THE WINCHESTER PRESS

VOL. XXXVIII — WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1924, — NO 25

Special

A limited quantity of choice McIntosh Apples. Call and see them, they are good, and the price is right.

A carload of winter varieties to arrive later.

FENNELL & WALLACE, Winchester, Ont.

HALLOWEEN

Get your decorations at the Bookstore for Halloween night. Every kind you wish. See them in ourwindow.

Latest Music—Best Stationery.

ALEX. DUNCAN, "The Book Store"

COAL!

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

We are also introducing SCOTCH & WELSH ANTHRACITE These Old Country products have recently been introuced in the neighbouring cities and have become popular, because: They are the most economieal fuel to buy, being free from slate or stone: They are cleaner and require less labor since they produce no clinkers and only a fraction of the ash left from American coal. Give them a trial.

SMITHING COAL & EXPLOSIVES also in stock.

Phone. Residence 97
Coal Yard 150 **F. M. Eagleson**

"AT CASSELMAN'S"

We are receiving every week new dresses in Lovely Colorings made in latest styles, Braid and Button Trimming in Flannel, Tricotine, Charmeen Crepe Satin, Bengaline etc. Come in and see them, you are welcome to try them on and we'll make alterations to suit.

New Dress Goods in Silk and Wool, Tricotine, Flannel, Poiret Twill, in Black, Brown, Navy, Mauve, Biue, Sand, Burnt Orange.

All our Felt and Winter Hats now selling at Reductions from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. See our new Hose Fall and Winter weight, Silk and Wool from 95 cents to $1.75.

Gloves, Chamoisette with gauntlet or two dome, from $1.00 to $2.25, all colors.

Mrs. C. Lee Casselman

Main Street - - Winchester

FEED, Etc.

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

H. McMaster.

DO YOU USE THIS BANK?



—for the safe keeping of your money?
—to earn interest on your savings?
—to collect Sales Notes?
—to get Bank Money Orders instead of mailing cash itself?
—to help you increase your acreage?
—to improve your livestock?
—to obtain advice on investments?

These and many other services are yours for the asking at the

987

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

Successful Methodist Church Anniversary Services

Oct. 19th, 1924, will remain a red-letter day in the history of Winchester Methodist church, when the 38th, anniversary was most enthusiastically and successfully observed. Very large congregations attended both services. No doubt many came to hear and meet the special peaker of the day. Rev. Geo. A. McIntosh M. A. B. D., pastor of St. James church, Montreal, and this year the Pres. of the Conference, whose former home was at Cass Bridge, and who had gone out from this church 25 years ago into the ministry. His fine adresses were listened to with rapt attention and many were the tributes of commehdation most deservedly given.

At the morning service his subject was: How Christ proposed to spread the gospel throughout the world. The question may be asked of any leader: "What do you propose to do?" and "How is it to be done?" Jesus was a religious leader and His method was different from other leaders His method was contrasted with that of John the Baptist. Every great gift and every great experience is given to us for some use. Importance was placed on bearing witness to that God who has been with us in hours of darkness and delivered us in many an hour of peril. As we go we should tell to those around, the story of God's love to us. The special music in the morning was an anthem and quartette by the choir, and a selection by the Junior Choir. The evening subject was the power of Christ to help people bring out their latent possibilities. Any man's true worth is in what he may become. We all have in us latent possibilities for greater and greater things. It is always the greatest minds that can see the greatest possibilities. Democracy is the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people. The greatest tragedies of life are unfulfilled possibilities. We may find in Christ the power that emancipates aud leads out of darkness into the light of life, and power to become sons of God. Two splendid anthems were rendered by the choir, as well as a quartette. Mr. Harry McKercher, another of Winchester's boys, who has made a name for himself, was heard with a great deal of pleasure as he sang a solo at this service. The musical numbers of the day were thoroughly enjoyed reflecting much credit on Miss Phillips as well as saying that much time had been spent in preparation by the choir.

Rev. J. A. Waddell was fortunate in being at home and able to preside throughout the day. He felt and looked very happy to see how well things passed off. At the evening service he remarked the number of Winchester's former residents he noticed in the audience, one of whom Mr. K. Christie, of Toronto had been prevailed upon to speak a few words at the Sunday School in rhe afternoon, as also was Miss Sadie Miller, of Kemptville. Both Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Waddell fired a few shots in the Temperance campaign at the close of the evening services. The church was nicely decorated with plants and some of the last flowers of summer. The weather was all that could be desired, The offerings of the day amounted to $1200, so in every respect this anniversary was an unqualified success, and Rev. G. A. McIntosh received a most royal welcome to his home church.

On Monday evening the annual anniversary dinner, given by the Ladies Aid was held, and as usual the attendance was large, and the service throughout most edifying. Dinner was served from 5.30 until after eight o'clock, and not only the menu, but the service was all that could be desired. There was a most entertaining program in the church, at which Mr. A. Sweet, M. L. A. presided. The opening selection was an organ solo, played with skill and pleasing effect by Miss Edna Shaver. Then followed a Temperance quartette "Onward Temperance Soldiers" by Mrs M. Ritchie, Mrs. P. Durant, Miss M. Empey, and Miss Grace Irving. Other musical selections were. a piano solo by Miss Eleanor Hitsman, a couple of solos by Mr. Geo. Angus, piano duet by Miss Shaver and Miss Phillips, solo by Miss Phillips, quartette by Mrs. P. Durant, Miss Jean Beach and Messrs E. Shaver and H. Annable. There was also a recitation by Mrs. B. Carr. There was greetings from Inkerman by Rev. Mr. Brown and from Winchester Springs by Rev. Mr. Long. There was a most charming address by Rev. G. A. McIntosh, of St. James church, Montreal, in which he told of his boyhood days in Winchester, of his early connection with the Winchester Methodist church, and how all through his career he was thankful for the training and the experience of those early days in his life. It was by the Quarterly Board of the Winchester church he was recommended to the ministry It was in the Winchester Methodist church that he preached his first sermon, and his second at the church at Harmony. He spoke of the wonderful progress Winchester had made since he was a boy. He always cherished a sense of pride in the name of Winchester. Winchester had a wide and favourable reputation, and he often heard this place mentioned by the big business men in Montreal. He spoke of the struggles of those who undertook the work of establishing the Methodist church in Winchester, and the great burden and responsibilities undertaken by those who built the present church. He urged upon the young people to follow in their footsteps, and maintain the reputation of the Winchester Methodist church. He paid a tribute to the splendid work being done by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Waddell, and closed by wishing the church and the community every success, and thanked them for their kind and warm reception.

The proceeds from the dinner amounted to something over $298.

The Women's Institute have secured Mrs, Moodie, Lyric Soprano and Miss Laura Pelton, elocutionist for Tuesday Oct. 28th, at 8 o'clock, in the Town Hall. Buy a ticket or tickets from the ladies and come and enjoy a delightful evening and a high class etnertainment. Tickets only 35c. Plan of Hall at Smith's Drug Store.

To Rent on Shares

Farm, fifty cows, good market for milk, and handy to school. First class place. Possession Nov. 1st. Inquire of Bert S. Cranser, Waddington, N. Y.

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

Trade follows the ad.

Advertise in the Press.

Subscribe for the Press.

Send the news in every week.

Only nine weeks till Christmas. Get busy.

A week from to-morrow night is Hallowe'en night.

St. Matthias Church service Sunday morning, Oct 26th at 10 30 a. m.

Well, we're real glad the good people of Ontario refused to make a bar tender and dispenser of liquor out of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.

Word, announcing that Miss Marion Hilliard, of Toronto University, had won the John H. Moss Memorial Scholarship for 1914, was received by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hilliard, the early part of the week. Morrisburg Herald.

The enterprising town of Acton has had receptacles placed in convenient places for the depositing paper, peels, nut shells, and other small waste that so litter our streets and make them unsightly. A few such in Winchester would be a good thing.

The marriage took place on Oct. 15th, very quietly in Trinity Memorial Church, Montre l. the Rev. Canon Almond officiating, of Miss Alice Whitney Thompson, grand-daughter of the late Sir James and Lady Whitney, of Toronto, to Mr. Alan McDougal Keefler, son of Lieut Col. and Mrs. J. K. Keefler of Montreal.

Come and hear Mrs. Moodie in the Scottish ballads in the Town Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 28 at 8 p.m.

Death, under extremely sad circumstances, entered the home of one of the most highly respected homes of Williamsburg Township on Monday October 6th, when Mrs. Jas. A. Rice passed suddenly away from the effect of hemorrage. Mrs. Rice, who had returned from a week end visit with relatives in Mille Roches, was apparently in her usual health on Monday, when her husband left the house about 9 a m. to go to the fields. Returning, about one hour later, Mr. Rice was shocked to find his wife lying on the steps dead. He immediately summoned Coroner Locke of Williamsburg, who pronounced death due to hemorrage.

A Contemptible Act

The "Welcome" sign board placed at the West entrance to the town by the efforts of the Women's Institute, was thrown over into the ditch by some person or persons on Friday night last. The sign board was not damaged, but who ever is guilty, must have gone to a great deal of trouble to be mean. Those sign board have been much admired and many o those who travelled this way during the past two months have taken the trouble to comment favourably on them. It was a deliberate act of meanness on the part of someone, and the Winchester Press hereby offers a reward of $2.00 for information that will lead to the conviction of the guilty party.

Mrs. Moodie has a charming lyric soprano voice. Hear her in the Town Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 28th.

Had Narrow Escape

Following is from the Russel Leader of 16th. Oct. Dr. Macdougall will never be nearer death and escape than he was yesterday morning when his Ford coupe was struck by the engine of the way freight. He was driving north from Menard's Corner and was thinking deeply as he neared the track and didn't see the train approaching. Just as the front wheels were at the first rail he saw to his horror the train coming about 40ft. away. He had no time to jump, but he turned the car sideways and was hit on the left side of the hood, breaking the fender, radiator and bending the axle nearly double. The car was not upset nor was any of the glass in the body of the coupe broken.

A Good Investment.

Have you an implement of some kind, a piece of furniture, an old stove, or any other article about your house or barn that you have no further use for. The longer it stands with you the less valuable it becomes. Why not try and get rid of it at a profit. Then let your neighbours and hundreds who are not your neighbour know that you have such an article you would gladly sell cheap. Why not spend 50c or $1.00 in a small advt. in the Press. One insertion 50c, two 75c three $1 00 Every week we receive evidence that small advts. in the Press bring quick and good results. Why not make a list of articles you want to be rid of and advertise them. To any advt. under one inch the above rates apply, over one inch add 25c per each inch.

Old Boys Come Back.

As stated by Rev. Mr. Waddell on Sunday evening, the Anniversary services being held in the Methodist church that day were somewhat unique. The sermons were being preached by a Winchester boy who had risen to the highest honor that could be conferred on him in the Montreal Conference, as President of that Conference and pastor of the leading Methodist church in Montreal Then the Musical service was helped by one whose singing of gospel hymns had won for him a high place in the estimation of all, Mr. Harry McKercher was using his wonderful voice and ability in the service of His Master. Then during the afternoon service in the Sunday School they had the pleasure of listening to a most inspiring and helpful address by a former scholar of the school who was winning for himself a place in the legal profession in the person of Mr. K. Christie. It was indeed pleasing as well as unique occasion in connection with the Winchester Methodist Church.

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

Two weeks from Monday is Thanks giving day.

Do your Christmas shopping early, and do it at home.

A large vote was polled in Winchester today, and it's a dry day too.

There was a slight flurrry of snow on Monday, just to remind us that winter is not far away.

A side curtain for a car has been left at this office awaiting an owner and 25 cents.

The five bandits of Montreal who held up and murdered the messenger of the Hochelaga Bank, are to be hanged tomorrow.

Business men should pay special attention to their advertising from now on. The opportunity for a good fall trade should not be neglected.

Gordon Brown, of Lanark, Ont., employed as a baker at Biggar, Sask., was burned to death in his bed. Brown had apparently smoked a cigarette before falling asleep. The bed clothes caught fire and the man was dead when help arrived.

Convicted of inticing two young girls into their car, taking them in the country and ill using them, two young men were sentenced to 14 years imprisonment and receive 20 lashes each, by Justice Riddle at London Ont. last week. They deserved it.

Too Crowded

There should have been four instead of two polling places in Winchester today. It required that a vote be polled in less than every two minutes to get the possible vote polled, and that is an impossibility. Why better arrangements were not made we do not know, but they should have been made.

A Successful Sale

Tremendous crowd, lively bidding, good auctioneer, and everything sold well at C. A. Coons' Auction Sale yesterday. Mr. Coons got his bills at the Press Office. It was an attractive bill and he got plenty of them. He advertised only in the Winchester Press, but that was sufficient to cover the local district No wonder his sale was a big success.

Moving Pictures

Mr. Lannin announces in this issue that he will have moving pictures in his hall every Saturday and Monday evening, and it is his intention to have only a high class of films. He has booked for a near date "The Covered Wagon," which drew immense crowds in Toronto Ottawa and other big cities. Mr. Lannin will put on good pictures and clean comedies, and he will soon build up a good attendance at his semi-weekly shows.

Hear Miss Laura Pelton the brilliant young elocutionist in the Town Hall, Tuesday Oct. 28th, at 8 o'clock.

Death of Mrs. Darling

A home was made desolate, six children left motherless, and a host of friends heart broken at the death of Mrs. Garfield Darling who resides with her husband, near Inkerman. Mrs Darling was taken to the Hospital, Cornwall, for an operation for an obstruction in the bowels. The operation took place on Monday, but the shock was too great for her weakened constitution, and she passed away this morning. She was in her forty first year and was a daughter of Mrs. T. H. Tweed of Winchester, who is herself very delicate in health. She is also a neice of Mr. T. A. Scott, postmaster. The sincere and heartfelt sympathy of all goes out to the husband and children.

Appoint Delegates

There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Dundas County Conservative Executive held at Winchester Springs last Friday afternoon. It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the Conservative Association on Thursday, Oct. 30th, at one o'clock at Winchester Springs. The following were appointed to attend a joint meeting of a similar number of representatives from Grenville, at an early date, to draft a constitution and talk over matters in general in connection with the interests of the Conservative party in the new riding of Dundas and Grenville. Winchester, J. F. Ault; Winchester Township, H. Nesbitt; Chesterville, D. Allison, Morrisburg, I. Hilliard; Iroquois, Ed. Strader; Williamsburg, Alex Shenette; Matilda, Alex Clark; Mountain, W. R. Keyes and J. S. Robinson; and Mr. John McCormick, the secretary.

Gave Interesting Talk

On Tuesday night in the Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the Guild, Mr. Joseph Webb of Winchester Springs gave a very interesting talk on the World's Sunday School Convention held in Glasgow, Scotland. He said he was very much impressed with the different speakers from all over the world and the key note of all their addresses, was "Christ for the healing of the Nations" and everyone is convinced that it is in the religious training of the youth of every notion, that this is going to be accomplished. Mr. Webb was given a very hearty vote of thanks for his kindness in coming and giving us the address.

A solo was sung by Effie Fisher and a duett by Misses Quart and McIntosh and Mrs Campbell gave a few thoughts on Temperance question in connection with the Plebiscite vote on Thursday Miss Jessie Elliott presided over the meeting and told how the section in Saskatchewan where she has been in Mission work still have bootleggers under Government Control.

SPECIAL
For Saturday Only
FRESH
Clover Leaf Salmon
In 1 Lb. Flats 40c.
In ½ Lb. Flats 2x15c.
At Flora's

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. M B. Boyd of Ottawa spent the week end with his sister, Mrs. A. Sweet.

Mrs. W. T. Smythe of Brampton is visiting at the home of Mr. A Sweet.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Gillissie and family spent Sunday in Ottawa.

Mr Jacob Dixon, who has been in the hospital at Montreal for several weeks, is expected home the latter part of this week.

Dr. G. Barkley and a party of friends came out from Ottawa on Sunday afternoon and were present to hear Rev. M McIntosh in the Methodist church on Sunday evening Dr. Barkley is an old Winchester boy, and his success in his profession at Ottawa is another evidence of the kind of boys Winchester turns out.

Mr, and Mrs. H. S. Carkner, Maple Ridge, visited friends at Kemptville and Mountain Station on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Parish visited the former's parents and friends at Huz elton, N. Y. last week. They also visited Mr. and Mrs. Earl Francis, Ogdensburg,

Their many friends were pleased to see Mr. and Mrs. George Johnston of Cornwall in town on Monday.

Rev. G.A McIntosh was the guest of his sister Mrs. N. W. Beach during his stay in Winchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beach of Cornwall were visitors to Winchester on Monday and present at the Methodist church dinner on Monday evening where they were greeted by many friends.

Dr. Lloyd Bailey, Dominion Plant Pathologist at the Manitoba Agricultural College, has returned to Winnipeg after a short holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greer and daughter Helen, of Ottawa, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Bailey.

Mrs. R. D. Cheney, of Mountain was the guest of Mrs. W. B. Campbell on Friday and attended the W. C. T. U. Parlor Meeting at the home of Mrs. Keyes,

Mr. and Mrs. J. F, Forrester, of South Mountain, accompanied by the Misses Muriel, Marguerite and Enid Hinton spent Saturday evening at Mrs. W. B. Campbell's.

Mr. B. H. Cochrane, of Prescott called on his mother, Mrs. Cochrane on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Pauline Docksteader spent the week end at her parents home, Mr. and Mrs. A. Docksteader.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nesbitt of Finch and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Outerkirk of Berwick visited Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Docksteader over the week end.

Dr. Walter Flora, Dr. J. Guthsie, Mr. Gordon Johnston, of Ottawa, Mr. Leslie Dixon and Mr. Harry L. Flora motored to Kingston on Saturday and took in the Varsity—Queens Rugby game.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bliss of Lake Placid N. Y., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Keyes, on Sunday.

Miss Bertha Merkley has returned to her home in Chesterville after spending a month with her sister, Mrs. T. O. Keyes.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Coburne and T. O. Keyes and family are spending a few days at Braeside, Ont,

Wanted—Three or four copies of the Winchester Press of Oct 9th 1924. Please send to us if you have one.

