NOTICES—10c per line, 6 words to a line, heading counting one line. Minimum charge, 50c.

GOVERNMENT, LEGAL AND MUNICIPAL NOTICES, BY-LAWS, Etc.—12c per line for the 1st insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion, 12 lines to the inch.

Advertisements ordered for insertion "until forbidden," and those sent without written instructions, will appear until written orders are received for

J. H. ROSS, Editor and Publisher.

Thursday, September 21, 1922.

Fire Prevention

By Royal Proclamation the Governor General of Canada has designated October 9, as Fire Prepention Day. During the week preceding, lessons on fire prevention subjects will be given in every public school, public meetings will be held in many of the larger cities, towns and villages, and the owners and occupants of properity everywhere throughout Canada will be counselled to give special attention to the removal of fire hazards from their premises.

Fire waste is one of the most serious problems confronting Canada at the present time. The public in general is vitally affected by the tremendous losses annually incurred by fire, and the enormous expenditure rendered necessary to adequately protect life and property from the ravages. Seeing that at least eighty-five per cent of all fires are caused by carelessness and can therefore be prevented, it is the obvious duty of municipal authorities, and all others to give this matter their very serious consideration.

We let rubbish gather in our attics and cellars floor sweepings in our dwellings, and old rags in our factories, all of which will light into disastrous flame at the touch of a match. Village and town authorities, too, are very lax in permitting rubbish to collect, hot ashes in streets and lanes are surely a menace to the public safety from fire, as rotting vegetables and festering pools of water in the streets of a village are to the health of the villagers.

It is the individual citizen who is responsible for the prevalence of fire and will continue to be so until he has been definitely trained. You could build a county full of so-called fireproof buildings and a careless people would find a way to burn them up. The remedy lies in educating our citizens to the seriousness of this problem. The child who has been taught to regard fire as something that should be handled with the same care as explosives or deadly weapons is not likely to forget it when he reaches manhood and womanhood. The necessity for proper carefulness will always remain with such a man or woman. Only when this is true of all our people will our fire losses cease to shame us before the civilized world.

Work of Farmer Movement

The Hamilton Spectator, discussing the differences of views in the United Farmer leadership in Ontario, finds that both in the federal Parliament and in the provincial Legislature the question of preserving the political identity of the farmers' organization as at present constituted, or "broadening out," by associating with other political parties, is the burning consideration of the hour. The view taken in the article is that the farmers as a political force are at the parting of the ways, and proceeds as follows:

"Those of their party who are nearest to the Government—the elected members of Parliament, are apparently persuaded that there must be some reorganization and readjustment. Self preservation is the first law of life, although one faction seems to think that the policies suggested in the interest of self preservation are nothing better than political suicide. Whether the U. F. O. groups become merged in other parliamentary parties or not, the issue which has been made in the realms of government cannot be regarded as unsuccessful or fruitless. The old line parties have received a heavy jolt and been awakened from their complacent lithargy. This storming of the citadel by the farmers, amid the not unsympathetic plaudits of the general electorate, should serve as a timely warning to all governments. Groups, having special private interests, may be undesireable as parliamentary entities, but they are not more undesireable than a supine administration."

BIRTH

Utman—At Winchester, on Sunday, Sept. 17th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Utman, a daughter Doris Eileen.

Blessings

I have so many blessings I cannot count them all, and Fortune's soft caressings on me daily fall; the sun is busy shining, all clouds have silver lining; yet I find time for whining and putting up a bawl. It takes a lot of hunting to find a good excuse for waving crape-hued bunting and weeping like the duece; but I am most persistent; though sorrow may be distant and almost non-existent, I'll rope it with a noose. I've all a guy could wish for, I've health and troubles, too; the fame I used to fish for now spreads to far Wahoo; done are the strife and straining, sweet boons are on me raining; and still I sit complaining, and raise a howdy do. My car is out of kilter, it seems to lack the power; the milk-man ought to filter his juice—it's turning sour; the man who sells me berries and pies and pink canaries—his system never varies, he stings me every hour. For these and other reasons I sob beside the sea, although throughout the seasons, the gods are good to me; their gifts they are bestowing, their goodness ever growing; and still, my teardrops flowing, I moan, "Oh, hully ghee!"—Walt Mason.

The Progressive

City folks have bin a laffin' at the farmer chap,
Kinder pokin' fun like, but he don't give a rap;
Fer things er comin' his way, an' this season's crop
Will bring him lots of money, an. put him on the top.

Jest wait till threshin's over, an' Silas comes to town,
Folks'll wonder what's the matter, as he planks his money down.
He'll take in all that's goin', stop at the best hotel,
An' order round the waiters, like a regler swell.

There's ain't no flies on Silas, you kin bet on that,
He's learned a bit from Drury, an' knows jest where he's at
Jest watch him when he comes to town—an see him cut a dash,
He's the feller that's right in it, an' you bet he's got the cash.

No more store clothes fer Silas, he's got away past that,
Silk shirts an' spotted tie with the latest style of hat.
Smokes the best cigars, of course, two fer twenty-five,
He's the new "Progressive" farmer, sure as you're alive.

—Tom Humble.

Co To It

A man can do practically anything by spitting on his hands, and going to it. Genius has been called an infinite capacity for hard work. The plugger has it ten to one over the smart fellow. There are plenty of people who know all about how a thing should be done, but few who are willing to put muscle into getting it done. "The spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in kings' palaces." You can't hold back the fellow who keeps on "doing things," especially if he puts aim into his efforts. Some people are full of plans, that never get them anywhere. Because they are not prepared to sweat over their ideas. There are those, too, who do too much sweating, and too little thinking. Make up your mind what you want to do, and don't be afraid of putting muscle and gumption behind your ideas.—Solomon in Shoe & Leather Journal.

"Boy Wanted"

"Wanted—A Boy," How often we,
This quite familiar notice see,
Wanted—a boy for every kind
Of task that a busy world can find.
He is wanted—wanted now and here;
There are towns to build; there are paths to clear;
There are seas to sail; there are gulfs to span,
In the ever onward march of man.

Wanted—the world wants boys to-day,
And it offers them all it has to pay.
'Twill grant them wealth, position, fame,
A useful life and an honored name.
Boys who will guide the plow and pen;
Boys who will shape the ways for men;
Boys who will forward the tasks begun,
For the world's great work is never done,

The world is eager to employ
Not just one, but every boy.
Who, with a purpose staunch and true,
Will greet the work he finds to do.
Honest, faithful, earnest, kind—
To good, awake; to evil, blind—
A heart of gold without alloy—
Wanted—the world wants such a boy.

Safety Rules For Gasoline.

1. Remember that you must take no chances with gasoline; it is one of the most dangerous explosives in common use.
2. It must always be kept in tightly fastened cans; never in glass bottles.
3. It should never be uncovered within the house nor at any point where its fumes can travel to an open flame, a live coal, or spark.
4. Do not use it for cleaning, if you can get a safe cleaning operation.
5. Gasoline in quantity should be kept in underground tanks?
6. No one should be allowed to smoke in a garage.
7. No one should be allowed to smoke in an automobile while its gasoline tank is being filled.
8. Do not use water upon a gasoline or coal-oil fire; use a chemical extinguisher, or else throw earth or sand upon it.

Permanent Whitewash.

Mix six pounds of whiting with cold water, taking care to leave no lumps. It should be about the consistency of thick cream. In an old jar steep three ounces of size in cold water for 12 hours. Then make it very hot, but be careful not to let it boil. Pour it while hot into the whitewash. It is most essential that the size be fresh or the smell of it will be quite intolerable. Any coloring—green, pink, blue, or fawn—may be added.

Great Man's Queer Fancy.

Daniel Webster had a curious fancy for painting the faces of his cattle. One week the poor beasts would walk around with blue faces, and the next would appear with red ones. The effect was so novel that it pleased him, and from that time forth he changed the color whenever he had a few minutes to spare, and would laugh heartily at the astonishment of his friends when they saw the queer-looking beasts.

Rubber-Using Insects.

When Para rubber trees are tapped, after the gum has run into receptacles and stiffened a species of large black ant is accustomed to cut out pieces of the rubber and carry them away. Bees also find use for India rubber, and some species in South America actually cut the bark of trees that produce resinous substances in order to cause a flow of the sap. The gum is employed by the bees as a ready-made wax for their nests.

Peculiar Amusement.

Francis Bacon was so fond of fine clothes that he spent his odd time in trying to devise new styles and features of dress. During his life he made some 1,200 drawings of freakish costumes. When he could not get anybody to wear them, he hired a number of men to don the grotesque attire and to promenade the streets for his pleasure.

Unearth Tombstone of 1769.

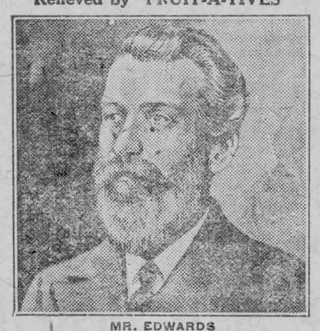
The tombstone of "Johnathan, son of Robert and Esther Plume, deceased December 16, 1769," was unearthed by workmen excavating for a sewer connection in Branforth place, Newark. It is known that during Revolutionary days a cemetery was located in this vicinity. —New York Evening Mail.

Race Won by the Slowest.

At Saint Cloud, Paris, there was once a novel cycling race. The course was laid down a very steep hill, and the contestant who came in last was declared the winner. Brakes were prohibited, and riders were not permitted to set foot on the ground or to tack across the course.

STOMACH ULCER AND GALL STONES

After Suffering 25 Years, Completely Relieved by "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. EDWARDS

MAPLEHURST FARM, HILLHURST, P.Q.

"I am in my 78th year. *About 25 years ago, I began to have trouble with my Stomach.* One doctor said I had Cancer; another said, Ulcer of the Stomach; another, Gall Stones; others, Ulcers of the Liver and Inflammation of the Gall Bladder.

Three years ago, I consulted one of the best specialists in Montreal. He said I must go to the hospital, have an Ulcer cut out of my stomach and gall stones removed. I was then 74 years old. I said "NO."

Then, I began to take "Fruit-a-tives". I found they helped me a lot, and I still take them occasionally, and I am so much better that my old friends often ask me what I have done to myself to look so well. I am gaining in weight and enjoying life very much"

H. W. EDWARDS.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Winchester Business Site For Sale

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until September 30th, 1922 for the PURCHASE OF THE west part of Lot 12, South of Main Street, Winchester, known as the Laflamme store. The store building, together with sufficient land for its improvement for the erection of a new building may be purchased.

For further particulars apply to W. B Lawson, Chesterville, Agent for C. R Lowery.

The Big Store

JUST RECEIVED

Children's Cardinal Cashmere Hose, from size 4 at 35c to size 7½ at 60c

Boy's Pure Wool Golf Socks with fancy roll tops, sizes 8 to 10 per pair 85c

Women's Superfine Clocked Heather hose in blue, green and grey mixtures, per pair $1.50

Misses and Women's Director Bloomers from size 26 to 42, prices 80c to $1.00

Children's Plush Sleeping Combinations from $1.00 up, according to size.

Pure Wool Plaid Carriage Rugs $5.00, $7.00 and $10.00

Ladies' Kid Gloves with gusset cuffs, fawn and brown, per pair $2.75

Ask to see the new one piece Lace Curtains, we have them.

Men's Swede Gloves, silk lined, in Grey and Beaver, sizes, 7½ to 9½, per pair, $2.75

A. Sweet & Co.

Chilly Nights.

Chilly nights remind you that you will soon have to buy a new light overcoat, or fall suit of clothes. Why not leave your order now and have them when you want them.

Or, suppose you bring in that winter overcoat and have it put in good shape.

Our stock of fall and winter underwear is the kind you have been looking for. Just call in and see how nicely we can outfit you.

A. E. Goodfellow,

Main Street - - Winchester.



Get the Cream of the Trade

"What lovely styles! How do you manage to get all these, delightful novelties?" said the new customer as she looked around her.

"I got tired of seeing my customers boarding the trains to buy elsewhere, just because I didn't have some novelty that was being advertised."

"Whenever a new style makes a decided hit, the wholesaler or manufacturer's salesman calls me on Long Distance, and tells me about it, and I order a few."

"I haven't seen prettier veils, smarter stockings or gloves, georgette-crèpes or ginghams anywhere. And I see you have the new music, too. How perfectly splendid. They leave me no excuse at all for going up to town to buy."

