THE WINCHESTER PRESS

VOL. XXXVIII — WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1924 — NO 16

Good Value in Feed Flour.

A full line of the best Low Grade and Feed Flour, including Regent, Pilot, Imperial XXXX, Nero, Ideal and Red Dog at very low prices considering their present market value. Call in and see them.

FENNELL & WALLACE, Winchester, Ont.

"AT CASSELMAN'S"

Ladies' New Fall Felt Hats in White, Pheasant, Tobacco and Grey, Pape and Rolling Shapes.

New Collar Laces, New French Vals, white and ecru, colored, Handkerchiefs, Colored Linen Towels, embroidered ends, Colored Bath Towels Face Cloth to match.

New stock of Satinettes, dark and light colors for slips, linings, etc.

Stamped Bedroom Sets, Buffett Sets, Cushion Covers, Runners, Tea Cosies, Serviettes, Night-Dresses, etc.

Big Reductions on all Summer Hats.

Mrs. C. Lee Casselman

Main Street - - Winchester

BIG REDUCTION IN HYDRO RATES.

DOMESTIC

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

COMMERCIAL LIGHTING

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

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

Take Notice!

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

Winchester Hydro Electric System

T. O. VANBRIDGER, Supt.

COAL!

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

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

Orders taken by

F. M. Eagleson. Phone 97

Small Deposits

Do not delay a savings deposit on account of its small size. Small regular deposits soon amount to a substantial sum.

One dollar opens a savings account at any branch of the Union Bank. 983

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS BY THE EDITOR

Good morning! Have you renewed your Press subscription?

Cut the noxious weeds, and cut them now. The law says you should.

An exchange remarks that a used car is one driven by the owner 1,000 mil s while a new car is one driven 3,000 miles by the agent to show it is new.

The census of 1921 showed that there were in Canada 63,500 more farms of 200 acres and over than in 1911. The number of 50 acre farms and less had decreased.

The successful business man was trying to impress the clerk. "Why young man, I even started out in life as a barefoot boy." "Well, I wasn't born with shoes on myself," answered the clerk.

Ontario's 1925 automobile license plates will have yellow figures on a black background. In contrast with this year's color scheme of black figures on a yellow background.

The verra best music I ever heard what effer, was doon at Jamie McLauchlin's. There ware 15 o' us pipers in the wee back parlor, all playing different chunes. I thocht I was floting aboot in heaven."—Wee Bits o' Scotch Humor.

It is a poor way to keep up your town by purchasing goods from every peddler who comes your way offering so-called bargains. During the past few days a man has been offering suit lengths for sale. Our merchants can supply your wants just as well, and it is our merchants who help keep up our schools, our churches and our town.

When the daily cares are vexing,
And your life seems most perplexing,
Just face about with laugh and shout,
And one by one your blessings count.
Your heart will sing with hope anew,
When you paddle your own canoe.

A well drawn up advertisement in a newspaper, is the best known means of reaching the public, and is surer of results than any other king of advertisement known. The Press has every week evidence of the efficacy of newspaper advertising, and this week two small advertisements ordered for three issues were cancelled after two issues because they had accomplished their mission.

A gentleman who came in to our town early on a recent Sunday morning remarked that the lawns were well kept and the flowers very beautiful but there were so many empty paper bags, papers, peanut shells. etc., lying about on the streets that it gave those streets a very untidy appearrnce. Here is work for the Women's Institute to see that proper receptacles are placed on the streets and the rubbish put thereon.

When occupying the pastorate of a West rn Church in his early career, Dr. George H. Ferris had a deacon whose character had always been above reproach until a certain prayer meeting which followed a sermon, during which the elder had loudly slumbered at the opening "Will Brother Jones kindly lead?" was asked by the pastor. Waking with a start at the mention of his name, the deacon almost broke up the service by replying "I led last time; it's your turn; What's trump."

Stop and let the train go by.
"It hardly takes a minute;
Your car starts out again intact.
"And better still—you're in it."

Girl Badly Hurt

A very distressing accident occurred at the home of Mr. John Corry, near Inkerman, on Tuesday, when his little daughter 12 years of age, was struck by a falling timber in the process of tearing down a building. The timber struck her on the side, breaking one leg in two places near the thigh, and the other leg near the ankle. It was feared at first that the little girl would die, but with careful nursing will likely recover.

World's Best Story

What is the best story in the world? The late W. P. Ker claimed that it was his story of "The Four Scotsmen," the most searching test of humor. A writer in the Cornhill Magazine tells it as follows:

"Two Scotsmen were talking about a third. Said the first to the second, 'He has no sense of humor at all. He wouldn't see a joke if you were to fire it at him out of a pistol.' 'But,' objected the second, 'you can't fire a joke out of a pistol.'

The first Scotsman went away depressed and, meeting a fourth Scotsman, told him the second Scotsman's remark. The fourth Scotsman thought for a moment, and, then said, with a short laugh, 'Ah, he had ye there!"

In Praise of Our Winter

In the interesting address which President E. W. Beatty, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, delivered at the annual convention in London of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, he took occasion to say, among many excellent things, showing the great resources and inviting opportunities of the Dominion a word of praise of our winter climate. Like the Late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, far from admittting that the Canadian winter is a drawback, Mr. Beotty holds that is a wonderful asset. He said:

"I would go further and say that our snow and good hard winters are among our greatest assets. For without that winter we should not be able to grow the hard wheat on which so much of the prosperity of the Canadian west depends and which every miller in the United States desires for his choicest flour. Without that winter we should not have the fur-bearing animals and the fur-trade which has been for thirty years one of Canada's basic industries. Without that winter we could not haul so economically as we do the products of our forests to our lumber and pulp mills. And last but not least, without that winter we could not have the virile sturdy manhood which the whole world, particularly since the achievements of the Canadian army in the Great War, has come to identify with the Canadian race. So long as Canada has its winter, so long will Canadians be ready and able to bear the white man's burden.' "

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

Baptismal and Communion Service in St. Matthias church Sunday morning at 10.30.

A number of young men from this district left this week for the West to assist in the harvest.

The marriage will take place shortly of Helen Winnifred, daughter of Mr. James T. Johns and the late Mrs. Johns, to Donald Johnston, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Beach, both of Ottawa.

On Thurs., Aug. 14, 1924, at the residence of Rev. T. J. Thompson, Iva Marcellus, eldest daughter of Peter Marcellus, Russell, Ont., was married to Andrew Carruthers of Chesterville, Ont.

Mr. Irwin Hillard K. C., of Morrisburg addressed the Rotary Club, Brockville, last week on the subject of his recent trip abroad, and impressions of Great Britain, Ireland and France.

Rev. Mr. Waddell left to-day for Kingston, where he will remain over Sunday, and he hopes on his return to have Mrs. Waddell with him, as she has so far recovered from her illness to be able to travel.

Mrs. Will Turner and Miss Kathrin and Master Billy of Ashtabula Harbour, Ohio, are spending a three weeks vacation at the home of their uncle, Mr. Robt. Rennick.

Miss Muriel Mulloy of Madrid, N. Y., with her brother Mr. Lorne Mulloy of Erie, Penn., and Mr. Howard Hill of Detroit, Mich., are spending a few days at the home of Mr. Robt. Rennick.

Miss Carrie and Miss Susie Annable are expected home from their trip west, this week. They will bring back with them the youngest daughter of Mrs. Cook, who will visit her grandfather, Mr. Merrick Durant, of Ottawa.

FOR CHOICE FRUIT, VEGETABLES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Phone 33. L. Flora.

Car Upset

Mr. Kain of Ottawa with his wife and several others suffered from an upset of the car in which they were travelling on Sunday last, when turning at the town line corner, north Main Street. It is a trickey corner at any time and if one is not careful to slow down, they are liable to have trouble. The party was bound for Morrisburg. Fortunately none were badly hurt, but Mr. Kain who was driving received a few cuts, and Mrs Kain a few bruises. They stopped at Dr. McLaughlins office and had the injuries attended to, and proceeded on their way, not much the worse for the upset.

Valuable Cow Killed by Truck

A valuable cow just purchased by Mr. Frank Parker, Winchester, from the stock of Mr. Asa Hutt, Cass Bridge, was killed on Monday morning by a large truck used to haul gravel and driven by Mr. Andrew Jackson. Mr. Parker and a lad named Bolton were driving two cows along the road just south of Mr. Ed. Baker's, when the truck came along. The one cow became confused and started to cross the road, in front of the truck. The truck ran into the cow breaking its legs and injuring to such an extent that it had to be despatched. The truck ran into the fence and pushed the boy before it, and he escaped serious injuring by a miracle.

LeRoy—Durant

A very pretty and quiet wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 6, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Durant of Chesterville, of their eldest daughter, Arlie Beatrice, to Mr. William Grout LeRoy, of Queenston. Ont., son of Lewis J. LeRoy, of 1213 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Rev. Roy Pounder officiated.

To the strains of Mendelsssohn's Wedding March, played by Miss Hildred Durant, the bridal couple entered the drawing room, which was decorated with sweet peas and bridal roses

The bride's gown was white georgette, trimmed with satin, with tulle veil and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of Orphella roses and lilies of the valley. Only immediate relatives of the bride and groom were present.

After the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served, the color scheme being pink and white.

The happy couple left for Toronto enroute to their home in Queenston. The bride travelled in brown canton crepe with hat to match.

The Late Miss Margaret M. Baker.

On Friday evening at the old home where her brother Edwin now resides, very peacefully and quietly the subject of the brief sketch slipped away to her eternal rest in her 85th year.

About three weeks ago she was stricken with paralysis and despite all that loving care could do it was found impossible to stay the hand of Death.

With calm Christian fortitude, in perfect faith and trust in her Heavenly Father she awaited the translation and about 7 o'clock on Friday evening "Earths struggles ceased" and the new life of service love and joy was begun.

She leaves to mourn her loss two brothers, Edwin and Edaward, also three sisters, Mrs. Ralph Merkley, Mrs. Wm Coons and Mrs. Lemuel Hutt.

On Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the funeral service which was very largely attended, was held at the home of her brother, Mr. Edwin Baker, and was conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. A. Waddell.

During the service Mrs. Percy Durant sang very sweetly "There'll be no dark valley when Jesus comes."

After the service the remains were laid to rest in the family plot at Maple Ridge cemetery.

Fresh whey butter 35c per lb. or 3 lbs. for $1.00 at L. A. Ellis' Factory, east end of the Town. We are killing nice milk-fed pork every Tuesday and Friday morning, 15c per lb. Ham 20c per lb. Highest cash prices for milk and cream every morning.

L. A. Ellis.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Pearl Bolton is visiting friends in Alexandria.

W. A. Fisher of Montreal spent Sunday at his home.

Mrs. A. W. Beach is visiting friends at Sharbot Lake.

Miss Tuck of Ottawa was a guest of Mrs. Gilroy last week.

Miss Maud Trickey, of Ottawa, is the guest of Marguerite Flora.

Mary Loughridge is the guest of her cousin, Dorothy Summers.

Mrs. P. S. Durant and children are visititing friends in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Coburn are spending their holidays at Braeside, Ont.

Mr. Alton Bolton has returned after visiting friends in Alexandria.

Miss Helen Ault is visiting friends at Potsdam and Lake Plassid, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John Summers and family spent Sunday at Cornwall.

Mrs. Bush of Hallville spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Johnston.

Mr. C. W. Johnston spent last week with his son Wilbert of Williamsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beach of Cornwall were visitors to Winchester on Monday.

Miss Collins, of Ottawa, is spending a few days, the guest of Mrs. A. G. Gilroy.

Mr. Wilbert Johnston and daughter Ethel, spent Tuesday with his parents here.

Mrs. McLaughlin, of Ottawa, is visiting at the home of her brother Mr. Geo. E. Earle.

Miss Marguerite Harkness, of Iroquois, was the week end guest of Miss Helen Smith.

Mr. Josslyn Dixon is spending the week with his cousin, Mr. Willie McDonald of Maxville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Forrester of South Mountain were guests of Mrs. Campbell on Sunday.

Miss Mary L. Campbell is spending a few days this week with Miss Grace Wert of Avonmore.

Miss Phillips returned last Friday from spending a month's holidays at her home in Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Oscar Wallace and daughter Mildred are spending some holidays with friends at Vernon.

Miss Lena Ellacotte of Montreal is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. S. Weary, at the Rectory.

Miss Florence Milne, of Montreal, Que., spent the week end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sulfell.

Mr. Donald Porteous, of Mountain, spent the first of the week with Master Gordon McQuaig.

Mrs. W. M. Nunn, of San Francisco, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Smith on Wednesday.

R. J. Fisher of the Union Bank staff, is spending his holidays visiting friends in Kitchener and Toronto.

Mrs. E. Pelton returned home last week having been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Cochrane, for some time.

Miss Marjorie Colborne has returned home after spending two weeks in Montreal with her grandmother.

Mrs. Paul Steiner, of New York, and Mrs. M. Elphick, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. James Colborne.

Dorothy Summers has returned home after spending two weeks with friends at Shawville and Campbell's Bay.

Mrs. W. B. Lindsay, of Kars, has returned home after spending a week with Mrs. Duchesneau and other friends

Miss Beatrice Dixon is spending a week's vacation with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mennie, of Clarence.

Mrs. Jas. Cochrane has returned home after spending last week at South Mountain with her niece, Mrs. J. F. Forrester.

Mrs Myron Beach has spent the past two weeks in the General Hospital, Ottawa, where she has been taking treatment.

Harold Keyes and Billie Smith left on Saturday to spend a week with Dr. Keyes at their summer cottage, Catchacoma, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Dixon and Josslyn and Desmond, spent Sunday with Mr and Mrs. Wm. McDonald of Maxville.

Rev. Hector Beach with Mrs. Beach and children, of Riceville, are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Beach.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. Servage and baby Knelda of Pittsburg, were the guests on Wednesday of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Johnston.

Mrs Ira Annable has returned from Smiths Falls after visiting her daughter Mrs. Simons. She was accompanied by Mrs. Edna Annable.

Mr. D. Beattie accompanied by his son Mr. R. D. Beattie spent the week end with the former's sister Mrs. Margaret Pickering, of Riceville.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Dixon and the Misses Beatrice and Thelma and Master Desmond spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mennie, of Clarence.

Mrs. Frank Smith of Prescott who underwent an operation for appendicitis, in the St. Vincent De Paul Hospital Brockville, is improving nicely.

Mr. Wright Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Calley, of Heman, N. Y., and Mr. J. Davidson, of Winchester Springs, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McQuaig.

Mrs. Olive MacRae and Miss Gladys McCormick motored to Prescott on Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ault at their summer cottage.

Mr. Everett Stephens, violinist of Ben. Hokea's Orchestra, underwent an operation, in Perth on Sunday, for appendicitis. He is reported to be getting along fine.

Miss Eliza MacDonald, Mrs. Thomas Ramsey, Miss Viola Rowe and Mr. Fred MacDonald, of Galt, Ont., are visiting at the home of the formers brother, Mr. John Tighe.

Mr. R. H. Timmins of Toronto spent a few days in town this week visiting his mother, Mrs. Rachael Timmins. Mrs. Timmins has nearly reached her 90th year, and is remarkably active both in mind and body for her age.

Dr. McKeown has returned home from his summer vacation.

Mr. James W. Seymour has returned home to Montreal, Que., for a week.

Miss Helen Agnew spent the week end in Ormond, the guest of Miss Florence McLean.

Miss Jennie Beattie of Chesterville spent Tuesday here with her cousin, Miss Minnie Earle.

Rev. J. R. Earle of Toronto was the guest last week of Mrs. R. M. Dukelow and oteer frienes.

Mrs. Myron Beach returned yesterday from Ottawa General Hospital not much improved in health.

Mr Merrick Durant and daughter are spending a few days in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Weir.

Mr. Howard C. Washburn has returned home to Kitchener, Ont., after spending two weeks with friends here.

Mrs. J. H. Faith entertained a number of ladies to tea yesterday afternoon and is also entertaining this afternoon.

Rev. H. Servage B. D. of Pittsburg circuit, with Mrs. Servage and baby, were guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs Earl Johnston and children of Perth, arrived yesterday to spend a few weeks the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Johnston.

Mrs. William Gardner celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday on Tuesday and had a family dinner party in honor of the occasion. Mrs. Gardner received gifts from the family as well as numerous birthday greetings from outside friends, and spent a very happy day.

CLERK'S NOTICE OF FIRST POSTING VOTER'S LIST

Voter's List for 1924 Municipality of the Village of Winchester.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of the Ontario Voter's List Act, the copies required by the said section to be transmitted or delivered, comprising parts one and two of the Voter's List for the Municipality of the Village of Winchester for the year 1924 And that the said list was first posted up in my office in Winchester on the 18th day of August 1924.

And that the last day for making appeals will be the 6th day of Sept. 1924.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediated proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1924.
C. J. Empey,
Clerk Winchester Township.

VOTERS' LIST 1924, PART III

Voters' Lists 1924, Municipality of the Village of Winchester, County of Dundas.

Notice is hereby given that I have complied with section 10 of the Voters' Lists Act and that I have posted up at my office at Winchester, on the 18th day of August, 1924, the list of all persons entitled to vote in the said Municipality for members of Parliament, and that such list remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated at Winchester this 18th day of July, 1924.
C. J. Empey,
Clerk of Village of Winchester.

Polo Nigri and Jack Holt in The Cheat

Lannins Roof Garden

Saturday Night Aug' 23

Popular Prices

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of Ellen Sophia Moore, late of the Township of Williamsburg in the County of Dundas, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 56 of the Trustees Act, R. S. O., 1914, Chap. 131, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Ellen Sophia Moore, who died on or about the Thirteenth day of July, A. D., 1924, at the Township of Williamsburg, are required, on or before the Twentieth day of September, A. D., 1924, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars, in writing, of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the security, if any, held by them. verifying such claim or account by statuary declaration.

And take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1924

James E. Johnston, Winchester Springs.
Fred G. Hutt, Inkerman, Ont.
Executors.

Send the Children

They can shop here as well as the shrewdest housekeeper.

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

This is a store FOR ALL.

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

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

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

L. FLORA, Winchester.

Telephone 33 Prompt Delivery

Week End Specials

Royal Yeast	5c
Bluing	5c
2 Large packages Raisins	25c
3 Boxes matches	25c
4 Bars any kind of laundry soap	25c

Nesbitt & McCormick.

For Sale

Milk wagon nearly new and brown mare weighing about 1200 lbs. Bargain for quick sale. Apply
Mrs. D. E. Summers,
16-17pd Winchester, Ont.

For Sale

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

For Sale or Rent.

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

Money to Lend

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

Wood For Sale

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

To Rent.

I have about 23 acres of land which I wish to let out on shares; 11 ready to plough and balance is hay. Apply to
12-13 pd Alfred Jones
R. R. 3 Winchester

For Sale

Two No. 1 A, Fresh Milk Cows.
Merkley Motor Sales.