The funeral of Mrs. Roger Crofts Percival, widow of R. C. Percival, manufacturer, Merrickville, was held from her home in that village on Monday of last week to the Merrickville cemetery. Mrs. Percival was 85 years of age and the mother of T. H. Percival, Ottawa, and of Mrs. J. B. Waddell, Montreal.

High School Rugby Notes

The Winchester High School Rugby Team is progressing nicely under the supervision of Coach Lee and is advancing rapidly toward a smooth working unit.

McDonald makes a very capable quarter getting thro his signals in veteran style.

The back field is well taken care of as far as speed is concerned having Scott, Agnew, Servage, Helmer to make the runs

Scott, flying wing, is developing into a speedy end runner and tackler.

Boyes, Snap, gets his ball away quite smoothly to the quarter and with a little experience should develop into a first class snap.

Coach Lee emphasizes the training of a good system of interference for line buckers and is gradually getting the line advanced in the mastering of the art.

The team are preparing themselves for their first game with Williamstown on Saturday and they fully anticipate a victory. This will be the first time a team was ever entered in this game from Winchester.

McDonald is specializing in drop kicks while Agnew is handling the punting.

Signal drills and blackboard lessons are being held to get the system of signals down to a science.

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

RUBBERS

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

Harvey W. Nesbitt.

Grocrey Satisfaction

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

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

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

Try US on anything you like.

E. FLORA, Winchester.

Telephone 33 Prompt Delivery

The Needlecraft Store.

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

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

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

IDA GARDNER.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

In

"When the Clouds Roll By"

This is one of the best of Douglas Fairbanks' plays. Thrilling and Breath Stopping.

Lannin's Hall

Saturday and Monday
Oct. 25 and 27.
Popular Prices.

Turnips For Sale

A quantity of nice cooking turnips, by bushel or bag. Apply to
Phone 615 r 5 Roy Docksteader
1 p. Winchester

Auction Sale

On account of ill health I am compelled to sell by Public Auction, at my farm, Lot. 24, Con. 8, Tp. of Mountain, 2½ miles N. W. of Winchester on Ottawa Highway,

Friday, 31st. October.

Commencing at 1 o'clock, the following

CATTLE

15 milch cows, 3-3 year old heifer, all supposed in calf, 3 heifers coming 2 years old, 1 bull coming 2 years, 4 spring calves. All Holstein and Ayrshire.

HORSES, SHEEP, ETC.

1 team rising 5 years, 3 work horses, 12 sheep, 7 ewes and 5 lambs; 1 goat, 9 geese 2 turkey hens, about 60 hens, 13 shoats, 2 sows with 7 young pigs each, 1 boar.

MISCELLANEOUS

I horse fork and pulleys, 110 feet rope, 1 hay rack, 1 water tank, 1 set slings, washing machine, 1 Beach cooking range, 1 large size Quebec heater. 4-30 gal. milk cans, 1 DeLaval strainer, a number of household articles, a quantity of wood, whiffletrees, 1 buggy pole, 1 milk wagon pole, forks, shovels and other articles too numerous to mention.

MACHINERY

1 Deering grain binder, 6 ft. cut; 1 McCormick corn binder, 1 Deering disc drill, 13 discs; 1-10 ft. land roller, 1 Deering stiff tooth cultivator, I Frost & Wood mower, 5 ft. cut; 1-10 ft. horse rake, 1-2 horse corn cultivator, 1-6 h. p. DeLaval gasoline engine, 1 No. 13 DeLaval ensilage cutter, 1-2 horse Moody thresher, 1 Vassot grain grinder, 1 lumber wagon with double box, 1 truck wagon, 1 circular saw and frame, 1 root cutter, 1 Empire milker, I double unit with 2½ h. p. engine; 1 fanning mill, 1 set scales, 1 iron harrow, 4 sections; 1 Frost & Wood disc harrow, 1 set bob sleigns, 1 set sloop sleighs, 1 milk wagon, 1-2 furrow, John Deere, plow, 1 International sulky plow, 2 No. 12 Percival walk ng plows, 1 rubber tired buggy, I set double harness with breechen, 2 other sets double harness, 1 set driving harness, 1 se, single harnesss, 1 potato digger.

FEED

About 35 tons of hay, a quantity of 6 rowed barley, a quantity of mixed grain, 6 loads oats and millet.

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

JAS. ANNABLE, Proprietor.
THOS. IRVING Auctioneer.

Auction Sale!

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

Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1924.

LIVE STOCK

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

MACHINERY, FEED, ETC.

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

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

Geo. Turner, Prop.

ROSS MORROW, Auctioneer.

You Will Enjoy

"SALADA"

H480

GREEN TEA

The exquisite flavor indicates the perfect blending of choice teas.

Ask for a package today.

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



MAKE FURNITURE HARMONIZE.

In many a home there are furnishings distinctly belonging to different periods. Perhaps Grandmother has had a few choice pieces of walnut. Then mother has purchased some excellent mahogany; while we have succumbed to the practical nature of the mission style. We cannot afford, nor do we wish to discard what we have, and yet the problem arises as to how different articles of different periods, as it were, may be harmonized in the average home where expenses must be considered.

It is needless to say that we cannot make the woods over to look alike, but we can have each piece restored and redressed to be in beautiful condition and worthy of its original state. If we cannot do this all at once we can follow the method of one housewife who has a couple of pieces refinished every six months. It is permissible, in having reupholstery done, to choose a tapestry or mohair which will be suitable for articles of different woods. Thus one woman selected a rich mohair of moss green and had the mahogany sofa and her grandfather's walnut chair recovered. This, with soft green hangings and a two-tone green rug helped to harmonize the room, which had clashed before when the sofa was done in blue and brown, the chair in red and gray, the hangings in old rose, and the rug in fawn color.

Often by re-arranging the furniture in different rooms, articles, which harmonize to a reasonable degree may be assembled in a single room. Cretonne cushions, window over-drapes, and hangings will do a lot to bring a room that is out of balance into a spirit of unity and charm. It is well for every housewife occasionally to ask herself these questions: "Is this room harmonious? Is it restful? Or does it grate upon the nerves because of a cluttered or unrelated appearance?"

MRS. WISE'S HOMEMADE SOAP.

Mrs. Wise says that anyone can make soap with this recipe. The method is the same as was used by her mother and her grandmother and is a simple one-three-six recipe that is very easy to remember, even though one should lose or mislay it—one twelve-ounce can of lye, three pints of rain water and six pints of grease.

The lye is dissolved thoroughly in the cold rain water, which immediately boils, due to the chemical action that takes place. This is allowed to cool till lukewarm. Meanwhile the grease has been heated till it will just pour nicely. Then it is poured gradually into the lye and rainwater, stirring all the while.

It requires constant stirring for from seven to ten minutes, when the alkali and fat will have combined and the mixture can be poured out to harden.

This may be poured into a tight flat box or into an earthenware dish.

Where a larger quantity is made, the twelve or fifteen gallon earthenware jars used in brining meat make excellent containers.

In from three to six hours, depending on the weather, the soap will be ready to cut up into bars. Three hours is plenty long enough in cold weather. If allowed to stand longer than this it will crumble in the cutting.

The bars of soap are laid out on a board to cure for five weeks. By this time every bit of the fat has gone into combination with the alkali. The soap should be spread out so that the air can circulate around it, or mold is likely to appear. Bars should not be piled one on top of another.

Rancid lard, old butter, meat frylings or tallow may be used separately or in combination to make this soap, except in the case of tallow, where a soap made with more than half tallow will be crumbly. Freezing during the drying process will also cause it to crumble. If a large quantity of salted butter is used, or if old salt pork is fried out and used, it is best to boil these up with water and allow to cool, when the clarified fat can be taken off the top.

Borax may be added to the dissolved lye in the beginning, but Mrs. Wise prefers to leave it out of her own soap and add it whenever whitening is a part of the cleansing process, as in laundering.

According to Mrs. Wise, stirring up a batch of soap is quite as easy as stirring up a cake.

"Don't fuss about it," she says, "and your soap will come out all right. If it gets lumpy while you're stirring it, it's probably because your fat was a little too cool when you added it to the lye water. Just keep on stirring it and it will come out smooth and nice. Or if when you cut the soap there is water in the bottom of the vessel, don't think you've fizzled the whole thing. Let it stand and all of this water will be absorbed in a few days."



A SMART "CARNIVAL OR MASQUERADE COSTUME.

4531. This may be inexpensively developed in crepe paper, which may be purchased already printed with various designs. The model would be nice in tarlatan, sateen, taffeta, or unfinished cambric. A decoration of gold or silver stars on tarlatan would be effective.

The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 4⅞ yards of 36-inch material. If upper flounce is omitted ½ yard less is required. The hat alone requires ½ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 20c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Send 15c in silver for our up-to-date Fall and Winter 1924-1925 Book of Fashions.

Words That Make Us Wonder.

Have you ever wondered how some of the queer words and expressions we use to-day first came into the language?

The expression "raining cats and dogs" originated in the days when seamen used to refer to waves on the water before a storm as "cat's-paws," whilst the dog has always been regarded in northern mythology as symbolic of wind. Consequently, when a heavy rainstorm was accompanied by high winds, sailors would say "it was coming down cats and dogs."

We shall use the expression "big wig," although these articles are a fashion of the past. In other days, however, a person's importance was judged by the size of the wig he wore, and therefore the highest in the land were known to the less fortunate as "big wigs."

"Pin-money" is an expression that serves to remind us of the days when pins were expensive, and husbands allowed their wives special sums for their purchase. Later on the expression was applied to a wife's pocket-money.

Another word that has an interesting origin is "hanicap." This is probably derived from "hand in the cap," as in former times it was the custom to draw lots from a hat or cap.



Dusty hands are germ-carriers

Everywhere, every day, the hands are touching things covered with dust.

Countless times those dust-laden hands touch the face and the lips in the course of a day.

Consider—dust is a source of infection and danger.

Lifebuoy Protects

Take no chances—cleanse your hands frequently with the rich, creamy lather of Lifebuoy. Lifebuoy contains a wonderful health ingredient which goes deep down into the pores of the skin, purifying them of any lurking infection.

The clean, antiseptic odour vanishes in a few seconds, but the protection of Lifebuoy remains.

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

More than Soap—a Health Habit

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO Lb-4-88

Dewberry Mary

BY JAMES RAVENSCROFT.

PART I.

When Jeff Riddle was twenty-one and went off a distance of three counties from the old home to hire out, he was not a bit handsomer than he was when he come back two years later and bought forty acres near his pap's place and started in farmin' for himself and keepin' bach; and Mary MacMorrow was not a bit purtier than she was when he went away, though she had grown a little taller and had filled out considerably.

But somehow the two years made all the difference in the world to them.

When Jeff went away, Mary MacMorrow was just out of shoe-top dresses, and was so shy and bashful that she would blush clean down into the neck of her dress if a feller spoke to her.

But that was back in my own sparkin' days, when a gal's face and the neck of her dress was not so far apart as they are now. Think of a gal these days blushin' from her face to her nearest clothes! The blush would have to get its second wind to go that distance.

As Jeff had last seen Mary, before leavin', she was just an ordinary chunk of a gal with brown hair and big brown eyes, and a few freckles sprinkled about over her face, and she was not purty and she was not ugly; but the first time he saw her after he was back he had a feelin' that give him a start, like somebody had called him sharp and quick when he was not expectin' it.

He met Mary in the road a little way from her home. It was early in June. She was walkin' and he was walkin'. He just stopped square in his tracks right in front of her.

"Good mornin', Jeff," Mary said. "I ain't seen you for a long time."

She held out her hand to shake. Her fingers were slim and white, and she had on black half-handers, which made her fingers look all the slimmer and whiter. Her hand squeezed up soft and warm in his, and it come to him like a flash that he was gazin' on the purtiest thing, to him, in all creation.

Jeff was mystified at the way she had changed. He saw that she had not only got taller, but she was trim and round, and her lips were red, and her eyebrows was high and bowed, and her ears was small, and her neck was full and round and white as milk, and her voice was as sweet as the songs of a whole flock of medder larks in spring.

Jeff told me all this, more than once; I'm tryin' to tell it just as I heard it from him.

"Where are you goin', Mary " Jeff asked her, and something must have happened to his voice all of a sudden, too, for she looked at him quick, and then looked down.

"I'm going to pick dewberries," she answered him.

"I want to go with you, Mary," Jeff said.

"Come on," Mary said, "but I'll make you do all the pickin'."

From that mornin' dewberries was Jeff's favorite fruit. They picked a four-gallon pail full, and he walked home with Mary, carryin' it; and from then on he hung around the MacMorrow place like he had no home, and he could not think of anything but Mary. Every hill of corn he planted, every seed potato he drapped and kivered, every rail he split—everything, it was done for Mary.

Now, Mary's pap—"Doc Mac," they called him, because he was a horse doctor,—had no reputation at all with pious folks. They said he was sacrilegious. One spring there was a flood that washed away all the fences on a low part of his farm, and Doc said he would get even with the Lord for doin' him thataway, so he built all the fences back on Sunday. Another time there was a heavy hail in July, and when Doc saw it was beatin' his corn and wheat all to pieces he was so mad that he went out into the yard and stood there bareheaded, defyin' the Almighty, and hollerin' up at the sky:

"Peck away, now, just peck away! I ain't afraid of you!" while the big hail stones spatted him in the face and bounced off of his forehead.

Of course, Doc was a mighty misery to Mary and her mother; and on account of his doin's they never went to meetin' and did not belong to any church. But Jeff soon found out that Mary stuck up for her pap.

"He's good to me and Ma, anyhow," she broke out to him one day, when she was worked up about something some girl had told her when she had been to town to get the newspaper and the letters. "You never see us workin' round the place, feedin' the stock and choppin' wood and breakin' our backs hoein', like some wimmen I could mention who have mighty pious husbands."

But Doc's reputation was not troublin' Jeff. Anybody any kin to Mary was plenty good enough for him. And then right in the midst of his good luck, just when him and Mary was thinkin' of breakin' the news to her folks, what do you reckon happened? Doc jined the church! That ought not have caused Jeff any trouble, but it did.

A preacher named Maltby, from Baltimore, I think he was, come to preach a week at the association camp meetin' as they called it, and in a few days everybody was talkin' so about what a great and powerful exhorter he was that Doc sneaked off one night without sayin' anything to anybody about it, and went to hear him.

I never heard him, because at the time I was laid up with a spell of ague. But he must have been a great preacher.

At the end of the sermon that night the preacher called on all who felt convicted of their sins to rise and confess it. And Doc got up. It was like techin' off a stick of dynamite in a rock quarry. The meetin' blowed up with joy. The vilest sinner had returned.

Then Jeff's troubles begun right away. Doc was no different from what I have noticed lots of people are when they first get religion; he got it so hard he could make no allowance at all for pore, weak, sinful mortals, and was a stickler for makin' everybody toe the scratch. The very next Sunday mornin' when Jeff went to see Mary, as usual, Doc took him out to the barn and told him he was an ungodly man, lost in sin, and that, as her father, his duty to his Maker would not let him allow Mary to be in such company. Doc told Jeff he would have to repent of his sins.

Jeff said he almost got mad at that. But he loved Mary too much to get mad at anybody, especially her pap, so he told Doc he was not aimin' to do any wrong, but he did not feel any call just then to jine the church. And then he diskivered that Doc's new life, as he called it, had at least one leftover from his old one, for he got mad and said Jeff was stubborn and willful in his waywardness, and told him to clear out and stay till he was ready to renounce his sins. And still Jeff did not get mad at him. He just told Doc he was sorry, for he loved Mary better than anything in the world, and went back to his bachin' shanty.

(To be concluded.)

Many Japanese Babies Two Years Old at Birth.

Japanese babies are precocious, for they are a year old the moment they are born, and two years old the first New Year's day. That is the way the Japanese reckon age, counting the year in which the baby is born one, the next year two, and so on. If you had been born in Japan just as the temple gong was about to boom 12 on the night of December 31, you would be, according to the Japanese mind, two years old with the first resounding clang, writes Carroll Y. Zimmerman, in "Babyhood."

So in Nippon, one of a pair of twins might indeed be a year older than the other. This addition of another year to a person's age on January 1, irrespective of the actual month of his birth, came about in this way: when in 1870 the Japanese calendar was changed to conform to the European months, the people at large could not understand why they should be done out of their real, as opposed to the official new year, and so, at the beginning of February, the same thing starts again, and everybody considers it his duty to celebrate the occasion just as his ancestors did.

The Handiest Number

There is a peculiarity in connection with the figure nine which is frequently turned to account in banks, where nine is consequently regarded as the handiest number.

When an error has arisen through a transposition of figures, about the most common error that is made, it can at once be seen by dividing the amount short by nine. Invariably it comes out exactly.

Suppose an error occurs in bringing out a cash settlement or a trial balance. If the amount short is divisible by nine, it is a hundred to one that a transposition of figures is the cause.

Suppose 69 has been put down instead of 96, the deficit will be 27, divisible exactly by nine; or that 523 has been put down for 253, the surplus will be 270, also divisible by nine. This holds for any transposed numbers.

Immortal Piggy.

One of the earliest modern monuments to a bird was erected in Utah, Salt Lake City, many years ago, in gratitude to seagulls, which stayed a locust plague. Since then there have been several other strange memorials to birds and beasts.

One of the most costly monuments ever erected to an animal is that set up in the dog cemetery at Asnieres, France, to a favorite dog of Princess Lobanoff de Rostoff. This monument cost $20,000.

In the Town Hall at Luneberg is a glass case containing a shrivelled ham, which bears this inscription in letters of gold:

"Passer-by, behold here the mortal remains of the pig which gained for itself imperishable glory by the discovery of the salt springs of Luneberg."

On a Boston street car the front sign reads "Dorchester" and the side signs "Ashmont and Milton." "Does this car go to Dorchester?" "Yes, lady; get right on." "Are you sure it does?" "Yes, lady; get right on." "But it says 'Ashmont and Milton' on the side." "We ain't going sideways lady; get right on."