That's just one of the many things Long Distance does for small-town merchants, enabling Dry Goods, Hardware, Grocery, Paint and Shoe Stores to obtain new styles immediately and cater to the progressive people in their town — the cream of the trade.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

Convert Your Victory Bonds

The Minister of Finance offers to holders of Canada's Victory Bonds issued in 1917 and maturing December 1, 1922, the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds, bearing 5½ per cent. interest and maturing in 5 or 10 years. A bonus of a full month's interest will be given to those who avail themselves of the conversion privilege not later than September 30.

WE WILL ARRANGE TO CONVERT YOUR BONDS WITHOUT CHARGE

Union Bank of Canada

924

Whitteker the Optician

Will be at Winchester the second Monday in each month, and at Chesterville the next day.

ASTHMA and RAZ-MAH HAY FEVER

The Standard Remedy for HAY-FEVER and Asthma. Sold by all good Druggists. For Free Trial write Templetons, Toronto

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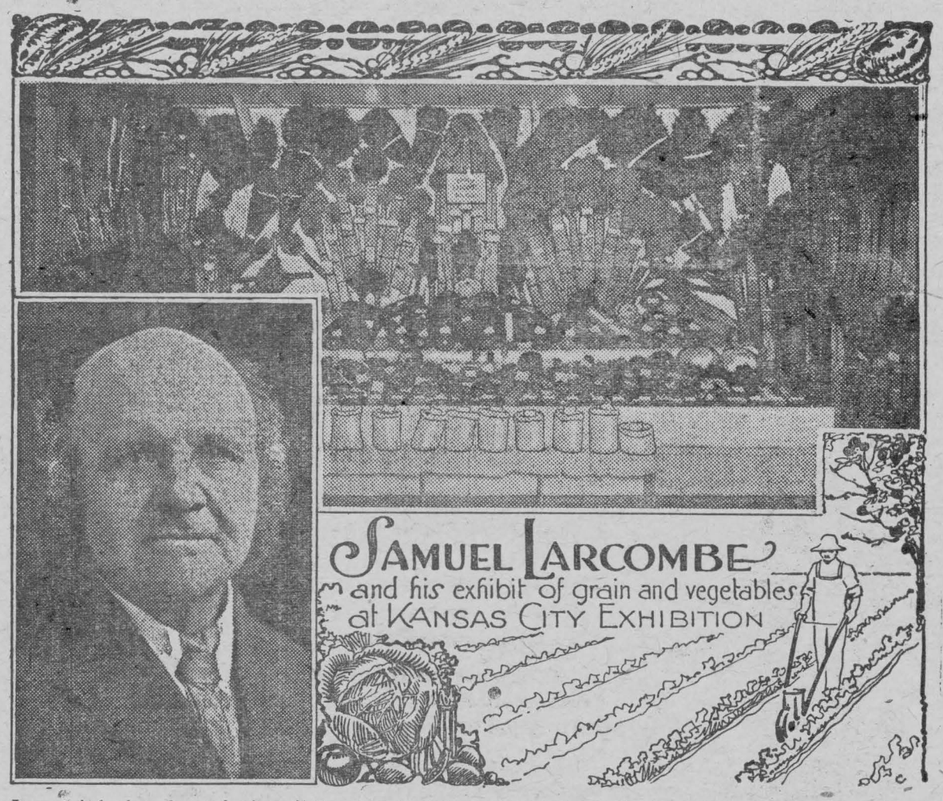
THIRTY YEARS SUCCESSFUL FARMING



In a period when the profession of farming is more or less stagnant, when the tendency in so many countries is from rural districts to the cities and industrial centres, and the oft-made complaint is that the ardors of deprivations of an agricultural life are not commensurate with its compensations, it is consoling to read the history of a satisfied farmer of thirty years' standing, one of the continent's premier agriculturists, celebrating his seventieth birthday in the tranquil satisfaction of the honors which have come to him in his chosen profession.

Such a man is Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, Manitoba, who expresses pride in the realization of the signal part he has played in making the possibilities of Western Canada known to the world.

The record of Mr. Larcombe's thirty years of farming is almost phenomenal. In that period, with the products of his Manitoba farm, he has carried off no less than three thousand prizes, including the world's championship for wheat at the Interna tional Fair in 1917, and the sweepsteak for the best individual farmer's exhibit as well as the sweepsteak for wheat in the dry-farming section at the World's Soil Products exhibition in Kansas in 1918. His Canadian successes constitute an aggregate which gives him an average over his farming years of one hundred prizes per year.

Born in a little Devon village and for ten years following the pursuit of market gardner, Mr. Larcombe's experience forms a further addition to the examples of outstanding success achieved by immigrants from the British Isles, unacquainted with Western conditions. He came to Winnipeg in 1889 and proceeded to Birtle, where even then existed a thriving colony of old country farmers. After a year's experience as hired man with a farmer in the district, he rented a farm, which, after five years he purchased and still occupies.

At a time when everyone was engrossed in wheat he concentrated not so much on grains as on vegetables. His first local exhibit won three prizes, and in his first ten years of farming he made forty entries and secured 134 awards. From 1905 to 1908 he grew roots, vegetables and grain for the Canadian Pacific Railway for exhibition purposes in other countries, and produced citrons, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash and marrows for the Dominion Government for the same purpose.

Mr. Larcombe's career as an exhibitor has been one consistent succession of triumphs too lengthy to mention in detail. His international successes have brought considerable renown to Western Canada and widely advertised the wonderful possibilities of intelligent farming with assiduous application. Mr. Larcombe recently celebrated his seventieth birthday on the farm which has been the scene of every one of his achievements. He can look back over his thirty years of agricultural life in Manitoba with supreme satisfaction in the knowledge that in winning renown and prosperity for himself he has pointed the way to thousands of his fellow-countrymen.

NOTES AND COMMENTS BY THE EDITOR

People there were, who used to drink drink to forget their trouble. Now many go into a deal of trouble to procure a drink.

There were 190,000 people on the grounds of the Toronto Industrial on Labour Day, and there was only one arrest for drunkenness. The writer can remember the time when not a car left the exhibition grounds at night without carrying from one to six men the worse of liquor.

House flies don't bite us, but they walk all over you and everything you eat. They'd just as soon hop off a hog's back on to those prettily painted pert lips as not. A pair of flies don't weigh much but if they and their progeny were left unmolested for three months the entire family would weigh 60 tons! Keep on swatting the fly.—Oshawa Telegram.

A machine has been invented which registers whether a person is telling the truth or not. If they would only invent a machine that would be a constant reminder to those who are about to speak evil of others perhaps there would be little use for the machine the machine that tells when a person is telling on untruth.

Canada is third in the actual number of automobiles owned in the country. United States being first with the amasing total of 10,505,660, and Great Britain second with 497,582. Canada's total is 463,448. Other countries come nowhere. The next in order are France, 73,900; Italy, 53,000; India, 45,983; New Zealand, 37,500; Russia, 35,000; Union of South Africa 26,468; Newfoundland 600

Here is some good advice, taken from an exchange. We pass it on. "Don't stop with wishing that you get better marks in your studies at school, study harder, and the marks will improve. Don't stop with pitying that sad eyed girl who belongs to your Sunday-School class. Do something to make her happy. Don't stop with admiring kindness and helpfulness. Practice them every day.

From the first moment when he assumed control of his budget, the youth ought to commence saving, and he ought consistently to continue to save, no matter how small his revenue, he ought to save. If saving involves depriving himself of cigarettes, cinemas, fancy socks. or butter up on his bread, still he ought to perform a miracle and save. He may be able to save only a very little, a trifle, a mere nothing, he ought to save. It is the habit of saving that counts, not the sum saved.

Seventy years ago or thereabouts the medical man who drank the hardest and swore the loudest inspired the most confidence. "I would rather have Doctor Lush drunk than any of the rest of them sober," was commonly heard. Against that kind of prejudice, skill and sobriety waged an unequal warfare. Think of what chance a drunken doctor would have in these days and you get some measure of the wonderful growth of temperance sentiment.

Returns received to date by the Department of Finance indicate a very general acceptance of the proposals for the conversion of 1922 Victory Bonds into new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest and running for a further period of five or ten years as desired. Many holders would like to take up considerably more of the new bonds than they have of the maturing issue, but this is not permitted as cash subscriptions are not being invited at this time. It is open, of course, for such persons to add to their holdings of 1922 bonds by purchasing them in the market or from holders who require the cash and then to surrender them for new bonds. It is known that this is being done.

The Orillia Packet thinks butter-milk a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Just listen to this and then—drink buttermilk if you can.

Did you ever know anybody's liver to be upset by drinking buttermilk; or anybody's heart weakened; or anybody's arteries hardened; or anybody's blood-pressure increased? Furthermore, did you ever know buttermilk to make a man cross or quarrelsome, or to bring him to poverty? A nation of butter-milk drinkers would be a nation of great wealth and a peaceable nation as well. Here we have the cure for all the world's present ills. Drink buttermilk and live on next to nothing. Drink buttermilk and help usher in a world-wide reign of peace and plenty.

More brickbats have been thrown at the Ontario Temperance Act than at any other piece of legislation in recent years, and they are still flying. It has, indeed, vulnerable points, but it has sheet armour too. Under it the town drunkard has become extinct. A few years ago he was a conspicuous figure in every community. If he was married his children were bootless and his wife a washerwoman. If he was single he was rent free, sleeping in odd cosnors. Innocent of vocation he did odd jobs for odd pennies, but in general his means of existence was a mystery. He was the one man who had the secret of getting to the very bottom of the scale, and it seemed inevitable that he should stay there. But he is there no more. Today he works; he worked yesterday and he will work tomorrow. He wears decent clothes and he has money in his pocket. He respects himself, and other people respect him, too. The town drunkard has passed.—Welland Tribune.

What Is A Baby.

Some definitions of a baby:

"The bachelor's horror, the mother's treasure, and the despotic tyrant of the household."

"The morning caller, noonday crawler and midnight bawler."

"The only precious possession that never excites envy."

"The latest edition of humanity, of which every couple think they possess the finest copy."

"A native of all countries, who speaks the language of none."

"A few inches of coo and wiggle, writhe and scream, fitted with suction and testing apparatus for milk, and automatic alarm to regulate supply."

"A thing we are expected to look as if we enjoyed it."

"A little stranger with a free pass to the heart's best affections."

Rural Fairs

The following are the dates of the Rural School Fairs:

Osnabruck—Osnabruck Centre, Sept. 30th.
Finch—Berwick, Sept. 20th.
Winchester—Maple Ridge, Sept. 21st.
Williamsburg—Williamsburg, Sept 22nd
Matilda—Brinston, Sept. 25th.
Mountaain—South Mountain, Sept. 26th.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who dyed it and made it do another year?

Railway News

Montreal. — On August 23rd, George H. Ham, "the Grand Old Man of the Canadian Pacific," celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday and received congratulations from all over Canada.

Vancouver.—Railways in Canada are in an excellent position to handle the bumper grain crop of the prairie provinces. There are also 10,000 cars in the western division of the C.P.R. ready to handle grain moving westward from the prairie grain fields, officials of the railway state.

C. A. Cotterell, assistant general superintendent of the C.P.R. western lines, stated that heavy shipments will be made to the Orient through this port.

Toronto.—American tourists last year spent $75,000,000 in Canada, according to an estimate made in an official report of the Dominion Government's Parks Department.

Last year more than 100,000 tourist motor cars entered Canada; that would mean upward of half a million tourists. This year the number will be much greater, for the tide is growing rapidly. The railways are having a very busy season.

Winnipeg.—After a careful survey of reports received from C.P.R. agents throughout the West, it is estimated that this year's crop will approximate 317,000,000 bushels, according to the weekly crop report of the C.P.R. agricultural department issued here.

Reports indicate that the Western crop generally is turning out well. Even in areas where poor yields were looked for, the conditions have proved better than anticipated.

Vernon.—Present indications are that the 1922 British Columbia apple crop will total about 2700 or 3000 cars.

Last season was the province's big crop year, when approximately 3500 cars were packed out.

The C.P.R. has made many provisions to take care of the valley's transportation demands. On nearly every side between here and Calgary refrigerator cars are waiting to be shunted to the packing houses, while houses are well stocked.

Calgary.—While Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, was not inclined to talk about trade relations, tariffs or anything of that nature when he arrived here on the Trans-Canada train of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he waxed most eloquent in his praises of Banff and Lake Louise and of the Canadian Rockies along the route by which he had travelled.

"No wonder you Canadians are proud of your mountains," he asserted; "they are magnificent."

The Vice-President spent some time in conversation with J. M. Cameron, general superintendent of the Alberta Division of the C.P.R.