For Sale

A good piano. Price right. Apply
Box 336, Winchester.

For Sale

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

Ben. Hokea's Orchestra

Plays at the following places next week.

Osgoode, Monday Night
Winchester, Tues. Night
Iroquois, Wednesday Night
Perth, Thursday Night
Winchester, Friday Night
Iroquois, Saturday Night

UPHOLSTERING

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

For Sale

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

For Sale

A Star car, almost new. Apply
A. W. Curtis,
Winchester.

Lost

Holstein heifer, year and a half old, tag in left ear with my name and address. Reward for recovery.
Ernest Erratt,
Box 229 Winchester, Ont.

Apples For Sale

Duchess apples good for cooking, by the basket. C. B. Jamieson,
16-18c Phone 606 r 4, Winchester.

For Sale

Ford Touring Car. Good condition.
Apply D. H. Jackson.

One Reason Why "SALADA"

GREEN TEA H491

is used more than any other brand is because the delicious flavor never varies. — Try it.

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



PICNIC AT HOME.

A good rest tonic for the busy mother is the out-of-door picnic, if she doesn't go to any more bother in preparing the lunch than she would at home. It will be found a real rest and relaxation to pack a simple lunch, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and with the family stroll out to a secluded corner of the orchard or farm woodlot. Be sure, though, that you leave the cares of the hot kitchen and the worries of the home behind you and enjoy a few hours "next to nature."

Many of us are not aware of the splendid places of picnicking that we have right on our own farms. One woman writes of the discovery she made. On their farm was a small creek that meandered its way through the pasture field. On the banks of this creek a half mile from the house was a clump of trees. The farm wife writes, "Not until a city family touring through this country asked permission to picnic there for a few hours did I consider the spot as available for this pleasure. Since that awakening the family has spent many restful hours there."

In arranging a picnic, be sure the lunch is not elaborate. Food is enjoyed so much more in the open air that the family will never miss the fixin's. Simple sandwiches of egg, cheese, lettuce with mayonnaise or fruit butters are delicious. Do not make sandwiches too thin and dainty for the out-of-doors appetite is quite different from the in-door one. The pickle plays the accompaniment for the picnic sandwich.

A baked dish may be carried in a basket and will keep warm if wrapped in waxed paper and then in several thicknesses of newspaper. Escalloped potatoes are enjoyed and when baked in layers with ham are extra fine.

Fresh vegetables are the least bother and the most enjoyed. Tomatoes may be eaten like apples with salt, or sliced and served with dressing. Celery, lettuce and radishes are also easily carried.

Plan some dessert, and, with a cold drink of milk or iced tea, refreshments are complete. Last, but not least, don't forget paper plates, cups, napkins and table cloth, and remember that the picnic should be arranged to save work and not make extra work.

WHEN YOU'RE THIRSTY.

Nothing adds more to the enjoyment of a hot summer day than a cool, refreshing drink. These recipes will be found very enticing to suit the individual tastes. If the syrup is prepared a few hours ahead, it will be more convenient and not a waste of ice.

Elderberry Flip—1 cup elderberry juice, ½ cup medium white syrup, 1 lemon, 1 quart water. Mix thoroughly, chill and serve with shaved ice.

Grape Juice (extra fine)—1 pint of grape juice, ½ cup white syrup, 1 orange, 1 lemon. Mix well all ingredients and serve with cracked ice.

Currant Cool—Mash three quarts of ripe, red currants and cook in the double boiler without water. When thoroughly cooked, strain through cheesecloth and to each pint of juice add one-half cup of syrup. Boil ten minutes, skim and bottle. Keep in a sunny place. This can be diluted to suit the taste.

Cherryade—To two cups of grapefruit pulp and juice, add one cup of stewed cherries, two cups of water, three-fourths cup of medium syrup. Serve with cracked ice and whole cherries.

MY SAFETY CLOSET.

I call it my safety closet because it is a true safety affair—something which keeps me safe from worry in emergencies.

In this closet I have a shelf for the kitchen on which there are a number of things to which it is a perfect joy to turn when someone comes unexpectedly in to dinner or lunch.

I have several boxes of tightly sealed sweet crackers, salt crackers, lady fingers and afternoon-tea biscuits. There are cans of boned chicken, tuna fish, pimentos, corned beef and my own special sausage which I put away in glass jars. Also sliced bacon in glass jars, several kinds of chopped pickle and olives, soup stock and several special kinds of canned vegetables.

Then there is always a small bag each of flour, baking powder and sugar, tightly done up, boxes of cocoanut, citron, seeded raisins and nuts. Several bottles of blackberry, raspberry and grape juice and a small package of tea and coffee are there.

These provide me with plenty of material to get together quickly, with the aid of my own preserves and the hams in the pantry, as nice a meal as anyone would wish.

On another shelf there are games and a few simple toys for the company baby—no harm if he cries to take them home.

The shelf on which I keep linens is also very helpful. There are sheets enough for two beds, extra clean blankets and two spreads with my best cases, bureau covers, towels and a clean tablecloth with a dozen napkins. It is mighty nice to have these things at hand when a guest comes or when someone is suddenly ill.

I have a place where I keep small bottles of medicines which come in handy. Also some soft cloths and several sealed bandages and dressings—on the farm one never knows when someone is going to be scratched or cut severely!—E. M. P.

HOW TO CANDY MINT LEAVES.

Wipe fresh mint leaves, remove from stems and with a tiny camel's-hair brush coat both sides with egg white. To one-third cup of granulated sugar add five drops of oil of spearmint. Dip each side of the mint leaves into the sugar. Place close together on a cake rack covered with a sheet of waxed paper and let stand in a warm place until dry.

Serve with iced drinks and to top frozen desserts such as ice creams and fruit cocktails.



Just Habit, of Course.

"What's the poet grumbling about now?"

"Thinks he ought to be able to run his car on a poetic license."

The Children's Garden.

The children's garden's different;
The tasseled corn is gayer there,
The pleplant leaves grow large and round
In layer upon layer there.
These inequalities do fret us;
No worms make houses in their lettuce!

The carrots like the children best.
We grown-ups have to coax ours so!
Just see how in the children's patch
The beans and parsnips leap and grow!
I'm sure the sun and rain and air
Help their plot most. It isnt fair!

We take our garden seriously;
We think it's work to weed and sprinkle!
When plants watch people blind as we
Even potatoes' eyes must twinkle!
But children have the wiser way:
They know that gardening is play.

Don't let plants think that gardening
Is work, O foolish older person!
The children's way results will bring;
They speak the tongue that plants converse in.
They say "Let's play!" And do you know
That to those plants it's play to grow!

Jerusalem's Water Supply.

The Pools of Solomon, named for a locality rather than for the famous king, were built by man engineers to provide a water supply for Jerusalem. The three pools, which are eight miles from the city, are fed by large springs and have a total capacity of forty million gallons. The Romans built so well that after the many centuries of disuse the pools, the springs and the aqueducts had only to be cleaned and the leaks repaired to give Jerusalem again an excellent water supply.

When dry, seaweed is richer than oatmeal or Indian corn in nitrogenous constituents.



Jack's Adventures

BY LURA E. BENNETT.

PART I.

The engine choked, coughed, strangled, coughed again, and the low-hung, yellow roadster came to a standstill. As if that was not enough, bang! went a tire.

"Misery likes company," murmured Dudley Martin, sliding from his seat to interview the engine.

"What choked her, Dud?" asked Jack Allen, pausing to shake his fist at the flat tire. "You either feed her too much or starve her."

"Her ration was regular all the time," replied Dudley, scowling at the dead engine. He caught the crank, spinning it around. Another cough and wheeze, then silence. Jack glanced at the indicator.

"This thing registers two gallons. It said the same thing two hours ago. I'll bet her 'grub' has 'gin' out," and he proceeded to inspect the gas-tank. "Tee-totally, Dud!"

"How far back was that filling station?"

"A million miles, more or less," returned Jack, and began to sing:

"You're a million miles from nowhere, when you're one little—" The singer dropped behind the car, as a handful of dirt left Dudley's hand. "Shut up!" he flung along with the dirt. "I say, Jack, where are we?"

"In the Sahara, I think. A sandstorm just passed over," answered Jack, peeking over his bulwark.

Dudley looked at the speedometer. "A hundred and one miles! We've about forty more to go, to get to Aunt Lucy's. Well, oldtimer, who goes for gas?"

"Please, sir, I'd just as soon repair the damage to the tire, sir," returned Jack, his hands clasped in a devout manner.

"We'll flip," and Dudley produced a nickel. "Heads or tails?"

"Heads, and you go," returned Jack. Dudley flipped, and heads won.

"All right," he said, "I can get a sandwich when I get there. So long."

"Gosh! Dud, I'd just as soon go." The reference to a 'am sandwich made his stomach sit up and take notice.

"Goodbye, Jack. I hope you have the tire up when I get back," and Dudley started off at a brisk pace.

"Nasty business," muttered Jack, as he took out the tools, and began his job. He finished, and no Dudley was in sight. "Jackie, your stomach is crying for refreshments. I wonder——" He looked about. Across the fields was a substantial looking farmhouse. He dug his hands in his trousers pockets. A surprised look swept over his face. He felt in the pockets of his coat, and produced a quarter. He whistled. He had forgotten to bring any money! Then he frowned. "All right, Jackie," he told himself; "I foresee an adventure. Aunt Lucy's is too slow for me. I'll show myself and everybody else, that I can start out with a quarter, and work my way a hundred miles home."

Taking a card from his pocket, he wrote: "Dud: Sometime, somewhere, we shall meet again. Shoot me for a deserter then, if you like. Do not look for me, for I will not be found. Jack." Placing the card on the car seat, and laying a stone on it to attract Dudley's attention, he vaulted over the fence and swung off across the fields in the direction of the farmhouse.

Maida Carleton threw herself into a chair near the kitchen door, literally tired out. "Oh, dear! I wish mother was here. The floor needs sweeping, all those strawberries to can, and five cows to milk to-night. Oh, dear!" A tear rolled over one cheek, another; and then a perfect deluge.

A light tap on the screen door startled her. Hastily wiping her tears away, she turned about and encountered the gaze of a strange young man. He raised his cap. "I beg your pardon. You are in trouble? Can I assist you?"

Maida first thought him a tramp, but he looked too well-dressed for a real tramp. To be sure, there were grimy smudges on his face, his clothes were dusty, but she decided he was no one of whom to be in fear. "If you know how to sweep, can strawberries, and milk cows, you can assist me," she answered, dashing aside a tear that would not be held back.

"Is that your only trouble?" he inquired. "That is easy. Now with me, I *am* in trouble—a serious trouble." Maida's look was a question, so placing his hand in the region of his stomach, he continued: "There is a terrible feeling of emptiness within me, and I have but a lone quarter with which to remedy my complaint." His glance took in the large pan of delicious looking strawberries on the table. "If I could—if you would exchange some of that beautiful fruit for my quarter, I am sure I could do anything for you." Maida laughed and held open the screen door. "Come in, please. I believe I haven't had any lunch either."

Jack entered and, while he washed at the kitchen sink, he also watched the left fingers of the girl as she hulled and washed the berries. In a very short time the table was set with bread, butter, cold ham, strawberries and cream, and a wonderfully good-looking cake.

When the keen edge had vanished from Jack's appetite, he said: "This is a lunch fit for a king."

Maida smiled, and wrinkled her nose. "I am sick of strawberries."

His hands went up in mock horror. "Shocking! how can you?"

She wrinkled her nose again. "If you had to pick, wash, can, preserve, and a dozen other things with them; milk cows, separate milk and all that, you would get sick of them, and everything else."

The wonder in his face was genuine. "Do you really do all that?"

She nodded. "Mother went away a week ago, to help care for an aunt, who is ill. The day after, father wrenched his ankle badly, and we have no hired man at present, so I have it all to do, and look after father besides."

Jack was thinking. "Would you hire me to help you? I am honest, but I'm 'broke.' I think I could learn to do all these things you mention."

Maida saw that he was serious. "I will speak to father, presently," she said. I think he is asleep now. You may help hull these berries, and we will consider your lunch paid for."

"You are very kind," he answered, his eyes following the trim figure as she moved about.

Presently there was a call from another room ,and Maida went in answer. Jack worked steadily at the berries, and when she returned the pan was empty.

"Father says, if you do not look as if you would rob or murder us, or burn the buildings, he will give you a dollar a day and your board."

"Done!" Jack exclaimed. "I am yours to command."

From across the field came the putt, putt, puttering of an automobile. Maida glanced out of the window, and Jack glanced over her shoulder. "There is a small yellow car on the other road," she announced. "Seems to be just starting off. Must have broken down."

"Um, probably. I imagine those machines are troublesome."

"Our 'Liz' very seldom bothers," she said, returning to her work.

Maida was a good teacher, and that afternoon, Jack learned to pick, wash, can and preserve strawberries. "What shall I call you?" she asked, and he replied: "My name is Jackson. You may call me that, for I understand servants are called by their surname."

"Jackson, I see the cows are up. Will you go and let down the bars?"

"With pleasure," he answered, and started toward the barn.

The bars proved a puzzle to Jack. "How do I let you down?" he questioned. Finally it was done. One inquisitive heifer decided to look the new hired man over, and advanced toward him.

"Shoo!" he said, backing up. She followed. He backed some more and caught his heel on an unfriendly piece of board, and suddenly sat down.

"Brr-aah!" bawled the heifer, and ran across the yard.

"Brr-aah!" bawled Jack after her. "I hope your curiosity is satiated."

Maida witnessed the scene from the stable door. She was convulsed with laughter.

"Laughing aids the digestion," offered Jack, dusting the seat of his trousers.

Maida handed him a stool and a pail. "Can you milk?" The laughter quirks were still playing about her lips.

"Oh! that is easy," he said, and watched a moment as the milk seemed to flow into Maida's pail. Jack sat down—on the wrong side of the cow, of course. "Whoa, cow," he said, and the next instant he was picking himself up from the gutter. He was undaunted, and started back.

"Jackson, there is a right, and a wrong side to a cow," Maida's voice was shaking with laughter.

Finally Jack was settled. There was no sound of milk flowing into the pail; only a mumbling guttural voice could be heard. "Miss Carleton? Does this cow milk?"

Maida emptied her pail. She was shaking with mirth as she watched him. "You have the motion of milking," she told him; "But squeeze, when your hands make the downward move."

"Oh!" The 'squeeze' was so sudden and severe, that the usually mild animal, now surprised, simply pushed him off the stool, but he came back, and managed to finish his cow by the time Maida was through.

At last the chores were finished, and Maida prepared a delicious supper. It seemed to Jack, that he never felt so hungry before, and he did ample justice to the meal.

(To be continued.)

Cecil Rhodes and the Bill Collector.

In the course of Sir Harry Johnston's work in extending the dominion and power of Great Britain in Africa, he more than once met Cecil Rhodes of South African fame. On one occasion in London a long conference between them ended in an agreement by which Sir Harry was to engage in an enterprise that Cecil Rhodes had at heart. As the negotiations were concluded, says Sir Harry in his Story of My Life, I became aware of occasional rappings at the door, but Rhodes gave them no attention; he opened a dispatch box, got out a cheque book and wrote me a cheque on the Bank of England for two thousand pounds. Then he shut the door and passed through folding doors into his bedroom.

The knocking outside irritated me. I went to the door and opened it. There I saw an angry-looking man who interjected inquiringly, "Mr. Rhodes?"

"These are Mr. Rhodes's rooms. Have you an appointment?"

"No, and not likely to have! I've come to see him to get my bill settled—"

"Your bill?"

"Yes. Owin' this three years—his clothes—forty-seven pounds—"

I went in and knocked at the double doors. Rhodes, who was putting on a collar and tie, came forward. "Here's a very angry man, a tailor, wants a bill settled—forty-seven pounds."

Rhodes looked at the bill, which I had brought with me. "Why, it's my old tailor! Come in, man. If you will be such a fool as to misdirect your letters—"

He broke off, went with a collar unbuttoned to the dispatch box, got out the check book and wrote a check. "There!" he said, handing it to the tailor, who, trying to smooth his face into an amiable aspect, suddenly remarked with an altered voice:

"But you've made a mistake, sir. You've written fifty, and the bill's only for forty-seven."

"It's all right. I've added three pounds for keeping you waiting three years. But another time try to think where your customers are, and, if a man's in Africa, don't address his letters to Oxford or to London."

Mount Jacques Cartier.

With the exception of the Torngats in Labrador, peaks of which exceed 6,000 feet in height, the highest mountain in Canada east of the Rockies is Tabletop Mountain in Gaspe District, Quebec, the summit of which is 4,350 feet. The Geographic Board has just approved the name Mt. Jacques Cartier for this peak in commemoration of the explorer who was the first to see the region in which the mountain occurs, having followed the Gaspe coast all the way around from the mouth of the Restigouche River.

In a Boarding House.

Over the faded paper on the wall
Gigantic cabbage roses climb and crawl
In patterns weird and startling of design—
How many eyes have loathed it—as do mine!

The room is full of shadows, secrets stare
And whisper in the corners, everywhere;
Of former transients who once came and went
These listening walls are subtly eloquent!

The weary chairs all sag—so tired they
Of serving stranger folk from day to day
The bed groans languidly—its ancient springs
Have had so much to bear—poor, patient things!

This shabby, wooden desk—so stained with ink,
What stories it might tell, I often think,
Of us discouraged ones, who yet must write
Gay letters to send home, night after night!

—Marie X. Caruthers.

Rivalry.

"Rivales" was the Latin word for those who dwelt on the banks of a stream and quarreled over the use of the water and the occupation of the shore.

To-day "rivals" are those who, living on the margin of the river of live, as it flows by them to the infinite expanse, are contenders for supremacy in war, in business or in love.

Great minds ought to get rid of pettiness, even while they strive for the advantage. A bracing competition never yet did anything but good in the making of a character. Nothing worth the having comes to us easily. It was ordained for our benefit that we should strive and agonize, "endure and be withstood," taste the bitter often and the sweet occasionally.

The last test of a man is his demeanor toward his rivals. Any man is able without effort to be friendly to his friends, genial among the congenial. There is no warrant for a quarrel with our comrades picked and chosen.

But what are we among competitors? Do we keep our tempers and play fair with them? Do we scorn to take a sly advantage? Do we recognize and admire in our opponents the essential traits of goodness that we find and praise in those who are our faithful, tried companions?

Jealousy is a mean and poisonous emotion. The way to redeem it from utter ugliness is to divert its force from the malignity of envy into a tender, gentle, reverent concern for the other person, a willingness to renounce, if that shall be for the other's good, a generous continuity of impulse that can find no room for any consideration of a selfish benefit.

To hear of the successful ought to mean that we rejoice in their success that might have been ours. If we have done all that was in our power and failure was the crown of the effort, at least we tried. And life is one long opportunity to go on trying.