Children in the Dark.

(Throughout the South of France on All Soul's Eve every grave is marked by a lighted lantern).

The hillside graveyard all the night
Rocks with a flickering sheen of light,
Because the living people grace
With candles every resting-place.

I wonder if the weary men
That lie there waken up again
And grumble, on their couches deep,
Because the light disturbs their sleep,
Thinking, for just a moment, they
Must work through yet another day.

I wonder if the women there,
With dust of lilies in their hair,
Keep tight their lids against the gleam
Lest it should drive away their dream.

But I am sure that there are those
To whom the lantern-candle glows
With all the gladness of a rose:
The little children that are dead,
They feel they have been long abed;
The dear, dear children greet each spark
With smiles, for children dread the dark.

—Reginald Wright Kauffman.

Recognition.

It is a common feeling among men to believe that one is doing work whose merit is insufficiently rewarded. We labor on, spend and are spent, and are inclined to believe that others far less valuable than ourselves are getting more than they deserve. No complaint is easier to make or more common than that of discrimination. It is a sop and a salve that cowards and sluggards apply to their dilatory, unambitious, comfort-loving souls.

Stories of business success that should stir ambition often rouse envy instead. The moral the lazy man derives is not that he ought to go and do likewise, denying himself and working hard, but that the man who rose had the breaks of the luck, and was peculiarly fortunate in finding an influential friend. It is far more comfortable to rail at fate than to go to work and stem the tide or turn the current of adversity.

The world is tired of paying fat salaries to those who do not earn them, though they loudly asseverate their claim to big pay for services not rendered. Instead it intends to discriminate and bestow its rewards on those who deserve them. Most men who do work that is worth recognition are content to "take the cash and let the credit go." They do not forever rise in place to cry "I did it!" and to trumpet their own excellence.

In fact, if a man is clamorous for praise, most of those who might give it feel like abstaining. For if he sits attentive to his own applause, as a spiteful critic said of Addison, there seems no need of adding to the self-acclamation.

Recognition in time rarely fails to come to those who are actually worthy. The world's occasional neglect is not so surprising as the frequency with which people are moved to seek out those who have done some finely exceptional thing and pay tribute to them. Nor does the praise all go to those who have spectacularly performed. Often the prizes and the honors pass to some who least expected them and are astounded to receive them. They are awarded to those who day by day fulfilled a narrow, humble round, doing the best they could and spreading the beautiful cantagion of content.

New Zealand's Land Costly, Though Population is Scanty.

Race and sentiment combine to make the people of New Zealand the most essentially British community in the empire, and the problem of increasing the scanty population of the dominion is clearly one of vital importance, writes "The London Times."

There seems to be little doubt that New Zealand's sourse of wealth and prosperity is fundamentally based upon her agricultural and pastoral industries, the development of which must consequently be her chief concern. An article by Major General Mauchope paid tribute to the flourishing industries—dairy, frozen mutton and wool. He pointed out that the value of farm products exported in 1923 was, roughly speaking, twice that of the exports of 1913. Last year New Zealand supplied England with one-half of the total imports of frozen mutton and lamb, while in 1922 the value of the wool clip increased by £2,000,000 in the twelve months and reached a total of 10,000,000 sterling.

These are notable figures for a population of fewer than 1,500,000 souls, but their increase in the future by the aid of new settlers from overseas, is a difficult and delicate problem. The best lands of the dominion have long ago been sold, and where good land remains available its price is abnormally high.

Does He "Short-Circuit?"

He—"Here comes a friend of mine. He's a human dynamo."

She "Really?"

He—"Yes, everything he has on is charged."



Here is said to be one of the oldest homes in Scarboro, Ontario, which has been standing for over 100 years. For many years it was used as a school house for the children of pioneers.

Two Musical Anecdotes.

One does not always have to go to adventurous novels to get a thrill. The stories of the lives of many of our great musicians are full of interesting and thrilling anecdotes—and provide just those touches of human interest which the average person likes to read. Here are two such anecdotes: one deals with young Liszt and Beethoven—the other with Mozart.

When Liszt was but twelve years of age (in 1823) he was advertised to give a concert; and upon the solicitation of Schindler, Beethoven went to hear and encourage this youthful prodigy. When the little Liszt came out on the platform, he saw Beethoven sitting in the front row. Instead of being unnerved by the great man's presence, it was an inspiration to him and he played with great fire and abandon. In the storm of applause which followed, the great master was seen to step up on the platform and kiss him on both cheeks. Liszt never forgot this incident and used to repeat it with great pride, for he felt that the master had set the seal of greatness upon him in that kiss.

Now for Mozart. Mozart once created quite a sensation in a theatre he was visiting. It was at Marseilles. He had gone to the opera incognito to hear one of his own works performed. All went well till, in a certain passage, through some error of the copyist, the orchestra played "D" where Mozart had written "D sharp." This change of one note made a decided difference in the harmony, and turned the superior harmonic effect intended into a very ordinary sounding affair.

No sooner was this done than Mozart sprang to his feet, crying out: "Play D sharp will you; play D sharp, you wretches!" It may be imagined that such actions produced quite a sensation. The orchestra and singers stopped their performance and the audience began to hiss him down and cry, "Put him out!" and he was about to be summarily ejected from the theatre, when he announced who he was.

When it was known that it was Mozart, the tumult subsided, and cries of "Mozart! Mozart!" rang through the house. The very ones that were about to expel him now conducted him to the orchestra, and he was compelled to direct the opera, which was taken up anew. This time the missing D sharp was played in its proper place and produced the intended effect. At the close of the opera a perfect ovation was tendered the composer, and the people were not content until they had escorted him in triumph to his hotel.



Not Long Enough Here.

American—"You play Mah Jong, of course?"

Chinaman—"No—me no livee in Amelica long 'nough for that."

Where Fish Are Used as Coin.

"Fish" in Newfoundland means cod and nothing else. Rod and fly work is called 'trouting." Fish are used as coin on the west coast, one dried cod being considered worth a cent or a half penny and a large lobster is valued at a penny. Communication in the Winter is so difficult that in the Spring the missionary who visits the northwest coast finds wholesale christening and marriages awaiting him. A hunter who has lost his bearings or finds himself in a fog has no difficulty in finding his way, as owing to the constant west winds the tops of all the trees point east. This fact renders a compass unnecessary. In the cod-fishing season acres of ground are covered with the drying fish placed head to tail so that scarcely an inch of ground remains uncovered. All these fish must be stacked by nightfall in a heap much like small haystacks.

Many queer superstitions exist with regard to diseases and remedies. Until recent years people avoided entering a hospital as they would the plague itself. Similarly they would only have recourse to medical aid after every other remedy had failed. Old women were in great demand to "charm" away the toothache. For diphtheria a herring was often applied to the outside of the throat; a favorite remedy for the earache was to wear the wool from a black lamb in the ears; dry mustard in a flannel bag was supposed to prevent chest trouble; and people have been known to swallow small leaden shot to overcome lung disorders. Another curious superstition was the fishermen's dread of banks, as a result of which 3½ million dollars worth of gold brought into the Colony during the past thirty years by Canadian banks doing business in Newfoundland has disappeared, having been taken out by the fisherfolk and put into private hoards to be kept and used as occasion arises.

Former Barn Lot.

Once there was a fence here,
And the grass came and tried,
Leaning from the pasture,
To get inside.

But colt feet trampled it,
Turning it brown;
Until the farmer moved,
And the fence fell down.

Then any bird saw,
Under the wire,
Grass nibbling inward
Like green fire.

Mark Van Doren.

Linnaius, the noted botanist, in 1744 referred to the fig as the poor man's bread.

After Every Meal

It's the longest-lasting confection you can buy—and it's a help to digestion and a cleanser for the mouth and teeth.

Wrigley's means benefit as well as pleasure.



The Passing of Wild Animals.

The picture that presents itself to most minds at the idea of the death of wild animals is one of violence and agonized pain. As a matter of fact, few ideas are more erroneous. Most wild animals die quietly.

Both animals and birds dislike anything unusual; they will not tolerate the deformed, maimed or crippled, so that when an animal feels any unusual symptoms, instinct makes him steal away from his fellows. He goes as far as possible, and then rests in as retired a place as he can find. A lethargic feeling comes over him, and he closes his eyes in sleep. He has no fear of not awaking; any image that might cross his elementary sense of memory would be of waking as he has always done hitherto.

Birds in whom the tide of life is running low often fly out to sea, and close their eyes in lasting sleep before their tired bodies touch the water.

Even captive bred canaries feel this primeval impulse to fly away at the end; they will flutter restlessly against the bars of their cage one day, and the next morning you will find them "asleep." Most birds of prey have their own hunting grounds and do not poach on their fellows' ground.

An eagle had long been known round about a certain mountainside. One day he was seen to be sailing downwards on outstretched wings, but his head drooped unusually, as if it were too heavy for a tired body. Lower and lower he sailed, dropping slowly at last into a quiet wood. There he was found the next day by a boy who had watched him fall.

A bird-lover once noticed a little songster sittting silently on a frond of evergreen over a little stream. He was old, for his feathers were streaked with grey and he had wrinkled scales on his feet. He showed no fear of the man, who often visited the place; presently he settled on his finger and closed his eyes. He took a drop of water from a finger as if glad of the friendly action, and then the man put him back on the evergreen.

A day later the man saw him hanging from a spruce root, his feet holding on firmly, his beak touching the water, quite dead—asleep and at peace.

There are, of course, tragedies in animal lives; the lion and the deer, the fox and the mouse, the hawk and the sparrow. But we are wrong in imagining violent deaths of this type to be painful. The agony is mental, and occurs before the attack, when we suffer in anticipation. In other words, we suffer because of our brains.

The majority of the animals, however, pass in natural sleep.—Ernest Clarke.

OBESITY.

The human body has many uses for fat. When properly distributed it serves to relieve the sharpness of our bony angles and make us more beautiful. It is an extremely helpful agent in keeping our heat in our bodies, serving as insulation in that way. It acts as padding in our "insides" and helps to keep the kidneys, spleen, stomach and intestines in their proper locations. It fills in the chinks, generally.

But as we reach middle life the danger comes that we shall accumulate more fat than is good for our health. Without giving a long table of weights and measures I will just say that the average weight for a man of sixty-nine inches is 159 pounds, and for a woman of sixty-six inches is 137 pounds. You can judge how far you are from standard. If you are more than ten per cent. overweight give the matter careful consideration.

The chief item in reducing weight is to reduce food. If you are only trying to cut down some ten or fifteen pounds you can do it by restricting the fats in your diet, such as butter, oil and fat meat, and by severely limiting the sweet stuff that you eat.

But it is the folks in the 200 pounds and better class that are chiefly in need of reducing weight. Many a man and woman with no definite symptoms of ill health, yet a general feeling of wretchedness, would clear up wonderfully by a reduction of thirty to fifty pounds in weight.

There is only one definite way to do it. Reduce your intake. Don't try to do it too rapidly. Be content to take off three or four pounds a week. Cut the amount of your food ten per cent. When you have become accustomed to that, cut it another ten per cent. If that does not do the business the fat person is generally pretty safe in cutting it yet ten per cent. more, a few weeks later. After you have reduced the weight thirty or forty pounds you will be glad to discover that you have regained your old efficiency.

Anything to Please a Bear.

A Chinese who was visiting Jasper Park in winter, happened to glance over his shoulder and spy a huge bear sniffing at his tracks in the snow. John at once began to run, shouting back excitedly as he did so:

"You likee my tracks?" I makee you some more!"

Dairy Farming

FALL TREATMENT OF NEW SEEDINGS OF GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

Pasturing seedings of grasses and clovers in the fall of the season sown is probably one of the greatest reasons why many promising stands prove a disappointment the following season. Any pasturing to be done the same year as sown must be done carefully and early, so that sufficient growth will be left to protect the stand during the winter. Late, close pasturing or pasturing when the ground is wet should never be practised either with an old or a new seeding if maximum results are to be obtained the following year. Late, close pasturing, particularly of new seedings, lessens the vitality of the plants by removing the protection which full growth furnishes and so exposes the plants to more winter killing than would be the case if some growth were left. Fall growth also holds the snow which is itself a valuable protection from extremely low temperature or sudden temperature changes. Not only will late, close pasturing endanger the stand by weakening the vitality, but even though the plants come through the winter without killing they will not start as early nor make as vigorous a growth as where late growth had been left as winter protection. Where some growth is left the previous season it serves as a mulch under the protection of which the new shoots can make an early and a vigorous spring growth.

Grasses and clovers, particularly the latter, are injured to a great extent by heaving in the spring. This is caused by alternate cold weather and thaws and a mulch of a previous season's growth tends to lessen this loss by protecting the plants from rapid temperature changes in the early spring.

If best results are to be obtained from grass and clover, seedings, particularly new seedings, late, close pasturing must not be practiced, neither must heavy pasturing be done when the land is wet. Certainly what pasture may be available during the year sown will not pay for the loss of feed the following season where a seeding has been pastured late the previous fall.

IF YOUR HORSE FOUNDERS.

The horny box of the horse's hoof is held in place by five hundred or more fleshy leaves called sensitive laminae, each of which is embraced by two horny leaves, or laminae. The disease called "founder," technically *laminitis*, is inflammation of the sensitive laminae, which become engorged with blood and, consequently, enlarged. There is no "give" to the horny laminae and wall of the hoof; hence, the excruciating pain suffered by the affected horse. The forefeet are thrust far forward to remove weight, and the hind ones are correspondingly advanced under the body. The horse tries to stand on his heels. Fever runs high, the pulse is full and bounding, appetite ceases, the horse breathes fast, sweats with pain, and scarcely can be made to move. The attack may be caused by gorging with feed, drinking much cold water when hot, being given an aloes purgative ball without preparation, or driving upon a hard road. Until a qualified veterinarian can be employed much relief can be given by removing the shoes, pulling the horse down on a deep bed of straw in a box stall, and keeping cold or hot poultices or swabs upon the feet. Medicinal treatment consists in giving two ounces of powdered saltpeter, or one ounce of powdered alum in water, and then half-ounce doses every three, four, or six hours, according to the severity of the attack, until the veterinarian arrives. Bleeding is no longer done from the jugular vein, or cutting through the sole of the hoof. Use of saltpeter or alum makes that unnecessary. The veterinarian has also other drugs at his command which hasten recovery.—A. S. Alexander.

Poultry

I think that plenty of new hard corn in the fall ration of the pullets helps to prevent fall colds. It helps indirectly by fattening the pullets and the fat plump pullet seems the most resistant to colds. The birds that sneeze the quickest are apt to be thin, late-hatched pullets that lack a pad of fat to keep them warm on the chilly damp fall days.

One of the bad features of intensive poultry keeping is the fact that nature does not seem to have constructed the nostrils of fowls to live where there is any dust, dirt or respiratory germs. The wild birds live in the open where the ventilation is wonderful and they do not catch cold. The hen catches cold and her nostrils immediately close. The accumulations of mucous begin to gather and the bird has to breathe through its mouth. This increases the danger from bronchitis and pneumonia. The gathering inflammation soon closes one or both eyes and the bird is usually said to have roup. If you give birds the best of care they seem to thrive, but the construction of the nostrils seems to give them a handicap in keeping well unless the living conditions are right. Many failures from large flocks may be due to the constant inroads due to colds and various respiratory infections.

On the sunny fall days use the time to advantage in cleaning the dropping boards, filling mash hoppers, and refilling the nests with straw. Then a day or two of bad weather will cause no trouble in the management of the flock. The poultry keepers who neglect the birds on sunny days because the birds don't need the care, are apt to fail. They are also the same ones who neglect the birds in bad weather because the work is then very unpleasant.

Before hewing down for firewood the live trees in your woodlot use all the dead-wood that is there, thus improving the woodlot, conserving your wealth, and maintaining a home for your friends, the birds.

Farmers' Investments.

Not long ago a young fellow drove up in a nice car and in a very confidential manner began to tell me of a wonderful investment scheme. This glib-tongued worker was going to let me and a few other investors in on the ground floor, and the offer would soon be closed. Fortunately for me, I had heard of the trick before. I know of one man who lost $1,000 in this way.

A moment's reasoning will convince any one that such an investment is a fake. If there is such a splendid chance to make big interest on these investments, the smooth talkers are not going to have to peddle them out to the farmers. When in doubt about investments in stocks and bonds of any kind, consult your banker.

One of the best pieces of advice I know of is for a farmer to look about his own farm, and see if there is not somewhere that he can invest any surplus cash in improvements that will not only lighten the daily chores or work, but will add to the charm and comfort of the home.

Electric lights, a water system, modern bathroom equipment, shrubs, vines, fences, barn equipment, pure-bred livestock—there are dozens of places to use the money which may pay direct dividends in cash, improved health or living conditions, and contentment.—J. L. J.

These Boys Will Win.

To show how keen some of our young farm boys are, we observed, the other day, two with bags going to and fro through the corn field gathering ears from a good stand on their father's farm. When asked about their work, we were informed that they had been reading of the probability of a seed corn shortage this next spring and were getting ready to take advantage of the situation by laying in a supply now. First they were setting aside sufficient to provide for the home farm needs, and then whatever else they could gather and cure would be for sale to their less enterprising neighbors. The business acuteness of these lads should not only be simulated by other boys, but by adult farmers as well.—D. S.

A Town and Country Hallowe'en

BY MARY GOW GRANT.

A town in Central Iowa has been successful in its plan for entertaining the young people and keeping them out of mischief on Hallowe'en. The committees in charge, appointed by the community club were fairly successful with their first attempt, as both young and old had no end of fun and no property was destroyed.

Previous to the celebration, notice had been inserted in the local papers extending an invitation to the public in general to be present at the "big doings." Much to their pleasure and surprise they found the town filled with cars and the farmer folk for miles around joined in the evening's fun. The following year the committee in charge visited the farm bureau and the district and consolidated schools and gave a special invitation to be present.