Montreal.—According to a joint circular issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, Mr. Allan Cameron is appointed Oriental manager, with office at Hong Kong, effective October 1.

It is understood that Mr. Cameron will be in charge of both traffic and operating departments. The extensive growth in recent years of Canadian Pacific activities in the Orient, with enlarged fleets and services which have added Manila to the ports of call, has involved also the transfer of the administrative headquarters from Yokohama to Hong Kong. Mr. Cameron is familiar with Hong Kong, as from January, 1901, to September, 1905, he was located there as general agent of the Asiatic business of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line of steamers.

Mr. Cameron's first connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway was at Winnipeg as clerk of the local freight office in 1887.

Moose Jaw.—D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was a visitor in the city for a few hours, while en route to Victoria.

Mr. Coleman made the announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had leased the last of its terminal elevators at the head of the Great Lakes, on a long term lease, to the Consolidated Elevator Co. interests. The capacity of the elevator is eight million bushels. The lessees will assume possession on September 1.

The leasing of the elevator is in conformity with the announced intention of the railway executives to go out of the terminal elevator business.

Asked as to the completion of the Assiniboia-Lethbridge line gap, Mr. Coleman stated that it was anticipated that the gap would be completed late this fall. Much, however, would depend on whether the contractor would be able to hold his men during the harvest season.

Relative to the grading on the line from Consul, east, Mr. Coleman stated that the first thirty miles had been completed and the contractor was now working on the second thirty miles.

After taking 1000 ZUTOO TABLETS
Says they are Harmless

Mrs. (Dr.) Shurtleff, of Coaticook, says "I must have taken 1000 Zutoo Tablets. After trying every remedy within reach, I discarded them all four years ago for ZUTOO, which I have taken ever since. I find the tablets a harmless and efficient remedy for all kinds of headache."

25 cents per box—at all dealers.

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At R. A. Ball's Store.

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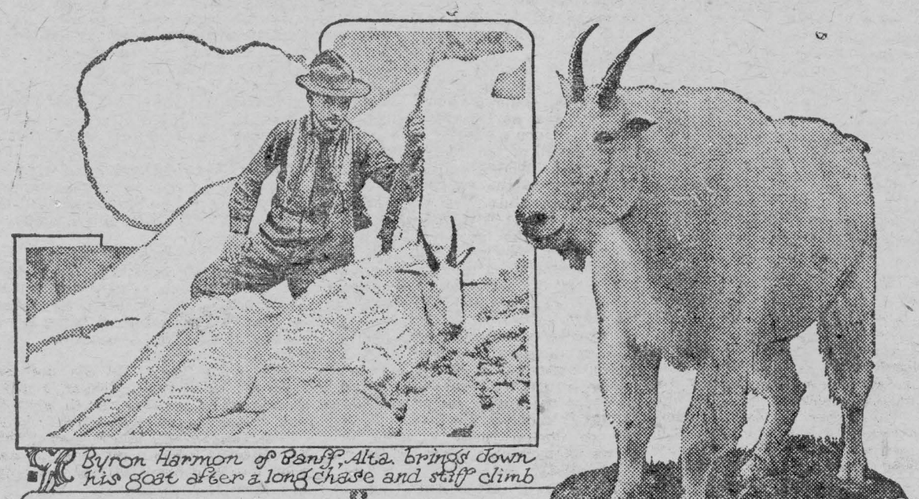
Is your kitchen always neat. Cut down your work in the kitchen. Save steps. Save energy and at the same time have your kitchen neat and easily kept so. A few minutes after the biggest baking and everything is cleared up. "How about buying a Kitchen Cabinet and having everything in front of you.

Special Prices on Kitchen Cabinets for a week.

Don't forget that we are headquarters for School Supplies.

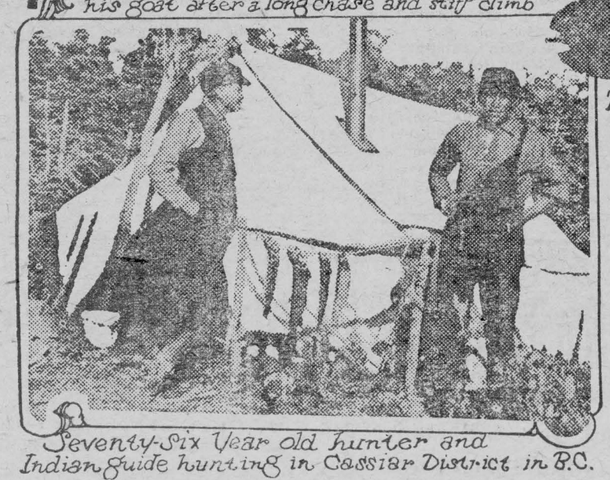
Phone 3 **THE M. F. BEACH COMPANY, LIMITED.** Winchester

HUNTERS FLOCK TO BRITISH COLUMBIA



Byron Harmon of Banff, Alta. brings down his goat after a long chase and stiff climb

Rocky Mountain Goat. He looks lazy, but oh, how he can travel



Seventy-Six Year old hunter and Indian guide hunting in Cassiar District in B.C.

BRITISH Columbia offers the best still remaining, easily accessible big game hunting territory on the continent. It is not necessary to go far afield from the railway and some of the best hunting grounds are as follows: Beginning at the east, there is the East Kootenay district, reached from Invermere. Two ranges may be hunted here; in the Rockies on the east are to be found moose, mule and whitetail deer, mountain goat, mountain sheep, grizzly, cinnamon and black bear, while among the Selkirks on the west, are caribou, mule and whitetail deer, mountain goat, grizzly, cinnamon and black bear. Very satisfactory wild fowl shooting may be enjoyed on the lakes and flats in the late Fall.

Deer, grizzly and black bear, caribou and goat are found in the country around Chase. Deer are found from 4 miles of the town; bear from 20 miles; caribou beyond the 30 mile mark, and goat from 30 miles. Excellent game bird shooting is to be had here, including ducks, geese, pinnated and ruffled grouse, with some snipe and plover at various points.

Kamloops is the gateway to a rich sporting region where goats, brown, cinnamon, black and grizzly bear, small deer, moose and occasional caribou and sheep (3 varieties) are to be found. From here expeditions to the Fort Fraser country may be arranged—including about 176 miles of canoeing—where deer, bear and other large game may be shot.

A hunting area rapidly growing in favor is the Caribou District, reached from Ashcroft. It is off the beaten path, therefore big game is plentiful, and includes grizzly, black and brown bear, moose, caribou, goat and sheep. Fishing for gamey trout is another attraction of this region.

Of course the Cassiar District to the north stands in a class by itself, for the cost of a hunting trip there prohibits a great influx of hunters, insuring good bags for those who hunt there. Thirteen hunters taken in by Frank Callbreath, the outfitter at Telegraph Creek, in 1921, shot 11 moose, 22 caribou, 21 goat, 22 sheep and 20 bear, ten of which were grizzlies.

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

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Late D. F. Sutherland
Private Banker
is continued as usual at his former office at Winchester

HONEY.
For Sale—Choice Clover Honey in comb and extracted put up in 5 and 10 lb. pails.
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Life, Fire, Accident Insurance

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Have you Rheumatism or Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago? Now is the time to get rid of it. Nature is doing all she can for you. Just help things along. Get a box of Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules from your Druggist and you will soon be fit and well again.
THE standard Remedy T.R.C.'s
For sale by B. F. Smith.

Winchester Lodge, No. 336, I.O.O.F.
Meets in the Lodge Room over the Bank of Ottawa Every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
I. Cinnamon, N.G. H Helmer, V. G.
M. C. Robinson, Rec-Sec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
TIME TABLE
WESTBOUND
No. 23—11.40 p.m. flag for passengers from Montreal and to and beyondSharbot Lake
No. 35—10 07 a.m. stop except Sunday.
No. 29—6.38 p.m. stop. " "
EASTBOUND
No. 24—5.00 a.m. flag for Passengers to Montreal and from Shorbot Lake and Points beyond.
No. 30—8.05 a.m. stop.
No. 36—5.27 p.m. stop.
F. W. BOYES, Agent.

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Our teachers know what to teach, and how to teach it, all having been practical stenographers.
It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.
D. E. Henry, President
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Holly Rebekah Lodge
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Meets First and Third Friday in the I.O.O.F. Hall at 8 p.m.
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WM. WORKMAN
Main St. East, Winchester, Ont.

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

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.



Juicy Fruit, Peppermint and Spearmint certainly make three delightful flavors to choose from.

And the new NIPS—the candy-coated peppermint gum, is also a great treat for your sweet tooth.

All from the Wrigley factories where practice has made perfection.

Packed Tight— Kept Right

BLUE WATER

A TALE OF THE DEEP SEA FISHERMEN

BY FREDERICK WILLIAM WALLACE

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How the Story Started.

Frank Westhaver, known as "Shorty," lives at Long Cove on Bay of Fundy coast with his mother and his uncle, Captain Jerry Clark. He and his chum Lemuel Ring drink a bottle of rum, whereupon Frank's uncle tells him the story of his father's fondness for drink and how the "Grace Westhaver" went down off Sable Island with ten of her crew and her skipper. This has the desired effect upon Frank. He finishes school with credit to himself and spends the summer as an apprentice to "Long Dick" Jennings. In August his uncle takes him on a fishing trip as spare hand aboard the Kastalia. While at anchor in Canso after the first fishing trip, Frank rescues a French boy from ill-treatment by his fellow-sailors. The two boys try their hand at dory fishing with success. A storm bursts with sudden fury. Frank's presence of mind saved the vessel from collision with a steamer. When Frank is twenty-one and Jules nineteen, they engage for a season with Capt. Watson. Frank calls on his boyhood sweetheart, Carrie Dexter, now nurse in training in a Boston hospital, who introduces him to the matron as Captain Westhaver. On the return trip Capt. Watson dies and Frank steers the vessel into Boston harbor through a heavy fog. Carrie speaks scornfully of life on a fishing vessel. Frank buys the Mabel Kinsella and gets his drunken crew on board. He rescues a man overboard in the storm and wins anew the deep devotion of his gang.

CHAPTER E[illegible]VEN—(Cont'd.)

Below decks the men, with muscles aching with the jolting and knocking about, hung into their bunks—jammed in with rolled-up clothes, mattresses and pillow—and smoked plug after plug of tobacco until forecastle and cabin became opaque with the blue reek. Oil-clothes swung like pendulums from the hooks on the bulkheads, and boots and buckets clattered and rolled across the floors. Charley Costa—the Portugese cook—worked around his stove in momentary danger of being hurled against it, and he prepared meals after a fashion. The bilge-water in the vessel's bottom swashed among the ballast, and the fumes made the lamps burn blue and blackened the fresh-painted woodwork lining of the cabin and forecastle, besides making many of the men seasick with the nauseating odor. Creaking and groaning in every beam, knee, and plank, the schooner wallowed, lurched, reared, and flung herself over the roaring crests with all the twists and lunges of an unbroken broncho.

For four long and apparently interminable days the gale continued, and the Kinsella, hove-to all that time, drifted away to the eastward. "So far," as one of the gang remarked, "that it 'ud need a dollar's worth o' postage stamps on a post-card t' reach us." Needless to say, his joke was not appreciated by the scowling fishermen in the adjacent bunks.

With the dawn on the morning of the fourth day came signs that the storm was breaking. The snow had ceased, and the cold glint of a cloud-enshrouded sun illuminated a waste of tumbling grey-blue sea, foam-streaked and rearing white-capped heads in sullen fury. The sky was lightening up to windward, and when the ragged clouds, racing like smoke athwart the heavens, opened up a faint patch of blue, the watch hailed the news with delight. "Weather's liftin', skipper. Thar's a streak o' blue sky showin' now!"

All hands tumbled up to see it—a common, ordinary and unimportant sight to a landsman—but as beautiful as the sight of home to the sea-weary men with eyes jaded by the monotonous vista of restless sea and sullen, depressing snow-filled sky. They watched it spread as the strong nor'wester drove the fleecy storm-wrack away, and when the sun broke clear, the watery waste reflected the cobalt of the western heavens. Blue water! It was good to see it once again, and the whole aspect of things changed with the color, and Westhaver gave a joyous shout. "Come on thar,' bullies. Put th' double-reefed mains'l on her! H'ist th' jumbo!" And while the men ran to execute his commands he hove the lead over for a sound.

"Geewhittaker!" he said as the coils flaked out and he was forced to belay. "No bottom at a hundred fathoms! Cal'late we must ha' blown away outside th' hundred-fathom curve. Now, ef I only had a sextant an' knew how t' use it I'd know whar' I was. As it is, I'll hev t' slam her to th' west'ard until we raise somethin' or git a position from another vessel."