An Editor's Trials.

An editor once kept track of his profits and losses during the year and gave an invoice of his business diary at the end of 12 months of ups and downs, in the following manner:

Been broke 361 times.
Praised the public 89 times.
Told lies 720 times.
Missed prayer meetings 52 times.
Been roasted 431 times.
Roasted others 52 times.
Washed office towel 3 times.
Mistaken for preacher 11 times.
Mistaken for capitalist 0 times.
Got whipped 8 times.
Whipped others 0 times.
Cash on hand at beginning $1.47.
Cash on hand at ending 15 cents.

—Milwaukee, N.D., Globe.

Great Sapphires Found in Ceylon.

The largest find of sapphires ever made in Ceylon is recorded from Pelmadulla, fifty miles from Colombo. All the gems have come from a small field about two acres in extent.



For every wash-day method

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

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

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

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

Rinso is sold by all grocers and department stores

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

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED TORONTO

R-4-27

Music Plays a Great Part in Life of French-Canadian.

Here is a synopsis of the musical proclivities of the great French-Canadian race, as told by one who spent several years studying the customs down in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces:

"In French-Canadian homes," this authority states, "children are rocked with a song from their birth; when they are old enough to attend school, they receive singing or instrumental music from either their school teachers or private teachers. At home, music has its place of honor; and during the day piano, violin, mandolin or accordeon is not left idle; but above all, singing is the favorite pastime of the French-Canadian, and above all songs, the ones he prefers are the old-time melodies which last; old French songs from the XIV., XV. and XVI. centuries, which he inherited from his forefathers, are also his favorites. And oft you will hear the farmer, while plowing his field' or the shepherd boy guarding his flock, sing one of those old songs which they love. During the evening, after their meal, and while taking a well earned rest in the garden, on the verandah or within their homes, the French-Canadian family, where children are many and happiness abides, sing together some of those old songs or undying sentimentality and tenderness with absolute sincerity. If you are a passer-by you will stop and listen. You will be stirred in your heart by the unusual effects of the melody you hear, you will remember home and mother, and you will thank Heaven for giving music to the world."

Passed By.

A very young doctor, opening a brand-new surgery, waited all day without a visitor until at last a breathless man came running up the drive.

"Sit down," said the young doctor, soothingly. "What can I do for you?"

"I must get on the telephone—at once," gasped the visitor. "My wife's ill, and I want to ring up my doctor."



Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, are watching the procession of the clergy at the ceremonies in connection with the recent opening of the new Liverpool Cathedral. With them is Mr. Arthur Henderson, home secretary in the Labor government.

A Poem You Ought to Know.

Good Night and Good Morning.

Richard Monckton Milnes, first Baron Houghton, and father of the Marquess of Crewe, the present British Ambassador in Paris, was born in 1809, and during his long life knew everybody worth knowing. He was a man of culture and great literary gifts.

A fair little girl sat under a tree,
Sewing as long as her eyes could see;
Then smoothed her work, and folded it right,
And said: "Dear work, good night! good night!"

Such a number of rooks came over her head,
Crying, "Caw! caw!" on their way to bed;
She said as she watched their curious flight:
"Little black things, good night! good night!"

The horses neighed, and the oxen lowed;
The sheep's "bleat! bleat!" came over the road;
All seeming to say, with a quiet delight:
"Good little girl, good night! good night!"

She did not say to the sun "Good night!"
Though she saw him there like a ball of light;
For she knew he had God's own time to keep
All over the world and never could sleep.

The tall pink foxglove bowed his head,
The violets curtsied and went to bed;
And good little Lucy tied up her hair,
And said, on her knees, her favorite prayer.

And while on her pillow she softly lay,
She knew nothing more till again it was day;
And all things said to the beautiful sun,
"Good morning, good morning! our work is begun."

The Holding Power of Nails.

Driving a nail into a piece of wood may seem to many a simple process, and one that would hardly be of much interest to a laboratory. A nail is used, however, for a given purpose—it is intended to hold and stay where it is put. This feature of nail driving is of very great interest, as practically all wood construction is dependent upon nails.

The holding power of nails has been the subject of a great deal of investigation by the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior. There are many kinds of wood being used at present for building and other wood-work, and the list is constantly being added to. There are also many kinds of nails, together with varied lengths and thickness in each.

It is common knowledge that the cut nail has greater holding power than the wire nail, but it is not so easily driven, while the wire nail when cement coated, barbed, etc., has its holding power considerably increased. Again, where large quantities of nails are used, as in the packing cases industry, a difference of one-half inch in length of nails required to secure the necessary strength in the case may mean a considerable saving, on account of the larger number of nails to the pound.

The proper nails to use with the different species of wood, and the required represents, as will be seen, a problem with which all users of nails are confronted, and it is one in which the Forest Products Laboratories are endeavoring to solve. Some six hundred tests have been made, with specially designed equipment, and the work will be continued until all Canadian commercial woods have been covered.

Efficient Farming

DON'T FEED CORN ALONE.

It is surprising how many folks persist in feeding corn, or corn and oats, to young pigs throughout the year, oftentimes without salt or other minerals. A good many of these same folks feed corn, or corn and oats, sometimes with salt, to the brood sows in the wintertime.

Now young growing pigs which have access to the high class forages such as alfalfa, clover, alsike clover and rape can do fairly well on just corn, or corn and oats, yet experiences teach us that they do not do nearly so well as they should. Let us examine the proof.

One year we carried some brood sows on corn. These sows gained approximately a third of a pound a day and they farrowed litters which averaged 13.2 pounds. Where meat-meal tankage was fed in addition at the rate of two-fifths of a pound a sow daily the sows gained better than three-fifths of a pound daily and gave birth to litters that averaged close to 20 pounds.

The corn-alone sows produced pigs averaging 1.7 pounds in weight, whereas sows that received corn and meat-meal tankage produced pigs that weighed 2.2 pounds.

The addition of meat-meal tankage to the corn ration was instrumental in causing stronger pigs.

Where meat-meal tankage was used a greater percentage of pigs were enabled to get into the strong class.

The corn-alone sows had only 68 pigs out of 100 farrowed in the strong class, whereas meat-meal tankage and corn feeding resulted in putting 93 out of the 100 in the strong class.

We tried adding oats to the corn to see what it would do in helping to balance the ration. The addition of just oats to just corn, though helping some, is not the best way by a long ways. Some oats added to a corn-and-milk ration or a corn-and-tankage ration is much more beneficial than where they are just added to corn.

Where just corn and oats are fed to brood sows carrying pigs in the wintertime the litters aren't any stronger or larger at birth than where just corn is used.

The remedy is obvious.

In both summer and winter add green pasture, milk products, packing-house by-products, alfalfa hay or a combination of these feeds with a good mineral mixture.

A good mineral mixture carries salt; a phosphorus-carrying, bone-building product, such as bone meal; a calcium carrier, such as lime; and an iodine carrier, such as potassium iodide.

One year we fed some young growing pigs for five months in dry lot, one group receiving shelled corn, 60 per cent. protein meat-meal tankage and block salt in separate self-feeders, with another group receiving shelled corn, 60 per cent. protein meat-meal tankage and block salt in separate self-feeders, with another group receiving the same feeds but with the tankage omitted.

These pigs weighed 42 pounds at the start of the experiment. At the end of the five months the corn-and-salt-fed pigs weighed only fifty-seven pounds.

During the whole period they averaged in consumption only 1.56 pounds of corn a head daily, which is a low consumption. Although they had all the corn they wanted they wouldn't eat any more than that, and on this consumption they gained only a tenth of a pound a day.

Was it a case of too much corn that these pigs did not gain better?

These pigs didn't receive too much corn, because if the corn was properly balanced the pigs would have eaten more corn than ever and would have done much better. As it was, these pigs took 1,446 pounds of corn plus two pounds of salt or a total of 1,448 pounds of feed for the hundred pounds of gain.

Contrast this poor showing with that of litter mates fed alongside but getting tankage in addition to corn and salt.

These pigs ate almost three times as much corn, or 4.4 pounds daily. The reason why they ate three times as much corn was because their digestive and assimilative capacity was enlarged due to tankage feeding. They averaged three-fifths of a pound of tankage daily a head.

By feeding three-fifths of a pound of the seemingly high-priced tankage it was made possible for these pigs to practically triple their consumption of the very cheap corn and do so economically. The tankage was an economical investment.

The tankage-fed pigs weighed 226 pounds at the end of the five months of feeding as compared to fifty-seven pounds where no tankage was allowed.

The difference in weight of the pigs at the end of five months was exactly 169 pounds a head on the average, and the feed requirement for 100 pounds of gain was very much lower—less than a third.

We have noted that the corn-fed pigs took 1,448 pounds of feed for a hundred pounds of gain. These tankage-fed pigs receiving corn and salt in a similar manner took only 409 pounds of feed for the hundred pounds of gain. This 409 pounds was distributed as follows: shelled corn, 362; tankage, 47; and salt less than a seventh of a pound.

The forty-seven pounds of tankage, less than a bushel, saved 1,084 pounds of corn grain as well as two pounds of salt, a total of 1,086 pounds of feed; but even this does not tell the whole story because these fifty-seven-pound pigs would need to be fed much longer with a good ration being allowed in order to bring them up to a marketable finish and acceptable weight.

We took these fifty-seven-pound pigs and added tankage to their ration, and finally after 249 days of feeding they made the required weight; instead of taking five months to get the required weight it took better than eight months. Instead of taking 409 pounds of feed for the 100 pounds of gain it took 459 pounds of feed; here was a loss of forty-eight pounds of feed on the hundred pounds of gain as well as three months' loss in time.

It pays to balance the corn properly.

PATRONIZE THE FAIRS

The annual fair season again rolls around. The fair is a fixed institution. It has come to stay. The day at the fair is the gala day of the year in the lives of hundreds and thousands of rural folk. The only time it has a rival is when the circus comes to town.

The festive side of the fair, the entertainment feature, runs strong in most fairs and no doubt will always remain an important part of the fair. People like to be entertained and perhaps it is well. There surely is no class of people that needs the occasional days set aside for pure pleasure and entertainment, for joyous abandon of the accustomed cares and worries, as the farmer needs it.

It is this feature of the county fair that creates the holiday spirit, that draws the crowds, that swells the gate receipts and pays the premiums, so the fair company surely needs it, and as long as human nature remains human, the midway, the free attraction, and the races will undoubtedly prevail in some form.

We, of the farms and the rural districts do not minimize this side of the big show. We are concerned, however, that it be kept clean and decent, a fit place for our boys and girls to congregate and enjoy themselves. The constructive thing that we are chiefly interested in, naturally, is the agricultural display. We want to see the farmers department show up to better and better advantage year after year. The farm can furnish entertainment and pleasure as well as interest and education to the public if it shows itself at its best.

The things you have at home that are of interest to your friends and that you like to show—take those things to the fair. The people can not all come to you but they will all meet you at the fair. Put on some original farm stunts and watch the crowds desert the side shows. The way to make the fair a real agricultural fair is for farmers to take a hand and make it all they can. No one but the farmers can make a farmers' fair.

Don't think you have done your part when you have bought a ticket, and then go out and criticize the officials if you do not find everything to your liking. Goodness knows they have troubles enough. They do not make the fair, they only direct it, and must work with such materials and assistance as they can secure. Let us turn out with our exhibits, our displays and our performances and show the world that the farms of our country are still on earth.

The Apple Maggot.

The apple maggot, according to Mr. C. E. Petch, of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Hemmingford, Que., does not spread rapidly, but yet it has made its appearance at many places since its discovery at Adolphustown, Ont., by the late Dr. James Fletcher on August 31, 1896. Its ravages are not impartial, seeing certain varieties of apples and some orchards suffer severely while others in proximity may escape almost entirely. In Quebec, Mr. Petch states, it is not altogether unusual to find the entire crops of Wealthy, Alexander and Fameuse apples completely ruined by the pest.

A circular issued by the Dominion Entomological Branch, in dealing with methods of control, says the destruction of fallen fruit, if done very carefully and frequently over a period of twenty years, should eliminate the apple maggot, unless infected orchards remain nearby. The "drops" should be destroyed once a week, commencing at once or about July 25. In cases of severe infestation hogs are useful in keeping the ground free of fallen apples. As soon as the flies, a description of which is given in the circular, are noticed, the trees should be sprayed thoroughly with lead arsenate, three pounds, in 40 gallons of water. A second application should be made with the same materials two weeks later.

The Fall Fattening.

Too often the process of fattening consists of feeding the flock heavily on corn for about ten days or a week before marketing. This sudden dose of an unaccustomed feed usually gives turkeys the scours, or at best results in the deposit of a thin layer of fat around the intestine.

The process of fattening turkeys must be more gradual than for other poultry. For Thanksgiving marketing the fattening should begin about the middle of September.

A light feeding of grain in the morning and evening should be gradually increased until toward the end of the fattening period the birds are fed, three times a day, all the grain that they will clean up in four or five minutes.

At the beginning of the period equal parts of wheat, oats and corn make a very good ration. The proportion of corn should be gradually increased until it makes up the main part of the diet during the last two weeks before marketing. New corn should never be given, as it almost invariably results in scours.

Kafir or milo are good substitutes for corn, ten pounds of either of these grains being equivalent in feeding value to nine pounds of corn.

American Robins in England.

The London Spectator says that in various places in England American robins are living in a wild state. About fifteen years ago a Boston business man sent fifty pairs to Lord Northcliffe, who liberated them on his estate in the south of England. All except one pair disappeared, but that pair was observed to nest and to bring off young. Doubtless many other pairs also raised broods. At any rate, the birds appear to have established themselves, and the red-waistcoated squire of old England will probably see something likeable in the cheery, red-breasted bird that frequents his lawns and hedges.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



PLEASANT COUNTRY KITCHENS

BY SYBILLE MAYER.

No matter how efficient a workshop her kitchen may be, how well stocked with adequate utensils, with fine labor-saving devices and the like, every woman who wants her home to be attractive knows that the effort at decoration should not stop at the kitchen door.

The old, grim, dark green or brown, dull place wherein the cooking used to be done has now given way to a colorful, cheerful room in which it is a real pleasure to spend even a whole day, canning or baking or preparing meals.

Furniture is painted, closets are decorated, aprons, towels, curtains are all planned to harmonize with the chosen color scheme—and the effect is so pretty, though so simply gained, that the kitchen becomes one of the most admired rooms in the house.

The color scehme is delft blue with orange or yellow, though the same plan of decoration may be followed in rose with a lighter blue, Chinese red and gray, or any desired conmbination of shades.

The window curtains are mere panels of unbleached muslin, gayly embroidered in rather bold effect. There is a one-and-a-half-inch border of blue denim stiched about the edges of the curtains, and also across the valance.

The large bird-and-flower motif used for decorating the curtains is quickly worked in threads of yellow wool laid flat, and couched down with blue mercerized cotton; two shades of blue and henna wool are used in the ordinary simple stitches to complete the design. The two motifs are arranged along the centre of the two side panels about five inches apart.

Any other design may be selected for the curtain decoration, or one may prefer to use merely the bands of blue for a finish. This effect will be very pretty.

DRESSED-UP FLOWER POTS.

On the window sill in this attractive room are two plants, each in its attractively dressed flower pot. Cut a strip of buckram the height of the pot, allowing a bit for lapping over, glue it together, and cover with a length of yellow oilcloth, turning it in at the edges all around.

Line with a piece of heavy wrapping paper. A piece of wire of the same circumference as the cover, snapped into place at the top and bottom makes an excellent re-enforcement.

Stencil decorations are the prettiest and most simple for these flower pots. Any small simple design may be used for the stencils—flowers, butterflies or whatever one's fancy may dictate. Or we may cut the design of blue oilcloth and paste a bit of black oilcloth to show through the open work, making a very good-looking decoration.

A paper punch from the five-and-ten-cent store will make small round holes in a narrow strip of blue oilcloth for a border at the tops of the flower pots.

When finished, these covers are merely slipped over the flower pot, and may be removed when the plant is watered.

Tin cans from the grocer's can be covered in like manner and used as containers for dry groceries. Placed on shelves in the kitchen cupboard, they are not only most convenient, but add a cheerful note of decoration as well.

While one is covering the cans and flower-pot holders, it will be well to make a good strong waste-paper basket to catch odds and ends of string and wrapping paper.

The foundation of the basket is made of very heavy cardboard, cut 16½ inches by 10 inches, with a ten-inch base. Each side is joined to the next with a narrow piece of strong paper glued down securely. The base is likewise glued to the sides.

Yellow oilcloth cut 41 inches long by 19½ wide is used as the outside covering for the basket. It is glued on with all the edges turned in neatly. A band of blue oilcloth wider than that used on the flower-pot holder, but ornamented with cut work, is glued about the basket near the top and adds much to the attractiveness.

For the shelves of the kitchen closet or dresser an edging of unbleached muslin buttonholed in heavy old-blue mercerized cotton in a Greek-key design is made. The upper edge of the shelving is neatly hemmed. When soiled it may be easily washed and ironed, so it is practical and durable. This pattern comes in strips of two and a half yards.

If additional shelving is required the design is simply laid on the material over a piece of carbon paper, and thus traced on the muslin. With this design a number of others are to be had, so that one has a wide choice. Tack the finished edge to the shelves with small tacks that may be readily removed.

TEA TOWELS TO MATCH.

Tea towels to match the pretty kitchen must be made next, and two neat and dainty designs are used. They are each made of a yard of white toweling.

One towel is offset by a neat inch-and-a-half blue-denim border at one end. Above there are two bits of embroidery done in orange and blue.

The second towel has a novel alternate orange-and-blue crochet edge below a basket-and-flower wreath of embroidery done in the same colors. Crochet is worked as follows:

Make chain about one inch long, turn, make double crochet into seventh chain, make ten double crochets into chains, chain two, double crochet one, turn, chain five, ten double crochet, chain two, one double crochet.

Third row repeat, same as second; fourth chain five, one double crochet, chain two, one double crochet, all the way across. Change cotton when made in two colors. Picot—one double crochet, chain five, double crochet backward into first chain between holes on one edge of lace.

Of course one must have a becoming house dress to wear in this pretty kitchen. A short-sleeved model seems most suitable. This dress might be made of the unbleached cotton, trimmed or buttoned down the entire length of the front with large dark-blue bone buttons and bound with blue bias bands.

Then some rainy afternoon cut yourself out an apron of unbleached cotton. Bind the edges in old-blue cotton bias-seam binding. At each shoulder point and the three corners of the apron work a small lattice-and-flower design.

The lattice work is done with the blue, and a yellow seam binding folded in half through the centre and threaded into a very heavy needle. Follow the lattice design, alternating the blue and yellow, interlacing them, and sticking the needle through the material at the end of each row, and sew it down on the wrong side.

The three small flowers are done in blue, rose and pink wool, with green for the leaves.