"And what can we do to help?" was the common question asked. This, of course, meant a larger and a better celebration.

DECORATING THE STREETS.

The celebration was a big undertaking for those in charge; streets were decorated with corn-stalks and the merchants' windows displayed witches, black cats and spooks against backgrounds of autumn leaves or orange and black crepe paper, and grotesque faces were painted on the globes of the street lights. The school children, who had been encouraged to make their own costumes, paraded the streets in fantastic array, enjoying the music and the treats which rained upon the crowds from the big and appropriately decorated truck that made its way up and down the main street.

Those who lived in outlying districts were asked to furnish material for the decorations, pop-corn balls and apples. The children from these districts also appeared in costume and met with the town children in one of the school buildings where, under the guidance of their teachers, they formed in line for the parade. On the day before Hallowe'en, there were "talks" in all the schools, explaining the origin of the celebration and stressing the difference between real fun and the destruction of property.

HOT COFFEE FOR EVERYBODY.

Although the weather on the day of the last celebration proved to be cold and cloudy, long before dark the crowd began to assemble and parking places were filled. From all appearances the older people were fully as much interested as the younger ones. While seeing the funny sights, listening to the music by the bands and the singers stationed at the street corners, no one realized how cold and damp it was until it was announced that the woman's club was serving hot coffee in the Armory.

This town and country celebration has been an annual affair for three years and grows in popularity. The added interest in farm clubs and the new members added to the chamber of commerce and the woman's club are the direct results of better acquaintance, and it is hard to determine who receives the greater benefit, the town or the farmer folk, while all the children look forward to the celebration with gleeful anticipation. I don't see how we could get along without this event.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



Nature's Creed.

A Little Rhyme to Remember.

I have listened to the wisdom of philosopher and sage,
I have marked their labored efforts to explain,
I have pondered on their theories writ on many a printed page,
And a lot of them appeared to me in vain.

I have studied creeds and dogmas 'til confusion seized my mind,
And my soul has cried for guidance in the night;
I have followed many leaders who, alas, as I were blind,
And were groping, as I groped, to reach the light.

But with human voices silent and their guessing all forgot,
And with Nature's book alone before my eyes,
'Mid these oak-clad hills about me, in this wild, secluded spot,
Where the rippled river mirrors changing skies.

There is one thing past all doubting, and on this my heart can rest,
Past all doubting, full of wonder for my soul—
That the thoughts of God are beauty, and the works of God are best,
And the ways of God seek beauty as their goal!

—S. J. Duncan-Clark in "Success."

Why "Tommy Atkins"?

Members of certain callings are commonly called by the name of a single person.

The private soldier, for instance, is called "Tommy Atkins," and soldiers in the bulk are styled "Tommies." Just as the census papers give two or three stock names, followed by the necessary details of age and residence, as an example of the way to fill up the paper, so, in Army matters, the stock example for many years was "Thomas Atkins."

The agricultural laborer in England has two stock surnames, Giles and Hodge. Giles was the name given by Robert Bloomfield to "The Farmer's Boy," after whom his great poem was named. The poem had an enormous sale, and Giles became the name by which country lads were generally designated. Hodge probably came from the old play of "Grammer Gurton's Needle," for Hodge was the Gammer's "goodman" whose breeches she was mending when she lost her needle.

Jack Tar is, of course, the family name of the sailor. Fifty years ago the faces, hands, and clothes of every sailor were smeared with tar, whilst his characteristic scent was also that of tar.

When Englishmen call a policeman a "Bobby" or a "Peeler" they go back to the establishment of the modern police force by Sir Robert Peel. Thus the individual policeman is still referred to as "Robert," and the whole force as "Bobbies."



She—"I can remember every important date in history."

He—"Between Antony and Cleopatra and dates like those, you mean?"

The wise man gets a lot of free instruction from fools.

To keep geraniums over winter, take the plants up, shake the soil from the roots and hang them in a cool dry place. If first dried well they may be hung in a place where the temperature falls below zero. In the spring make a bed consisting of two parts sandy garden loam and one part well decayed manure. Set the plants out, water them and keep the soil moist. Do not keep them soaked with water. If the plant is too tall and has too many scrubby limbs, it may be trimmed to the desired size and shape. You will be surprised at the great number of flowers and the beautiful, brilliant color produced.—G. W. B.

Sheep Notes

The flock owner who is so situated that he can provide his flock with adequate protection against adverse climatic conditions will find mating for early lambs profitable. Lambs dropped during the late winter and early spring months require extra care, but under favorable conditions have the advantage of getting a good start and, coming to market maturity early in the fall, command a higher price than lambs dropped later in the season.

Ewes generally will mate as soon as cold weather arrives. Some breeds of sheep, for instance, the Dorset, will mate much earlier in the fall than other breeds. However, the flock owner who wishes to have his lambs dropped during the months of March and April will find, if his ewes are in good breeding condition, little trouble in mating. Failure to breed at first matting, I think, is largely due to the ewes not being in good condition.

For lambs to be dropped during the months of March and April the ewes should be mated not later than the first of December. The gestation period of ewes varies somewhat, but on an average it is 152 days. Ewes that are in good flesh and gaining are more sure to take the ram and become pregnant at the first service than if low in flesh or over-fat. It has been my experience in handling sheep under average farm conditions that to mate the ewes so as to have the lambs come a few weeks before time to turn the flock to pasture is most profitable.

Bedtime Stories

HALLOWE'EN.

Hallowe'en comes in October,
It's oodles and oodles of fun
To pretend we are witches and ghosties
And shriek when we make the folks run.
We'll duck for a tubful of apples,
Our mother'll tell fortunes in tea,
Big sister will go downstairs backward
To see who her lover shall be!
They tell me All Saints' Day was one time
The name that they gave Hallowe'en,
But the saints all seem to have scattered
Since children appeared on the scene.
Grandma, she thinks it is dreadful
To play I'm a witch, so she'll run
But I'm only pretending to scare her—
It's oodles and oodles of fun!

There is a paint remover on the market which can be applied to old paint or varnish and within a short time the paint can be scraped off. A putty knife can be used for removing the paint. It is best to wash the surface with alcohol or benzine after the paint has been removed, and allow the surface to dry before putting on new paint.

A Witching Witch.

She does not wear a scarlet cloak,
This witch of Hallow Eve,
Or by a pumpkin-lantern's glow
Her spells unholy weave.
No black cat perches on her back,
No broomstick does she ride,
No goblins gambol at her heels
Or caper by her side.

She's young and fair and dewy-lipped
And most demure and meek,
And has a bashful air belied
By dimples in her cheek;
And though a limpid baby-blue
Are her expressive eyes,
A roguish sparkle in their depths
Forewarns me she is wise.

She scorns to melt the cryptic lead
Or candle weird to light;
A look, a word, a smile are each
With her a mystic rite.
I feel my errant pulses leap,
My breast tumultuous heave,
So much I fear her potent charm—
My witch of Hallow Eve.

—Minna Irving.

Bottom of Sea a Great Barren Waste.

Picture a place of inky darkness and intense cold; a region to which the rays of the sun never have penetrated; a barren waste seemingly unending, bereft of vegetation and air, with oozy slopes inhabited by queer, crawling creatures; a place where no man could exist for an instant, where no work of man could be placed without being crushed to shapeless uselessness under a weight greater than all the mountains of the earth.

Most of our globe is like that, for that is the bottom of the sea, as pictured by modern science, writes Raymond J. Brown.

In round numbers the earth's surface consists of 57,000,000 square miles of land and 140,000,000 square miles of water. These figures, however, give but a vague idea of the real immensity of the vast, mysterious sea.

The average depth of the sea is five times greater than the average height of land above sea level over the whole earth, the average depths of the sea being more than two and one-half miles, while the average height of land is half a mile. If Mount Everest, tallest mountain on earth, five and one-half miles high, were dropped into one of the deepest parts of the ocean, its summit would be submerged by more than half a mile. In fact, if all the land could be leveled off flush with the sea, and all the debris dumped in the water, the sea would scarcely be changed at all. There still would be an ocean one and three-quarters miles deep.

Thousands and thousands of soundings have revealed facts that enable science to present a nearly exact picture of the ocean basin, which has been found to be a great level plain, covered with a thick ooze formed by the bodies of sea creatures that have died since the ocean was formed. Gravel, sand, mud, folcanic dust, meteoric iron, bits of land rocks, and precipitations from sea water also lie on the ocean bottoms. The deepest parts are long, narrow fissures, probably caused by earthquakes. There are also numerous mountains—quite as many relatively as on land.

All of the sea is salt—about thirty-five pounds to each 1,000 pounds of water; 5,000,000 cubic miles in all, or enough to bury Canada 1½ miles deep. Thirty-two of the ninety-two known chemical elements have been found in the sea. There is more gold there, for example, than ever has been mined in the land. Plants grow only near the surface of the sea, for plants need the light of the sun, and the rays of the sun cannot penetrate farther than 3,000 feet below the surface of the ocean. All life at the bottom of the sea is animal life, though many of the deep-sea animals resemble plants in appearance and structure.

Refuge in Silence.

Mrs. Scrubbs, whose highly colored imagination was well known in her neighborhood, was called as a witness in a damage suit.

"The evidence which you will give to the court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," said the clerk.

"Yes," quavered Mrs. Scrubs, now thoroughly frightened and unable to think of one word of the story she had resolved to tell—a story in which she was the heroine.

"Well," asbed the judge, "what have you got to say about the case?"

"Well, Judge," she replied, "with the limitations I've just had put on me, I don't thing I've anything at all to say!"

The path to fame runs over the hill of difficulty.

TRAINING OUR CHILDREN

The "Old Woman's" Discipline

BY HELEN L. FISHER.

"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,
She had so many children she didn't know what to do;
She gave them some broth without any bread,
And whipped them all soundly, and sent them to bed."

Can you picture the poor distracted mother? She deserves ysmpathy, no doubt, but did you ever stop and consider the children? I often wonder what they thought about it. Did they understand why they were put to bed? If you were to ask them why they were sent to bed they would quite likely say, "Mother couldn't stand the noise." Mother couldn't or wouldn't, which?

Such is often the state of affairs in our present day home. Father comes home from work tired and nervous. Bobby and Jane are busily engaged in a game of circus. In due time (and a very short time at that) father demands angrily that the noise cease; he informs mother that the place is like a boiler factory, and the result is that two small children give up their game.

Father is not always the one to put a wet blanket on the game. I have in mind a friend of mine, a mother of three small, healthy, growing children. I can see her plainly, seated in a chair, one eye on her book and the other on the children. When the noise reaches a certain point, down goes the book, up rises Mother and three sulky little people are sent to bed.

Children will generally obey because they understand that it is expected of them but they often do so with resentment and anger. They "stop" because Mother said they must stop, and, in the words of the children, they will "catch it" if they don't.

The parent who deals with the children in this way is so concerned over the peace and comfort of the household for the time being that he forgets to consider the effect of his tone and actions upon the children. He forgets that it is character that is hourly being built up, and that upon character depends conduct.

The result of such a type of discipline is disastrous. Instead of the children acquiring habits of consideration and truth they will develop habits of indifference and slyness. Habits, good or bad, are very easily formed. Every parent should strive to understand and guide his child and should refuse absolutely to have "nerves." Calmness is strength; excitement is weakness.

The Sunday School Lesson

OCTOBER 26

The Stilling of the Storm, Mark 4: 35-41. Golden Text—What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?—Mark 4: 41.

I. THE DISCIPLES' EXTREMITY, 35-38.
II. THE MASTER'S OPPORTUNITY, 39-41.

INTRODUCTION—The purpose of the Gospel of Mark is to show Jesus in his character as the Son of God. As Son of God, or Messiah, he is Lord over the human spirit, and accordingly we have seen him casting out demons, and in other ways asserting the supremacy of the spirit of God in human life. Mark alludes to this supernatural or divine "authority" of Jesus over the human spirit as the most notable feature of his ministry, Mark 1:27. But the disciples came to see Jesus as Lord over nature, as well as over the mind of man. They experienced through him, a deliverance not only from the inward terrors of conscience, in other words, from the power of sin, but from the fear of outward things. This was brought home to them very notably through a deeply religious experience which befell them on the Galilean Lake. A sudden storm threatened to engulf their boat and all aboard, but Jesus, summoning them to instantaneous faith in God, asserted the control of his will over the terrifying forces of the storm, made them feel that they were safe in God's hands, allayed their fears, quelled the violence of the elements, and made them feel as never before, the sovereign greatness of his personality. The disciples as a result are driven back upon themselves for still deeper explanations of the mystery of his mind and will.

I. THE DISCIPLES' EXTREMITY, 35-38.

Vs. 35-36. The proposal of Jesus to cross to the eastern shores of the lake was occasioned doubtless by the need of rest. The work made heavy demands on Jesus' strength, and on the strength of his disciples, and solitude and quiet were absolutely necessary. Jesus is here entering with his followers on a religious "retreat."

V. 37. Sudden and dangerous storms were apparently of frequent occurrence on the Galilean Lake. Winds descend with great force through the funnels of the surrounding valleys, and in a few seconds the quiet surface of the lake is lashed into fury. The boats conveying Jesus and his companions would be tiny skiffs, and would be in such circumstances be exposed to extreme peril.

V. 38. It indicates the habitual composure of Jesus that at this moment he is sleeping on the cushion at the stern. He is exhausted with the labor of healing and teaching, but he knows that the everlasting arms, which uphold creation, are underneath. God's power will not fail him till he has finished the work which the Father has given him to do. Meantime his disciples are in an agony of fear for their lives and the sleep of Jesus is interpreted as meaning indifference to their peril.

II. THE MASTER'S OPPORTUNITY, 39-41.

V. 39. Jesus, awakened out of sleep, reproves the raging elements, and at the same time the panic-fears of the disciples are allayed. Jesus' words of rebuke to the storm are similar to those which he addressed to the demented spirit of the demoniac in Mark 1:25, and the attitude of his mind is similar. As in the former case, Jesus asserted the control of God's Spirit over the mind, so here he asserts it over the physical elements. An impression of the wonderful transcendence and majesty of Jesus in the face of nature is produced, and creates in the minds of the disciples, a deep religious awe.

V. 40. Jesus rebukes the disciples for their want of faith in God. He asks: "How is it that you have no faith?" Their fears are unreasoning and unworthy. Should they not have realized that God holds his people in the hollow of his hands and that, no matter what happens, they are safe with him? In the present case, the confidence of Jesus is inspired specially by his consciousness of a mission from God which concerns not only himself, the Messiah, but also his followers who are engaged with him in the work.

V. 41. The lordship of Jesus in the world of nature is the abiding religious impression left by the experience in the minds of the disciples. This authority, this sovereignty of Jesus, calls for further explanation. "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him?" What gives him this confidence, this consciousness, by which even the physical elements are subordinated to his holy will?

The disciples, in the strength of the new experience, are on the way to a deepening understanding of the person of their Lord.

THE SEA OF GALILEE.

"When we sailed upon the lake, coasting along the western shore from north to south, we found ourselves far removed from anything we had seen or experienced before," wrote Dr. Kelman about the Sea of Galilee. He describes the utter and abject desolation and the haunting silence of the place. Villages here and there! But what villages? With the exception of Tiberias they were brown slabs of flat-roofed cubical hovels, let into the slope of the shore or the foothills." Closer view showed a ring of ruined architecture from end to end: "A continuous ring of towers, columned, broken and tumbled, but showing elaborate carved capitals, aqueducts and retaining walls; fragments of all sorts. Foliage is scanty, save for the thorn trees and bamboo caves in which the carved stones are often half buried."

"All this impressed one in quite a unique way. You try to reconstruct the past,—rebuild the castles and synagogues and palaces, and imagine the life that sent forth its fleets upon the lake in the days of Jesus. Or you more daringly attempt the future landscape and imagine these hillsides as scientific cultivation and the withdrawal of aggressive government may yet make them." That was in 1902. "But from it all you are driven back upon the extraordinary present, petrified, uncanny, spectral,—a part of the earth upon which some spell has fallen, and over which some ghastly influence broods, silencing the daylight, and whispering in the darkness."

In the time of Christ, however, the Sea was surrounded by several important cities with quite large populations, and the fishing industry was extensive and famous. As a result of the height of the mountains surrounding the lake, sudden changes of temperature give rise to unexpected and violent storms. To this day, such squalls frequently occur.

Three Dairy Barn Labor-Savers.

Most dairymen welcome labor-savers. One of the big labor-savers is the individual watering cup for each cow. Besides doing away with the chore of watering, these cups are sanitary and enable the cows to get water any time they want it. This fact, no doubt, tends to increase milk production. The time it takes to water a large stable of cows in the course of a year would pay for the installation of this watering system. Those who have tried the watering systems are loud in their praises.

The litter carrier, which is nothing more or less than a large steel box that is supported on a carriage that runs on an overhead track, is another very handy device. This makes an easy job of cleaning the stable, and with the carrier the litter can be carried some little distance from the barn, to the manure pit.

A feed carrier can be operated on the same track, or one of the same kind as that of the litter carrier. This is an exceedingly handy item of equipment and few dairymen with large herds can afford to be without it.

To freshen butter that has been packed or become rancid, place on stove and melt slowly until it is oil. Drop slice of lightly browned toast in it. Let set a few minutes, then put in warm milk (separated milk preferred) and churn until smooth (about ten minutes). Butter will be fresh.

HOME AND COUNTRY

They Got a Present of a Kitchen.

Eastern Ontario women, especially those along "the Front," are becoming more and more alive to the possibilities of beauty, progress, and the right kind of sociability in their own local centres.

The Women's Institute at Farran's Point, a pretty village on the bank of the St. Lawrence, near Cornwall, carry their working principle of co-operation to some very effective conclusions in community as well as in individual home-making. At the monthly meetings, programs for which are planned and for the most part carried out by the members themselves or in co-operation with the Institute Branch of the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, they study together the various problems involved in achieving better homes and a better community.

One outcome of this was the giving of prizes to assist the School Children's Summer Fete.

Another was the assistance to a mother and her five children given until they could be placed on the Mothers' Pension List.