A huge two-funnelled Atlantic liner overhauled them as they swooped to the westward under their scanty canvas, and the crowds thronging her spacious promenade decks crowded to the rails to gaze at the tiny "fish boat" plunging like a sea-bird in among the great rollers.

"Hev a look, consarn ye!" bawled a fisherman, unimpressed by the majesty of the rolling ocean palace towering above them. "Yer blame skipper hez shifted his course t' let ye see us. Ef it was thick he wouldn't shift his ruddy course an inch ef we was under yer bows." And carried away with the hereditary hatred of the Banks, he shook his fist at the wondering spectators on the liner's decks.

Westhaver, steering, glanced into the binnacle as she hauled ahead. "Now that craft's a New Yorker, that's evident, an' a New York boat on th' course she's steerin' means that we're south o' forty-two, so we'll jest haul th' Mabel a little more no'therly." And on this slight deduction the young skipper shifted the course. Aye! shifted more than the vessel's course—but there are some who will contend that the God of Luck has controlled the destinies of many lives; that a turn of Fate's wheel has upset the thrones of kings, the powers of empires, and while showering wealth on the beggar it has beggared the wealthy. It is blind luck, chance, destiny, or fortune? Or is it the hand of God—a God who sees all and knows all, and who holds the lives, the fortunes, and the destinies of all men in the hollow of his hand?

It was McCallum who roared the intelligence down into the cabin where Westhaver was reading. "Oh, skipper! T'ere's a park or a t'ree-master town to loo'ard looking fery distressful, sir. Vull ye pe for looking at her, skipper?"

It was a barque, and, as McCallum had said, she was "looking very distressful." The foretopgallant mast was gone, and she was evidently lying-to under a goose-winged lower maintopsail with the lee clew hauled out and a small rag of a mizzen staysail. The furled-up sails on the yards had broken free of the gaskets in many places and were bellying out in balloon-like knobs; the hull rode very low in the water, and it appeared that some of the seas were making a complete breach over her. As the Mabel Kinsella neared her a string of flags fan up to her spanker gaff, fluttered for an instant, and vanished.

"What's th' use of him flyin' International Code hoists to a fisherman," said Westhaver. "We don't know what they are, 'though I cal'late that was N.C. that went up—Thar' now! He's talkin' English." The British merchant ensign, union down, broke out half-way up the signal halliards. It had streamed out like a sheet of tin for but a few seconds when the wind whirled it into nothingness.

"He's in distress," cried Frank to the crowd lounging aft. "Stand by the mainsheet, some o' you! Make th' tail-rope fast as I put th' wheel over! Ready? Helm's a'lee!" And jogging to windward of the loggy, sea-washed barque, the fishing schooner tumbled and rolled in the swells. The gang trooped aft while Westhaver scrutinized the barque with his binoculars.

"Humph!" he muttered as he laid them down. "She's a small craft loaded with deals. Thar's all her gang aft on top of the house. Whole main-deck's a-wash. Waal, I cal'late we kin git them. Off with th' gripes on yer lee nest an' put three dories over. I'll pick ye up down t' loo'ard——" The words were scarce out of his mouth before a rush was made by the whole crew for the dories nested amidships.

"Say!" shouted Westhaver, "I said th' lee dories—three o' them only. Come aft here, you other fellers what ain't asked t' go——"

They came aft, protesting and pleading. "Let me go!" "An' me!" "Jim Hudson kain't handle a dory like I kin!" "'Tis my dory usually goes on that lee nest—I sh'd go by rights." "Three dories ain't enough, skipper." And so on, but Frank was firm.

"Three's enough," he said. "Belay yer jaw now an' help them git them over 'thout stavin' them on th' rail." Westhaver went forward. "Now, you rescue fellers," he said. "Be careful goin' 'longside that hulk an' see she don't roll down on ye. Round up t' her lee quarter an' git her people off, an' make them lay in th' bottom o' th' dory. Be careful, fellers!" And in a minute they were clear of the schooner and reeling over the creaming, wind-lashed waves.

It was blowing very strong from the nor'-west, and there was a heavy sea running, and if the rescue had been carried out from a steamer with similar conditions existing there would have been a call for volunteers—single men preferred— and they would have pulled away in the same spirit as a forlorn hope, while the steamer would have manoeuvered to windward of the thirty-foot lifeboat with oil dripping from the latrines to break the sea.

With the men of the deep-sea fishing fleets there were no such preparations. They are used to handling boats in rough water and heavy winds, and the six dory-mates from the Mabel Kinsella pulled away in their eighteen-foot dories with the supreme confidence of men who know what their boats can stand—for the dory, those ugly, cranky, flat-bottomed broncbos of the sea, will ride out a howling gale if not overloaded and improperly handled.

While the boats were rounding up under the barque's counter Westhaver drew away on the jumbo, started his sheets, and swung down to leeward, where he rolled with wild swoops among the debris-littered combers, while the gang lined the rail and watched the work of rescue with anxious eyes.

There were ten all told taken from the water-logged barque, and when the first dory pulled alongside the schooner willing hands lifted the benumbed members of the windjammer's crew over the rail. A boyish figure, slight in build but beautiful in the alabaster paleness of his features, dressed in seamen's oilskins, was lifted aboard by Westhaver, and when he glanced at the face in curious wonder, Jake Simms in the dory confirmed his suspicions. "Git her below, skipper! She's fainted——"

A girl! Westhaver leaped for the cabin gangway with the burden resting in his strong arms as lightly as a feather. "Git th' cook aft here!" he roared. "Tell him t' bring along coffee — tea — soup — anythin' hot. Jump, some o' yez!"

Clattering below, he laid the still form of the girl on a locker, and for a moment he pondered as to what he had better do to revive her. "Now I'll be hanged ef I know what t' do!" he muttered, when a grizzled old man clad in a long black oilskin coat stepped down the ladder.

"Is she all right?" he queried, giving Westhaver a piercing, anxious glance.

"Waal, I reckon she's jest fainted," returned the young skipper. "I've sent for th' cook t' come aft with somethin' hot—here he is, now. What ye got thar', Charley? Coffee? I cal'late ye'd better git some of it atween her lips——"

"Yes," said the old man, bending over the faintly breathing form. "Wait, an' I'll git them oil-clothes off'n her. Got a bunk, sir?"

Shorty jumped to his own berth. "She kin hev my berth," he said eagerly. "Jest a couple o' shakes 'til I fix it up." And he hove old newspapers, pipes, mittens, tobacco plugs, dirty collars, and old socks out of the coffin-like hole and smoothed out the sodden bilge-reeking pillow and blanket with a blush of shame for the hoggishness of his sea life.

"Put here in here, mister," he said when he had kicked the rubbish to one side, and between them they laid the sodden, girlish body into the bunk and rolled her up in the blankets.

"All aboard, skipper!" shouted someone down the hatch. Westhaver left the berth. "Th' steward here'll git ye anythin' ye want for her, sir," he said. "I'll hev t' leave ye for a few minutes."

On deck he saw the water-logged barque a good mile to windward; the rescuers had returned safely, and the dories were nested and the gripes over them.

(To be continued.)

SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

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Is It Good-bye to the Tin Can?

It has been said that if processes for "dehydrating" vegetables and fruits can be made entirely successful, we shall "live out of cartons instead of out of tin cans."

One of the most puzzling problems in this line has been offered by sweet corn; but it seems at last to have been solved, and already that delectable food has appeared on the market in paper packages. It cost the housewife only half as much as she pays for canned corn, and the flavor is much more like that of corn on the cob.

Leaving refrigeration aside, we have two methods of preserving food—sterilization and dehydration. The former is represented by canning. The latter is as old as civilization; for housewives for thousands of years have dried some kinds of foods to preserve them. How ancient and familiar is the dried apple!

The recent war gave a great impulse to the development of dehydration, and since the armistice much has been accomplished in the improvement of methods. With some vegetables and fruits success has not yet been attained, but the problem seems to have been satisfactorily solved with regard to grapes and most other fruits, as well as stringless beans, spinach, pumpkins and root vegetables.

Five bushels of green sweet corn will yield one bushel of the dried product. One pound of the latter will make an equivalent of three cans of fancy canned corn. "Refreshed" by soaking in water, as a preliminary to cooking, a pound of dehydrated corn will weigh nearly three pounds.

In the preparation of dried sweet corn, motor-driven machines are used to remove the husk and silk and cut the corn from the co' . To "set" the milk and preserve the color, the corn is blanched in a steel tank, into which live steam is blown. The drying is accomplished by conducting heated air beneath a compartment in which the corn is contained in wire trays. Finally the product is run through a fanning mill to remove debris, and it is then ready to be packed in cartons.

Expert Record Maker Finds New Market.

The family portrait album of the future will talk. At least that is the idea suggested by a new business which has just been started in London for the making of private gramophone records at reasonable prices. Formerly only very rich people and popular artists have been able to indulge in the pleasure of hearing themselves on a gramophone. The big record making firms had not found the business profitable enough to be worth encouraging.

W. Sinkler Darby, a gramophone expert of 25 years' experience, has set up a studio in the West End of London exclusively for the making of records for private customers. In a short time he has discovered that the idea is proving very popular. Several titled people with musical and elocutionary abilities have had records made to give to their friends. One of them has recorded her own piano compositions. Amateur and professional singers have found that gramophone reproductions of their singing reveal many hitherto unrealized faults. A baritone who had a record made by Mr. Darby recently says that it has proved of more value to him than any number of lessons, as it enabled him to discover where his breathing and enunciation were at fault.

But one of the most attractive aspects of this new idea is the recording of children's talk at various ages. Recently father, mother, nurse, and the two children of one family went to the studio and had a record made of their conversation. Another parent had a record made of his little boy relating in his childish way the things he had done during the day, while his still smaller sister kept interrupting him.

Plain Jane.

A pretty young lady named Jane,
While walking was caught in the rain.
She ran—almost flew;
Her complexion did, too,
And she reached home exceedingly plain.

Newly Discovered Twins in Our Sky

The discovery of two new stars, declared to be twins, by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, of the astro-physical observatory at Victoria, B.C., is profoundly interesting, especially in view of their gigantic size—one of them being a sun seventy-five times as big as ours, and the other sixty-three times as big—but the phenomenon of "doubles," where stars are concerned, is no great novelty.

The star nearest to the earth, called Alpha Centauri, may be seen with a good field glass to be really a pair of sun, which, the astronomers tell us, revolve about a common centre of gravity. Each of them is about the size of our own orb of day. They are visible only in the night sky of the southern hemisphere.

These nearest cosmic neighbors of ours are distant from us about four and a third light-years, or approximately 25,408,016,000,000 miles. If you were to start to-morrow for Alpha Centauri in an airplane—or let us say an ether-plane—and travel 200 miles an hour, night and day, without stopping, you would get there in a bit over 14,500,000 years.

Most familiarly known of all the constellations is the Dipper. In the middle of its "handle" is a star called Mizar, which is in reality twins—a pair of giant suns. Again, in Scorpio there is a brilliant red sun linked with a much smaller bright green sun.

The ancients were well acquainted with Castor and Pollux, two monster suns which they called Gemini, or the Twins. They are not really twins in an astronomical sense, but not very long ago the extraordinary disovery was made that Castor revolves about a yet larger globe which is dark and therefore invisible

Although no man has seen, or ever will see, that dark globe, its existence and its power of attraction are manifested by swaying the motion of the great star which revolves about it. The situation thus presented is most remarkable, for here we have the spectacle of a fiery orb many times bigger than our own sun revolving around a colossal world which quite possibly is inhabited.!

It has often been said that we have no knowledge of any planets other than those of the solar system, although it is to be presumed that there are billions of them. But there is one very interesting exception—a dark globe which revolves about the great star Algol (in Medusa's Head), cutting off three-fourths of its light at regular intervals of sixty-eight hours. The dark sphere is about four-fifths the size of Algol, its diameter being approximately 850,000 miles. In other words, this enormous planet is about as big as our sun. Chopped off, it would make 1,250,000 worlds the size of ours.

Once more our insignificance!



Fall Sewing Notes.

A yard and a half of forty-inch crepe de chine!

Doesn't that sound like a "short cut" for the "lap-over" blouse? It seems so, especially when you consider that this particular blouse has extra length and drops over the skirt in the most approved way. And right here I want to squeeze in a little note about the fashions.

Everything's dropping.