When and How to Pick Apples.

For obvious reasons, as the Dominion Horticulturist says in his bulletin on "The Apple in Canada," it is difficult to give exact information as to the best time to pick apples. Some general suggestions can be given. Early apples which are intended for near markets should be picked when almost mellow and disposed of as soon as possible. The best way of putting up early apples is in 6 or 11-quart baskets with leno covers, or in boxes. Winter apples may be left on the trees until there is danger of injurious frost. In large orchards it is necessary to begin picking in good season, taking the different varieties in succession, beginning with the early winter sorts and varieties that drop easily. An apple before being picked should have its seeds almost mature and have taken on most of its color. Always remember that apples are easily bruised and that bruises lead to early rotting. Apples should not be picked and piled in the orchard, as they are liable to heat in the piles and ripen rapidly, and thus have their keeping quality impaired. Don't adopt the practice in picking of shaking the fruit from the trees. The stem should remain on the apple, as if broken off decay is more likely to set in. Half-bushel baskets lined with soft material are convenient receptacles for the apples as picked. They can have a hook fastened on the handle, so as to be suspended while the picker is at work.

It will prove a good investment for any farmer to encourage the robin and the bluebird, considering that they will more than compensate for occasional depredations by the assistance rendered in killing undesirable insects and that they can be pretty effectually kept from eating valuable fruits if they are provided with a supply of wild ones for winter diet when insect food is scarce.

The Sunday School Lesson

AUGUST 24

Jesus Talks With Nicodemus, John 3: 1-17. Golden Text—For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life.—John 3: 16.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE NEW BIRTH GIVING ENTRANCE TO THE KINGDOM, 1-6.

II. THE REGENERATING POWER OF THE SPIRIT, 7-11.

III. THE LOVE OF GOD TO MEN, 13-17.

INTRODUCTION—The great theme of Jesus' preaching, both in the earlier and in the later stages of his ministry, both in public discourses to the multitude and in the private instruction of his disciples, was the coming of the Kingdom of God, the revelation of God's almighty will to save and redeem Israel. See Mark 1:14, 15; 1: 11; 4:25,34, etc. Occasionally an individual inquirer would come to him and Jesus would speak to him of the inward personal mystery of the Kingdom. Such an inquirer was Nicodemus, who comes before us in the present lesson. He is a Pharisee, a Rabbi, and a member of the Jewish Sanhedrin, or legislature. He is in earnest about the Kingdom, but he thinks of it externally and materialistically, not inwardly and spiritually. Like the Jews of the time, he thinks the Kingdom will come suddenly from the skies by an outward miracle of God. Jesus, on the other hand, teaches that the Kingdom comes inwardly by a miracle of the soul. This is the subject of the present talk with Nicodemus. Jesus speaks of the new birth from above, by which men enter into spiritual life.

I. THE NEW BIRTH GIVING ENTRANCE TO THE KINGDOM, 1-6

Vs. 1, 2. Nicodemus comes to Jesus by night, under cover of darkness, because he wishes to escape the notice of men. He is afraid to show openly his interest in Jesus or to come without reserves. On the other hand, he is sufficiently in earnest to come, and to come without further delay. He has been impressed by Jesus' "signs." He believes that Jesus is a divinely-sent teacher, and he is willing to accord him recognition.

V. 3. Nicodemus, though interested in the Kingdom of God, has not questioned his own qualifications to belong to it. He thinks that as a Jew and as a correct Pharisee, he will certainly see the salvation of God. But Jesus at once declares that there is no entrance to the Kingdom along the line of such expectations. The kingdom of God does not come to men by outward happenings, but by an inward change of the soul. Men inherit it not by Jewish birth or by descent from Abraham, but by a new personal birth of the Spirit. A man must lay down pride and self-will, and enter the Kingdom of God like a little child. He must begin life over again by personal surrender to God. Just as we enter on the physical life by physical birth, so we must enter on spiritual life by a spiritual birth. "Solemnly I say to you, unless a man is born from above, he cannot see the Kingdom of God."

II. THE REGENERATING POWER OF THE SPIRIT, 7-11.

Vs. 7-9. This astonishes Nicodemus, and he covers his disappointment my asking how a man in adult life can possibly experience a new birth. Jesus admits the mystery, but calls attention to the power of the Spirit of God, which in its operation on the souls of men is mysterious as the night wind rustling among the trees. It is real and present everywhere, yet none can tell "whence it comes, and whither it goes." Nicodemus should not forget the unseen power of that spirit when he speaks of what is possible or not possible for men.

Vs. 10-12. As a teacher in Israel, Nicodemus should have known that regeneration is an actual fact of experience. Though he has been living by tradition, and therefore lacks direct personal experience of the power of God, yet all around are men who can testify to having been brought out of spiritual darkness into the light of life. Among these are the disciples and converts of Jesus, and if Nicodemus will openly give himself to Christ, he, too, will experience the new birth from above. Not till he has taken this step, and realized that regeneration, the emergence of a new life in the soul, is a fact of experience (v. 12), will he understand the still higher, heavenly mystery of the love of God in the redemption of men.

III. THE LOVE OF GOD IN REDEMPTION, 13-17.

Vs. 13-15. On this subject, Jesus alone has a right to speak. He, as the Son of man, that is, the heavenly Messiah, has come down from heaven to show to men the love of God. In order that men may see that love, he must be "lifted" on the cross. Face to face with the cross men will see at last how unutterably great is God's yearning to bring men to eternal life.

Vs. 16, 17. For that cross shows the love of God. God loved the world so much that he gave up his only Son that every one who believes in him may have eternal life (the life of the Kingdom). The Jews believed that the Messiah, when he came, would be an executor of justice. They did not dream that he would be a sacrifice of holy love. But Jesus says that his cross will be a throne from which he will reign.

APPLICATION.

The Highest Faculty. Nicodemus is a very up-to-date type. He has wealth, position, leisure, scholarship and morality. If any man could do without the new birth, Nicodemus was the man. He was moral, religious and sincere. He admired Jesus and had it in his mind to give him some good advice. He will offer to Jesus the judgment of his trained intellect. He is stunned to be candidly told that "man lives first and thinks afterwards," and that he had not yet begun to live. Life cannot be taught, and goodness is a life that must be grown, not a lesson that can be learned. Intellect is a high faculty, but at its highest it may be "icily regular, faultily faultless, and splendidly null." Culture cannot create goodness, and the education of a bad man will only add cleverness to his rascality.

Becoming a Christian. Desire to find the best kind of life and live it will be awakened when we have learned that even the good is not the best. Painting the pump will not purify the water. To become Christian is to live a new life in a new way. Consciously or unconsciously this new life must have a definite beginning. There is a world of difference between a tiny seed and a grain of sand. The sprouting of the seed is the beginning of the plant's life. The child, like a little seed,

Holds a thousand green leaves folded tight,
Holds a thousand flowers, pink and white,
Hold a tree with its branches all complete,
And fruit that is juicy, golden and sweet.

But before all this can be, there comes a day when soil and sun and shower have all done their part of preparation, and the new tree begins to be. This is its birth, the starting point of a new life. Growth follows, in body through exercise, in the mind through education, in the soul through aspiration, "unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." But, just as the seed must have the sun, before the dormant life, as it becomes the life it was meant to be, so the soul must be quickened "from above" by the power outside ourselves that makes for righteousness. This is the plain words and unforgettable phrase of Jesus, spoken to a good man whose life was not the highest possible, as the "new birth."

Poultry

When lime is lacking the the feed a drain is made on the reserve supply in the bones and soft tissues of poultry, which interferes materially with egg production in mature hens and in the development of growing chicks. Another important fact is that lime is more easily taken from the bones of the living bird than from dead ground bone fed to the chickens.

Many rations fed to poultry under present conditions contain much less lime than is required by the body.

It is suggested that poultrymen meet this demand by adding lime to the ration in the form of oyster shell or some other inorganic forms for mature birds, and in the form of vegetable feeds rich in lime for growing chicks.

Young clover, alfalfa and similar feeds are excellent sources of lime for the young chick or duckling.

Ground bone is not a very satisfactory source of lime, however, either for young birds or for mature fowls.

Neither hen nor duck can consume enough of the bulky feeds to meet the lime requiremnet of the laying period, and most grain feeds are deficient in this element.

But the mature fowl can make use of lime in an inorganic form, such as oyster shell, without much difficulty.

Young birds cannot so freely supply their needs from such sources, so it is highly desirable to provide a regular supply of vegetable feeds rich in lime for them.

Though it is unlikely that the flock would ever lack the small quantities of calcium required for the normal functions of the body, such as maintaining the heart action and imparting the necessary properties to the blood, it is unwise to allow the reservoir of the important mineral elements to become much depleted, particularly during growth or egg production.

Luck.

What is luck? The luck theory of life is an example of the importance of right thinking. Good luck is a matter of law. No man or woman succeeds who does not consciously or unconsciously obey the natural law.

The man who succeeds is called lucky. That is but a half truth. He swims with the tide of the law. He has been started right—and some day more of us will start ourselves and our children right.

The man who neither swims with the tide nor knows there is a tide is our familiar form of failure.

Success doesn't happen, neither does failure. Both are the results of laws as rigid as those of the Medes and Persians.

Unless farmers arm themselves with arsenicals, the potato bug will welcome the early potato planting program.

Leaping Tuna of Nova Scotia.

The great leaping tuna of Nova Scotia is the giant of the mackerel tribe. This fish has tremendous power and dash, and shows this activity in spectacular manner both when chasing its prey—the herring—and when hooked.

The fish ranges up to 1,000 pounds in weight, specimens of 700 pounds being common. J. K. L. Ross, the well-known Montreal sportsman, hooked a big fellow at St. Anne's Bay, Nova Scotia, which towed his boat around the bay for thirteen hours. Mr. Ross had finally to cut the line in order to keep an engagement. Later in the waters, with hook and line, he landed a tuna, which weighed 680 pounds. The fish towed his boat around for four and a half hours—hours with a thrill in every minute. Captain L. D. Mitchell, an English sportsman, captured a 710-pounder at Port Medway, Nova Scotia. When the tuna was hooked he leaped high into the air, dashed hither and yon, diving, darting and fighting every inch of the way. The battle lasted for eight hours fifteen minutes, and during its progress the boat was towed ten miles out to sea.

There can be no doubt that the tuna fishing with rod and line available in Nova Scotian waters, is destined to take its place among the most exciting sports on the Atlantic coast of North America. A heavy rod is used with about 300 yards of strong line—No. 39 linen or better.

The fishermen of Nova Scotia harpoon the tuna—an occupation not without excitement. So great is the virility of this fish that it will fight for hours even when struck through with a harpoon. A fisherman in Chester basin, after hauling a big fellow alongside, leaned over to pull out the harpoon when he received a slap of the tuna's tail that knocked him into the bottom of the dory.

One Less for Wembley.

All the world seems to be going to Wembley nowadays, but occasionally one hears of disappointed people who would like to go, but can't.

Most remarkable of all such cases is that of Santjie, the last of the Bushmen. Though over one hundred and thirty years old, Santjie had set his heart on seeing the wonders of the great Empire Exhibition, but the South African authorities have declined to allow him to go. The voyage and excitement, they consider, would be too dangerous for him.

When Santjie dies one of the most interesting races in the world will have become extinct. For it linked up our own age with the world of twenty thousand years ago, when Europe was inhabited by just such little people as the Bushmen, as is proved by the cave pictures and statuettes which they left behind.

Right Weight for Marketing Hogs.

Mr. A. A. McMillan, Chief of the Sheep and Swine Division of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, has this to say regarding the right weight for marketing hogs: Farmers who aim to market a high percentage of hogs of the select bacon grade, after first having made sure that their breeding stock is of the right type and conformation, should feed in accordance with recognized and approved methods, and aim to market each litter at an average weight of two hundred pounds. There might, of course, be times when a falling market would warrant selling at slightly lighter weights, whereas a rising market might be an inducement to feed somewhat longer. Any great deviation from the two hundred pound average will undoubtedly result in the sale of under-finished hogs if early marketing is practiced; whereas, if it is exceeded to any great extent a percentage of heavy hogs will result.

In another part of his "Handbook on Hog Grading," from which the foregoing extract is taken, Mr. MacMillan, dealing with heavy and extra heavy grades, remarks that when closer attention is paid to finishing at the 200-pound average, very few hogs will be marketed at over weight, and the extra heavy grade, with few exceptions, will include only those held for breeding purposes which have proved sterile.

Feed Sour Milk.

While the turkeys are ranging and there is a plentiful supply of insects and of weed seeds, the birds will require very little extra feeding. If any special feed is to be recommended, it is sour milk.

A trough of sour milk, kept where the birds will have access to it, will do much toward keeping them in a healthy condition. Care must be taken that the sour-milk supply is kept fresh. Milk that is allowed to stand for days at a time in unsanitary troughs will do more harm than good.

If the natural food supply is cut down on account of drought, a light feeding of grain both morning and evening may be necessary. Or if the flock ranges too far, a regular feed at night will get the birds into the habit of returning to the home roost every night, and is a very effective curb to the turkey's natural wanderlust.

Pen Fattening Turkeys.

Pen fattening has not proved very popular in this country, though several experiment stations have found that turkeys can be successfully fattened in pens.

In England turkeys are regularly penned up for fattening, apparently with success, and in Normandy the birds are actually crammed twice a day with dough composed of barley and boiled potatoes. The secret of pen fattening seems to lie in giving the flock plenty of room and in maintaining a balanced ration.

In Normandy the turkeys are driven out to range after the morning feed, and though they do not wander far enough to work off the effects of the heavy feeding, they secure enough exercise to keep them in a healthy condition, and at the same time pick up enough insects and green food to balance the unaccustomed diet.

If turkeys are penned up for fattening, a supply of green food should be kept constantly before them, and animal food in the form of meat scrap should be given.

The period of pen fattening should not exceed two or three weeks.

Next Year's Breeding Stock.

In every flock there are always a few backward birds which are too small and undeveloped to market with the others, and too often these are allowed to make up part of the next season's breeding flock.

The time to pick the breeding stock is before the fattening process begins, and if possible they should be exempted from the heavy feeding. If this cannot be conveniently done, then the birds which make the most rapid gains and end up the period in a healthy condition are the most logical candidates for the breeding flock. The undeveloped birds should be kept over and marketed at Christmas.

A large share of the trouble in raising turkeys, including even the losses from blackhead, may be blamed directly on the use of inferior breeding stock.

Hundreds of thousands of farmers, and practically every experiment station in the land have proven the efficiency of the silo.

Throngs gather annually at our agricultural fairs in anticipation of seeing the best that man has accomplished in the various phases of farm activities.

The Winchester Press.

Classified Advertising Rates

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

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

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

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

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

Display Advertising Rates

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

Subscription Rates

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

Thursday, Aug. 21, 1924

The Almonte Gazette got a raw deal from the chairman of the printing committee of the town council. The Gazette had occasion to offer some friendly criticism of some of the council's doings, and because of that the councillor who controlled the municipal printing for the year "got after the editor" in a picayune spirit that does not reflect creditably on the citizenship of Almonte. This contemptible way of trying to "muzzle the press" has been tried before, and always with confusion to the would be muzzler. The editor of the Gazette is a fair minded as well as a feerless writer, and while inclined to be a little too rabid when Liberalism and Presbyterianism is in question, he is loyal and true to his home town, and is doing much for its advancement.

The following table shows the Province-wide votes that have been taken upon the prohibition issue in Ontario. Always, has there been a substantial majority.

Voted Upon	Date of Voting	Aggregate Vote	Dry Vote	Wet Vote	Dry Maj.
Provincial Plebiscite	1894	303,209	192,489	110,720	81,769
Dominion Plebiscite	1898	269,782	154,498	115,284	39,214
Provincial Refer'um	1902	303,297	199,749	103,548	96.201
Repeal of O.T.A.	1919	1,147,785	777,537	370,248	407,289
Prohibition of Import.	1921	912,238	539,556	372,682	166,874

The town of to-day needs playgrounds as much as it needs good streets, pure water and a safe and seemly method of disposing of its refuse. The uptown park proposition, deserves the consideration of all citizens. It should not be allowed to be sidetracked. Automobiles are now becoming so numerous that playgrounds away from the public streets are becoming more and more necessary from the standpoint of "Safety First." —Acton Free Press.

A good many people have been looking for a reason for the crime committed by the two Chicago youths. It seemed strange that two boys with a university education should seek for amusement in such a way. But an interview given recently explains why these boys held the life of the child so cheaply. "There is no God," said one of them. "I do not believe in a future life. When I die, I die all over." His idea of life is no higher than that of the lowest animal.—Orillia Packet,

The platitude "Finders keepers; losers seekers," is merely what it looks on the face of it, but is very often taken for truth. When a person finds anything, no matter of what value, it is their duty and right, to advertise that article in some manner or other. In the Barrie Examiner recently we noted that a man had found an automobile robe which he kept, after he had seen the owner's advertisement announcing his loss. The robe was identified by the owner and the property proven but it was kept by the other man. The case was brought up in court and the finder was fined $39.30 for keeping something which he had found and knew it was not his. This is not an advertisement but just a warning as we have known of such action right in Smiths Falls.—Record-News.

The following is from the Renfrew Mercury a strong Liberal paper, and supporter of Hon. Mr. Low:—All governments are liable to make mistakes, and in the opinion of The Mercury the present government made one when they granted $20,000 to provide a free trip to Wembley for several members of Parliament, Senators and newspaper men. According to one despatch the grant was made sufficient to allow each man to take his wife along at the public expense. According to the same despatch, all the Liberals voted for it; likewise all the Progressives except a dozen or so; and all the Conservatives except one are reported as voting against it. Just why the people of Canada should provide these men and their wives with a free trip to England it is hard to understand.

Vision as Applied to Railroading



Left—Selecting wools as test of color-sense. Right—Reading types in vision Test. Below—Williams' lantern, for testing color-sense.

Are you color-blind? Short- or long-sighted? Slightly deaf? You may be, without knowing it, if you have never been tested.

These physical deficiencies, in some walks of life, are of little importance. But in railroading certain responsible positions require perfect vision, color-sense and hearing.

The examination of aspirants to positions as engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, watchmen and others directly concerned with the safety of trains, and the periodical re-examination of successful candidates, in these vital matters is the business of the railroads. In the Canadian Pacific, which provides an outstanding example of the care with which they are conducted, there is a special department charged with this work. It is called the Time Service and Vision, Color-Sense and Hearing Department. There is a Chief Examiner for Eastern lines and one for Western lines, each with a separate office.

All applicants for the positions already referred to, which demand a high standard in vision, color-sense and hearing, are required to pass an applicant examination and, if successful, must pass a further examination at least every two years thereafter, and in some instances more frequently, according to the diminution of their vision or hearing. They are also re-examined after any accident in which they are either directly or indirectly involved and which may have been caused by defective sight, hearing or color-sense. In addition, following any serious injury or illness or severe inflammation of either the eyes or eyelids, they are again re-examined and, not content with this, the regulations of the Canadian Pacific require them to face the examiner whenever they are slated for promotion.