Still another was neighborhood recreation. The Dominion Government own a charming strip of river bank above the locks. This was leased by the Institute at a nominal rent and a good-sized pavilion, which can be closed or open according to the weather, erected there. The Daughters of the Empire contributed a covered well. Here parties for the young people were held on each Wednesday and Saturday evening, as the result of the study of recreation for home and community. These begin at 7 p.m. and end at 10.30 p.m., never under any circumstance later than 11, and are always chaperoned by members of the Institute. Naturally they are popular. This year the Institute Park was made available as a motor camping site. In the pavilion too are held the District Annual Conventions of the home-makers, the College Extension Courses, and sometimes lectures. So impressed was the Dominion Government by the good use being made of the place that they donated a kitchen.

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS.

Preliminary plans for the Annual Conventions of the Women's Institutes throughout the Province are now under way. The dates suggested are as follows:

Eastern Division, at Ottawa, October, 28th, 29th and 30th.

Western Division, at London, November 4th, 5th and 6th.

Central Division, at Toronto, November 18th, 19th and 20th.

Recommendation and suggestions for programs should be sent to the secretaries, as follows:

Dryden Convention—Mrs. R. G. Wigle, Dryden.

North Bay Convention—Mrs. M. J. Nixon, Sault Ste. Marie.

Ottawa Convention—Mrs. G. R. Bradley, 152 Third Ave., Ottawa.

London Convention—Miss Alberta Venner, Hyde Park.

Central Ontario Convention—Mrs. F. D. Aikens, Grimsby East.

Marl.

Marl deposits are not uncommon in the older farmed sections of Ontario. While discussing soil problems with many visitors to the O. A. College exhibit at the County Fairs many farmers mentioned that they knew of deposits of marl in their own districts that were lying unused. Many do not realize that marl is quite equal to the best grades of crushed limestone or hydrated lime as a corrective for soil acidity. The use of marl from a local deposit if such is available, will save the purchase price and the transportation costs on other forms of lime. October and November are usually good months in which to excavate and team marl to the fields where soil acids prevent the luxuriant growth of clovers.

The Winchester Press.

Classified Advertising Rates

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

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

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

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

CARD OF THANKS AND IN MEMORIUM NOTICES—First inch 50c, each additional inch 25c.

GOVERNMENT, LEGAL AND MUNICIPAL NOTICES, BY-LAWS, Etc.—12c per line for the 1st insertion, 6c per line for each subsequent insertion, 12 lines to the inch.

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

Display Advertising Rates

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

Thursday, Oct. 23, 1924

LIVING LIKE A PRINCE

The Prince of Wales has had a great time during his visit to the United States and Canada, and now he has returned to England to keep up the good time. But what reads like, sounds like a "good time" to the uninitiated, to the ordinary person, means a most strenuous and exacting life to the Prince of Wales. The continual round of receptions, banquets, dances, sports etc., at all of which the Prince is expected to take part, play the game, and be an expert, must be very wearing and a great nerve strain, and the wonder is that he is able to keep it up as he does, and keep in such good spirits and good health. One week of the kind of a life the Prince of Wales is compelled to live would knock out an ordinary man, whereas His Royal Highness is compelled to play the game month after month, always look pleasant, and never show that he is bored or even tired out. As a young man Prince Edward must live a clean and careful life, otherwise he would be a physical wreck.

LIFE—A GREAT ADVENTURE

(Joseph S. Morris, Winconsin)

Isn't it true that life is a great adventure? When you think it through you realize that you have to take most things and do most things in confidence that all will work out all right.

Man is by nature an inquisitive, exploring, pioneering, venturing being. Consider the child who rests today in the security and safety of parental care. Almost in the turning of a thought he will feel stirring within him the call to make adventure. There will come the eternal "Why" of things. Like all of his kind he will have to find an answer to the question stirring his mind.

There are mysteries in this world.

I am—I feel within me the dawning of personality.

Whence came I? What is the beginning and the end of all this restless life?

I am surrounded by struggling, aspiring, and perspiring beings. What's it all about?

Compared to the world in which I live I am small indeed and yet I feel that I must do something with my life.

I look around me and see that some through mistakes make shipwreck of their lives. I wonder if I will have the power within me to make my life a success?

And even as we live and grow we must again and again make new adjustmente to life, and make new ventures. Two things are requisite: Confidence in the Eternal Goodness that is every where in our world, and confidence in one's fellow beings.

We have to make the venture of getting an education in the confidence that men and women will not fool us but will put the facts we need to have within our reach.

We grow up in the confidence that our fathers and mothers will do right by us.

We make friends in the confidence that they will not prove false and hurt us.

We marry in the confidence that love will make it possible for a man and a woman to build a home and get along together.

We rear children in the confidence that if we do the best we know how and try to discover better counsel and advice to give them they will come to be good men and women.

We plant seed and cultivate in the hope that by and by we shall have a crop to reward us for our efforts.

Sometimes we are disappointed. Some things work out differently than we had expected. But, if all the while we have kept open minds and hearts and have not been rebellious we shall find life mellowing with age and we shall come to be that most wonderful of beings "the man or woman with a contented heart."

And then will come, at the close of it all, what someone nas called "the most beautiful adventure of all", when life goes down hill and into sunset to find itself again at "Dawn" and get the answers to the soul's whisper of evermore."

George Horrace Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post, gives this advice on sizing up men:

"Look in a man's eye for honesty; around his mouth for weakness; at his chin for strength; at his hands for temperament; at his nails for cleanliness; his tongue will tell you his experience and prove or disprove his statements as it runs along."

It is interesting to try this test out on our friends and others that we know. So many times these physical characteristics check up with the qualities of a man that it is not necessary to ascribe every man's success to "pull"

New Canadian $2.00 bills are being put into circulation, bearing a portrait of the Prince of Wales. A clean-cut picture of the popular heir to the British throne occupies a central position, formerly allocated to a large "2" while the figure denoting the denominating at the top of the bill is much enlarged. For the first time the maple leaf is included in the scheme of decoration, and the seal of the Department of Finance appears on the face. Altogether it is quite different from the old issue, and is very pleasing in appearance.

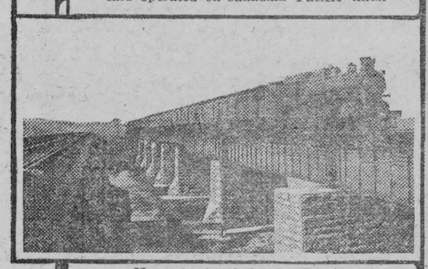
Railways now Preparing for Harvest Rush



Interior view of one of the new lunch counter cars operated on Canadian Pacific lines.



A number of steel Colonist cars as the one above forms part of the equipment of most trains.



Harvesters' train leaving Ste. Anne de Bellevue.



Interior view of Colonist car used on harvesters' trains.

Cutting of all wheat is expected to begin within about a week, says a report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and as a rule fall wheat is looking very promising. Western reports are also very encouraging, but just what the harvest is expected to be will not be generally known until representatives of the three prairie Provincial Governments and the two railroads meet in Winnipeg to discuss the labor situation and the best means of securing help to harvest whatever crop there is. However, the crop reports issued to date by the Agricultural Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been very optimistic and this company is already gathering and distributing equipment to various points in anticipation of a heavy movement of harvest workers.

The movement of harvesters has developed into quite a department in railroad transportation offices. As once the movement starts it must be rushed through to completion as speedily and effectively as possible, the attention of a large staff of men is concentrated for nearly a month before, during and for some time after the rush on assembling equipment, distributing it to the various parts of the country from whence the harvesters are drawn, making up the special trains, securing supplies for the lunch cars, and the hundred and one things which have to be looked after in order to ensure smooth running and of which the traveller usually knows nothing and probably cares less.

During the last four years the Canadian Pacific Railway has handled some 85,000 west-bound harvesters. Last year this Company inaugurated the Lunch Counter car which afforded facilities hitherto unknown to excursionists and, although perhaps not as a direct result of this innovation, over 26,000 men travelled in special trains over Canadian Pacific lines.

This year the Company is making practically the same preparation as last. As soon as it is known just how many are required to work in the harvest the excursions will be arranged and trains made up. The excursions originate from as far east as the Maritimes and as far west as the border of Ontario, but all are of the same type as far as rail equipment is concerned.

Colonist cars are used which afford comfortable seating during the day, facilities are afforded those who wish to prepare their own meals in a small kitchen at the end of each car, and at night bunks may be pulled down as an upper berth or the seats extended to afford comfortable sleeping quarters. The lunch counter car in which as many as fifty men can take a meal at the same time is an important section of the train. The travelling harvester is sure of being able to secure a meal to suit his purse and of the food supplied him being of good quality and served in a sanitary manner. Last year this department on Canadian Pacific lines served over two hundred thousand meals, and the experiment was so much appreciated, and proved such a success that it has now become a regular institution.

Old timers travelling west now-a-days regard the trip as a holiday and the number of women and children who have been seen travelling with the harvesters since the standard of service rendered has been what it now is, has increased to a remarkable degree.

FRUIT TREATMENT FOR CONSTIPATION

Quick and Permanent Relief By Taking "Fruit-a-tives"

What a glorious feeling it is to be well! What a relief to be free of cathartics, salts, laxatives and purgatives that merely aggravate constipation and are so unpleasant to take and so weakening in their effect!

What a satisfaction to know that the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes will absolutely and permanently relieve constipation. By a certain process, the juices of these fruits can be concentrated and combined with tonics—and it is these intensified fruit juices that correct constipation, relieve headaches and biliousness, and make you well and keep you well.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold everywhere at 25c. and 50c. a box—or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Zutoo Tablets

Are used by thousands of good Canadians and relieve thousands of bad headaches.

ZUTOO stops any Headache in 20 minutes. 25c a box, at dealers



More than a Million a Month!

In the dullest month of 1924, there were 60,000 more Long Distance messages than in the same period of 1923.

Long Distance messages in Ontario and Quebec now average over 35,000 a day—over a million a month.

In 10 years, Bell telephones in service have increased over 115%.

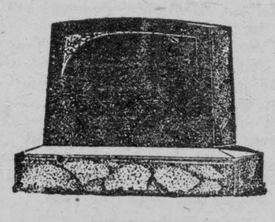
Naturally, every new subscriber adds to the value of YOUR telephone. The field of its usefulness grows always bigger.

Today—how many sales can you make by Long Distance?

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA — LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Each new subscriber adds to the value of YOUR Telephone

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TIME TABLE

WESTBOUND

No. 23—12.39 a. m. flag for passengers from Montreal and to and beyond Sharbot Lake.
No. 35—9.52 a.m., stop, except Sunday
No. 29—7.35 p.m, stop, except Sunday.

EASTBOUND

No. 24—5.05 a.m., flag for passengers to Montreal and from Sharbot Lake and Points beyond.
No. 30—8.40 a.m. stop.
No. 36—5.27 p.m. stop.

T. W. BOYES, Agent

Licensed Auctioneer

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

Thos. Irving

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

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.

Give your family home baking

In the homes where mother does the baking, the children's cheeks are rosy, their eyes are bright and clear, and their bodies strong, healthy and quick-growing. Home baking is easy with

Quaker Flour

Always the Same-Always the Best

Quaker Flour never varies from its high standard. Samples of every milling must pass rigid tests in our own bakeshop.

Give your family home-made bread, pastry and cakes made with Quaker Flour.

A product of The Quaker Mills, Peterborough and Saskatoon. 259

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

"THE BIG STORE."



Fall Jackets

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



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

Other styles at proportionate prices.

Ladies Suits

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

Look Over This List

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

Underwear

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

China Room

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

10 piece peinted Toilet Sets $9.00.

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

A. SWEET & CO.

Melvin News

Mrs. C. Channon of Ottawa spent the week end with her sister Mrs. U. L. Steinburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Rance Hutt of Morrisburg and Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Prunner took their mother Mrs. Prunner who is ill to the Brockville Hospital, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Erratt and family attended the marriage of the latters sister Miss Martha Dickson of Winchester.

The farmers have finished filling their silos for this year.

Morewood

Mrs. Brown and children of Winchester visited her mother, Wednesday.

Misses Olive Bogart and Leah Hough of Ottawa spent Sunday with the formers parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bogart.

Miss Bertha Coulthart is visiting her neice Mrs. Taylor of Chesterville.

Mrs. Jacob Swerdfeger attended the W. M. S convention held at Iroquois on Thursday.

Mrs Frank Merkley of Chesterville spent Wednesday as the guest of her sister Mrs. Fred Farmiloe.

Mrs. Hamilton of Winnipeg is visiting her sister Mrs. Arthur Marcellus who is very ill at present.

Mr. Thomas Stewart and son of Osnabruck spent Sunday with his parents.

Mr. Sanday Moffat, of Ottawa, spent Sunday with his parents.

Miss Mary Myers has returned home from visiting friends in Chesterville.

Miss Laura Moffat spent Sunday as a guest of Russell friends.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Lyall Loughridge a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fawcett and child from Inkerman spent Tuesday with the latters parents Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Allison.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Allison and Mr. and Mrs. D. Collison attended the anniversary banquet held in the Methodist church, Wincheste , on Monday.

North Williamsburg

Mrs. Theador Alguire and littie girl and Mrs. M. Doherty spent Friday afternoon at Williamsburg.

Miss Mary Whitteker of Morrisburg is spending the week end at her home here.

Miss Ordel Shennett returned home after spending a couple of weeks with her sister Mrs. M Casselman, Dundela.

Mrs. Russell Bowman and baby of Winchester are spending the week end with the latters mother Mrs. Bowman.

Miss Grace and Millie Barkley and Mr. Anson Barkley of the Springs spent Sunday with Mrs. Arthur Baker.

Mr. Linden Shennette of Ottawa spent Sunday at his home here

Mr. Frank Whitteker spent Frieay at Morrisburg.

Mrs. Earnest Shennett spent Thursday at her home in Frotburn. Her sister and baby returning home to spend the week end with her.

Nation Valley

Mrs. Hirst and little son Rae, of Cornwall, are visiting the formers mother.

Miss Gladys Johnston visited her aunt here, on Saturday.

Mr. Alez Summers visited her mother in Winchester.

Mr. S. O Kendrick of Bethune Bush visited at the home of Mr. Wm. Rae.

Mr. Andy Jackson visited the capital on Saturday.

Mr. Jas. Jamieson of Toronto visited his mother at Oak Dale.

Mrs. Ernest Gray and Mrs. Hirst spent Tuesday in Ottawa.

Miss Ida Carruthers of Crysler spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Harold Baker.

Dr. T. A. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, of Hammond, N. Y., are visiting the latters father, Mr. Wm Elliott, the latter being very ill.

Mr. Kenneth Merkley has arrived home from his trip out through the Western Provinces.

Mrs. Andrew Carruthers of Waddington, N. Y., is visiting relatives in this district.

Rev. Mr. Sinclair and Rev. Mr. Pounder of Chesterville are holding a meeting in the school house on Tuesday evening in aid of the O. T. A.

Dr. Cody, ex-minister of Education for Ontario, says the question: "Are you going to be educated, or are you going to work? should no longer be asked; but in its place the proper question to ask is, Are you being educated for work?" If that means that education should be less stereotyped and more practical, most parents and pupils will agree with him.

Winchester Springs

Mrs. A. Barkley and Mrs. P. Cunningham spent a few days at Perth the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs, Stanley Thomas and son from Ottawa spent Sunday with the att.rs parents, Mr and Mrs. Louck.

Mr. D. Barclay motored to Kingston Sunday.

Miss Mauve from Montreal is spending a short time at her home here.

Miss Mary Munroe from Vation Valley is visiting Mrs. John Munroe.

Mr and Mrs. Heber McIntosh aud family were guests Mr. and Mrs. Beckstead of Williamsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Casselman motored to Ottawa and remained there with Mr. and Mrs. M. Laudreville.

Mr. and Mrs. G. McIntosh and family visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S Holmes Sunday.

Messrs McIntosh, Cunningham, and Barkley, Webb, Kain and Bell attended the branch of W. M. S. convention at Iroquois.

Miss Erma Munroe and sister Mamie left on Monday for Detroit where Miss Mamie Munroe has secured a position.

Mrs. A. Casselman visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Haggerty.

Mrs. M. Whiteside from Metcalfe and Mrs. L. Kinkade and daughter from Winchester spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. C. Robinson.

Mrs. H. A. Runions and Mr. Cecil Kunions from Farrans Point spent one day recently with Mr. and Mrs. A. Runions.

Visitors Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G Myers, Mr. and Mrs. G. Countryman, Mr. Clarence Countryman Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Warner, from Newington.

Vernon

Miss Lola Porteous spent the week end with friends in Ottawa.

Miss Hazel Munro visited Miss Bailey Hall at her home at Kenmore on Sunday last.

Miss M. Howell spent the week end with Mrs. Neil Hutt, Winchester.

Mr. Jack Campbell, of Apple Hill, was home on Wednesday 1st, to attend the funeral of his cousin, Mr. Geo. Donaldson whose interment took place in Spring Hill Cemetery.

Nurse Campbell who has been home on a visit expects to return to Toronto shortly

The Women's Institute met on Tuesday last, in the Orange Hall, Miss M. Howell, the president, presiding. Mrs. Earl Campbell was appointed delegate to attend the Eastern Convention on Oct. 28 to 30 at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Arrangements were made for the Hallowe'en Social on Oct. 31st, Mrs. Earl Campbell then took the chair for the program. This being a Grandmother's meeting suitable Readings were given. "Pioneer days in Canada" by Mrs. Earl Campbell; 'The House Keeper and her bedding' by Mrs. R. Dagg; a recitation by Mrs. W. G. Portous, 'How St. Michales was saved;' a solo 'Granny' was sung by Mrs. L. S. Hughson and a Trio 'Believe me, If all those endearing young charms' by Mrs. J. S York, Mrs. Hughson and Mrs. Anderson. The President gave a short address of welcome to the grandmothers, after which refreshments were served by the committee, Mrs. D. Cameron, Mrs. P. Macandrew, Mrs. Earl Campbell and Mrs. T. Genoe. A vote of thanks to the committee for the very interesting program was moved by Mrs. L. Allen. The meeting closed with Auld Lang Syne followed by the National Anthem. About forty ladies were present and six new members were added to the roll.