Skirts in the faddish extreme are literally down to earth. But, of course, no sensible woman is going to give up comfort for a mere fad. A safe and smart skirt rule is ankle length for evening and six to nine inches from the ground for street wear.

Sleeves are longer, too, and generally very much in evidence. You may not care to wear your heart on your sleeve, but certainly, if you want to be smart, you will wear your embroidery on your sleeve this fall.

Even waistlines have taken a drop. In the "lap-over" you will find the waistline resting comfortably on the hips. It gives the straight-line silhouette that everybody wants. And, to tell the truth, it's just about the only way of hiding the old pinch-in-at-the-waistline look of a suit.

Your cloth summer suit would take on a new fallish note if you added a long-sleeved lap-over blouse. Take your choice of an exactly matching shade of crepe de chine or a decided contrast. Some of the smartest three-piece suits I have seen have had such color combinations as canna-red, royal blue, or gray crepe de chine with navy blue twill, or beige silk with brown velour. The silk is used for the coat lining as well as the blouse. Usually the embroidery is the same color as the blouse.

Do you know that you can baste with your sewing machine? Loosen one of the tensions and lengthen the stitches. If one tension is very loose and one medium, you can easily pull out the thread.

Make your iron do half your sewing. When you are binding an edge, if you press the bias fold before joining it to the edge it will be easier to stitch in place. Lay the fold on the wrong side of the goods and stitch along the edge. Then turn the fold ovre the edge on the right side. Press it in place, turn under the free edge, and press again. You can hand-sew or machine-stitch the neatly turned edge in a jiffy. But if the fold is wrinkled and creased, the sewing will take twice as long.

A quick substitute for binding is half-inch grosgrain ribbon in a shade to match the blouse or dress. All you have to do in applying it is to crease it through the centre, insert the raw edge between the two thicknesses of the ribbon, and catch it in place with mercerized embroidery cotton. Just an in-and-out running stitch is decorative.

There is no need to finish a long centre-front or centre-back closing in your blouse any more. A little three-inch slash at the centre-front or back makes a blouse easy to slip on over the head.

To be sure, you must cut the blouse with the front and back edges on the fold of the goods. A bias binding of the material makes a neat and quick finish for the slash.

On the Scales.

What do you weigh? You are so small!
Eight little pounds at seven weeks?
Eight little pounds—and that is all—
Of waving arms and rosy cheeks.

But we who tip a heavier scale,
What do we weigh, then, as a whole?
What do our pounds of flesh avail
Against your unweighed soul?

—Ruth Wright Kauffman.

Freshen Up.

Of course, I know that you are too busy to take naps during this month, devoted to canning and preserving. But here's a short cut to freshen up. Squeeze in two or three minutes for a "mental rest" treatment.

This is how you do it: Stand with your back to a chair and slowly allow yourself to fall into it. Your arms will hang down, your body will sag. That's what you want. Close your eyes. Let your head fall back, but be sure that you are comfortable. If your neck aches, the treatment won't be a success. Try to think and see nothing. Let the whole world become one big black void.

Stay in the darkness and the nothingness just for a minute or two, then come back into your own world. Stand up, take a long slow breath, and start your daily tasks. If there's a mirror near, you might take a peep in it. I think you will be rewarded by seeing that your eyes are a little brighter and your face a little fresher looking. It's a quick way of snapping up your looks.

If you have a little longer time to devote to the freshening-up process, add cream to the treatment. Put a certain rich, fragrant yellow cream under the eyes, around the corner of the mouth, and along your neckline. Those are the treacherous places where fatigue brings the first wrinkle or deepens those you already have.

Perhaps you are planning to go out or perhaps friends are coming to visit you at the end of a particularly trying day. Here's a quick simple way to freshen up: After you have finished washing your face, dash it off with cold water into which you have put a few drops of spirits of camphor. Be sure to keep your eyes closed tightly, for the camphor smarts if it gets in them. I am sure you'll find this lotion stimulating. It will brighten up the face and make it feel velvety smooth.

Another simple expedient for toning up the expression is to put the palm of the hand against the chin bone and press slowly up. This must not be done roughly nor for too long a time. It rests the muscles at the side of the face, and rested muscles are never sagging muscles.

The more we possess, the more we are possessed by our possessions.

Canadian Building Boom Biggest Since War Began.

Canada is experiencing a building boom. Figures for the first six months of the year show a volume of construction unequaled in any year since 1914.

Building permits had an aggregate value of $132,452,000 for the first six months, as compared with $111,763,500 in the first half of 1921. Ontario accounted for $74,586,900, Quebec $31,294,200, maritime provinces $5,521,700, and the western provinces $21,049,200.

Of the total $53,435,300 was invested in residences, $39,660,900 in business buildings, $10,050,700 in industrial concerns and $29,305,100 in engineering construction. Compared with last year building in Ontario has doubled and Toronto has led all Canadian cities in work of this kind.

This activity extends from coast to coast. Fifty-six cities show an increase in construction of 30 per cent. over last year. Quebec reports an increase of 50 per cent., Saskatchewan 300 per cent. Value of permits in Winnipeg increased $1,000,000. In Calgary the million dollar mark was passed.

Regina, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Brandon, Lethbridge and other western centres report more building than since before the war. Building in these western cities is taken as a barometer of the prosperity of the agricultural prairie provinces.

A Germ-Proof House.

"No germs nor earthquakes need apply," might well be the legend on the lintel of a house in Yokohama, designed and constructed expressly to resist those undesirable things. The walls are made of hollow bricks of glass, in which is introduced a chemical solution which has the effect of causing the temperature of the rooms never to vary. The windows are closed with screens through which the air penetrates only after being filtered.

The creator of this extraordinary device is a European physician, suffering from a sort of microbe-phobia. He sees germs everywhere. He hardly dares to eat or drink, through fear of swallowing armies of microbes.

A similar fear of germs is found, of course, in many people, though less pronounced. Yet our ancestors lived just as long as we while ignoring this danger.

Tablet Designs in Demand.

The Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior has organized a competition among the architects and art schools of Canada for a design for a suitable standard to which will be affixed the bronze tablet intended to mark the historic sites of the Dominion which are judged by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to be of national importance and worthy of preservation and commemoration.

Five hundred dollars will be awarded, as follows:—First prize, $250; second prize, $150; third prize, $100. The assessors also retain the privilege of choosing any designs possessing special merit and for these an award of $50 will be made.

Conditions of the competition will be advertised in the Canada Gazette, in the principal architectural journals and the post offices throughout the Dominion. Copies of the conditions will also be sent to architectural associations and schools of art and design. The assessors will be Professor P. E. Nobbs, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. J. O. Marchand and Mr. Homer Watson, R.C.A., President of the Royal Canadian Academy.

Princess is Much Photographed.

Princess Mary is pursued by photographers more relentlessly than any person in the public eye except Lloyd George, says a London despatch. Camera men, professional and amateur, have attended her every movement since her marriage to Viscount Lascelles; she is assailed by them even when she goes to church.

At a recent garden party the Princess was so beset by the picture-takers that she had to make a specific request that they desist.

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Rural Credits in Canada

An interesting and instructive article on rural credits in Canada, by W. T. Jackman, Professor of Economics in the University of Toronto, was published recently in the International Review of Agricultural Economics. Professor Jackman was Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the problem of rural credits, and his special knowledge of the subject makes his article an authoritative one.

The following is a summary of Professor Jackman's article which he introduces in these words: "In the development of agriculture in Canada, a country which is predominantly agricultural, the same tendencies have been manifested as in most other countries; and as agriculture is becoming rapidly a business, involving the application of business principles and practices, it is necessary to provide for those engaged in it such facilities for borrowing as will enable them to have their credit requirements satisfied according to their needs. In all countries it is recognized that the commercial banking systems are not adapted to the special conditions of agriculture and, consequently, there have come into operation institutions for meeting these requirements for rural credit."

Manitoba.

The Rural Credits Act, 1917, with amendments, makes provision for the organization by farmers of rural credit societies through which they may obtain short term loans for productive purposes. Before commencing business the society must receive subscriptions to its capital stock from at least thirty-five persons actually engaged or agreeing to engage within one year in farming operations. Each member must subscribe for at least one share of stock and at least 10 per cent. must be paid on all stock subscriptions before the society begins business. The Provincial Government and the municipality may subscribe each for one-half as much stock as the aggregate of the individual subscribers. The board of directors of a society is composed of nine members of which the secretary-treasurer is the only one paid.

Any members desiring a loan makes application to the secretary, stating the purpose of the loan and submitting a statement of his assets and liabilities. If his application is approved he is granted a line of credit for a year, and all th personal property he acquires through the proceeds of the loan is subject to a lien in favor of the society. The lender of the money has also the guarantee of the society. The rate of interest payable by the borrower must not exceed 7 per cent. per annum.

The returns received from the investment of the paid up capital of the society, together with the society's share of the interest paid by its borrowers, must be used to pay necessary expenses, after which a dividend not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum may be disbursed on the paid-up stock and the remainder transferred to a reserve fund.

Until March, 1920, the banks furnished the loans at 6 per cent., but when they decided to raise the interest to 6½ per cent. the societies refused their demand. Legislation was then passed establishing the Provincial Savings Office which accepts deposits from all sources and pays 4 per cent. interest. This system was inaugurated in July, 1920, and in March, 1921, the net amount of savings was over $2,000,000, so that its funds were expected to be sufficient to meet demands for loans.

Long-term or mortgage credit is provided in Manitoba through an Act passed in 1917 which created the Manitoba Farm Loans Association to act as the loaning agent between the Government and the farmers. The association is managed by a board of five members. The capital stock, $1,000,000, is divided into 200,000 shares of $5 each which can be owned only by borrowers and the Government of the province. Every borrower must subscribe and pay cash for shares to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of his loan, and when the loan is paid back the borrower's shares are surrendered and paid off at par. All loans made by the association must be secured by a first mortgage and must be repaid on the amortization plan. All mortgages are taken for a thirty-year period, but a loan may be paid off at any annual payment date at or after the end of five years from the date of the mortgage. Loans must not be for more than $10,000, must not exceed 50 per cent. of the value of the property mortgaged, and are made only for purposes specified in the Act. Funds for the loans were obtained by a contribution from the Provincial Treasury. In addition the Board may sell 5 per cent. bonds up to 90 per cent. of its first mortgages.

Saskatchewan.

There has been no legislation for the establishment of short-term credit in Saskatchewan. An Act passed in 1917 provides for long-term credits. It is practically similar to the Manitoba Act, the chief difference being: (1) No maximum was stated for any individual loan; (2) All the money for the board's purposes was to be provided by the Provincial Treasurer; (3) The first mortgages received by the board were to be handed over to the Provincial Treasurer as security for the loans.

Alberta.

Under the Live Stock Encouragement Act five or more farmers may form an association and apply to the Government for a loan to be used in purchasing cows and heifers, and, if desired, the joint purchase of a pure-bred bull, which must not cost more than 10 per cent. of the loan. Each member of the association may borrow up to $500. The money is borrowed on the joint and several notes of the members, guaranteed by the Government.

Short-term credit is provided by the Co-operative Credit Act, 1917, which is very similar to the Rural Credits Act of Manitoba described above. The chief difference is that according to the Alberta Act the rate of interest to be paid by the borrower is not a fixed rate paid by all borrowers, but is decided by agreement between the society and the bank as lender.

In 1917 the Alberta Farm Loan Act, resembling the Manitoba Act except in minor details, was passed. It has not been put into operation.

British Columbia.

Under the Land Settlement and Development Act, 1917, the Land Settlement Board has been constituted. It receives advances from the Provincial Treasurer. The Board grants loans on the security of first mortgages for any purpose which will maintain or increase agriculture or pastoral production. The minimum loan is $250 and the maximum $10,000, and must not be more than 60 per cent. of the value of the property mortgaged. The rate of interest on loans is arranged as nearly as possible by adding not over 1½ per cent. to the rate paid by the Government.

Two kinds of loans are made under this Act; long-dated loans, extending for 15, 20 or 25 years, repayable on the amortization principle, and short-dated loans, for not less than 3 or more than 10 years, repayable on such terms as the Board may think fit. A short-term loan must not exceed $5,000 except in special cases.

The Board has also the power to accept Crown lands or to buy land from private owners and develop it for agricultural purposes. It may establish "settlement areas" in undeveloped parts of the province. Finally, the Board is to take over the functions exercised by the Agricultural Credit Commission appointed under the Agricultural Act, 1915.

Ontario.