Caution and regard for the public safety could hardly go further than this!

The tests employed are exhaustive and are so arranged as to approximate as closely as possible to actual conditions likely to be met with in their work by those examined. Applicants for positions as engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and others similarly employed are required to pass the near and far vision tests without glasses. If, at one of the periodical re-examinations, employees in these positions are found to be in need of glasses, they are allowed to wear them, provided they bring the vision up to the required standard. Applicants for other positions may wear glasses for near or far vision, depending on their work. All glasses must be approved by the company and every employee using them is obliged to carry a second pair for emergencies.

The vision test, which is held indoors, involves the reading of Snellens test types, including letters of varying sizes, at a distance of twenty feet or less, and the reading of an American Railway Association standard reading card for testing near vision.

Applicants and employees examined for hearing must have normal hearing in each ear. They are obliged to repeat correctly train orders given in a normal voice at a distance of twenty feet. How important this is will readily be recognized by those who recollect the difficulties of making out conversation through the noise of a locomotive with steam up or through the clamour of wind or rain. A mistake in a few all-important syllables under these conditions may easily be made unless one has perfect hearing.

Most interesting of the examinations is that for color-sense. The men are asked to identify colors displayed by a Williams lantern and to pass a Holmgren or Thompson color-selection test. The latter test is held in broad daylight. A large number of skeins of wool of varying colors, called confusion colors because they are specially selected with a view to confusing the color-blind, are placed before the examinee. The examiner tells him to pick out all the wools which have red, green or some other color in them or perhaps to match them for shades. The man obeys and in a moment reveals his weakness, if he has any.

In the Williams lantern test the applicant is taken into a dark room. At one end of this room, twenty feet away, is the apparatus, consisting of an electric lantern on the front of which is a revolving disc containing a number of segments of glass, each in a varying shade of red, green, yellow, purple or blue, as well as white, all colors employed by the railways in their signals. The examiner switches on the light and turns the disc, requiring the man to name the colors displayed as the segments pass before the lens. In turn, small red, green, yellow, purple, blue or white circles of light, in varying shades, singly or in combinations of two or three, become visible. "What are they?" asks the examiner. "White—blue and red—light green and dark green," says the applicant, and so on, naming the colors as he sees them.

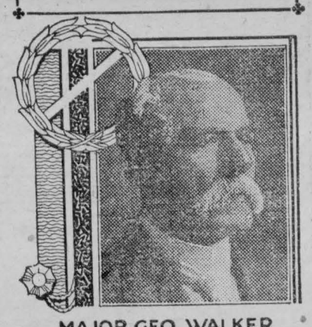
These wool and lantern tests reveal to an astonishing extent the prevalence of color-blindness. Fully four per cent. of the applicants are color-blind without knowing it and will not believe it when the examiner gently but firmly points out the fact. As it is, of course, vital that all men whose positions involve or might involve the reading of signals and all applicants for those positions should have an accurate color-sense, no color-blind person has the slightest chance of passing.

The number of men, applicants and employees, examined on a system so enormous as the Canadian Pacific is very great. Approximately nine hundred appear before the examiners every month on the Eastern lines alone, and between 13,000 and 15,000 employees on the Eastern lines come up for re-examination every two years. The figures for Western lines are approximately the same.

It will readily be understood that the entire system would be disorganized if these men, many travelling long distances, had to report to the offices of the Chief Examiners for their tests. The Canadian Pacific therefore retains two special cars, one of the Western and one on the Eastern lines, which are specially fitted as travelling-test rooms and are continually on the move. It takes these cars two years to make the round of the stations within their jurisdiction, examining applicants and the employees of the company.

So, year in and year out, the Canadian Pacific continues these exhaustive tests which have as their object the maintenance of safety and efficiency.

Crimean Veteran Praises "Fruit-a-tives"



MAJOR GEO. WALKER

Major George Walker, now a familiar figure in Chatham, Ontario, is one of the men who went through the terrible Indian Mutiny. As he says: "I am a veteran of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, serving under Lord Roberts. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting and continual exposure left me a great sufferer from Rheumatism, so much so that my legs swelled up, making it impossible for me to walk. My bowels were so constipated that I was in terrible shape until I began to use 'Fruit-a-tives.' They relieved me both of the Rheumatism and the Constipation. Today, I enjoy perfect health—no more Rheumatism or Constipation."

And in another letter, written December 1st, 1923 (eleven years after), Major Walker says: "'Fruit-a-tives' are keeping me in the best of health and I shall never be without them."

"Fruit-a-tives" are the famous Fruit Treatment—intensified fruit juices combined with tonics—that make you well and keep you well. 25c and 50c—at all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Sanitary Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor,

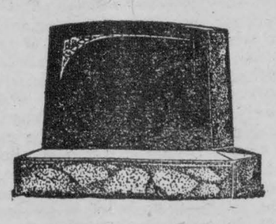
Hair-cutting, shaving, massaging and shampooing.

Ladies' hair-bobbing, shingling, waving, massaging and shampooing a specialty, done either during open hours or by appointment.

Oscar Pierce, Proprietor.

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

MONUMENTS!



JOHN F. GIBSON

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

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

Mortgage Sale!

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold at Hotel Winchester, Winchester, Ontario, on Monday, the Eighth day of September, A. D., 1924, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands and premises, namely:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Township of Mountain in the County of Dundas, and being composed of Lot number Fourteen in the Eleventh Concession, containing two hundred acres more or less.

TERMS OF SALE

Twenty per cent. of the Purchase money to be paid down on day of Sale to the Vendor's Solicitor and the balance within Thirty days thereafter without interest.

The property will be offered for sale subjecs to a reserved bid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to W. K. Farlinger, Esquire, Morrisburg, Ont., or to the undersigned.

Dated this Sixth day of August, A. D., 1924.

IRWIN HILLIARD, K. C.
Morrisburg, Ont.
Vendor's Solicitor.

RIGHT now is the time to WRITE.

GOWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

Shoes Repaired

All kinds of Boots and Shoes repaired as good as new, scissors, knives, skates, etc, sharpened. Bring your work to the old reliable stand and be assured of satisfaction at reasonable rates. Also issuer of automobile and truck licenses. Cards and markers always on hand. I carry in stock a good line of shoe polishes, laces and othshoe accessories, also Firestone tires, tubes cement, patches, etc. A share of your valued patronage solicited.

WM. WORKMAN
Main St. East - Winchester, Ont.

"THE BIG STORE."

Northway Dresses

Mr. Cossar of the John Northway Co. will be at our store on Friday, August 15th with his full range of FALL DRESSES. Come and see his display and leave your order for later delivery. Fall Jackets on exhibition at the same time.

Crockery Room

A full range of White Ware with three gold lines:—Bowls, Jugs, Platters, Scallops, Porridge Bowls, Fruit Dishes, Teas and Plates. Another package of Fancy-Decorated China in Bon Bons Plates, Teas, Whipped Creams, Cream Jugs, Fancy Water Jugs and Glass Rolling Pins.

Our List Of SPECIALS This Week

Clear Glass 8 oz. Tumblers 4 for 25c
Tin Top Jelly Tumblers 4 for 25c
White Stone Tea Cups 2 for 25c
Three Gold Line Tea Cups, each 15c
Metal Jar Rings, per doz. 30c
Men's Work Shirts, all sizes $1.00
20 patterns of Barettes and Hair Ornaments.
Babys' Jiffy Pants 30c, 40c and 75c
Folding Curling Tongs 25c
Nickelled Hair Wavers 25c
Glass Tops for Percolators 10c
Men's Fine Silkaline Socks, 4 colors, 25c

Men's Black and Brown Cotton Socks 25c
Strong Factory Cotton 15c
Fine Wool Saxony Yarn, per skein 20c
Wool, Shetland Floss, skeins 2 for 25c
Men's Silk Bow Ties 10c to 50c
Good Strong Factory Cotton, per yard 15c

"Dress Well and Succeed"

Some of the best dressed men about town patronize our clothing department. Call and see what we can do for you.

A. SWEET & CO.

A. A. Casselman,
JOBBER.
General Saddlery and Hardware Merchant.

Wholesale and Retail Established 1886
Terms Strictly Cash

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

ASTHMA USE RAZ-MAH

No Smoking—No Spraying—No Snuff Just Swallow a Capsule

Restores normal breathing, stops mucus gatherings in the bronchial tubes, gives long nights of quiet sleep; contains no habit-forming drug. $1.00 at your druggists. Send 4c in stamps for a generous sample. Templetons, 142 King West, Toronto.

RAZ-MAH
GUARANTEED RELIEF R19
For sale by B. F. Smith

Shoes Repaired

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

GET READY

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

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

ALEX DUNCAN, "The Book Store."

"MEATS THAT SATISFY."

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

Shop Phone 12. House Phone 55

W. J. FISHER
Winchester - - - - Ontario.

TWINE! TWINE!

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

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

North Williamsburg

Mr. Bernard McIntosh underwent an operation at Cornwall Hospital on Monday for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hess spent Monday evening at Winchester Springs.

Mr. Peter McIntosh is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lannin and baby spent Sunday at their home in Inkerman.

Mrs. M. Dockerty spent Monday afternoon at Mrs. G. Shennetts.

Mr. George M. Casselman of Iroquois and Mr. J. B. Baker of Mariatown spent Tuesday evening at Mr. and Mrs. Herb Bakers.

Mr. Will Summers of Cass Bridge passed through our burg on Monday.

Mrs. Earnest Shennett spent Thursday at Morrisburg.

Mr. Donald Hess, Mr. Herman Crowder also Mr John McKee motored to Morrisburg on Thursday to attend the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lannin and baby, also Miss Bush, spent Thursday afternoon at Morrisburg.

Mr. Lorne Kinkade was calling on Mr. Arthur Baker on Tuesday.

Melvin News

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henry and daughter and Mr. Frank Beckstead of Morrisburg had tea at the home of Mr. and Mes. F. A. Beckstead, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Vanallan and son Lorne, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Erratt.

Miss Winnifred Greer spent the week end with Nurse Adams of Montreal.

The Misses Thelma and Beatrice Dixon of Winchester spent the week end with Misses Edna and Annie Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Spooner of Ogdensburg, while on a motor trip, called on their uncles, Messrs J. A. Erratt and Walter Erratt on Friday. On their return home they were accomppnied by Miss Evelyn Erratt and Miss Lena Hughes as far as Kemptville, where they spent the week end with their aunt, Mrs. Eddie Earl.

Miss Laura Melvin of Winchester, spent the week end with Miss Laura Lanoue.

Mrs. Birmingham and daughter Audrey of Russell spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Steinburg.

Miss Susie Elliott of Morewood is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. S. A. Greer.

Mrs. Ward and son David of Ottawa and the Misses Ina and Jessie Anderson of Mountain spent Tuesday with Mrs J A. Erratt, Miss Jessie remaining the week with Miss Evelyn Erratt.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Beckstead and son George and Mr. Henry Stata, spent Sunday with the former's daughter, Mrs. Walter Hummell, of Chesterville.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Christie and little daughter Esther, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fraser of Avonmore.

Mr. Harold Greer and sisters Bessie and Winnifred and Miss Maude Wilson, motored to Ogdensburg on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cooke of Cass Bridge and Mr. and Mrs. Silas Baker spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Erratt.

Master Ronald Stanburgh and sister Edith spent last week with their aunt, Mrs. Cecil Channon of Ottawa.

Master Johnie and Rowat Bruce and sister Miss Jennie Bruce were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Christie on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Flegg and children spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hummell of Chesterville.

Mrs. L. O'Neil has returned home after spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Bernard Masterson, of Chesterville.

Morewood

Miss Esther Benwick and Masters Ralph and David Benwick, of Ottawa, are guests for the week of Master Dalton Steinburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Myers and son Harry and wife of Waddington, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. George Bogart.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McVey and daughter Beulah and son of Mariatown, are spending the week with her mother, Mrs. Catharine Gordon.

Mrs. Roverson and daughter Jean of Carleton Place who have spent their vacation with her parents, returned home Tuesday. They were accompanied home by her mother, Mrs. Albert Steinburg and niece Evelyn Steinburg.

Miss Ina Swerdfeger of Ottawa and Miss Eva McMillan of Finch spent a few days last week as guests of the Misses Bell and Laura Moffat.

Mrs. George Weaver and brother John Crump of the Boyne left Monday for a two weeks motor trip. They intend visiting friends at Madrid, Adirondacks, and other places. On their return trip they will visit places of interest along the Canadian border.

Mr. Wilburn Marcellus was notified by long distance phone on Sunday morning that his brother Earnest, of Madoc, was seriously ill. He immediately left for Madoc accompanied by his mother. Mr. Marcellus returned on Monday evening but his mother remained over with her son. He reports that he was resting a little bet er when he left.

Mrs. Edward McDonald and children of Chesterville are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coulthart.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Allison and daughter Clara and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Collison, left on Wednesday morning for a motor trip along the St. Lawrence. They visited places of interest along the way, and spent the evening at Kingston. After seeing the historic parts of the Lime Stone City, they left next morning for the country visiting Bariefield, Portland, and Lombardy, and spent the evening at Smiths Falls. They came home by way of Merrickville, Kemptville, and Winchester.

Morewood Methodist Church Jubilee Anniversary.

On Sunday, August 10th, the fiftieth anniversary of the Methodist Church was celebrated. Both morning and evening the church was filled to overflowing. Many visitors from distant places were present, and the sister church, the Presbyterian was well represented as usual. Rev. Roy M. Pounder, M.A., S.T.L., Chesterville, had charge of the morning and evening services. Both sermons were interesting, instructive and profound. During the morning Mr. Pounder asked those to stand, who were present at the dedication. Upwards of twenty responded. In addition to the congregational singing the choir rendered two anthems, Miss Ethel Danby sang a solo, and the male quartette gave two selections.

On the following Monday evening a very large crowd enjoyed a bountiful supper—Congratulations for the Ladies' Aid. While supper was being enjoyed, bagpipers, Messrs Jno. Carruthers and Norman Cenney pleased all with music. After supper a well-filled church enjoyed a good program, "How Firm a Foundation" was the opening number after which Rev. T. P. Shaver offered prayer. Interesting and entertaining addresses were delivered by Rev. J. A. Waddell, Winchester; Rev. T. P. Shaver, Brinston; Rev. Jas. Earle, B.A., Missionary to China and Rev. Roy M. Pounder, M.A., S.T.L., Chesterville. The Winchester quartette greatly assisted with several splendid vocal selections very much enjoyed by all. Rev. H. Selwin Cooke, pastor and chairman, gave a very interesting and concise history of Methodism in this locality from 1836 to the present time. Mr. Cooke informed the audience that a committee were preparing a suitable historical souvenir. The proceeds of the evening were $222.

Gave Her Life For Others

Miss Mary J. Frith, who was laid at rest at Maple Ridge Cemetery two weeks ago, was born at Winchester, Ontario, February 28th, 1851 the daughter of the late Joshua and Catharine Frith. Her father died when she was nine years old.

She was converted early in life, while attending special meetings held at Ormond After she finished school she taught school for a number of years. She commenced her Christian work first at the school where she was teaching, about seven miles east of Ottawa. She was the means of the conversion of a great many of the young people in that district. She afterwards became a Bible woman in Ottawa, where she had great success in leading souls to Christ. After spending a number of years in Ottawa, she was asked to go to Oliuet Baptist Church, Montreal, where she spent one year. While there she sent in her application to the Foreign Mission Board of Ontario, offering herself as a missionary to India. She was accepted as their first Zenana Missionary. She sailed for India the next year, in August 1882, and was stationed at Cocanada with the Timpanys. The first two years she spent acquiring the language; after that she had good success in her mission work for two years. About this time Mr. Timpany was stricken with cholera and died in a few hours, which was a great shock not only to Mrs. Timpany but also to Miss Frith. When Mr. Timpany died Mr. Currie, who had just reached home on furlough, volunteered to return at once; his offer was accepted. Soon after he reached India he took ill and Miss Frith nursed him until he died. This was too much for her nerves and the result was she had nervous prostration. She went to the Hills to try and regain her health, but this failed and she had to return home in 1887. After she regained her health she visited nearly all the churches in Ontario on behalf of Missions. She asked at this time to be returned to India but she was rejected by the Board on account of the condition of her health. This was a great blow to Miss Frith, but it did not dampen her faith in the Lord believing He had called her to the work in India somewhere,

For the next seven or eight years she located at St. Eugene, Ontario, among the French, where she had good success in leading many to the Lord, both old and young. But she never gave up her hope of returning to India, which hope was realized in the spring of 1899, when she set sail without any Board behind her, but like Abraham of old she went out not knowing where she was going, one thing she was certain of was that the Lord was calling her to go forth. In March, 1899, she sailed by the big new ship the Castilian, from Portland, Maine. Ten hours after the ship set sail she ran on the rocks off the coast of Nova Scotia, near Yarmouth; the ship was a total loss but the passengers were all saved. This did not check Miss Frith's faith; she took another ship from Halifax in a few days and sailed to Calcutta, India. From there she went up the Brahmapootra River for about 800 miles, to the foot of the Himalaya Mountains. There she took up work among a hill tribe called Daffla, with whom she has spent three terms in the last twenty four years. She was the only missionary to this big tribe. She translated parts of the Gospels into their dialect the first that has ever been translated. She kept a school and taught the children of this tribe to read and write. She toured many miles through the jungles and lead many of this tribe to Christ, as well as others from other tribes and preached the gospel to many who had never heard it before. The result of her life work only eternity will reveal. She was supported chiefly by her own family and friends, Mr. A. A. Logan, of Vancouver, her brother-in-law being her chief supporter. The Lord never failed her when she went forth trusting to His word. Even up until the very lost she still hoped to go back to India.

If a young fellow goes out into the world and gets into trouble, the home paper says he was a good boy who evidently got led astray. If the town' tightwad who hugged his nickels to his bosom in life, dies, the newspaper throws a mantle over him, and says he hated wastefulness and that had a tendency to make him over-careful. If the town gossip dies the paper carefully avoids referring to the outstanding weakness by saying he lived a good life. If the home team goes away from town and gets badly licked the editor carefully states that it was the junior team, as the seniors could not get away The editor does not lie from choice The truth struggles in his breast the same as it does in the Sunday school-teacher, but the pride for his community makes him as he is—and he prevaricates to save the local pride of the town. Still it's a great life if only one can stand it for a while, but oh! my what a lot a fellow has to carry unsaid.—Exchange.