The young Women's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church held their fortnightly Sewing Circle at the Manse on Wednesday afternoon of this week.

What Human Heart Does Described by Scientist

"The successful experiment reported in the newspapers recently in which heart beats broadcast from St. Louis were plainly heard at Fort Bayard, N. M., a distance of 1,200 miles, while of much interest," said one of the world's most famous anatomists of the famous Rochester, Minn., clinic, "is overshodowed by contemplation of the work done by this vital organ. Here are a few of its wonderful performances put in terms the layman will immediately grasp:

"The heart beats 72 times a minute, 4,320 times each hour, 103,680 every day, or 37.843,200 e year. At the age of fifty the heart has beat 1.802,160 000 times. The heart forces blood through about 2000 miles of tubing at the rate of 10.8 gallons an hour, 259 gallons a day. 94, 535 gallons a year, and in 50 years 4,725,750 gallons.

"In terms of power, the heart lifts what is equivalent to one ton in weight 80 feet in the air every day, five miles in a year, or 250 miles in 50 years.

HOME FURNISHING HOUSE

We are offering for 1 week only 1 Chesterfield Suite consisting of 1 Chesterfield and two chairs covered with Cut Plush and constructed with Marshall Springs for the Low Price of **$198.00**

Visit our several departments as we are receiving new goods all the time.

School Supplies for the Kiddies.

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

IS YOUNGEST OFFICIAL OF CANADIAN PACIFIC



LEO SOLLOWAY

Leo Solloway, recently appointed Asiatic Freight Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway with office at Montreal and supervision over Oriental and Australasian traffic via Pacific Ports.

Born in Vancouver in 1895, Mr. Solloway has the distinction now of being the youngest official in Canadian Pacific service, a distinction which he has won through fourteen years' service in the freight department of the Company. He commenced work as stenographer in the steamship department of the General Freight office in Vancouver in 1910, and remained in that department until 1915 when he enlisted for active service with the 72nd Highlanders. He returned from overseas in the Fall of 1917 and was attached to the steamship export department in Vancouver until 1918 when he was loaned to the British Ministry of Shipping, acting as assistant to the agent of the Ministry at the Pacific port.

In June 1919, Mr. Solloway went to Montreal as chief clerk to the Asiatic Freight Agent. Two years later he was appointed chief clerk to the General Foreign Freight Agent, and last May appointed as Acting Asiatic Freight Agent which office has been confirmed by promulgation.

New Cemetery Act Amendment.

By a recent amendmet to the Cemetery Act when the owner of a cemetery plot cannot be found, is unknown, or is unable to maintain it, the municipality in which such cemetery is situated, shall be deemed to be owner, and the Council shall be charged with the duty of keeping it in order. Every County Council shall have the power to appoint one or more inspectors to look after the cemeteries and enforce the Act. If a Township Council fails or neglects to properly care for the cemetery the inspector may secure a court order directing the Council to do so. If this order is not obeyed every member of such Council can be held liable for contempt of court and punished accordingly, unless they can prove to the satisfaction of the court that they were not consenting parties to the neglect.

From now on any pupil of the Milton Public School caught smoking cigarettes on his way to or from school will be handed over to Chief Constable Chapman, who will ascertain from the pupil the source of his supply of fags. The chief will then prosecute the man who sold the cigarettes to the minor.

Firm Meat with the Tang of the Sea—

One of the famous "VICTORIA" family

"VICTORIA" Brand LOBSTER

LAPORTE-MARTIN LIMITÉE MONTREAL-OTTAWA

V29

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.

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."

LAMPS

New Lamp Prices.

"Hydro" Lamps are best adapted to your "Hydro" system. You will save money and obtain most satisfaction by using only the best lamps.

The new prices on "Hydro" lamps are as follows.

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

Winchester Hydro Electric System

T. O. VANBRIDGER, Supt.

The Durant Star Cars 1924 - MODELS

The Refinements in the New Star Car have been sweeping. The body lines have been materially changed and improved, with a radiator and hood design recognized as the outstanding type in the low-priced car field. The new lines give the Star Car remarkable balance and beauty, and makes it the Aristocrat of the Road in its price and class.

Kemember our Service and friendly help extended to every owner of cars we sell, it will be of great benefit, enabling you to get full value from your investment in a Durant Car. Do not buy where you cannot get service.

Quality Cars at a Moderate Price.

Come and see them at the OLD RELIABLE STAND

Bailey's Garage, WINCHESTER ONTARIO.

"MEATS THAT SATISFY."

Lamb, Lamb, Lamb,

It's cheaper, now is the time to buy.

We have some choice Western heifers, something you want for silo filling and threshing outfits. Pickled Rolls, Smoked Rolls, Cured Hams, Breakfast and Windsor Bacon.

Fresh sausage always on hand.

We pay highest cash prices for hides and skins also for sheep pelts.

Shop Phone 12. House Phone 55

W. J. FISHER

Winchester - - - - Ontario.

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

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.

Bank of Nova Scotia methods, policy and principles during ninety one years of banking experience have enabled the bank to render a service international in scope yet personal to thousands of individuals. That service is available to you whenever you demand it.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832
Paid-up Capital $ 10,000,000
Reserve - - 19,500,000
Total Assets - 210,000,000

J. D. STEWART, Manager.

22B

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.

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

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

DR. WALTER S. FLORA
Dental Surgeon
74 Sparks Street - Ottawa, Ont.
Phone Queen 4136

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Life Insurance
Without Medical Examination
For particulars Apply to
G. A. DIXON

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

Sanitary Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor,
Hair-cutting, shaving, massaging and shampooing.
Ladies' hair-bobbing, shingling, waving, massaging and shampooing a specialty, done either during open hours or by appointment.
Oscar Pierce, Proprietor.

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

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

HOW I LAID A GHOST

By R. J. Lee

One morning I received a message from a friend asking me to meet him in the evening, his family having been recently disturbed by certain mysterious noises, respecting which he wished to ask my advice. I waited upon him at the time appointed, when he told me he had only been in the house about a week, having but recently purchased it from its former occupant.

Nothing strange had been noticed for the first night or two, but about the third morning his wife was aroused early from her sleep by a noise as if some one was in pain.

Thinking it was, phraps, one of the children ill, he went to their room, but they were sound asleep; neither did it proceed from the servants' apartments. On returning he found his wife greatly terrified at the presence of some one in the room.

She had not seen anything, but had heard the rustling as of a lady's dress. After waiting for a few moments in silence, he heard the same noise, which sounded to him as if a female had passed from the dressing-room, through their own, and along the corridor to the stairs. There was nothing visible, but the sweeping of the dress and the pitiful moaning were distinctly audible.

In vain did he search the house, for he could find no explanation of his mysterious phenomenon, until, at last, very much against his will, he was compelled to acknowledge that, if the house was not exactly haunted, there was something he could not make out.

This conviction had been strengthened the next day by one of the servants calling his attention to a large stain on one of the floors at the top of the house, having the appearance of blood, of which a great quantity must have been spilled, as it formed a large patch near the centre, and ran in several directions toward the side of the room.

Unlike most cases of ghosts he had heard of, the noises continued in the day-time as well as night; and so frightened were the domestics at the disturbance that it was with difficulty they could be induced to remain in the place after he had sent his wife and children away.

We went over the house together, and carefully inspected the various rooms—particularly the one in which the stain appeared, and the bed-room where most of the noises were heard. After we had completed our survey he asked me if I could offer any opinion as to the cause of the annoyance.

"Not unless I hear it," I answered. "I have in several cases succeeded in putting a stop to such things, and, if you are willing, I will spend a night here, after which I may, perhaps, be in a position to say something more about it."

"If you think you can in any way give us peace and quiet," said he, "the house with all it contains is at your service, because if it should get abroad that it is 'haunted,' its value to me will be nil, for I cannot live here myself, and how could I expect others?"

"Do you know if the former occupier was in any way disturbd?"

"He says not."

"How long did he live here?"

"Some five or six years, I believe."

"Do you know whether there have been any complaints from any one before he came?"

"No."

"Have you said anything to him about the blood?"

"I asked him if he had seen it; but he knew nothing whatsoever about it."

"Did you show it to him?"

"No; he said he would call in some time and have a look at it."

"Can you make arrangements for me to be alone in the house to-morrow night?"

"At what time?"

"The whole night, from—let me see! I will be here at about eight o'clock."

"And do you mean to stay in the house all night by yourself?"

"Yes! Why not? If there were more than one, the ghost might be afraid to show itself."

"I would rather it be you than I, then. But, if you wish it, you shall have it so."

Accordingly, at the time appointed on the following evening, I found Mr. H. himself in the house. The servants, after providing everything for my comfort during my watch, had taken their departure a short time before.

"Have you heard anything further since I was here?"

"Yes, several times during the day; but the noise is not nearly so loud as it was at first. I have been wondering whether any one can be confined in that room secretly. I have heard of people having been built in recesses alive, and the moaning seems to be like one gradually growing weaker, and that would account for us hearing the noises in the daytime as well as at night."

"We may soon ascertain if such a thing has been done," I replied, "by making a careful examination of the room, to see whether there is space for the carrying out of such a purpose."

We went up to the room, which was situated at the front of the house. At one end of it was the dressing-room, already mentioned, at the other was a second bed-room, and along the side of it ran the corridor communicating with the other apartments on the same floor, at the end of which were the stairs leading to the upper story.

At a glance we could see that the idea suggested was impracticable, and it was abandoned without further search.

We visited all the rooms, in each of which I left a small light burning, saw that the windows were securely fastened, and went back to make an inspection of the ground floor.

All being satisfactory, and Mr. H. assured that I was not needing anything else, he handed me the kays, and, wishing me success in my undertaking, bade me "good-night," and left me alone to meet the ghost.

After his departure, my first business was to make the policeman on duty in the neighborhood acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and got him to call in two or three times during the night, as it might be I should require some assistance.

Having done this, and regaled myself with the refreshments provided, I selected a volume from the book-case and repaired to the haunted chamber.

It was the first week in September, and the day had been very warm, so I threw one of the windows open, drew an easy-chair to the table, both of which had been brought in for my convenience, and commenced the perusal of my book. I depended on the lights for sufficient warmth in the cool hours of the morning, as the heat of a fire might induce me to sleep while I was waiting for the visitor.

I had been reading about half an hour when my attention was attracted by a low, plaintiff moan, several times repeated. It sounded as if it proceeded from a wardrobe standing in a recess between the chimney and window.

I went very silently to the spot and placed my ear against the door. Yes! it certainly came frm there. I turned the key and opened it, but discovered nothing. I moved the wardrobe a little forward at one end to see if there was anything at the back.

No! Perhaps it came from the next room, so I made my way there, but with like result. In fact, I could not even hear the sound.

I came back, but in my absence, the moaning had ceased; so, with nothing to guide me, I had to wait for its recurrence before I could attempt any discovery.

I had determined to pass the midnight hour in the room where the blood had been found, and just before twelve laid my book aside and repaired to that apartment, which was immediately overhead.

After waiting half an hour, I took a turn through the house and finally came back to my old quarters, having met with no success.

Another hour passed, and still no result. I began to think the haunting was over for the night, and my watching had ended in failure, but, just as the morning was breaking, the same cry reached my ear, accompanied by a sound which might fitly be described as the rustling of a dress.

Still it proceeded from the same place, and again I examined the wardrobe. Then I opened the door at the top of the grate communicating with the chimney, to see if anything was there. No, nothing was to be seen.

Now it sounded as if in the room above, but a journey there proved as fruitless as before.

When returning, however, the noise seemed nearer and louder than I had heard it, as though the ghost was in the room I had recently left, and then I remembered Mr. H. had told me it was in the early morning his wife had been first alarmed.

Very quietly I reached the foot of the stairs and passed along to the door, keeping on the opposite side of the corridor, so as to shield myself as much as possible by avoiding the glare of the lights. Still there was nothing visible.

I entered the room, and could distinctly hear the moaning, but the ghost did not appear. I turned out the lights and then in a few moments saw something come from the bottom of the bed towards the door. Slowly it moved and made no noise but the low, pitiful wail, as though in great trouble.

I spoke, and immediately it stood still and looked round as though imploring my help, but spoke not. I approached, but it stood its ground, and allowed me even to touch it. We were neither of us afraid of the other.

In less than half an hour I had learned as much as I could of its sad story, having, in the meantime ministered to its comfort as far as I then could, after which it vanished from my sight never more to haunt that house.

Early in the morning Mr. H. announced himself by a good pull at the bell, being anxious to know the result of my labors.

I told him I had seen the ghost, and, having learned its story, had succeeded in laying it; but I could not give then a full explanation, inasmuch as there were still one or two points upon which I needed to be satisfied. I promised, however, that in the course of a week I would tell him all I knew.

Before that time had expired, Mrs. H. and the children returned home, and had almost overcome the alarm the ghost had caused them, but were still very impatient for me to go and tell them what I had discovered.

At last the day arrived, and I met Mr. and Mrs. H. and their two eldest children.

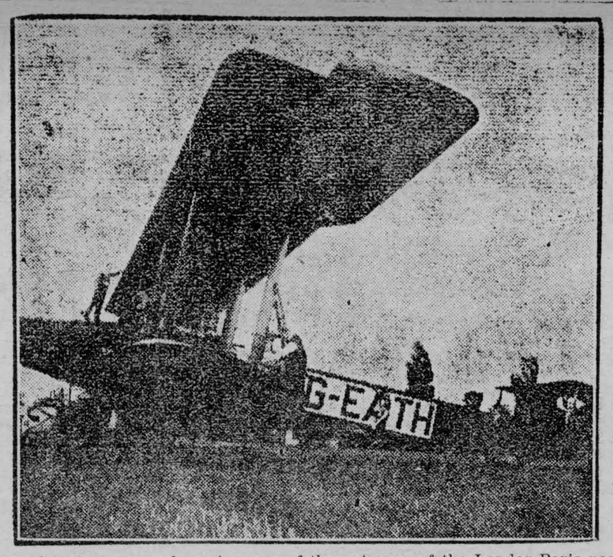
They first assured me, on their part, that thy had not heard the least disturbance since I had left the house, neither by day nor night.

"Then," I said, "I will give you my story, which is very short, indeed. Had it not been for the noises in your room, I have not the least hesitation in saying that you would not have attached any importance to the stain on the floor in the upper room, which I find now is due to the upsetting of a bottle of furniture polish, and not to any murder you had an idea had been committed. This was the point upon which I was wanting information and which I have satisfactorily proved. As to the cause of the noises, as the morning was breaking, after one unsuccessful endeavor to discover it, I opened the door of the grate in your room, and while I was up stairs, the ghost descended the chimney, where it had been confined from the commencement of your alarm, and when I returned to the room I found, not the shadowy ghost of the human form, as you had believed, but, in veritable flesh and blood, I beheld—a pigeon! I gave it a saucer of water and some bread, which was greedily devoured, and after a short time growing stronger, and manifesting a desire to be free, I opened the window and it escaped."

They looked at me in astonishment as I finished my story, and could scarcely believe that such a trifle had caused them so much alarm.

"And is that really all?" asked Mrs. H.

"All, madam," I replied. "I can assure you that is how I laid the ghost."



After five years of service, one of the veterans of the London-Paris passenger air service has been retired. The great plane, which is the oldest on the route, was given a funeral ceremony at Croydon recently.

WONDERS IN THE VEGETABLE WORLD

MAN IS DEPENDENT UPON PLANT LIFE.

List of Remarkable Trees Long Enough to Fill a Book With Their Names Alone.

One of the interesting phases in the study of botany is to notice how wonderfully adapted are all the plants to the wants of the inhabitants of the localities in which they are found. This is especially remarkable in the South, that produces so many curious fruits that are sent North. They not only are delicacies, but often are the actual necessities of life, and a single plant frequently provides a number of different articles, without which there would be much discomfort, if not suffering.

The pineapple is peculiarly adapted to the hot climate in which it is grown. It requires only a sandy soil, yet still produces the so-called fruit that is rich, cool and juicy, a natural restorative to the inhabitants.

It is a very common mistake to consider that pineapples grow on trees, but they do not, and, stranger yet, it can scarcely be called a fruit at all. It is called pineapple simply from its resemblance to a pine cone, and came first from South America, having now been introduced into nearly every portion of the world.

It is a biennial plant, resembling the aloe, the grass-shaped leaves branching out and forming a crown, in the centre of which rises a stem, rarely over three and a half feet high, the upper portion being covered with groups of flowers.

As the pineapple ripens, the flower cluster becomes greatly enlarged, and permeated with a rich, juicy fluid, and assumes the pineapple shape, being not a fruit in the strict, botanical sense of the word, but a fruit flower, or, better, a collective fruit that still displays all the parts of the flower, as the stem, the calyx, corolla and stamens, though all so changed as to be hardly recognized. The leaves of the pineapple plant are generally armed with sharp spines, that point away from the fruit in every direction, and afford it great protection from man and beast.

The Useful Cocoanut.

In the same localities is found the cocoanut. With us it is a luxury, but in many countries it is almost a necessity to the poor native. From the beautiful blossom of the palm he obtains a rich green, something like our cabbage, and from the unripe fruit a cool drink that is as refreshing as water.

From the ripe fruit the white, nutritious substance is taken and used as food, and the water that it now contains, and called milk, is extremely refreshing. By making an incision into the base of the flowers, a clear, white fluid pours out, from which a good palm wine is made. By exposing this to the sun, they obtain vinegar, and by distillation brandy is obtained.

From the sap of the palm a fine grade of sugar is made, in which the natives preserve fruits in dishes made from the shell of the cocoanut.

The husks are woven into mats for screens, beds, hammocks, caulking material and various articles, while the great leaves of the palm are used to thatch huts, for sails to boats, ropes and cord.