In 1916 an Act was passed authorizing loans to settlers in the newer portions of the province. The maximum amount loaned to any settler is $500 and the rate of interest is 6 per cent. The loan is registered and constitutes a lien against the land. The Co-operative Marketing Loan Act, passed in 1920, authorizes loans to co-operative associations engaged in cleaning, storing, and marketing seed and potatoes. The loan must not exceed $3,000 and must not be more than 50 per cent. of the value of the property on which it is made. It is to be free of interest for two years and after that 6 per cent. interest must be paid. At least 50 per cent. must be repaid within five years, and the other 50 per cent. within ten years from the date of the loan.

In 1920 the Government appointed a commission to investigate the problems of short-term and long-term credits. The report of the Commission was presented on October 15, 1920. An outline of its recommendations are given in Professor Jackman's article.

In April, 1921, the Agricultural Development Act and the Farm Loans Act were passed providing for the granting of long-term and short-term loans. The system for granting short-term loans is practically the same as that of Manitoba. The provision for long-term loans is virtually a duplication of that of the Manitoba Farm Loans System, except that (1) the Manitoba Farm Loans Association is replaced by an Agricultural Development Board of three members, (2) the Board will loan, under favorable conditions, up to 65 per cent. of the value of the land and buildings, and (3) loans shall not be made for less than three or more than twenty years. In order to secure funds, the provincial treasurer is authorized to open offices in the province to receive deposits from any persons or corporations, and to pay interest on such deposits not exceeding 4 per cent.

Quebec.

The Caisses Populaires, organized under the Quebec Syndicates Act, provide assistance to farmers and others in the way of short-term and long-term loans. Each of these banks is a separate entity and operates in a restricted locality. The loanable funds of a bank are obtained by receiving the deposits of the people in that section and by the sale of its shares. The value of each share is usually $5 and is payable in small instalments of a few cents each. The system is voluntary and members may withdraw their holdings at any time. The social importance of the system, especially in encouraging thrift, is made a paramount feature. Loans, if of small amounts, are made on the security of promissory notes, but all other loans are based on first mortgages. The larger proportion of the loans are from $5 to $200. Repayment is monthly. At least 10 per cent. of the net profits is annually set aside as a reserve fund. Dividends may be paid to shareholders in proportion to the amount of fully-paid shares held.

New Brunswick.

"An Act to Encourage the Settlement of Farm Lands" was passed in 1912. Under it a board of three members is appointed to buy farms and resell them at cost to settlers, and to administer a Government fund for this purpose. A catalogue of suitable farms is kept, and the settler is helped to make a choice. If the price to be paid for the property is less than $1,000 the purchaser must pay down 25 per cent.; if the price is over that amount he must make an initial payment of 35 per cent. The balance, with interest at 5 per cent. is paid according to agreement, but the final payment must be made within 10 years, except when the term is extended two more years by the Board.

In 1918 "An Act to Provide for the Purchase of Sheep" was passed, authorizing the Government to purchase breeding sheep and resell them to farmers in the province at cost.

Nova Scotia.

No provision has been made for short-term credits, but for mortgage credit "An Act for the Encouragement of Settlers on Farm Lands" was passed in 1912. The settler who wishes to borrow must have cash capital equal to 20 per cent. of the appraised or purchase value of the land, besides what he would require for house furnishings, stock, etc. The loan may amount to 40 per cent. of the value of the property, and in approved cases to 80 per cent. The loan may be for as long as 30 years, with repayment on the amortizement plan. The mortgagor may pay off his indebtedness at any time within the period. The rate of interest varies from 6 to 7 per cent.

"How Are You, Grandmamma?" Said the Dog.

Dogs are supposed to talk only in stories for young children. But Mr. Alexander Graham Bell's Skye terrier—so we learn from an article by the inventor in the National Geographic Magazine—was an exception to that rule; he could say, "How are you, grandmamma?"

I had, says Mr. Bell, often wondered whether there was anything in the mouth of a dog to prevent it from speaking, and I began to make experiments with an intelligent Skye terrier that we possessed. By giving suitable kinds of food I soon taught the dog to sit up on his hind legs and to growl continuously while I manipulated his mouth and to top growling when I took my hands away. Taking his muzzle in my hands, I opened and closed the jaws a number of times in succession. That act produced the syllables "ma-ma-ma-ma."

The mouth proved to be too small for me to manipulate individual parts of the tongue, but, on pushing upward between the bones of the lower jaw near the point, I found that I could completely close the passageway at the back; and a succession of pushes resulted in the syllables "ga-ga-ga-ga."

The simple growl was an approximation of the vowel "ah," and, when followed by a gradual constriction and rounding of the labial orifice by the hand, it became converted into the diphthong "ow." The dog's repertoire of sounds finally consisted of the vowels "ah" and "oo," the diphthong "ow" and the syllables "ma" and "ga."

Then we began to form words and sentences of those elements, and finally the dog was able to say, "Ow-ah-oo-gamama?" which by the exercise of a little imagination readily passed for "How are you, grandmamma?"

The terrier took a bread-and-butter interest in the experiments and often used to stand on his hind legs and try to say the sentence by himself, but without the help of hands on his throat he was never able to do anything more than growl. The fame of the dog soon spread among my father's friends, and people came from far and near to hear him talk.

Hotest Spot on Earth.

The hottest spot in the world is Death Valley, an arid, sunken plain in California, about twelve miles in width and 150 miles in length.

Its maximum temperature of 160 degrees Fehrenheit has never been equalled elsewhere. Even at midnight the mercury hovers round 120 degrees and so hot does the earth become in summer that a rock or a piece of iron scorches the naked hand.

It is from this district that the world obtains its supply of borax. Until recently the commodity had to be hauled by specially built motor-lorries to the nearest railway station, 165 miles distant.

Driving these lories in the more torrid season proved fearfully trying. Before now drivers have been found dead, yet holding a canteen of water in their hand. In a few hours the water carried in the tank became so heated by the sun's rays that frequently it was pumped into the boiler almost at the steam-producing stage.

Engineers have now conquered this death spot by linking the most important mines with the outside world by railway. It has meant the erection of miles of trestle embankments made from stout timber.

What the men dreaded was not the loneliness of their surroundings, but the pitiless sun. Some idea of the intense heat experienced may be imagined when it is stated that a writing-desk provided for the engineer curled, split, and fell to pieces in a few days.

Now the railway has been completed and is bringing out borax at the rate of three million tons a year.

What Music Does for the Community.

Music has a great influence on a community. When music is hushed in a community, whether that community be a busy village, a thriving town, or a hustling city, the hum and whirr and bustle of common activity lose their inspiration, then forces wander and energies wane.

Band music is just as important to the town as it is to the army. The regimental band is the united voice of the regiment, so is the band music of the town. It speaks the joy or sorrow of the regiment. It sounds the paens of praise for the heroes, and it pours out the fanfare of victory. It arouses the men to a sense of patriotism, and it inspires them to triumph; it impels them as one man to dare and achieve. Music is the maker of heroes. The music of a community awakens it to action when the inclination is to lag behind. The music of a town draws the whole town to a common thought, to a common spirit. The whole town is brought into the fulness of its power by calling it into teamwork for commercial progress and business advancement.

The music of a town, the brass band, is to the children—well, it is what they want, and they are better children if they have its delightful inspiration in their community. It is an encouragement to them to be good, to be more contented and useful at home, and inspires them to greater deeds. The music of a town makes an innocent and elevated form of entertainment for its people.

Not a Friend.

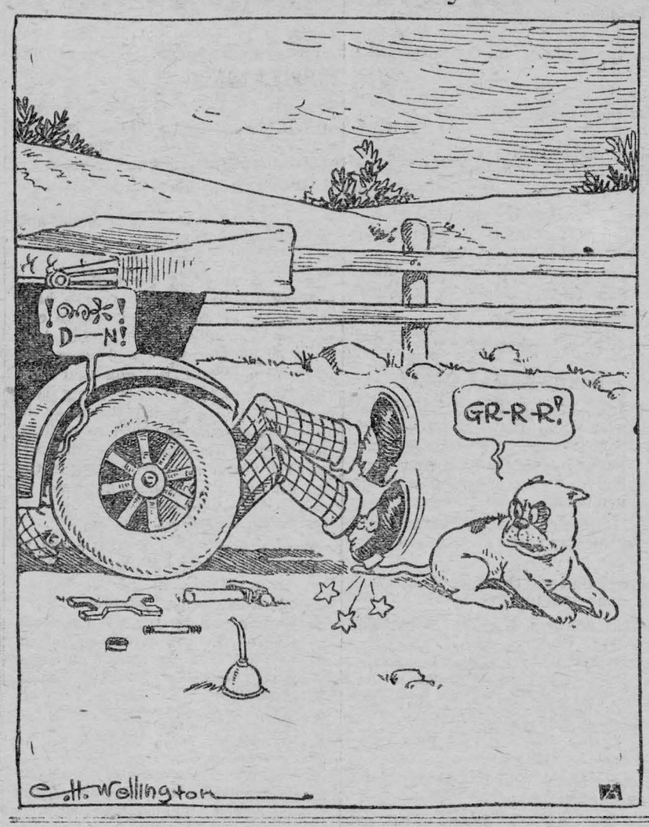
Mistress—"When I engaged you, Susan, you told me that you had no man-friends. Now, almost every time I come into the kitchen I find a man there."

Susan—"Bless you, mum, he ain't no friend of mine!"

"Then who is he?"

"My husband."

and the worst is yet to come



For Home and Country

Country Women Who Are Live Wires.

A member of a Norfolk County Institute writes the following breezy account of the homemothers' doings there:

"Of course, as we do not live as closely together as in town, it is rather difficult some times in bad weather to have a full attendance, especially in the winter months, but we greatly enjoy our work and play together. The much-appreciated Government delegate addressed Marburg Institute on Public Health and Health in the Home, also giving a demonstration on home nursing and first aid. We think if there is any place where this subject should be thoroughly understood it is on the farm, where we are necessarily far from a doctor and time is very valuable if the patient is in a dangerous condition. Sunstrokes and accidents are quite common occurrences on the farm, so we all enjoyed this address and each was benefited in some way.

Last summer we held two food sales in Port Dover and raised a tidy sum of money. Outside of the raising of funds, the experience tends to liven up interest in work for the community.

We make a voluntary contribution to an Institute Flower Fund which is turned over to the convenor of the sick committee for flowers for the sick. We find that although the offering is so small from each (2c a month was stipulated) yet it has really been so far sufficient to cover any expense in that line and the flowers certainly do bring cheer to those who for a time are confined to the house.

Our aim is to have as interesting an afternoon as possible at our meeting. So the executive committee try to make the program one in which many can and will take part. We have a roll call occasionally which must be answered with a recipe for cooking, cleaning, or in some other line designated.

Our Institute has among its members a good deal of talent, but some of them have so successfully kept theirs hidden that it has not been brought forth yet. However, we mean to find them out soon through a roll call which every one must answer: "What I like to do most." In this way we can get a better idea of our girls resources and capabilities of our girls and women.

At three winter meetings we had demonstrations, one on a correctly set dinner table, by an ex-butler from England, now on a farm here; another on sewing; and one on antiques.

The Marburg Institute territory takes in three schools, so members were detailed to visit each one of them and find out if possible in what line the Institute could be of assistance to them. One was keen for medical inspection, another wanted two or three good pictures, and the other wanted books.

There have been discussions and papers on Consolidated Schools, and as there are several school teachers among our members who advocate it, we have had some live educational meetings.

We like also to see our young people—'teen age and over—have a good time. In October a corn roast and water melon feed was held—a splendid frolic of games and fun. The boys have a baseball club and put on some pretty good games, too. To this club $30 was donated for suits and equipment. In the winter we have an oyster supper and social gatherings. A Valentine social had to be postponed and was later held as a Hard Time social.

One of our members acts as press representative and reports our doings in the local papers.

The prospects for the coming year seem even brighter, as it is the intention to get some of our members, dressmakers and milliners, to give us demonstrations and pointers.

From the orchard on the farm of the president of this Institute Branch came the apples—Newtown Pippins and Spies—that won the gold medals for Ontario in the Imperial Fruit Show held in the Crystal Palace, London, England, in October-November, 1921.

The Use of Milk Products.