Methodist Church

The message in the morning was given from the words of Peter as found in Matt. 19:27. Notice the graciousness of Jesus' reply. He told his disciples they would be recompensed for any sacrifice they might make, and any effort put forth for the glory of God is not in vain. There are three motives that should underly our efforts:—1. For Jesus' sake, 2 For the gospels, 3 For the Kingdom's sake. The thing that should impel us onward in our Christian service is the fact that other lives will be helped by us. When faced with the need of teachers in our Sunday School, may some hear the call to service and respond by saying that all they have and all they are is dedicated to Christ and His work. In the evening the pastor gave a rousing temperance address from the words of Solomon: 'Wine is a mocker etc.' He said the liquor traffic is the giant evil of this age. It is the enemy of all that is good therefore the Church of Christ ought to wage war against it. We ought to retain the O.T.A., because it will mean the conservation of the young manhood of our province, and also because of its efficiency and economy. Those who oppose the O. T. A., say that if it were voted out there would be a decrease in taxation. Mr. Waddell said decidedly not, because statistics he had, showed that in Vancouver after Government sale was voted in the cost of the police force increased 70 per cent., the cost of administration of justice 90 per cent., and taxes on property had increased 40 per cent. Mr. W. J. Cass also gave an instructive temperance talk in the Sabbath School, speaking on the merits of the O. T. A. and advising every voter to see that their name is on the voters' list. Dr. Flora's solo at the morning service was much appreciated as also was the anthem by the choir in the evening. Next Sunday evening Rev. W. F. Crawford will speak in the Methodist Church on Bible Society work, when the congregations of the other churches will also attend.

Value to a Newspaper

The newspaper man is blamed for a lot of things he can't help such as using partiality in mentioning visitors, giving news about some folks and leaving others out, etc. He simply prints all the news he can find. Some people inform him about such things and others do not. An editor should not be expected to know the names and residences of all your uncles, aunts and cousins, even if he should see them get on or off the train. Tell us about it. It's news that makes the newspaper, and every man, woman, and child can be associate editor if they only will. Never apologize when you give an editor this bit of information, for if there lives one so dead that he has lost his appreciation of such favors he is dead, indeed, to every virtue that imparts value to a paper.

HAY FEVER
Summer Asthma
Will spoil your summer and make your company distressing to your friends unless you get relief.
Get a box of RAZ-MAH today. Most people feel better from the first dose. Your druggist will refund your money if a $1 box does not bring relief. Absolutely harmless. Generous sample for 4c in stamps. Templetons, Toronto. R12
RAZ-MAH
For sale by B. F. Smith

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp for postage.

Listen !

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

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

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

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

D. H. JACKSON
Winchester - - Ontario.

Clearance of Hammocks and Lawn Benches

Three Hammocks and three Lawn Benches to be cleared before the end of the season. It will certainly pay you to get one at these Low Prices.

1 Hammock, regular $10 for $7.75
1 Hammock, regular $8.00 for $6.25
1 Hammock, regular $7.00 for $5.50
3 Lawn Seats, regular $2.50 for $1.65

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

Gent's Furnishings.

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

A. E. Goodfellow
Winchester - - Ontario

WINCHESTER FAIR & HORSE SHOW



Tuesday and Wednesday
September 2 & 3, 1924
2 Big Days 2 Big Nights 2

$2000 in Society Prizes.
$800 in Races and Sports

2 Thrilling Horse Races each day. Auto Races.
2 Ball Games. Merry-Go-Round, etc.
Special Grand Stand Features.
Plays and Vaudeville by the Arlie Marks Co. on both nights of the Fair. Good Musical Programme.

This year's Fair promises to be the Biggest yet.

General Admission, First Day 25c. Second Day 50c. Tickets on sale to Aug. 31st, 4 for $1.00, will admit you either day of the Fair. On sale at the stores of J. A. McDougall, Nesbitt & McCormick and B. F. Smith

For Prize Lists and all particulars, apply to
ARTHUR CHRISTIE, President. JOHN McCORMICK, Secretary

WOOD! WOOD!

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

A. W. BEACH, Winchester.



OTTAWA FAIR

Sept. 5th to 15th



Sept. 5th to 15th

Large Live Stock, Industrial and Educational Exhibits

High Class New York Hippodrome and Vaudeville Entertainment Features
Afternoon and Evening

Auto Show — Horse Races
Horse Show — Poultry Show
Dog Show — Cat Show
Pure Food Show

GRAND HISTORICAL PAGEANT
and
FIREWORKS SPECTACLE
Each Evening—400 People taking Part

New Midway
New Shows
New Rides

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
OF CELEBRATED
MILITARY BANDS
Free Concerts daily on the Band Stand

For Special Reduced Rates on all Railways see Local Agents

For Prize Lists, Booklets and all Information
Apply to
Geo. J. Pink, President — James K. Paisley, Mgr. and Sec'y

W. J. CASS, B.A.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Successor to Geo. C. Hart.

Phone 11 Winchester, Ont.

LAWSON & LAWSON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Offices—Molsons Bank Building

Chesterville, Ont.

W. B. Lawson, K.C. K. D. Lawson

DR. WALTER S. FLORA

Dental Surgeon

74 Sparks Street - Ottawa, Ont.

Phone Queen 4136

Whitteker the Optician

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

The Business of the

Late D. F. Sutherland

PRIVATE BANKER

Is continued as usual at his former office at Winchester.

JAKE ROSS

All kinds of Poultry wanted at all Seasons. Wool Wanted.

I buy all kinds of Hides.

Phone 81 - Winchester

"Maybelle Todd Phillips."

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

CLARA IRVING

Teacher of Burrowe's Method of Kindergarten and Primary Music.
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Bank Bills Paper Reclaimed.

What becomes of all the defaced and damaged paper money is a question that has often been asked of bankers. Heretofore the answer has invariably been, that it is burned. Many interesting stories associated with the burning ceremony have gone the rounds of the press., among them being one in which an excessive draft in the furnace littered St. James Street, in Montreal, with partially burned bills. Ottawa's fire department was once called out to answer an alarm of fire when damaged paper money was being destroyed in the furnaces of the Finance Department in the East Block. Later the melting furnaces at the Mint were used for this purpose.

The destruction by burning of condemned paper money seems likely to become an absolete practice. The Forest Products Laboratories, of the Department of the Interior, have been carrying on a series of experiments to develop the best method of recovering good paper stock from the condemned paper currency withdrawn from circulation by the Department of Finance and the various banks, and to ascertain if such a method is commercially feasible. Refining of the stock produced under normal cooking conditions was carried out and, by the use of a special washing equipment, it was found possible to recover an absolutely clean pulp.

The paper used for the printing of bank notes is made from pure linen cuttings, and is one of the most expensive papers manufactured. It will readily be seen that if the Forest Products Laboratories are able successfully to reclaim the paper from condemned currency it will be of considerable commercial importance.

Heaven favors good intentions.

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OPEN LETTERS TO A FARMER

By Rev. M. V. Kelly, C.S.B.

(Continued from last week)

XVII.

Read This Chapter Several Times.

You may be willing to admit that many fall away from their religion in large cities, and many grow up without being trained to practice it. Still you are convinced that there are also many good church-goers in the cities. You have been at church there, and witnessed the large congregations pouring out of the churches. Relatives and friends residing in the city tell you of the wonderful evidences of religion which are constantly before their eyes. You have heard city pastors say, "the best Christians I have ever known were in New York, or in Chicago, etc." Now all this is very convincing, even admitting that while everyone sees the crowds go to church, no one sees the crowds who are not there and should be there. The fact still remains that at least a large proportion of city church-goers practice their religion faithfully and regularly.

Wait a moment, however; don't go too fast here; there is another question to answer; it is the question upon which everything depends. Who are these exemplary members filling the city churches? Where do they come from? Do they owe their religious spirit to the city or to the country?

In the first place there are among them those hordes of people who are continually flocking into the city from every rural parish within miles and miles arouud. These, we feel assured, are still going to church; all those who left your parish for the city, you will agree, are attending some city church every Sunday.

In American cities a still larger contribution comes through immigration. Immense numbers from the farms of Ireland or Germany or Poland or from practically every Christian district in Europe make up the population of all Amelcan cities.

In all city congregations there are young men and women, young married couples, too, of city birth and rearing, whose parents spent a great part of their life in the country. These parents moving to the city endeavored to preserve in their homes the spirit and practices which for generations in a country home had never been neglected nor allowed to grow cold or tepid.

Now, if from any given city congregation we withdraw the classes just enumerated, how many do you suppose would remain? Single out the men and women who themselves along with both parents were born and reared in large cities; what fraction of the total would they constitute? Add to these the men and women who with both their parents and their four grandparents were born and reared in large cities; how much would that fraction be increased? These two classes constitute what can truly be called city church-goers. If you object that this is asking too much, pray remember that every man, woman and child in your congregation, with their parents, grandparents and great-grandparents for generations innumerable grew up in the country. And since there have been Christians in cities as early as in country districts, since London, Paris, Berlin, Genoa, Naples, Warsaw, had large congregations many hundreds of years ago, why should we not, in our American cities, constantly receiving immigrants from all those, find many Christian families of purely city ancestry?

To help arrive at a conclusion, I would ask you to answer two questions: (1) How many exemplary church members of adult years do you know both of whose parents were brought up in a large city? (2) How many exemplary church members of adult years do you know whose grandparents as well as parents were brought up in a large city? Do you know any at all of the second class? Do you know any of either class? There is another question you might ask yourself: If you are an old man you probably knew some of the prominent city Christians, fifty or sixty years ago. If they were of city rearing, find out how many church members there are among their grandchildren to-day. Or better still, visit some city church which sixty years ago was filled; inquire into the religious example of the representatives of those families. If you remain in the country, some one sixty years from now will count your posterity in hundreds, all exemplary Christians. If you leave for the city now how many of your posterity will be exemplary Christians sixty years hence?

What Enquiries Have You Made?

I may tell you at this stage that I have made some efforts to answer the questions I proposed to you in my last letter. The subject received a good deal of my attention during the years I spent among city congregations. My inquiries I can safely say, have been thorough, and extend to almost every person of my acquaintance. The evidence gathered is about as follows:

(1) Of the exemplary Christians of thirty years or over residing in cities five-sixths have come from country places or smaller towns. Of the remaining one-sixth the greater number are sons or daughters of people from outside the city.

(2) There are many exemplary Christian families in the city one of whose parents only was of country rearing.

(3) Among the most devout church members it is only the exceptional adult who is of city rearing.

(4) Church organizations depend absolutely on country-bred families for their existence. I assert without the slightest hesitation, that maintaining a religious society made up exclusively of city-bred church members would be an impossibility.

(5) Children of the Sunday schools giving satisfaction in every way are usually found to have parents with country training.

(6) I have never known what would generally be considered an exemplary and at the same time religious home in which the father and mother were the son and daughter respectively of city-bred parents.

(7) Every city congregation has its indifferent members. Though rarely or never attending church themselves, they are willing that their children should, and usually perfer to see them at Sunday School. The great majority answering this description have come from cities.

(8) Parents who send their children to school not having taught them even the Lord's Prayer are almost invariably found to be of city rearing.

(9) It is not uncommon to meet a husband faithful to his religious duties whose wife has no scruple to miss church regularly. Almost invariably in such cases it will be found that a country boy has shared his fate for life with a city girl. Further acquaintance with the home, reveals the father's influence and efforts in bringing up the family with some religious spirit and practice.

(10) Is there such a thing as church attending Christians, the fourth generation of city people—that is to say, a man or woman, each of whose parents, four grand-parents and eight great-grandparents were city-bred. I have never met one nor ever knew any person who did.

(11) Do you know one exemplary Christian in the country whose parents, grandparents and great-grandparets were not all of country rearing?

(The End).

Carillonneur Plays for 100,000 People

The Chevalier Josef, curiously abbreviated to "Jeff," Denyn, the noted Flemish carillonneur, can claim, in the words of a writer in The London Morning Post, "that he has endowed an old instrument with a new soul, that he has not only given his countrymen a new zest to their traditional love for the carillion, but has spread a knowledge of its beauties and qualities in countries where these were previously unknown.

"He talks with quiet pride of his carillon at Malines, where for his Monday evening concerts his audiences number from 80,000 to 100,000 persons, special trains being run from Antwerp and Brussels on purpose for them. (These are held, by the way, during the months of May, June and August; they are discontinued in July during the annual fair). This creator of a new art of bell-playing has founded a bell school, at present the only one in existence. M. Naas, his favorite pupil and assistant at Malines, relates how, in the early days, he and the one other student were allowed to practice for a quarter of an hour each on Saturday mornings when the noise of the weekly market rendered the carillon less obstrusive. Now students play on the bells during the whole of Saturday morning. But two carillon keyboards, operating on metal plates instead of bells, allow them to attain proficiency before venturing on the carillon itself.

"It is an illuminating experience for those whose knowledge of bells comes from change ringing to see M. Denyn sit down to the carillon keyboard and improvise with almost as little effort as if he were playing the organ. In other days a carillonneur prepared for his task as if he were getting ready for a game of football. He put on a special suit, and covered his hands with thick leather, or rubber, mittens. With the modern improvements in the carillon all this is unnecessary, and the only preparation Mr. Denyn may make is to put a thin felt band round his little fingers. Anything more would spoil the delicacy of touch on which the art of carillon playing depends, and even these he often discards.

"M. Denyn, virtuoso though he be, is never the slave of his own virtuosity. Arpeggios and scale passages flow from under his hands and feet with wonderful brilliance; every gradation of tone is at his command; with his tremolando, by which the carillonneur produces his sustaining effects, he achieves a hitherto unknown subtlety. Yet he always respects the character of the instrument. The peculiar charm of his playing is the product of a profoundly musical nature, and is in its essence unanalyzable. But his limpid style has achieved its present perfection through his unfailing recognition that bells have the defects of their qualities that, for instance, owing to the prominence of the minor third in their harmonic series thick chords are to be avoided, and that for the same reason minor are preferable to major harmonies."

Courage.

No star is ever lost, whose light
We once have seen;
Only obscured sometimes by clouds
That drift between
Us and its radiance which shines
Calm and serene.

No hope of ours can ever die,
Though buried deep
By doubt or fear or unbelief—
It does but sleep!
Awaken it! Have faith it will
Its promise keep!

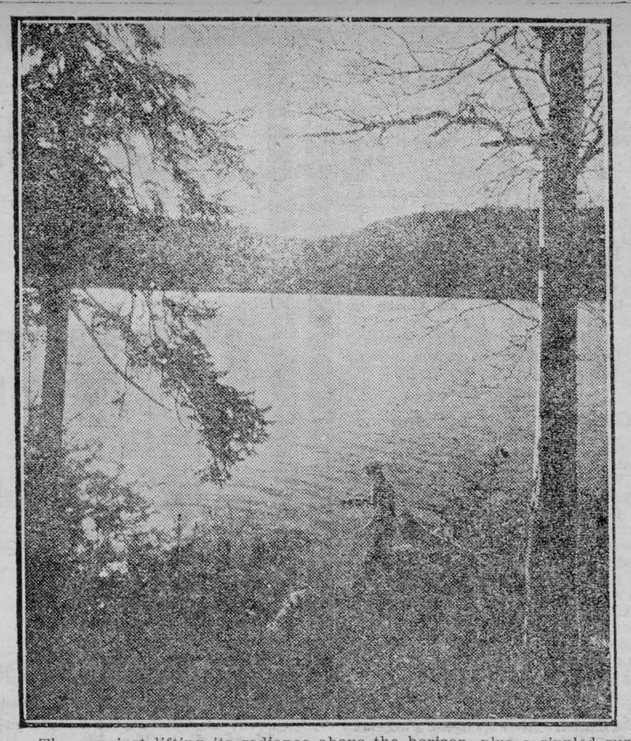
With courage, keep your goal in sight,
And toward it, still
Keep climbing upward, ever up.
Though steep the hill,
There is no height we may not reach,
If we but will!

—Ida May Thomas, in Success.

The Borrower.

Mrs. Isaac Tootle is always borrowing something. So far she owes her neighbor, Mrs. Latch, six cups of sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, three spools of thread, a can opener, eleven hairpins, a crochet needle, a sack of salt, a bottle of vinegar, a box of camphor balls, a package of tea, a box of matches, and a soup tureen. The only thing she hasn't borrowed from the Latches is the piano, and that's because she doesn't play.

Mr. Latch wants to buy an automobile, but his wife won't let him. "Mrs. Tootle can get along without an automobile," is the way Mrs. Latch puts it.



The sun just lifting its radiance above the horizon, plus a rippled surface, plus, and nobody around to butt in, equal a fisherman's paradise. The scene is on Lake Edward.

A NEW WONDER OF THE WORLD

For twenty years Liverpool has been building a cathedral which will be one of the wonders of the world, and the first portion of it was recently dedicated in the presence of the King and Queen. When completed it will be the second largest cathedral in existence, ranking next to St. Peter's at Rome.

The edifice will mark an epoch in the history of the Church of England, for it will be the first Anglican Cathedral dedicated in England for over seven hundred years, and it is a striking tribute to the revival in religious belief that such a wonderful work can be carried out.

But there is something else which captures the fancy concerning Liverpool Cathedral, and this concerns the young man of twenty who designed the gigantic structure, and whose name will go down in history as one of Britain's greatest architects.

Designed in Spare Time.

He is Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., and when the competition for the Cathedral design was announced he was employed in an architect's office in Liverpool. His master decided to enter the competition, and so did the pupil—but without informing his employer. Scott carried out the immense drawings necessary during the short hours he was free from office work, and we are told that when his employer found it necessary to rebuke the young man for being late in the mornings he never for a moment imagined the cause was energy rather than sleepyheadedness!

When the results were declared and Scott's designs were announced as the winning ones, his master was, perhaps, even more surprised that the fortunate young man himself. The choice has been proved, now that a portion of the building is complete, to have been a wise one, and experts are agreed that the structure will be far and away the most important building of our time. The cost of the whole building, it is estimated, will be about ten million dollars, which is being raised by public subscription. Next to the structure itself, one of the chief beauties will be the windows, which will be as striking as it will be possible to make them. Some of these will commemorate the deeds of women notable for their good works. One of the most remarkable of the memorials will be that dedicated to the memory of Kitty Wilkinson, who, during the great cholera epidemic of 1832, played a noble part in helping the poor.

It has been arranged, too, that a book containing the names of the 32,000 men from the Liverpool district who gave their lives for their country in the war will be placed in the Cathedral.

Another interesting fact about the Cathedral is that it stands on one of the highest points in the city, and its dome will be to Liverpool what the dome of St. Paul's is to London. It will be a landmark visible out at sea, and will be the first building to strike the eye of passengers arriving in the Mersey from America.

A comparison of the Cathedral's dimensions as compared with those of other churches gives some idea of its size. It will be the biggest ecclesiastical building in Great Britain. At present this honor falls to York Minster, but Liverpool Cathedral will be half as large again. It will be 100 feet longer than St. Paul's, 80 feet longer than Canterbury Cathedral, and 111 feet longer than Westminster Abbey. Indeed, the Abbey might comfortably be placed within the structure and still leave room for another building of the same size!