From the fresh kernel of the cocoanut is extracted an oil that the natives burn in a lamp made from the shell, or use it as an article of food in a variety of ways.

In some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago and neighboring countries the cocoanut husk is obtained in a curious manner. An enormous crab is found there that lives on the fruit, climbing the trees and tearing them off, either hurling them down or breaking them by tearing off the husk and then beating them against the rocks with its huge claws.

The husk that the crabs take from the fruit they carry to their holes at the foot of the trees and make a bed of it, and knowing this, the Malays visit and rob the crabs once or twice a year, using the husk to weave into mats. So it will be seen that the cocoanut is of great importance to many persons.

Famous Date Palm.

In Arabia, Africa and Persia, we find another valuable palm—the date, and deprived of it, the Arabs and Egyptians would fare poorly, indeed. In the Sahara alone, forty-six different varieties are known, and so valued are they that the government imposes a tax upon each tree, which is quite an item, when it is considered that there are nearly three million trees, each bearing, perhaps, four hundred and fifty pounds of dates.

Like the cocoa, the date palm also produces wine, starch, sugar, vinegar or matrial for building, and in very way is a source of blessing to the poor inhabitants.

The famous coquita palm of Chili produces a fine molasses.

From the Brazilian piassata is obtained the street broom material exported to every part of the world where streets are bept clean. In the bread fruit the natives obtain an excellent article of food.

The tree is large, attaining a height of fifty or sixty feet, and in the Pacific, the fruit is used as we use bread, the tree, in fact, being the baker of the islanders.

If a tree produces bread, so-called, we should not be surprised to find one that gives milk, and such a one was discovered by Baron Van Humboldt in South America. It was called the palo de vaca by the natives, or "cow tree," and when the bark was pierced the sap that looked and tasted like milk ran out in a clear stream, forming a delicious and nutritious food.

The tree is a variety of evergreen very common in the higher regions of Venezuela, and the milk not only look like that of the cow, but tastes like it, and the discovery was considered so valuable that attempts have been made to transplant it, though without success.

Traveller's Tree.

Equally remarkable is the Traveler's tree of Madagascar. It somewhat resembles the banana, but grows taller, the leaves extending upward, arranging themselves in a graceful fan shape, the entire group resembling a gigantic fan forty feet in the air, formed of twenty-four or five leaves, each ten or twelve feet long.

It is called the Traveler's tree, as it takes the place of springs or wells, and in the dryest times, when all the pools and springs are exhausted, produces an abundant supply, of clear cool water. This is obtained by cutting a hole or piercing the base of the leaf where it joins the tree, upon which a stream of water will flow that equals that of any spring—a welcome supply to the weary traveler.

It is also called the builder's tree, as houses are made of it and water-tight roofs from the leaves, the smaller ones of which are used as cloth for clothes and for various purposes.

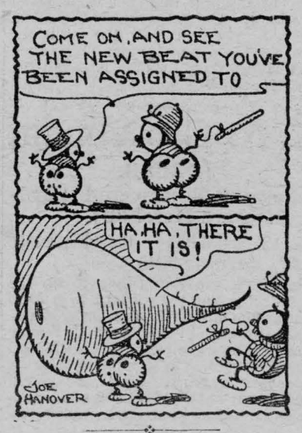
The list of wonderful trees is so large that a book could easly be filled with a mere enumeration of their names.

Our stoppers come from the bark of the cork tree; our rubbers from the sap of the Brazilian caoutchouc; quinine, the great remedy, from the bark of the cinchona, while many more illustrate how dependent we are upon the plants and vegetable life.

Love.

Love came at dawn when all the world was fair,
When crimson glories, bloom and song were rife;
Love came at dawn when hope's wings fanned the air,
And murmured, "I am life."

Love came at even when the day was done,
When heart and brain were tired, and slumber pressed;
Love came at even, shut out the sinking sun,
And whispered, "I am rest."



Everything can't be done in a day. But something can.

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

The Automobile

A PROBLEM IN CLOSE PARKING EASILY SOLVED.

Every one who parks a car at night in a congested district knows that it does not always stay just where he puts it. People who are looking for a parking place often release the brakes of parked cars and push them forward or backward to make room for their own.

One night, on coming from the theatre, I found my car close up to the curb and other cars scarcely a foot away front and back. I figured that if I could get the rear wheel six inches from the curb, I could wriggle out of the tight place, so I put my jack under the differential house in the centre of the rear axle, jacked the car up several inches, and pushed it sideways.

This gave me the desired clearance between wheel and curb, but to make sure, I repeated the operation. This gave me enough opportunity to go backward and forward and soon I was on my way home. Otherwise I should have had to wait for the owners of other cars to get theirs out first. The same principle of jacking up the rear end and pushing it around helped me later to turn my car around on a dangerous narrow road when I saw I could go no farther.—D. S. B.

WASHING THE CAR.

A good way to use a sponge in washing a car is to make a hole partially through the centre of the sponge and in this hole insert the hose nozzle. Turn on the water and it will be forced through the sponge in all directions. This will keep the sponge quite free from embedded dirt and dust because it is automatically cleaned from the inside. In using a sponge in this manner, it can either be held in place with the hand or tied in place with a string.

After the dirt and dust have been sponged from the car, rinse with clear water and later dry with a large chamois skin. This will give an unspotted finish.

A large sponge is very useful in washing the car and it is best if separate sponges are used—one for the body, and one for the wheels and chassis. The wheels and chassis carry more dust and grit and there is danger of scratching the body finish if a sponge is used for scrubbing this portion of the car after it has been used on the wheels and chassis.

MARVELLOUS BRAINS OF AN OCEAN LINER

MATHEMATICS TAKES SHIP ACROSS THE SEA.

Modern Science Enables Liner to Run to Schedule Like Railway Train.

How does a liner find her way across the sea? Put that question to a hundred persons, and ninety-nine of them will be able to answer it only by some such hazy generality as:

"Why, the captain takes her, of course."

As a matter of fact, though the responsibility rests with him, the actual work is done largely by other people.

To get an insight into how the thing is done one must pay a visit to the navigating-bridge of an Atlantic liner. Anybody privileged to do that gets a veritable peep into Wonderland. Ranged there is such a bewildering variety of apparatus, and everything is so utterly different from what one had pictured it to be.

Dials of one sort or another are so numerous that the place looks more like a clockmaker's shop than part of a ship. Signal controls, chronometers, fire alarms, compasses, submarine sound detectors, etc., abound on every hand.

This bridge is the "brain" of a liner, the seat of the intelligence that directs her movements.

When Time is Money.

When Columbus set forth to ginger up the Old World by discovering America he had very few navigational aids to help him, and such as he did have were crude. He read time with an hour-glass and judged the speed of his ship by dropping pieces of wood over her side.

Such rudimentary methods would not do now that liners must run to a schedule like railway-trains, no matter what the weather may be, and a few hours' delay on the trip may cost the owners thousands of dollars. Consequently, science has been impressed into the service of the navigator very extensively.

In a vessel like the Aquitania the navigating-bridge is "housed in" so that it resembles a big room. All the officers who do duty on it are able to get from their living quarters to the bridge without going out of doors at all.

So much work of all sorts, including social duties, falls upon the captain of a liner that he cannot always be on the bridge, though that is popularly assumed to be his permanent station. Every day at noon, however, he sets the ship's course for the ensuing twenty-four hours. Two or three times during the twenty-four he "flyes" her position himself—that is he ascertains by means of "observations" whereabouts on the ocean she is. But the actual navigation he delegates largely to the senior officer on watch.

Voyages Made on "Maths."

There are always two officers on duty on the navigation-bridge. The senior of them is responsible for keeping the vessel on her course. This has previously been "marked off" on the chart, and the officer has to follow it.

When he gives his orders to the quartermaster at the steering-wheel the quartermaster repeats them as he obeys them. This is done to ensure that the orders have been correctly understood.

Once at least during his watch the senior officer has to take "observations" with his sextant by either the sun or the stars. All these records are entered in the log-book so that they can be used as a basis for "dead reckoning" should fog or misty weather come on.

Watch-keeping officers also have to do a lot of "figuring." They are constantly "working out" some calculation or other. In fact, it is mathematics that takes a liner safely across the "herring pond."

In the equipment of the navigating-bridge is a set of three very costly chronometers that tell the time exactly and are not affected by climate changes.

Then, in the chart-room, which is really a part of the bridge, is fixed a range of meteorological instruments that have to be closely watched, as each one of them has its special function in connection with the navigation of the ship.

In addition to the ordinary magnetic compasses, which are liable to error, liners now carry gyroscopic compasses which make no error at all so long as the electric motor which runs them is kept going.

No Risks Run.

Although the bridge staff is supposed to see everything, and as a fact misses very little, in order to make assurance doubly sure a look-out is posted in the "crow's-nest" at the masthead. This man has to report by telephone or bell signal all that he sees from his lofty eyrie.

The ship's daily run is measured by a patent log, an ingenious piece of mechanism that is towed astern, and whenever the vessel approaches land soundings are taken with a special machine. No risks are run. No matter how frequently the ship may visit a particular port, all the navigation work is performed as cautiously as if she were entering it for the first time.

About six different means are employed for "fixing" the ship's position when she is in sight of land. "Direction finding" wireless is the latest device employed for that purpose. By means of it a ship can learn her whereabouts in foggy weather and thus keep in safe channels

School Children and Their Health.

Hurrah! School is in full swing again! And what of the health of the boys and girls? "Keep a child robust and sound in body until he is eighteen" say medical experts, "and the chances are he will remain so throughout life." How important then that its health should be maintained. A word to parents: Are your children free from frequent colds, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, decaying teeth? These are serious hindrances to their health. Are they free from eyestrain? Do they hear well? Are they sound in body and limb? If not, then in school they lose a golden opportunity.

"Canada a Land of Opportunities!" we say, and yet in this land are we breeding a race that shows appalling signs of deterioration? Statistics show an average of one physical defect for each school child in the United States. Fully twenty-five per cent. of the nation's children are below par. How is it with Canada? Are your children under-weight? Being underweight does not necessarily mean being undernourished. Our schools aim at wholesome citizenship, and whether your boy goes into professional life or industrial life, sound health is essential to his success. What then can we do to make our boy and girls fit for the work of life?

Medical examination in the school is not a fad. It is based on medical research and confirmed by experience. When the war broke out, over twenty-five per cent. of our boys were physically unfit. We must not repeat that neglect to the rising generation. Systematic medical supervision must be given to our children during the years they are at school. Careful medical examination should be given every child entering the school. And the mother should be present to hear what the doctor has to say, and in turn to ask questions for the benefit of the child. Especially so, in the case of non-Anglo-Saxon mothers. Thus they will come to understand that the school doctor is trying to help their child. And the mothers' intelligent co-operation is needed to attain the best results.

During school age there are adenoids and diseased tonsils to be watched. There are ear-aches and eye-strains to be relieved, and teeth to be treated. There are skin and scalp diseases, spinal curve and weak feet, all of which can be helped and corrected if treated in time. A delicate child is no longer looked upon with pride. In so far as we are eager to be healthy, ashamed to be unhealthy, we are awake to the ideal of our generation.

What of the child's teeth? If teeth are lost, food cannot be chewed, if they are defective, disease germs lodge in them, if teeth and gums are diseased, poison invades the system and undermines the health. The child suffers pain, and no one can be at his best mentally or physically while suffering.

What of your child's sight and hearing? Eye-strain or defective vision may cause irritability, headaches, nausea, loss of appetite, not infrequently blindness. And deafness, starting with adenoids, hardening wax or a cold, may become impossible to remedy, unless taken at the beginning. Is your child to be under a handicap? Eye and ear defects are in a large measure responsible for inattentiveness, bad discipline and failure to be promoted.

It all comes to this. We consider our reputation lost if our young people come from our schools illiterate. Is our reputation secure if they come from our schools with needless physical defects and handicaps. Let every boy and girl in Canada be given a chance to be physically strong.

Make a paste of one part of barium carbonate, ground fine, four parts of corn meal, and sweet oil. Use enough oil to make a paste. Let the rats help themse

RED ROSE COFFEE

For particular people

Roasted and packed same day in airtight cans

C-1

CREW OF LADY KINDERSLEY SAFE IN VANCOUVER; FORTUNE IN FURS LOST

The story of how a fortune in furs was lost, but lives were saved, after an ordeal that makes an epic of the Northern seas, was told by Wireless Operator Newton of the Hudson's Bay boat Lady Kindersley. That ill-fated boat is now a scattered mass of wreckage broken to kindling under the relentless pressure of the Arctic ice; her cargo of furs, estimated at over one million dollars in value, is lost, but her crew are safe in Vancouver after playing tag with death for many days.

Two days late in making Point Barrow, the Lady Kindersley was caught in shore ice which slowly drifted off shore and joined the main ice pack. By this time the ship was tightly embedded in the ice, with her rudder badly twisted, and for the next few days driftd easterly from Point Barrow until nothing but ice could be sighted. A strong northerly wind was packing the ice more tightly, frustrating constant attempts by the crew to free the ship. In the meantime the United States patrol boat Boxer had reached Barrow and learned of the misfortune of the Lady Kindersley.

As the days passed it was realized that the situation was becoming more hopeless until, on Aug. 19, when 20 miles from land, the ship was abandoned at 3.30 p.m. With six canoes, sleeping bags and provisions on sleds, the crew moved off the huge, jagged, lumps ice, which was continually moving. The loss of a canoe resulted in a near-fatality. At midnight, in their desperate attempt to reach safety, the crew had reached loose, dangerous ice floes about seven miles from the ship. A shelter was erected, but sleep was impossible owing to the freezing wind, which wept over the ice. The men were already soaked owing to numerous ships on treacherous footholds, precipitating them into the ice-cold water.

With the danger increasing and no sight having been obtained of the Kindersley Supercargo Patmore and Second Mate Smith, left ashore at Point Barrow, who were cruising the edge of the ice pack in a native skin-boat, the crew decided to return to the ship. All were frozen from the rigors of a night of heartbreaking travel, and before they again reached the doubtful safety of the Lady Kindersley at 11 a.m. on Aug. 20 four canoes had broken down, owing to the roughness of the ice. After a wireless message had been sent to the Boxer of their unsuccessful attempt to reach safety, the crew, thoroughly exhauted, slept the clock round.

The Kindersley, crushed in the ice, was now leaking seven inches daily and drifting northwest very fast. On Aug. 30 a strong northeasterly wind sprang up, opening a lane of water close to the ship. Sails were set and the engines started, but the ice rafted underneath the ship, completely impeding progress.

By this date the Boxer had reached within seven miles of the imprisoned vessel, but the captain refused to abandon the chance of getting his ship free. Thirty-six hours later he realized the hopelessness of the situation, as the Kindersley was drifting northwest at the rate of 36 mile a day, and decided that the ship must be abandoned immediately as the last chance for safety for his men. On Aug. 31 the Boxer was sighted and the crew left the ship, crossing the thin surface of the ice in canoes and hauling the supplies over the heavier part of the ice-pack. After travelling four miles they were met by Patmore, with Eskimos and a skinboat, and reached the Boxer at 4 p.m. Working through 15 miles of heavy ice, the Boxer reached Point Barrow that night.

Much praise is due Captain Whitlam of the Boxer, and Supercargo Patmore, Newton states, for their persistent and courageous efforts at organizing the rescue. On Sept. 1 the Bay Chimo arrived, and five of the Kindersley crew were transferred to this boat. They cruised along the edge of the ice-pack to within 150 miles of Wrangel Island without sighting the Kindersley, when the search was abandoned. At Point Barrow the cook contracted smallpox, as a result of which everybody had to be vaccinated by the Point Barrow American missionary.

CANADA MOVES TO PRESERVE MUSK-OX

SPECIES GROWING RARE IN BARREN LANDS.

Slaughter Reserved to Indians and Eskimos Since 1917 is Now Banned.

Half a century ago large herds of musk-ox roamed in Canada's northern territories. Even as late as twenty-five years ago good-sized herds were to be found in many localities in the Barren lands which extend from Great Slave Lake to Hudson Bay and from timber line to the Arctic Ocean. In the last few years, notwithstanding protective measures, the animals have become much reduced in number and in several localities have disappeared altogether, writes "Natural Resources."

The Dominion government, through its Department of the Interior, keeping in mind the successful effort to save the buffalo, has steadily striven to give the musk-ox such protection that it might remain a permanent asset of the country. It is far more than an interesting zoological specimen; it possesses qualities which may make it of great social and economic value to the Dominion.

More Stringent Laws.

For a good many years the Department of the Interior has been steadily strengthening the laws and regulations to protect wild animals.

In 1917 the Northwest game act was passed, and by one of its clauses no persons except Indians, Eskimos and half-breeds were allowed to kill the musk-ox, and killing by those people was permitted only when they were in actual need of food. No person was permitted to trade in the pelt or any other part of the musk-ox. In 1919 there was appointed a royal commission on the reindeer and musk-ox to investigate the possibilities of establishing musk-ox and reindeer industries in the arctic and sub-arctic regions. The commission gathered much valuable information, some of which has been embodied in regulations.

The commissioner of the northwest territories, as empowered by the 1923 amendments to the game act, issued, not long ago, a regulation prohibiting the use of dogs in the hunting and taking of game animals in the northwest territories. The significance of this regulation will be more readily seen by those conversant with the habits of the musk-ox. It is a primal instinct of the animal to flee from man, but to stand and form a circle when attacked by wolves or dogs. Native hunters have taken advantage of this fact to send on their dogs first, and since they have acquired modern firearms they have been able to kill the musk-ox in much greater numbers.

Closed Season Year Round.

Reports of the continued wanton and unnecessary slaughter of the musk-ox by natives, rumors of which were corroborated by missionaries and others, necessitated the passing of an order in council recently prohibiting any person from hunting or killing musk-ox at any time. The order also prohibits any person from trafficking in the animals.

To ascertain whether a special musk-ox patrol would be advisable to reach districts not now covered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a special investigator has been appointed. This officer, who speaks the language of the natives, will, while pursuing his investigations, disseminate propaganda on the necessity for the conservation of the musk-ox and other wild creatures.