Milk and bread are the commonest food ingredients of life and the former is mostly so, because we begin existence with it, take it in more or less quantities at every subsequent meal, and, finally, if we die in our beds, are likely to pass out with milk having been the last element of common food that passes our lips. Therefore it is well that we should know in what way it can be most palatably and wholesomely used. The Dominion Department of Agriculture is doing its best to keep us informed in this way. Following the pamphlets "Why and How to Use Milk" and "Why and How to Use Cheese," we are told "Why and How to Use Cream, "Why and How to Use Cottage Cheese," and "How to Use Buttermilk." There are perhaps some housewives who are of the opinion that they know all about these things, but it is hard to imagine that none will be the wiser for perusing the publications which can be had free of all expense by applying to the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa. Each of the pamphlets and circulars contain recipes and illustrations which add to the character and clarity of the text.

Red Tomato Conserve.

Peel eight tomatoes and cut the flesh into pieces. Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of the vegetable. Place the sugar and tomatoes in alternate layers in a preserving kettle and squeeze over them the juice of two lemons and two oranges. Let stand over night and in the morning add a spice bag containing one and one-half teaspoonfuls of broken stick cinnamon, six whole cloves, a tiny bit of ginger root and the same of nutmeg. Let cook slowly until thick, and when nearly done stir in one cupful of seeded raisins and a quarter of a pound each of chopped walnuts and minced candied orange peel. Store as for marmalade.

Droughts evaporate many farm profits as well as moisture.



EFFICIENT FARMING

Soil Management for Fall Grains.

Of outstanding importance among elements which contribute to general efficiency on the farm, which are of such vital importance in the present day epoch of agricultural development, are methods of soil management for the fall seeded grains. Discussion of the relationship between soil fertility and the quality and the yield of such crops should prove both timely and profitable.

It is well known that there is a very close relationship between the quality of wheat and rye and soil fertility. The nitrogen content of the soil, which depends upon the humus therein, governs very largely the protein content of the grain, it being higher when the wheat is raised on soils well supplied with it than when the crop is produced on soils deficient in this element of plant food. Phosphorus is also a very important factor in controlling the quality, an abundance resulting in plumpness of grain.

It is doubtless true that the rapid deterioration in quality of superior varieties of wheat and rye when disseminated over wide areas is due to soil conditions to a large extent. There is a shortage of nitrogen in many soils, and phosphorus hunger is common in many fields.

One of the conditions that account for low average wheat yield is the planting of the crop on soils that are not naturally adapted to its production. Usually it is not satisfactory to grow wheat on the lighter land, such as sands, loamy sands, and the lighter phases of sandy loams, at least unless they are in a high state of fertility. The world's best wheat lands are the well drained loams and silt loams somewhat grayish in color. It is much better to grow rye rather than wheat on the first group of soil.

The light loams, sandy loams, loamy soils and sands that do not ordinarily produce satisfactory yields of the various crops are responding to treatment. Where legumes, such as clovers, soy beans or alfalfa are not grown regularly or at rather short intervals, fertilizers which carry a high per cent. of nitrogen and phosphoric acid are giving splendid results where seedings do not follow. A mixture carrying two per cent. phosphoric acid applied at the rate of 250 or more pounds per acre is very promising and this should be added by means of a fertilizer attachment on the grain drill at the time of seeding. In addition seventy-five to one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda should be added early in the spring at the time growth begins. This may be spread broadcast by hand. In some instances, owing to a lumpy condition of the nitrate of soda it should be pulverized somewhat before it is spread. The reason for delaying this operation until spring is that the nitrates are removed from the soil by rainfall when the ground is not frozen. If stable manure is available the land should be top-dressed with it in the late fall, winter, or very early in spring and thus do away with the spring application of the nitrate of soda unless the soil is in a very poor condition.

On early spring seedings of clover and alfalfa on the lighter soils potash gives good results. In several instances it has saved the seedings of these crops and in addition increased the growth appreciably over the land not provided with it. Where one is using a mixed fertilizer it appears that about six per cent. of potash should be included in the mixture at the time of seeding the fall grains. On the other hand, if one mixes the fertilizer at home, about forty per cent. of nitrate of soda, 250 pounds of acid phosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash should go on the land in the fall and in the spring just as growth begins at least sixty per cent. of nitrate of soda should be applied.

The heavy soils or the heavy sandy loams, silt loams and clay loams should be fertilized differently for best results. Doubtless the principal commercial plant food that they need is phosphorus, although occasionally fields that are badly run or depleted of their organic matter will respond to nitrate of soda. Where nitrate of soda was used the increase in yield of the grain did not pay for the cost of treatment except in a few instances.

Top-dressing of wheat and rye is being practiced by many of the best farmers. The manure is usually applied during the winter as it is produced, or in the spring when ground is frozen. A light application is generally used. In addition it is becoming the practice on many farms to add 200 pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate to the land at the time of seeding the fall grains.

Hogs

Feeding new corn to the fattening hogs in the fall should be done with precaution. Much of the sickness and loss occurring among hogs in the autumn may be directly traced to too liberal feeding of new corn. Hogs confined to limited quraters and accustomed to a scant amount of succulent food are very likely to feed liberally upon new corn and induce acute diarrhoea or other ailments.

The feeding of new corn will not produce hog cholera, but it may make conditions favorable for the disease to start if there is any cholera in the community. Hogs unaccustomed to succulent food become ravenous and when fed liberally on new corn are very apt to overfeed. When feeding a dairy cow or horse we know just how much to feed each individual animal, but with hogs it is quite different. Some hogs are more ravenous than others and get more than their proportionate share of the ration, thereby over-feeding and causing a derangement of the digestive system.

Hogs accustomed to running on green pasture are less likely to be disturbed from feeding new corn than hogs closely confined. However, it is advisable in feeding new corn to fattening hogs to gradually accustom them to the change of feed.

My practice is to begin feeding new corn as a part ration along with other dry grains and slops. I find this method keeps the digestive system in good working order. A little green corn along with the regular ration in the fall supplies additional succulency and gradually works the hogs onto a full corn ration as the crop becomes matured for fattening purposes.

It has been our experience in fattening hogs during the fall and early winter months, that better results follow the use of a portion of ground dry feed along with the corn ration. We always begin feeding new corn as early in the fall as the crop is ready, but by exercising precaution we have never encountered any serious trouble.

If Trees Were People.

If trees were people, pines would be
Too prim for popularity;
Their ruffled frocks, through Summer, Fall,
Winter and Spring, don't change at all.
And birches in their gowns of white,
Dancing with winds that trail the night,
Would be lithe maidens, free and glad,
Not caring if the world is sad.
And maples with their love for dress
Would be vain ladies, too, I guess.
While poplars would be tall, slim youths,
Their tongues wind silvered with pale truths.
Gnarled oaks and chestnuts in the glen
Would be calm, sturdy business men,
And fruit trees would be mothers fair,
Giving their offspring tender care.
But elms would be philosophers,
Accepting whatsoe'er occurs.
Living in contact with the sod,
But lifting up their minds to God.

—Violet Alleyn Storey.

The Distracted Captain.

Lieutenant Tale—"They say Captain Jinks was very calm and collected after his accident this morning."

Colonel Spin—"Yes, yes, quite calm—he's still being collected, however."

Sheep Notes

While spring dipping of sheep is very important to give the flock, including the young lambs, a clean bill, the fall dipping is still more important and should never be omitted.

If sheep raisers realized the benefits and satisfaction from dipping their sheep, no compulsory law would be needed to make them enthusiastic and persistent in the practice of dipping.

The benefits are two-fold: First, all vermin and skin troubles can be largely cured or prevented, which has a marked effect in improving the health and feeding gains of the flock; and second, the quality of the wool is improved with its growth stimulated. Shearing tests have demonstrated that well-dipped sheep will give from a pound to a pound and a half more wool per fleece than if not dipped.

Care should be taken to follow the directions which come with the dip in its preparation, and means taken to see that the whole sheep, with the exception of eyes and nostrils, gets a good application. There is really only one way to din, and that is by submersion in a tank sufficiently deep to cover the animal standing on its feet.

While for a small flock, as an emergency measure, a molasses hogshead with a foot cut off one end may be used, the proper and economical vessel is a vat built about eight inches wide at the bottom, three and a half feet deep and flaring to twenty inches wide with one end projecting to make an incline up which the sheep may walk after submersion.

A draining platform with tight bottom, which will hold two or three sheep, should be so arranged that when the sheep is assisted out upon it the drip from its wool will run from the platform back into the tank. The dip should be made with warm water and allowed to cool to one hundred degrees F. before being used, after which it will cool rapidly.

Any time after September 1 is a good time to dip. A breezy, bright day is naturally best, but if, for any reason, dipping is delayed, further delay waiting for just the right day is inadvisable. Particularly when poison dips are used, the sheep should be kept off ground affording any pasture until their fleeces have ceased dripping, three or four hours at least being required.

True Enough.

Johnson was tired of the noisy city where he worked, and when his holiday came round he plunged into the heart of the country and tried to forget newspapers and telegrams and clocks.

It happened that he wanted to know the time, and meeting the country postman, he stopped him and asked him what time it was.

"Four o'clock in the afternoon by the railway time, sir."

"By railway time!" ejaculated the young man. "I should have thought you country folk would have taken your time from the sun."

"Why?" asked the postman. "Bean't we much closer to the railway?"

It is wise to observe speed limits in farming as well as on the road. But so many farm "engines" are hitting on only one cylinder, so it is impossible to speed them up to get to Good Crops by the end of the season.

"The Store of Quality."

"BUT NOT OF HIGH PRICES."

Water Glass, per can 20c

Keepsweet Cream, another shipment received, at 25c

Pickling Needs.

Our stock for Pickling is complete. No order too large for us.

XXX White Wine Vinegar, per gal. 50c

XX Cider Vinegar, per gal. 50c

Spices, Mustards, Parawax, Rubber Rings. Jems and fillers, etc.

Dr. Williams Fly Oil, per gal. $1.40

Sprayers, each 60c.

Tanglefoot, Wilson's Fly Pads, Fliban, Insects Powder

Try a 4 lb. Glass Jar of Marmalade, it will please you, at 85c.

Kemptville Butter can't be beat. We never hear a complaint and we have the exclusive right for this place. The price is no more than ordinary butter.

Our Meat Department is enjoying a rush lately. A good stock of Choice Western Beef, Nice Young Pigs & Home Grown Lambs, as well as a good stock of Smoked Rolls, Breakfast Bacon and Windsors. We are able to please the most fastedious taste.

Norse Crown Sardines in pure Olive Oil 20c

Leather Mitts with one finger for Threshing or Corn Cutting 75c

Fly Snats 15c and 20c

Oil Cans, 1 gal. 65c, 5 gal. with pump $1.35

Scribblers, Pencils, Excercise Books, Pencil Boxes, Inks

Aluminum Preserving Kettles

O'Cedar Mops and Oils.

Crawford Peaches, No. 1 $1.00

Cherry Jam in 4 lb. Glass $1.25

Mild Old Cheese, per lb. 25c

Maple Syrup, large bottles 50c

Red Mottled Castile Soap, per bar 8c

Pickling Onions, per lb. 15c

Brooms 50c, 75c and $1.00

Chloride of Lime 20c

Damson Plums are now ready, we have a basket for you

Bartlett Pears and Green Gages to-day.

We pay for Clean New Laid Eggs, per doz. 28c Cash.

T. O. Keyes,

Winchester - - Ontario.

FEED, Etc.

For Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Feed Flour, Calf Meal and Chick Feed, Etc., go to

McMaster's

PRICES

International Tractors

16 H. P. Tractor with one set of two furrow Tractor Plows, price of plows $160.00 **Outfit Complete $775.00**

10-20 H. P. Tractor with one set of three furrow Tractor Plows, price of plows, $190.00 **Outfit Complete $825.00**

A Tractor Disc Harrow, price of harrow $180.00, may be had in place of plows, if plows are not needed.

Please note, that these Prices are good only to May 1st, 1922.

International Havester Co. Mac'y Agency

"The Old Reliable Stand."

M. BAILEY

Winchester - Ontario.

New Boyne Jottings

Silo-filling is the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Belway of Avonmore spent the week-end at the latters home here.

Mrs. John Darling spent Tuesday at her father's Mr. Philip Merkley's of Chesterville.

Mr. P. Belanger of Bouget is seriously ill at the home of his son Mr. M. Belanger.

Miss Buckingham of Winchester spent Tuesday at R. J. Anderson's.

Quite a number from here attended the Exhibition at Ottawa last week.

Mrs. O. Durant left Monday to spend some time visiting friends in New York U. S. A.

Inkerman Notes

Mr. and Mrs. A. Crowder of Ottawa was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Crowder last week.

Mr. R. Monroe of Carleton Place spent a few days last week at the home of Mr. B. Bolton here.

Mr. E Biccum and son Howard spent last Wednesday visiting relatives at Morrisburg.