It is interesting to recall that, although this is the greatest undertaking the Church of England has attempted since the Refromation, the architect is himself a Roman Catholic.



Wifey—"Could I have a little money for summer clothes?"

Hubby—"Sure! Fine! You usually ask for a lot."

As Others See Us.

If all the animals could talk,
And all the birds and flowers;
If all mankind were dumb awhile,
The gain would all be ours.
We'd learn again the simple life,
Avoid the art of human strife,
And hear clean nature speak.

If all the animals could talk
And tell us what they think,
Some of us might be very proud,
But most of us would shrink
And gladly hide our heads in shame
Remembering how we often maim
And cruelly mistreat the weak.

—R. D. Wickham.

Wisdom is not entangled by enticing detours to some ultimate goal, but holds firmly and persistently to the way that is practical and helpful.

The Exile.

The ceaseless car, the tramp of horses' feet,
The restless human pacings to and fro,
The many faces that I do not know,
The aching impact of the flinty street,
The tired night-watchman on his lonely beat,
The blaring bugles Labor loves to blow,
The city's glance that everywhere must go,
The winds, dust-laden, leagued with winking heat—

All make me pant for grassy lanes, dew-wet,
For clover fields ahum with plundering bees,
For knolls where I mild-mannered twilight met,
For pools that mirror scudding clouds, for trees
Athrill with flutes. My soul can ne'er forget
That it for long was nursed on Nature's knees.

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

Another Example.

The teacher was explaining the nouns of multitude.

"You say," he said, "a flock of sheep, a flight of birds, a shoal of fishes, a school of whales, a covey of partridges, a herd of cows, a forest of trees, a brood of serpents, and so on. Now can any boy give me some other examples?"

"Please, sir," said a smart boy, "please, sir, yes; an ancient order of buffaloes."

Canada's fire losses in 1923 totalled $34,619,000. Think of it!



In order to give babies who are not overly strong a better lease on life, electric incubators are being installed by many of the large hospitals. The temperature is kept from 85 to 110 degrees and baby thrives under it.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE ACT

GOVERNMENT WAIVED MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Successful in Operation in Spite of the Class of Business the Act Undertook.

In September, 1920, Returned Soldiers Insurance came into effect in Canada, and former members of the Dominion overseas army were given three years in which they might take advantage of the scheme, its benefits ceasing to become available in September, 1923. In this period 33,728 applications were received at Ottawa for a total insurance value of $75,000,000, or an average of about $2,225. During the last month in which applications were received, 12,249 policies were taken out.

Under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act provision was made for the issuance of policies to returned soldiers without medical examination, these policies to be for a minimum of $500 and a maximum of $5,000. Insurance is paid only in the case of death or on the total and permanent disability of the insured, one-fifth to be paid at death and the balance, as an annuity, over a period of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years.

The scheme, as evolved, was mainly intended for disabled or partially disabled men, whom existing companies would accept only at very high premiums or not at all. The Government placed all returned men on an equality and waived all examinations, basing the policy merely on the age of the holder. Great latitude was allowed in the payment of premiums which became due either monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, according to the convenience of the holder. Further leniency was given in the grace of one month allowed for the payment of any premium, other than the first, without interest, and should claim occur during the days of grace it is to be paid minus the amount of the premium.

Administration of the Act.

The administration of the Act was something new in life insurance. It was decided by the Government that no soliciting would be permitted. Representatives were appointed in the main centres of population, but these acted in an advisory capacity only. Administration was very largely carried out by mail and the ex-soldier left to judge for himself of the merits of the scheme.

Within three months of the Act having become effective, insurance to the amount of $3,282,000 had been received by the Government and $26,711 received in premiums, representing applications from 1,015 Canadian ex-soldiers. The best evidence of the general conception of the peculiar benefits of the scheme was contained in the fact that most of the policies were for $5,000, the maximum to be obtained by an individual, and as many fit men as poor risks took out policies. Many benefiting by the Act were themselves insurance agents, including several prominent officials of insurance companies, whilst the number of physicians was also large.

As has been noted, the Act gives the policy-holder the privilege of paying his premiums monthly, and about 16,000 have availed themselves of this. Of this number, 8,000 are having premiums deducted from disability pensions. About 1,000 are paying premiums at the local offices of the department and the remainder direct to the head office by mail. The collection of monthly premiums by mail is a new experiment in life insurance and it has proved very successful with Canada's demobilized army. Each month the head office receives by mail 12,000 separate remittances from all parts of the world, in addition to the 8,000 which have to be deducted from pensions. Receipt and premium notice are forwarded in each case. The cost of collection and accounting is said to be remarkably low and well within the cost of renewals of collection as experienced by the ordinary life insurance company. The renewal premium income at present is $1,330,000 annually.

Death Claims Received.

Death claims received have not been disproportionately large for the class of risk written. To the end of October 1923, 670 claims were received with a total insurance value of $2,107,000. By the operation of a section of the Act to cancel the insurance except for $500 when pension is awarded to dependants, these claims were reduced to 521, and a total of $1,720,214, or 1.54 per cent. of the total business received.

In its operations to date the Canadian Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act has been successful. Whilst instituted to meet a special need it set out to fill, it has been able to function economically after the manner of an ordinary life insurance concern which, in view of the kind of business it undertook, was scarcely expected of it.

Wonders of the Insect World.

The champion aeronaut is the king grasshopper, which has the ability to jump one hundred times its length, and can sail for a thousand miles before the wind. The cricket is a powerful singer, its shrill note sometimes being heard a mile away. The males alone are musical, and the females listen to their melodious wooings with ears which are on their forelegs. Being so musical, it would hardly be expected that they would be such fighters among themselves as they are, or cannibals, eating members of their own species when there is not enough other food at hand.

Need of Playgrounds.

The modern city needs playgrounds as much as it needs good streets, pure water, sewers and a safe way of disposing of its refuse. Automobiles are now so numerous that towns with ample playgrounds stand high in the esteem of parents.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Next time try the finest grade—
RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE

T-6

Along the Garden Wall.

Along the garden wall they stood,
The hardy, unkempt brotherhood
Of floral outlaws no one heeds,
Contending sorely with the weeds—
The sunflower,bold in beggar pride,
The coxcomb, strutting at his side,
The pink, the jolly hollyhock,
The slumber-loving four-o-clock,
As vain a crowd of mendicants
As ever viewed the world askance,
Rude vagabonds to me and you,
But gay of heart and bright of hue
To Baby's eyes—she could not see
That they were blooms of low degree,
And so she loved them, playmates all
That beckoned by the garden wall.

A pressed and faded bloom I keep;
She plucked it, whisp'ring "Flower asleep,"
A four-o'clock, spendthrift of flowers,
Whose summer days were briefest hours;
Yet not so brief as Baby's were
Or those rare days I spent with her—
An idler by the garden wall,
Where we were careless comrades all.

—E. O. Laughlin.

A Philanthropist.

A lavish moon smiled down on every brook,
And lent her loveliness to each lagoon;
Glowing at midnight like a rose at noon
In lustrous splendour, she forgot to look
On no least hidden and enchanted nook
Which beauty makes her own. She bent to peep
Wherever fragrant gardens lay asleep,
And shim'ring silver on their petals shook.

Then, chatting with the clouds, she drifted down
The sky, where stars, like blossoms, gay with bloom,
Lighted her way into a weary town
So dark with grime her rays scarce pierced the gloom,
And here she dropped a dower of sparkling beams,
That all the children might have happy dreams!

—Charlotte Becker.

Pause and Refresh Yourself

A glass or a bottle of Coca-Cola—

Ice-cold, "with beaded bubbles winking at the brim," invites you to delight taste, satisfy thirst and refresh yourself.



Sold everywhere at fountains and in bottles. The price is only a few pennies.

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Delicious and Refreshing

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The "grain of Mustard" for health

Don't refuse the mustard when it is passed to you. Cultivate the habit of taking it with meat, especially fat meat. It stimulates the digestion and aids in assimilating your food.

but it must be Keen's 233

Save Fuel in Cooking



The illustration shows an interesting test you should try in your own kitchen. It proves the superiority of good enameled ware for cooking purposes. Take an SMP Enameled Ware Sauce Pan, and a sauce pan of equal size made of aluminum, tin or other metal. Into each pour a quart of cold water. Set both sauce pans over the fire. The water in the SMP Enameled Ware Sauce Pan will be boiling merrily in about five minutes, while the water in the all-metal sauce pan will come to the boil in about eight minutes—three minutes longer. Save fuel in cooking. Use

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167

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.

When the discovery of adequate means to prevent a disease is found, one would suppose that the disease would soon disappear, but often it does not. Why? One reason is that when scientific knowledge runs counter to custom, the mandates of science are not put into practice as readily as they should be. Custom and habit are two wonderful things. They are sometimes useful and sometimes just the reverse. An instance in practical illustration is afforded by the prevalence of a disease known as beriberi, in the far East. For some time the relation of this disease to food has been known and recognized. In certain countries of the East the staple food of the people is rice, and the polished rice, evidently because it looks nicer and cleaner, is preferred, or at least seems to be oftentimes used. Now in polishing rice the vitamine-containing kernel is largely removed, so that a population whose chief diet is rice is liable to develop beri-beri, and the disease is actually prevalent in some countries due to this very use of polished rice. What is the reason for the use of polished rice? It is largely custom, because the polished variety looks nicer and probably is more palatable to the taste. There does not seem to be any other reason for its use except that it is the custom to use it.

In this country the use of iodine in proper quantity is very effective in the treatment of goitre, yet goitre is still prevalent. One wonders why this is so, and yet it simply means that people as a rule do not take enough iodine in their food or as a medicine. Iodine is not palatable and so its use is largely confined to those who have been educated as to its beneficent qualities in the treatment of goitre. Besides, iodine must always be administered under medical supervision.

Progress often experiences unexpected difficulties, as is evidenced in such cases as have already been mentioned. There are many others that one may think of, but in every case the remedy is the same, and that is education of the public. Coercion fails to bring the desired results in a country accustomed to democracy. Education seems to be the most promising measure of defence against hidden dangers. It is usually a slow process in which the educator needs constant encouragement and support lest he waver from sheer weariness or despair. Medical history affords eloquent testimony of this.

APICULTURE IN MANITOBA

The honey crop of the Province of Manitoba is returned at 3,041,712 pounds for the year 1923, with an average market value of 15 cents per pound on the farms, making a total return to the beekeepers of Manitoba of $456,256. Whilst this may not seem an impressive aggregate to older and more developed sectors of North America where the cult of apiculture has been followed for some time, it represents a noteworthy achievement when regarded in a comparative light.

It is only of quite recent years that anything like serious attention has been paid to honey production in Western Canada, and though the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association was formed as far back as 1903, the pursuit was regarded as more of an interesting hobby than as a serious commercial industry with profitable possibilities. Manitoba has been the pioneer in beekeeping among the Prairie Provinces, and the 1923 production shows a vastly increased interest taken in the cult and is indicative of the widening of prairies agricultural activities and the general adoption of side issues to the main pursuit.

As recently as 1916, the Provincial Department of Agriculture found cause for gratification in a season's production of 800,000 pounds of honey, which was a record for Manitoba up to that time. There were in that year 450 beekeepers in the province and, in round numbers, 10,000 colonies of bees. Real interest in apiculture in the province as a commercial pursuit would seem to date from about that year, and since that time there has been uniformly an increase in the number of beekeepers and in their output.

Reached the Million Mark.

In the following year the provincial honey crop reached the million pound mark. In spite of a less favorable season than the previous summer, and a lower average per hive, a large increase in the number of hives brought the total crop up above that of 1916. It was in that year that other residents of the province than apiarists began to take note of the province's honey production and the local product began to seize the domestic market in preference to the imported honey. To-day Manitoba is in a position to adequately meet its own needs in this regard.

In 1918 the honey crop of Manitoba was a little lower than the previous year, averaging 64 pounds per hive, nd making a total of 944,104 pounds. The price, however, was substantially higher, ranging from 25 cents to 35 cents per pound. In that year 180 neophytes were added to the province's aspiarists, making a total of 921 beekeepers in the province, keeping approximately 14,736 colonies. In the following year the provincial honey crop was estimated at 900,000 pounds produced from 15,000 colonies.

The year 1920 was not favorable to keepers of bees, and though the number of colonies in the province had increased to 2,500, the average yield per colony was only 60 pounds, making a total of 150,000 pounds, which was sold at 35 cents per pound. This was followed by a very favorable season for apiculture, some engaged in the cult reporting productions of close on ten tons. There were in that year 560 apiaries listed with the Department of Agriculture in the spring, which has increased to 14,721 in the fall. These accounted for a production of approximately 903,000 pounds of honey and 5,510 pounds of wax, giving an average of 118 pounds of honey per colony. Honey sold at about an average of 30 cents per pound and the total value of the crop was estimated at about $273,104,. The year saw a 100 per cent. increase in the number of colonies.

Golden Rod's Many Forms.

The average farmer has no good word to say for the golden rod and many persons wrongly blame its pollen for hay fever, but it is undoubtedly the handsomest of our native wild plants. In all there are about 85 species and about 60 of these are quite common in one part of the country or another. Some of them are of the "creeping" kind that have moved along ahead of the plant. These are the most troublesome to the farmer, but fortunately they can be easily controlled. All the various forms of golden rod are showy and pretty and add much to the landscape.

STOMACH TROUBLE DUE TO THIN BLOOD

It Usually Disappears When the Blood is Made Rich and Red.

Thin blood is one of the most common causes of stomach trouble. It affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluids are diminished in their activity, the stomach muscles are weakened and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles and awakens to normal activity the glands that supply the digestive fluids. This is shown by an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood enriching pills is evident throughout the whole system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are vigorous instead of irritable and listless. If your appetite is fickle, if you have any of the distressing pains and symptoms of indigestion, you should at once take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and profit by the better condition in which they will put your blood.

These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

How the Spider Brought the Fire.

Lucky was it for all the animals that there are spiders that have egg sacs resembling bowls, for otherwise all the creatures of the forest would have had to go without fire. At least so we are assured in a Cherokee myth. Natural History thus tells the pretty story, in which a spider played the part of Prometheus:

In the beginning there was no fire, and the world was cold. In time, however, the thunders placed fire in a hollow tree on an island. The animals gazed enviously at the smoke that curled upward from the concealed bonfire, knowing that there was warmth there, yet at a loss how to obtain it. So they held a council, and as a result the raven set out on the quest. He reached the island and the tree, but all that he bore back with him as a result of his adventure was scorched and blackened feathers. The little screech owl next made the trial. He reached the tree, but while he was hesitating what to do next a blast of fiery air arose and nearly burned out his eyes, which are red to this day. Other owls tried in their turn, but with no better success. Then the black snake tried, and to-day he bears a covering of sooty scales as a badge of his ineffectual hardihood.

Daunted by the failure of their fellows, the remaining animals managed to find the weightiest of reasons for not venturing to go. Not so the spider however. She wove a little tusti-bowl of her silk and, fastening it to her back, set forth on her adventure. Reaching the island, she crept through the grass to the tree and snatched up a little ember of fire, which she placed in her bowl and returned with it to the expectant animals.

Night Dancers.

Their quick feet pattered on the grass
As light as dewdrops fall.
I saw their shadows on the glass
And heard their voices call.

But when I went out hurrying
To join them, they were gone,
I only found a little ring
Of footprints on the lawn.

—Thomas Kennedy.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pain.

The number of pure-bred swine in Canada in 1921 totalled 81,143, a gain of 43.7 per cent. over 1911.

CREAM

Ship your Cream to us and obtain the best results with highest price for number one quality. Daily returns, cans supplied, and express charges paid. Write for cans now.

BOWES CO., Ltd. - TORONTO

EASY TRICKS
X-Ray Eyes



The trickster asks a spectator to shuffle a pack of cards and to select a card, holding the cards face down so that neither he nor anyone else can see which card he selects. Without looking at the card, he puts it face down in an envelope which the trickster seals. The trickster holds the envelope at arms length and declares that, with X-Ray eyes, he will look through the envelope and name the card within. He names a card and opens the envelope to disclose the card he named.

The trick is largely in the envelope. This is prepared, really two envelopes being used. One envelope is pushed into the other and the flaps are pasted together. If this is neatly done the envelope will not seem to be prepared. Before the flaps are pasted together, a card is taken from the pack and put in the outer envelope between the second envelope and the front of the first. The selected card goes into the inner envelope. The flap is sealed down and most of the trick is done. The trickster names the card he put in the envelope in the first place and opens the envelope by tearing a hole in the front. While the card is being examined he absentmindedly puts the torn envelope in his pocket. There he exchanges the torn but prepared envelope for one which is torn but not prepared. As all eyes are on the card this will pass unnoticed if done deliberately and as if thoughtlessly.

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

Glass Houses.

Learn if you must, but do not come to me
For truth of what your pleasant neighbor says
Behind you of your looks or of your ways,
Or of your worth and virtue generally;
If he's a pleasure to you, let him be—
Being the same to him; and let your days
Be tranquil, having each the other's praise,
And each his own opinion peaceably.

Two brothers once did love each other well,
Yet not so well but that a pungent word
From each come stinging home to the wrong ears.
The rest would be an overflow to tell,
Surely; and you may slowly have inferred
That we may not be here a thousand years.

—Edwin Arlington Robinson.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic diarrhoea, and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to banish them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Lakes That Cost Millions.

Among modern engineering feats the building of the great dam of Tirso, Sardinia, opened recently by the King of Italy, ranks as one of the most imposing.

The second largest dam in the world it is 722ft. long and over 200ft. in height, the artificial lake formed by it containing 30,000 million gallons.

The biggest of all dams is that at Assuan, in Egypt, where, after years of failure, a great wall, nearly a mile and a quarter long, was built across the Nile by a British firm at a cost of $10,000,000. The building of this wall created a mighty lake nearly 200 miles in length, containing 10,000,000 million cubic feet of water, which is employed for irrigation purposes, converting into rich soil land that was formerly useless.

In the United Kingdom the best-known dam is that forming Lake Vyrnwy, North Wales, which covers what, up to a few years ago, was a beautiful valley containing several villages and hamlets.

The need for storing water for use in certain big industrial centres of the North of England resulted in the conversion of the peaceful valley into a vast sheet of water, having an area of over a thousand acres and a capacity exceeding 12,000 million gallons.

Considering the enormous pressure imposed upon them, it is astonishing how few dams have failed. One of the worst disasters of the kind occurred near Epinal, France, where a great dam slipped from its foundations and actually overturned, causing great loss of life. The exact cause of the catastrophe was never determined.

Although big dams are being built almost every month, we still know surprisingly little about the factors that govern their safety.

Many a supposed windfall took a lot of clubbing to get it off the tree.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

HARRY GRANFIELD GIVES TANLAC FULL CREDIT

"My health has undergone such a wonderful improvement that I must say Tanlac is an unusual medicine and tonic," states Harry Granfield, 153 Havety St., Toronto, Ont.

"For two years past I have been troubled with indigestion to such an extent that I felt unfit for anything. My nerves became all undone and my sleep was unsound. My energy had about all left me and I would tire out easily.

"Since taking Tanlac I have a wonderful appetite and my stomach never troubles me any more. My sleep is sound and restful and I get up mornings with renewed energy and really feel like active work for the first time in two years. I am strong for Tanlac."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 Million Bottles Sold.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills, for constipation, are recommended by the manufacturers and distributors of Tanlac.

One With a Song.

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

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

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

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

—Jas. Whitcomb Riley.

Asthmador Guaranteed to Relieve Asthma.

"I have arranged with all druggists here, as well as in all other towns of Canada, that every sufferer from Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchial Asthma or difficult breathing in this locality can try my treatment entirely at my risk," Dr. R. Schiffman announces. He says: "Buy a package of my Asthmador, try it, and if it does not afford you immediate relief, or if you do not find it the best remedy you have ever used, take it back to your druggist and he will return your money, cheerfully and without any question whatever. After seeing the grateful relief it has afforded in hundreds of cases which had been considered incurable, and which had been given up in despair, I know what it will do. I am so sure that it will do the same for others that I am not afraid to guarantee it will relieve instantaneously. Druggists, anywhere, handling Asthmador will return your money if you say so. You are to be the sole judge and under this positive guarantee absolutely no risk is run in buying." Persons preferring to try it before buying will be sent a free sample.

Address R. Schiffmann Co., Proprs., 1734 N. Main, Los Angeles, Calif.

Departing Glory.

The famous smithy immortalized by Longfellow in his poem, "The Village Blacksmith," is to be destroyed. The "spreading chestnut tree" disappeared some years ago.

At least, St. Mary Cray, Kent, England, whose smithy is to go to make room for the increase of traffic, used to pride itself on being the scene of "The Village Blacksmith." The smithy, before the departure of the chestnut-tree, fitted the description of the poem, and Longfellow visited the Village with Eliza Cook during his second European journey.

But a generation has arisen which probably prefers the parodies of "The Village Blacksmith" to the poem itself, just as it prefers motors to horseflesh, and the old smithy is doomed.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

The 1921 agricultural census reported 296,656 pure-bred cattle in Canada, being an increase of 139.43 per cent. since the last ten-year census.

KELSEY Healthy HEAT

Kelsey Heating is *Right* Heating

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

Heats both small and large houses with equal satisfaction

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

CANADA FOUNDRIES & FORGINGS LIMITED
JAMES SMART PLANT
BROCKVILLE ONT.



ASTHMA!

Take half a teaspoon of Minard's in syrup.
Also splendid for internal pains.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Opportunity.

Wail not for precious chances passed away—
Weep not for golden ages on the wane.
Each night I burn the records of the day,
At sunrise every soul is born anew.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have fled,
To vanished joys be blind, and deaf, and dumb,
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
But never bind a moment yet to come!

—Malone.

Payment for articles advertised in this column should be made with Dominion Express Money Orders—a safe way of sending money by mail.

Making a fortune is less unusual than knowing how to use one.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Would you be consoled for your troubles? Then go and console some one else for his.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES
Refreshes Tired Eyes
Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer"- Insist!

For Pain — Headache
Neuralgia — Rheumatism
Lumbago — Colds

Safe — Accept only a Bayer package which contains proven directions

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

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

ECZEMA IN RASH ON HANDS
Itched and Burned. Cuticura Healed.

"Eczema broke out on my hands in a rash of red pimples. It itched and burned causing me to scratch. I could not put my hands in water, and I could not do my work very well. The trouble lasted about two months. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it I got relief so purchased more, which completely healed me." (Signed) Miss Sarah Shulman, 255 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. The Soap to cleanse, the Ointment to heal and the Talcum to powder.

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

Try our new Shaving Stick.

MRS. DAVIS NERVOUS WRECK

Tells Women How She Was Restored to Perfect Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Winnipeg, Man.—"I cannot speak too highly of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was a nervous wreck and I just had to force myself to do my work. Even the sound of my own children playing made me feel as if I must scream if they did not get away from me. I could not even speak right to my husband. The doctor said he could do nothing for me. My husband's mother advised me to take the Vegetable Compound and I started it at once. I was able to do my work once more and it was a pleasure, not a burden. Now I have a fine bouncing baby and am able to nurse her and enjoy doing my work. I cannot help recommending such a medicine, and any one seeing me before I took it, and seeing me now, can see what it does for me. I am only too pleased for you to use my testimonial."—Mrs. Emily Davis, 721 McGee Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ont. This book contains valuable information. C

"Best Thing in the World For Delicate Girls"

Mrs. John Bennett, Boggy Creek, Man., writes:

"My little girl had organic nervous trouble, could not sleep, had severe headaches and fainting spells. This went on for three years, and three doctors helped her very little. After reading of what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food had done for others, I got some for her. She is now so well that she is like a different child. She is fourteen years old and looks the picture of health.



"We have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for different members of the family, when recovering from "flu" and scarlet fever, and it has always helped them."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

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

Cloverdale

Mr. Harold Humphries has returned to Windsor after a two weeks vacation here.

Miss Stella Cinnamon left on Monday morning for Brockville Hospital to train for a nurse.

Cloverdale school house has been all repainted inside and out, which adds much to the appearance of our school.

Mrs. S. Dillabough and sons motored from Athens on Saturday and spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. A. Docksteader.

Miss Lela Hughes has returned home after a few days visit with friends in Metcalfe.

The Misses Marguerite and Jean Stobo and Pearl Docksteader are spending a few days in Merrickville, the guests of the Misses Stella and Libbie Baker.

Mr. Charles Dillabough and mother, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Docksteader spent Saturday in the city.

Mr. and Mrs Larocque spent Sunday, the guests of the latters parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Larmour.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Docksteader and family and Miss Priscilla Bodea motored to Embrun on Sunday.

The harvest is in full sway now and the grain promises to be very good.

C. F. C. is becoming active again. They are at present unloading a car of feed and flour.

For Sale

Stone crusher, 9x16. with ben, elevator and screen. All in good working order. For further information apply to

Albert Laisalle, Contractor,
Embrun, Ont.

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.

VanCamp News

Quite a number attended the social held in the church at VanCamp on Thursday evening which was a decided success.

Mr. and Mrs. Jud Levere were guests of friends in Shanley a few days last week.

Mrs. Ed. Crowder and little Mary and Margaret Black, of Smiths Falls, were the guests of friends in the Melvin Settlement a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Crowder, Messrs Hugh and Melvin and Misses Margaret and Mildred DesJardine spent the week end at Campbells Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack and Harold McCaulin, of Ottawa, and Mr. Albert Hamilton, of Belfast, Ireland, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hamilton on Sunday.

Mr George Black was the guest of Mr. Will Glasgow, of Morewood, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Walter accompanied by Mr. Herb and Misses Lulu and Margarct, of South Mountain, were to the city on Tuesday,

Nation Valley

Miss Margaret Gordon, of Ottawa, spent last week with Miss Nell Elliott.

Mrs. Riddle, of Iroquois, has been visiting her son Mr. C. A. Coons.

Miss Bessie Merkley, of Ottawa, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Merkley.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Algate, of Cass Bridge, spent Saturday in the Valley.

Dr. T. A. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis and sons, of Hammond, N. Y., were visiting Mrs. Lewis' father, Mr. Wm. Elliott.

Mrs, Bertha Fling is staying with her sister, Mrs. Droppo, of Finch

Mrs. Armstrong and sons Kenneth and William and Miss Cheney, of Allan's Falls, N. Y., have been visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carruthers left Ottawa on Friday for the Pacific Coast visiting several relatives along the way.

Miss Nora Elliott, of Winchester, was calling in the Valley.

Miss Mildred Rae is visiting her cousin, Miss Hilda Merkley, of Williamsburg.

Several relatives and friends attended the funeral of the late Miss Margaret Baker on Sunday last.

18,000 HARVESTERS WANTED

TRAVEL

CANADIAN PACIFIC

$15 TO **WINNIPEG**

Plus half cent per mile beyond

Going Date:--August 22nd.

From all Stations in the Province of Ontario, Toronto, Sudbury and East, also from Station in the Province of Quebec, West of Rigaud, Dalhousie Mills and Lachute.

FARE RETURNING: ½c. per mile to Winnipeg plus $20.00 to starting point.

Tickets: good on regular trains, also on SPECIAL

Trains leaving—(Standard Time) Ottawa 12.05 (midnight, Aug. 21) and 1.00 p.m., Smiths Falls 1.00 p.m.

Convertible (berth) colonist cars. Special cars for women and families. Lunch cars on special trains—foods and refreshments at reasonable prices.

No matter if your final destination is not a point on the Canadian Pacific, purchase your harvesters' tickets to Winnipeg via Canadian Pacific.

For information apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent or to

T. W. BOYES, Agent, Winchester, Ont.

Upper School Results

Beach, Erma,—Eng. Comp. 3, Eng. Lit. 3, Fr. Auth. 2, Fr. Comp. 2.

Campbell, Mary,—Hist. 1, Alg. C, Geom. C, Phys. 1, Lat. Auth. 3, Lat. Comp. 3.

Claxton, Ruth,—Eng. Comp. C.

Darling, Evangeline,—Eng. Comp. 38, Eng. Lit. C.

Davidson, Ruby,—Eng. Comp. C, Eng. Lit. C.

Dixon, Ethel,—Eng. Comp. C, Eng. Lit. C, History 3, Fr. Auth. 3, Fr. Comp. 3.

Edwards, Marion,—Hist. C, Alg. C, Geom. C, Phys. 3, Lat. Comp. C, Fr. Auth. 3, Fr. Comp. 3.

Haggerty, Vera,—Eng. Comp. C, Eng. Lit. C.

Helmer, Rupert,—Eng. Comp. 34.

Link, Elizabeth,—Eng. Comp. 40, Eng. Lit. C, Geom. C, Lat. Auth. C, Fr. Auth. 3, Fr. Comp. 3.

McDonald, Gordon,—Eng. Comp. 38, Eng. Lit. C Lat. Auth. C, Fr. Auth. C, Fr. Comp. C. Hist 2

Porteous, Leonord,—Eng. Comp. C, Eng. Lit. C.

Stewari, Pearl,—Eng. Comp. 3, Eng. Lit. 3, Phys. 2, Lat. Comp. C.

Wallace, Dorothy,—Eng. Comp. C, Eng. Lit. C.

Wallace, Jean,—Eng. Comp. C.

Lower School Department Exam Results

The following pupils who have written on one or more subjects in the Department Lower School Exam, have received a pass standing in the subjects placed after their names..

Allen, Vera,—Can. History, Geography, Art, Botany.

Bowman, Pliney,—Can. History, Geography, Botany.

Casselman, Jay,—Can. History, Geography, Botany.

Stuart, Corry,—Geography, Art, Botany.

Crowder, Cora,—Physiography.

Derby, Andrew,—Eng. Grammer, Physiography, Arithmetic, Zoology.

Dukelow, Laura,—Eng. Grammar, Can. History, Zoology.

Greer, Harold,—Art, Botany.

Rennie, Lula,—Eng. Grammar, Physiography, Arithmetic.

Reveller, Ella.—Geography, Art, Botany,

Robinson. Minnie,—Eng. Grammar, Geography, Physiography, Zoology.

Thomas, Zoe,—Geography, Art, Botany

The certificates will be given to the pupils on the re-opening of school.

Knew His Mother

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt said at a dinner at Oyster Bay:

The more children a woman has, the more unselfish she is sure to be. Let me tell you a story.

"A school-teacher said to a little boy; "James, suppose your mother made a peach pie, and there were ten of you at a table—your mother and father and eight children—how much of the pie would you get?"

"A ninth, ma'am, little James answered. "No, no, James. Pay attention, said the teacher. There are ten of you. Ten remember, Don t you know your fractions?"

"Yes, ma'am." said little James "I know my fractions, but I know my mother too. She'd say she didn't want no pie."

One of the surest ways of remaining a bachelor these days is to be too poor to support both a wife and a car.

Fall Fair Dates

The dates of fall fairs in this district as issued by J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent of the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:—

Alexandria	Sept. 18 and 19
Aimonte	Sept. 16-18
Arnprior	Sept 23-26
Avonmore	Sept 30, Oct. 1
Bancroft	Sept. 24 and 25
Brockville	Aug. 18-22
Carp	Sept 30, Oct 1
Cobden	Sept. 24 and 25
Cornwall	Sept. 4-6
Delta	Sept. 15-17
Kemptville	Sept. 25 and 26
Kingston	Sept. 16-20
Lanark	Sept. 13
Lansdowne	Sept 11 and 12
Lombardy	Sept. 12 and 13
London (Western)	Sept. 6-13
Maberly	Sept. 24
Madoc	Oct 7 and 8
Merrickville	Sept. 16 and 17
Morrisburg	Aug. 12-15
Maxville	Sept. 11-12
Metcalfe	Sept. 23-24
Ottawa (Central)	Sept. 5-15
Perth	Sept. 3-5
Renfrew	Sept. 16-19
Russell	Sept. 18-19
South Mountain	Sept. 18-19
Spencerville	Sept. 23-24
Toronto (Can. Nat.)	Aug. 23, Sept. 6
Tweed	Oct. 2 3
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 25 and 26
Winchester	Sept. 2 and 3

Births.

At Morewood, on Wednesday Aug. 20, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, a daughter.

At Winchester, on Aug. 18th, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Jackson, a daughter.

On Aug. 14th, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Carkner, of Paddock Park, Massena, a son.

PAINT DAYS ARE HERE

—USE—

S. W. P.

We absolutely guarantee Mar-not to be the best floor varnish you can buy.

NESBITT & McCORMICK

Phone No. 40 Main St. Winchester

THE STORE OF

"QUALITY"

"BUT NOT OF HIGH PRICES."

Groceries



Cocoa, 2 lbs for 25c.
Cocoanut shredded 50c per lb.
Orange Peke Tea, black, 70c per lb
Japan Tea, Green, 70c. Coffee in the bean 70c
Rice 10c lb. Tapioca 15c lb.
Mild Canadian Cheese 20c lb. Raisins 2 lbs for 25
Pure Lard in lb. brick 25c.
Shortening in lb. brick 22c,
Carnation milk, tall tin 20c.
Catsup, large bottle, 25c Peanut Butter, tin 30c
Hip'O'Light, a ready to use Marshmallow Cream, for cake filling and icing.
Cooked Corn beef 25c a tin.
Salmon per lb tin White 17c, Pink 25c, Red 30c, Salmon per lb tin Sockeye 40c
Keppered or Fat Herrings per lb tin 25c.
Fresh or Soused Mackerel 30c.
Bristlings 25c. Banquet Sardines 3 tins for 25c.
French Mustard 20c.
Rolled Oats 20 lbs $1. Old Dutch Cleanser 3 for 35

Stickey Fly Paper Dont give that old trouble maker, the Fly, a chance to crawl out of sight and rest all through the winter in your house, ready to start early in the spring his microbe carrying habits. Stickey Fly Paper, Poison Pads, Fly Swatters or Fly Fox will soon bring about his extermination.



Shoes, Shoes

Ask to see our clearing lines in Men's and Boys' Shoes.

We sell the EMPRESS Shoe for women.



Men's and Youths' Shirts

What is universally accepted as proper in dress finds its most correct expression so far as it applies to Shirts in the

ARROW

There is a fitting shirt for every occasion, a shirt that is correct in style and superbly made, a shirt that will prove comfortable and satisfying in service. Let us show you some of our new styles.

Youths' Shirts in Black, Blue and Heliotrope stripes, with seperate collar, sizes 12 to 14½, regular $1.50 marked down to $1.25.

Spices

Realizing that much depends on the quality of the spices you use in making your pickles we have bought only first quality, full strength spices—Spices that bring out hidden flavours as well as impart the proper zest to your pickles.

Our stock is large and we are prepared for the rush.

Selected mized pickling spices per pkg. 13c
Celery seed pkg. 15c. Mustard seed pkg 7 & 15c.
Allspice whole pkg 15c. Cinnamon stick pkg 7c.
Cloves whole pkg 7c. Cashia buds oz. 7c.
Bright Jap Chellee oz 10c. Tumeric pkg 10 & 15c

XXX White Wine Vinegar per gal. 50c. The purpose of vinegar is to impart flavour and to develope flavour, not simply to make things sour Wilson, Little, Badgeron Co. are makers of high quality vinegars.

Enamel Ware that is remarkably easy to keep clean. Its appearance invites cleanliness. It has no grooves or seams or crevices, no lodging places for particles of food. This week we have Preserving Kettles, Dishpans, Water Pails, Covered Pots, Teakettles, at **85c.** Special Price



Fruits, Etc.

Oranges per doz	25c.
Lemons "	30c.
Bannas "	40c.
Peaches and Pears	50c.
Cabbage 10 per head	
Honey per section	25c.

Freezers You can have delicious frozen desserts often if you have one of these ice cream freezers. Home made ice cream is not expensive and it is a cooling, delicious and healthful dessert. The freezer is sanitary, easy to clean, and the price is reasonable.

Toilet Requisites

Palmolive Talcum Powder,
As the Petals Talcum Powder,
Rose Petals Talcum Powder, each **25c**

Taylor's Infant Delight Talcum 35c.
Cream de Meridon 25c, Colgate Dental Cream 25c
Pepsodent 50c. Palmolive Shaving Cream 35c.
Williams Shaving Stick 40c, Shaving Soap 15c.
Vinolia Shaving Stick 30c.

Meat Market



Choice Western Beef. Home grown pigs.
Smoked Rolls, Pickled Rolls, Back Bacon.
Side Bacon, Boiled Ham. Roast Ham.
Bolona Sausage, Small link sausages.
Macironi Loaf. Phone 85
Courteous Treatment. Prompt Delivery.

A good broom 75c. Sprayers 60c. Dr. Williams Fly Spray. Round pointed shovels $1.35

Fancy Biscuits Dainty, crisp, fancy buiscuits with a pleasing variety of delicious cream centers, you can serve them with ices, cooling drinks, cocoa or tea. Serve them in place of cake at the family meals and you save yourself the inconvenience of summer baking. Per lb 40c.

We carry a line of medium priced cakes which is meeting with a ready sale, Grandmother Cookies and Ginger Snaps at 15c a lb, Jam Jams 20c. lb., Mallows 25c lb.

Fresh Bread 4 times daily. Kemptville Creamery Butter 42c. Corn Flakes 10c a pkg.

Special for 2 weeks only good barn paint $2.00 per gal.

Special Prize I offer the following special for our Agricultural Fair,—For best pen of 3 bacon hogs, 1st prize $6.00, 2nd prize $4.00

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