Ottawa Fair was the order of last week very many from here taking it in.

Mr. B. Suffle of Iroquois was a caller in town last Friday.

Miss H. Mulloy returned home from visiting her brother Dr. P. Mulloy of Morrisburg, this week.

Miss M. Martin of Morrisburg and Miss M. Bouck of Aultsville were guests of Miss G. Jowett last week.

The Pie Social held last Friday night was a great success.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Jowett spent last week end at Aultsville.

Melvin News

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McDonald and family of Ormond spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Christie.

A number from here attended the Ottawa Exhibition last week.

Mrs. Wm. Fraser spent Monday with her sister Mrs. Roy Annable.

Our Sunday School held their Harvest Home service on Sunday, the fruits and flowers. Mrs. Rev. Curtis gave the address which was enjoyed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Steinburgh and children of Morewood were guests of Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Steinburgh on Sunday.

Morewood

A large number from here attended the Ottawa fair last week.

Miss Leah Houg of North Augusta is visiting Olive Bogart.

Miss Christina Cameron of Finch spent the week end at the home of Mr. T. Falkner.

Mrs. B. Maine and family of Winnipeg started for their home Fridry of last week after spending a couple of months with her parents Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hunter.

Mr. H. Meikle of Toronto visited at the home of Mr. T. Falkner.

Miss Helen Casselman spent the week end with Miss Laura Moffatt.

Mr. H. Loucks of Ottawa Teachers Staff spent the week end at his parental home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs of Nelson B. C. are visiting their daughter Mrs. H. Loucks.

Miss Sybil Moffatt of Ottawa returned Monday after visiting friends here.

Safety Rules For Rubbish.

Keep things tidy; don't allow rubbish to accumulate anywhere in the house or near it.

If you keep oily cloths, put them into a metal box or can with a cover.

Don't pile dead leaves against anything that will burn. They sometimes ignite themselves.

Bury leaves; don't burn them.

Don't have old pieces of lumber cluttering up your basement. Have them cut up into kindling and then piled in a proper place.

Safety Rules For Coal Oil.

Study the Rules for Lights.

Be sure that oil heaters and cookers do not leak and that they will not overturn.

Keep the burners clean and do not turn the flames too high.

Keep the oil can outside of the house, if possible.

Do not let the floor beneath the can become oil soaked.

Make sure that the can does not leak nor drip.

Fill by daylight only any receptacle in which oil is to be burned.

Never start a coal or wood fire with oil

NOTICE

I am prepared to take orders for 200 cords of Stove Wood, mixed Elm and Maple, also Oak.

ROBT. RENNICK.

School Supplies at the Book Store

Every Public School Pupil,
Every High School Student
You can get just what you want and get it right.
Come Early.

Alex Duncan

"THE BOOK STORE."
WINCHESTER, ONTARIO

Sand Generates Electricity.

A curious phenomenon of the Sahara is the charging of motorcar bodies with electricity. Lorries running in the vicinity of Gabes are reported to be often affected, and drivers grasping the starting handle after a stop are liable to receive severe shocks. The electrification is supposed to be imparted to the chassis from charged sand blown against it, the rubber tires serving as insulation to retain the charge. By trailing wires, ground connection is made, and the charge dissipated.

A "Pig" in the Bed.

Many words in everyday use have quite another meaning in remote corners of the country. An auction is a dirty or untidy place; and some rustics, when unwell, tell you that they feel "comical." A pig or piggy is a hot-water bottle—hence the story of the traveler who returned to civilization with a tale that in Northumberland the people slept with a pig in the bed for warmth.—London Express.

Stuck Up for His Pa.

Parson Blank took his little son to prayer meeting for the first time. During the prayer one of the deacons uttered a loud "Amen." Willie suffered his to pass without remark, but when the "Amen" was presently repeated he could stand it no longer, and rising in his seat he exclaimed, "Don't mind him, papa, you pray just as long as you want to."—Boston Transcript.

Arctic Cold Misunderstood.

There is a great deal of misunderstanding relative to the cold of the Arctic regions. The absence or presence of water and altitude are important factors in determining temperature. As the altitude increases going North, the bite of the weather is lessened so that there is little or no inconvenience to be experienced from the cold.

Orchid Hunting Profitable.

Orchid hunting is a business that engages the efforts of many courageous adventurers, who explore the wildest and most remote parts of the world in the hope of finding rare or new varieties. Success in this kind of enterprise may bring large reward, inasmuch as a single plant may have a market value of thousands of dollars.

Small Wonder!

"I trust, sir, that you have not been indiscreet enough to speak to my daughter about marriage," said the stern parent to the youth who had just asked for his daughter's hand. "I have not, sir," replied the youth, "but I was strongly tempted to do so last evening when she kissed me good night."

Barrel Racing.

Barrel racing is a favorite amusement among the workmen in a suburb of London. Some forty cellar men, coopers and others competed in one race of this description. Then followed a double-barreled race, the men engaged being obliged to push before them two empty barrels instead of one.

She Was Tired of Percy.

Percy Noodles says that when he asked the capitalist's daughter what she would think if he got a job at reading meters for the gas company, she said she would be awfully glad if he would go into something that took him to other people's houses some of the time.—Dallas News.

Ancestors Were All Black!

The fairness of the European skin is attributed to some virtue in the suprarenal glands, and all the knowledge we have since gained supports the conclusion formed by John Hunter 150 years ago that the original color of man's skin was black.

Chronic Insomnia.

"A woman," observed Mr. Henry Peck, "is never so sleepy at night as when she hears Friend Husband fumbling at the front door keyhole, and never so wide awake as when he is trying to tiptoe up the stairs.—American Legion Weekly.

Thankful for That.

It is said that hatpins to match the color of the eyes are to be worn this year and will be very fashionable. "Indeed," said Brown, as he read the foregoing to his wife, "then I won't have to have green hatpins stuck into my blue eyes."

Change of Time.

On her wedding day every woman thinks that life will be one grand sweet song, but later, when she has to sing to a pair of twins—well, it's a different tune.—Exchange.

Betty Reid aged 8, daughter of Amos Reid of Bedford Mills was shot and killed Sunday afternoon by a neighbor boy named Andrews, aged 15. The boy was shooting a hawk when the girl ran in front of the gun and received the full charge, in her head and face.

"There is something wrong with our educational system when the Department pays thousands and thousands of dollars for examining papers for promotions in the High School while the teachers are paid their salaries for full month of June and get off ten days before the time is up. Why should they not examine the papers of their own school as well as the Public School teachers for their promotions?"
Newmarket Era

Temporarily blinded by smut while threshing was in progress in a barn in Cosby Townhip, near Brockville, Earnest Parker stepped into a feed chute on his way to open door and fell to a concrete floor. Both legs were broken, one of them in three places, and he was also badly bruised and shaken up.

The Presbyterian Association for Ontario will hold a convention in Toronto on October 12 and 13. It will open with a large popular meeting, at which some of the outstanding speakers of the Presbyterian Church are expected to be present. It will be the aim of the association to have the convention representative of every part of the country and to present the church union question for discussion in all its bearings. This will likely, it is stated, be the outstanding matter under consideration, great interest being shown by Presbyterians in all sections, and "espescially by layman of the Church, who are urging that definite action be taken at once to put a stop to the long-drawn-out movement.

Rally Day Service

Sunday next is being observed on Rally Day in connection with the Methodist Sunday Schools of the schools of Harmony, Summers, Cass-Bridge, Walker's, Melvins and Maple Ridge are expected to be present Sunday Morning and join in a big rally day service.

The School Board is asking that the Members of the school and the outside schools assemble in the Schoolroom at 10 o'clock Sunday Morning.

Women's Institute

The Women's Institute met in the Town Hall Tuesday afternoon. President Mrs. Earle, occupying the chair. It was decided that we buy scales for the Public School. The Committee in charge of Lot east of Town Hall was recommended for their zeal in looking after the lot during the summer and thanks were tendered the Reeve for his share in the work. After the business was dispensed with the Committee, with Mrs. Boyes Convener took charge of the programme which consisted of a paper on "Tennyson" by Mrs. Boyes "The Lady of Shalot" read by Mrs. Dukelow, A Selection "Lord Tennyson and the Bible" by Mrs. Campbell, A paper on Tennyson's two sea poems, "Break break break" and "Crossing the Bar" read by Mrs Angus and a paper on "Tennyson's Love of Children" by Mrs. Earle all of which were most interesting and thoroughly enjoyed, Miss Georgia Earle sang "In Memoriam" very pleasingly, Rev. Mr. Curtis gave us an interesting address on "Woman" her work and her place in the Community as well as in the Home, for which Mr. Curtis was given a hearty vote of thanks. Refreshments were then served and all went away thoroughly pleased with our first meeting after the vacation.

THE DEVIL

From the "Halifax Acadian."

Men don't believe in a devil now, as their fathers used to do;

They've forced the door of the broadest creed to let his majesty through;

There isn't a print of his cloven foot, or a fiery dart from his bow,

To be found in the earth or air today, for the world has voted so.

But who is mixing the fatal draught that palsies heart and brain,

And loads the earth of each passing year with ten hundred thousand slain ?

Who blights the bloom of the land to-day with the fiery breath of hell,

f the devil isn't, and never was ? won't somebody rise and tell ?

Who dogs the steps of the toiling saint, and digs the pits for his feet ?

Who sows the tares in the field of Time wherever God sows His wheat ?

The devil is voted not to be, and of course the thing is true;

But who is doing the kind of work the devil alone should do ?

We are told he does not go about as a roaring lion now;

But whom shall we hold responsible for the everlasting row

To be heard in home, in Church, in State, to the earth's remotest bound,

If the devil, by a unanimous vote, is nowhere to be found ?

Won't somebody step to the front forthwith, and make his bow and show

How the frauds and the crimes of the day spring up, for surely we want to know.

The devil was fairly voted out, and, of course, the devil's gone;

But simple people would like to know who carries his business on.

COME TO THE BIG 10 DAY SALE

Now going on. Everything at Slaughtering Prices, to vacate premises at Geo. Boyd's.

$3.00 Boy's Union Jerseys $1.48
$4.50 Ladies' Silk Blouses $2.39
$2.00 Men's Overalls and Smocks $1.25
$1.00 Children's Navy Tams 48c
$9.00 Children's Suits and Overcoats $4.75
$35.00 Men's New Tailored Suits and Overcoats $19.00
$3.00 Men's Fancy Vests, sizes to 38 for 10c
Special Values in Men's and Ladies' Waterproof Coats, Sweaters, Fur Coats, Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves and Ties at, half the regular price for quick cash sale.
Entire stock for sale at 75c on the $1.00
Sales Clerks Wanted At Once.

GEO. BOYD'S

"The House of Hobberlin Traveller" will be here on Sept. 27 to take measurers for stylish Suits and Overcoats. Come !

ELECTRIC HEATERS



An Electric Heater takes the chill out of the sitting room and only coasts a few cents. It is cheerful, no dirt, always ready. Come in and see them work.

An Electric Toaster or broiler is so convenient and handy. They don't cost much, and once you have them you will wonder how you ever got along without them.

Plan now to give your wife an Electric Washing Machine for her Christmas Present.

Hydro Electric Shop, Winchester

Fennell & Wallace

Come in and select from our Feeds a well balanced ration for the greater production of milk, butter or cheese, or the growing and maturing of pigs up to shipping weight. Whole Corn and Gluten Feed lately added to our stock. Cement always on haud.

Winchester - Ontario

CONCRETE TILE

For Culverts, Wells and all kinds of drains. We manufacture and keep in stock a full line of the following sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 24 and 30 inch. We deliver in full load lots any pace within 15 miles, at list prices. We also carry a stock of Cement and can give you our usual good service.

A. W. BEACH, - - Winchester, Ont.

"The Leading House."

Produce of all kinds, Bran, Shorts and Feed Oats.
Best Brands Household Flours. All kinds of Cereals.
We have now on hand all kinds of Binder Twine.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

The Old Stand, St. Lawrence Street.
Phone 84, Winchester, Ont.

"The West End Grocery."

Leave your orders for Peaches, Plums, Gages and Grapes. We can supply all your canning needs.

You can use your old glass jars by fitting them with our zinc rings.

W. J. HOLMES, - Phone 37

"Fisher's Meat Market."

LAMB! LAMB! LAMB! Now is the time to eat Lamb. We have some Choice Quality.
Beef, Pork and Choice Milk Fed Veal.
Breakfast, Windor and Roll Bacon, nice mild cure.
Fresh Sausages and Bolonga

Shop Phone 12. House Phone 55

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