If moths get into your carpet, treat it as follows. Put in a pail half a gallon of boiling water and a quater of a pound of rock ammonio. Then take a large square of flannel and put it in the pail, leaving the ends hanging over the sides. Pick up the dry ends and wring the flannel. Place on the carpet and iron dry with a very hot iron. Go all over the carpet like this and no moths' eggs will come to life.



PRINCE OF WALES IN WEST

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales greeted on his arrival at Winnipeg, where the special Canadian National train carrying the royal party made its first stop en route. Left to right in the group are: A. E. Warren, General Manager, Western Region, C.N.R.; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Mayor S. J. Farmer, who extended a hearty welcome to Winnipeg. Below is shown the special Canadian National train bringing the royal visitor to his Alberta ranch.—C.N.R. Photos.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

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

The infant is a delicate organism and answers readily to any adverse influence exerted upon it; therefore, it is necessary to ensure a high standard of health by removing such adverse influence. Poverty of parents is a most important factor for evil in this connection. In all our large cities at the present time, the nurses and workers in Child Welfare are handicapped by the shortage of houses, the overcrowded state of those that exist, and, in many cases, the unsanitary dwellings that are necessarily allowed to be inhabited because there is no accommodation for their inhabitants if these dwellings were closed. The provision of additional housing accommodation is most urgent, but this problem in too many instances is not tackled with the vigor which its urgency demands.

Among the causes of infantile deaths, the following are the most important: climate, season, housing alcohol, venereal disease, diet, poverty and employment. From these primary causes, two others stand out forcibly:

1. Want of knowledge,
2. Want of character.

Infants die from lack of knowledge on the part of the mother or father or of others who have personal supervision of them, but they also die from the ignorance of the statesmen, the legislator and the municipal councillor. Infants, however, die from the selfishness of the same individuals, both in their private and in their public capacities. It is much easier to acquire and disseminate that knowledge of mothercraft which is necessary for the saving of infant life, than to impart that spirit of self-sacrifice and unselfishness which is necessary if this knowledge is to be put into operation. It is, for instance, far easier to make a mother understand that breast-feeding affords her infant the best chance of survival than it is to induce her to make the necessary sacrifice of pleasure or remunerative employment which are often involved if this maternal duty is attended to. Again, it may be quite easy to make our municipal authorities understand that bad housing conditions, overcrowding, tuberculous inmates, an impure water supply, and bad scavenging of the streets are never associated with a low infant mortality and a high standard of health, but it is quite another thing to induce them to incur the risks and unpopularity which the carrying out of the indicated reforms would entail. A want of appreciation of these essentially human elements in the problems explains many of the failures of otherwise admirably designed schemes of Welfare Work. In some cases, efforts to reform have unexpectedly met with most encouraging success, owing again to the magnetic influence of some commanding personality who has succeeded in compelling society to make the necessary sacrifice, whether personal or communal, for attaining the desired end.



In 1975.

"When did the family feud start?"

"Years ago, when his bootlegging grandfather sold my grandfather wood alcohol."

She—"I can remember every important date in history."

He—"Between Antony and Cleopatra and dates like those, you mean?"

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. Alfred Tranchemontagne, St. Michel des Saintes, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine. They saved my baby's life and I can highly recommend them to all mothers." Mrs. Tranchemontagne's experience is that of thousands of other mothers who have tested the worth of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a sure and safe medicine for little ones and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus relieving all the minor ills from which children suffer. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Little Girl (used to long sermons): "What a very short sermon the new curate gave, Mummy! I suppose he doesn't know much about it?"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pain.

Victories that come without having had to be fought and won are nothing to brag about.

WORK WORN PEOPLE

Find Renewed Health by Improving Their Blood.

If you feel run down, it means that your blood is thin and watery, that your vitality is low. Your feet are easily chilled. You do not sleep well and you are tired when you rise in the morning. You find no pleasure in your meals and are listless and dispirited at your work. You have no energy to enjoy yourself.

Thousands of men are run down by anxieties of work. Thousands of women are broken down by their household toil, with tired limbs and aching backs; thousands of girls are pale, listless and without attraction. It all means the same thing—thin and watery blood, vitality run down, anaemia, poor appetite, palpitating heart, short breath.

Do not submit to this. Get new blood and with it new vitality. There is no difficulty in doing this. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up and enrich the blood, which brings with it new health and vitality. The man, woman or girl who takes Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is never run down. Their friends notice how energetic they are, what a fine appetite they have, and how much they enjoy life.

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

Trees.

The maple is for tables, spread
With golden-crusted, kindly bread;
It sends the sirup that can bring
The resurrection of the Spring.

The oak—that's for men's yokes and carts,
Faith and harrows and their hearts.

The fir tree is the roving tree,
And wears great sails across the sea.

The apple is the heaven's gate;
The rains of life on poplars wait.

But houses where we love and dine
Are grown and sanctified in pine,
And over all our joys is hung
The music that its boughs have sung.

—Robert P. Tristram Coffin.

There's Money in Oil—Even Castor Oil.

Eleanor, who is six years old, had for the sum of ten cents consented to take the despised medicine prescribed during a slight illness. A few days later her brother asked her to help pick up corncobs. She was reluctant, but when he offered her a cent a basket she went gleefully to work.

It was slow work, however; she found that the basket held a prodigious number of cobs. With growing indignation she persevered until the basket was piled high. Then she stood erect with wrathful countenance.

"I'll not pick up another cob, Fred Allen!" she said crisply. "I just want you to know I can make more money taking castor oil!"

COLOR IT NEW WITH "DIAMOND DYES"



Beautiful home dyeing and tinting is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes. Just dip in cold water to tint soft, delicate shades, or boil to dye rich, permanent colors. Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings, everything new.

Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods.

The fellow who works by the clock is not worth the price of a cheap watch.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

EASY TRICKS

No. 337

Where Is It?



This is a simplified form of the famous three card monte trick.

The pack is divided into three heaps, each being placed faced down on the table. On one of these heaps the performer places the Ace of Hearts, face down. He then moves the heaps around, insisting that no matter how carefully the spectators watch, they will lose track of the pack which has the Ace on the top. After he has moved the packs around sufficiently, he asks a spectator to indicate which pack has the Ace on the top. The spectator makes his choice. The performer lifts the top card. It is not the Ace!

In this trick the magician's standby is used in a somewhat unusual manner. The card displayed as the Ace has behind it another card. If the two cards are slightly bent and are held with the thumb at one side and the fingers at the other, no one will suspect that the Ace is anything but what it seems to be. However, when the Ace is seemingly on top of the pack, there is another card on top of it—and the remainder of the trick becomes a very simple matter.

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

In Praise of Candles.

"Dark, these times, is blinding bright,"
Old godmother nodding says,
"But earth grew wise by candlelight."

Candle, candle burning clear
On the nursery window sill,
Not a goblin dared come near.

Candles on a frosty cake
Gleaming, gleaming, tipped with gold,
Seven for one little sake.

Candles, glancing up the stair,
Flicker, flicker every flight;
Haloes on the children's hair.

Candle shining starry bright
Through the casement on the dusk—
"Hearts came home by candlelight."

Candle flame on every floor
Blessing linted, hall and hearth
When the bride came in the door.

Candles mellowing ancient pages
Slowly turned, old song and story
Of the half-forgotten ages.

Candles comforting the gloom
When the last dim Shadow fell,
Kind as angels in the room.

"Ay," godmother nods, "the night
Flashes like a jewel now—
But life was sweet by candlelight."

—Nancy Byrd Turner in Youth's Companion.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

During a severe thunderstorm in the Baltic Sea, seagulls were observed flying about with small blue electric flames on their beaks, and at the tips of their tails and wings.

HOUSE established 60 years.

Please write for our price list on

Poultry, Butter, and Eggs

We GUARANTEE them for a week ahead.

P. POULIN & CO., LIMITED

36-39 Bonsecours Market.

Telephone Main 7107

MONTREAL, - - QUEBEC

It Stays on the Job!

You can bank on a "444" Day after day, month after month Smarts "444" Axe will stand the going where the going is hardest.

Get your hardware man to show you a "444". Note the hang and the feel" of it—A real axe with a fireblued finish that resists rust.

CANADA FOUNDRIES & FORGINGS LIMITED



Rheumatism

Apply Minard's to the aching spot and get quick relief.
The remedy your grandmother used.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Strong Nerves

Pure organic prosphate, known to most druggists as Bitro-Phosphate, is what nerve-exhausted, tired-out people must have to regain nerve force and energy. That's why it's guaranteed. Price $1 per pkge. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

ISSUE No. 42—'24.

The Empire Medicine

—the preparation which has won the confidence of every country under the British Flag—the remedy which has brought health and happiness to millions of men and women in every part of the Empire—the treatment which is resorted to everywhere—for ailments such as Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion and Constipation, often considered insignificant, yet decidedly inconvenient—ailments which have their origin in a dyspeptic condition of the stomach and a torpid action of the liver—

IS

Beecham's Pills

Mechanical Arm Tests Stockings.

Tradition demands that miladi, when she buys hose, shall run her hand and forearm into the stocking, stretching the garment over the rack thus provided, for the purpose of verifying its structural integrity—which is another way of saying that until she has looked it over she isn't sure that the stocking is free from runs and similar flaws.

But the shopkeeper isn't particularly pleased by this technique of examining, since it is apt to result in damage or soiling. So there is now offered a mechanical arm for the purpose, and one which possesses a marked additional advantage. It is built in the form of an extremely long electric light tube, and the stocking goes right on it, over the light. One then doesn't have to hold it up against daylight for examination—the light shines right through the stocking and greatly facilitates the work of the inspecting eye.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

You may not be to blame for being mediocre, but you are to blame if you put forth only mediocre effort.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

The finest peal of bells in the world is being cast at Croydon, England, for Mr. John D. Rockfeller, the world's wealthiest man. A special tower is being built in New York to hold them.

Classified Advertisements

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

LADIES ONLY.

OUR BOOKLET, "LADIES' FRIEND," mailed in plain envelope, free. Casier 2423, Montreal.

HOME STUDY

SHORTHAND OR BOOKKEEPING taught in twenty home lessons, Proficiency guaranteed. Diploma given. Empire Business College, 346 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

Use MURINE FOR EYES IRRITATED BY SUN, WIND, DUST & CINDERS

RECOMMENDED & SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & OPTICIANS

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

TOILET FIXTURES FOR SALE

Bowls, tanks, wash-basins, also heating equipment, including piping coils, 125 h.p. tube boiler, used lighting equipment, such as conduits, switch boxes, etc., all in building being altered at 73 Adelaide Street West. This material must be sold at once. Real Estates Corporation, Limited, Top Floor, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto. Telephone Elgin 3101.

CREAM

We Make Payments Daily.
We Pay Express Charges.
We Supply Cans.
Highest Ruling Prices Paid.

BOWES CO., Limited
Toronto



Use Cuticura Soap Daily

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse your skin and free it from impurities. If rough or pimply, anoint with Cuticura Ointment. Cuticura Talcum is ideal for perfuming as well as powdering.

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.

FULL OF ACHES AND PAINS

Toronto Mother Found Relief by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Toronto, Ontario.—"I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a splendid medicine to take before and after confinement. A small book was put in my door one day advertising Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines, and as I did not feel at all well at the time I went and got a bottle of Vegetable Compound right away. I soon began to notice a difference in my general health. I was full of aches and pains at the time and thought I had every complaint going, but I can truthfully say your medicine certainly did me good. I can and will speak highly of it, and I know it will do other women good who are sick and ailing if they will only give it a fair trial. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills are splendid for constipation. You are welcome to use my letter if you think it will help any one."—Mrs. HARRY WESTWOOD, 543 Quebec Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The expectant mother is wise if she considers carefully this statement of Mrs. Westwood. It is but one of a great many, all telling the same story—beneficial results.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is especially adapted for use during this period. The experience of other women who have found this medicine a blessing is proof of its great merit. Why not try it now yourself?

Genuine BAYER

ASPIRIN

Insist on BAYER TABLETS OF ASPIRIN

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

Colds	Headache	Neuralgia	Lumbago
Pain	Toothache	Neuritis	Rheumatism

Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

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

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

"Worth $100 to Me Relieved Eczema and Piles"

Mrs. Peter A. Palmer, Saltburn, Sask., writes:

"Dr. Chase's Ointment has completely relieved me of eczema and piles. I also used this Ointment for my baby, who broke out in eczema. A few applications, were all that was necessary in her case. Dr. Chase's Ointment has been worth a hundred dollars to me,—before using it I had spent a great deal more than that in unsuccessful treatment from doctors. We have also used Dr. Chase's other medicines, the Nerve Food having restored my health after suffering from severe nerve trouble when a girl."



Dr. Chase's Ointment

60 cts. a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

For Sale

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

For Sale

Choice table turnips, also nine pigs 6 weeks old. Apply to E. R. Steele, 25-28c Winchester.

For Sale

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

For Sale

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

RADIO

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

D. Melvin, Winchester.

To Let

House to let for Nov. 1st. Apply A. W. Summers.

To Rent.

Farm to rent on shares, 150 acres, 25 cows, 10 sheep, 3½ miles from Waddington village in St. Lawrence County N. Y. and on the St. Lawrence River. This farm is in a high state of cultivation. Possession March 1st. 1925 Fred F Rutherford, owner, Waddington, N. Y.

Cream, Eggs and Poultry.

Mount Royal Creameries Ltd., headquarters for cream, eggs, live and dressed poultry. Live ducks and dressed turkeys now wanted. Egg crates and coops supplied free.

SPECIAL: We will supply empty cans free of charges, for a month, to those who would like to ship cream to our factory. Write for informations and price list.

Mount Royal Creameries, Limited, 580-590 Mary Ann St., East, Montreal.

Boots and Shoes Repaired

All kinds of shoe repairing neatly done at reasonable prices. Deeks old tire shop G. Raistrick St. Lawrence St., Winchester, Ont.

CHEVROLET

Cuts costs

BECAUSE of its light, rigid construction, and its Chevrolet overhead valve motor, the Chevrolet Utility Express truck is lowest in oil and gasoline costs. The cost of repairs and replacements is also unusually low.

It possesses all of Chevrolet's dependability and trouble-free performance—has power for all emergencies—has the convenience of three-speed, selective transmission, high-grade electrical system, and all up-to-date automobile features.

The Chevrolet Utility Express is available in a wide range of body types at prices which are a revelation of motor-truck value.

Ask us for details of the G.M.A.C. Deferred Payment Plan.

D. Melvin, Wincheter.



W. C. T. U. Meeting

Mrs. Armstrong brought a very interesting inspiring and illuminating report, and the suggestions it embodied must prove helpful in the work. There were addresses given by Anna Gordon President of the world's W. C. T. U. Father Minnehan, Dr. Cherrington and Dr. Frank. Few of us will ever hear those speakers, but Mrs. Armstrong gave a great deal that was said by each of them. Prayer was the key note of the convention and the coming Plebiscite was remembered. Mrs. Gordon urged that every woman get an international vision in this election and that no woman would mark her ballot but must realize that she is not voting for Ontario alone, but for the world wide prohibition. Mrs Armstrong was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks for her enticing efforts in making this report so complete and interesting. Eight boys came in and sang "Just a little ballot" A recitation on the O T. A. was given by Glenna Durant who won first prize on it in the schools contests of the township of Winchester. Another recitation "The Weavers"-was given by Mrs. B. Carr. A solo "Good Bye Summer" given by Annie Walker was much appreciated.

Rev. J. A. Waddell in his few remarks after laying tribute to the work of the W. C. T. U. referred to the bootleggers hymn in the Moderationist and thought that any right thinking person would consider it an insult and they would find it would yet be a boomerang to their cause and asked that the voters would smite this blatant pretense with good prohibition votes on Oct. 23.

Mrs. Ritchie and Mrs. Armstrong were appointed Scrutineers with Mrs. J. W. Ault and Miss Empey alternates to act on Oct. 23 at the Polls. At the close an expression of appreciation was accorded to all who had contributed to the success of the meeting and especially to Mrs. Keyes who had so generously opened her commodious and beautiful home for the meeting.

Women's Institute

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Ritchie, the President, presiding. After the opening exercises, the roll was called and the members responded by some very timely remarks in favor of the O. T. A. Mrs. Carr responded to her name by a reading in Habitant, which was much enjoyed.

The business of the afternoon was disposed of. Final arrangements were made for the Institute concert to be held in the Town Hall, Oct. 28th, and ticket sellers were appointed for the different districts. It was moved by Miss Parker, and seconded by Mrs. Sweet that Mrs. Oscar Wallace be the delegate from the Institute to the Convention at Ottawa Oct. 28 and 29th

Mrs. Carr, Convener for the October meeting, then took charge, and called upon the Junior Red Cross for their program. Malcolm Ault, as President, asked the representatives from the different rooms to give their report on social hygiene, along the lines of sanitation, ventilation, and inspectation. Miss Annable addressed the meeting for a few minutes on the work of the Junior Red Cross.

A social half-hour was enjoyed, and a vote of thanks was moved to the Institute by Norma Robinson and seconded by Reggie Fisher for the dainty refreshments.

We Hope Frank Is Right

The editor of the Winchester Press has little or no faith in weather prophets, not even himself, but we give the following for what it is worth, and we ask readers to observe how good a prediction it is. Frank Doe, of Ogdensburg, well-known weather forecaster of Northern New York, has peered into the weather crystal and taken what other observations he considers necessary to find the answer. October and November will be very fine fall months, the wizard predicts "We are due for a long, late fall with unusually warm weather for the greater part of it," he finds from his observations.

Just because we live in a small town it does not necessarily mean that we all have only small town minds. The trouble is that we spend too much time in thinking small town thoughts. If anyone in our community shows evidence of unusual ability or appears to be more successful and making more money than the rest of us, we immediately allow some narrow personal prejudice or dislike to influence our reasoned judgment, and we go about knocking or belittling the individual. This doesn't help us, and it hinders the man who is trying to get somewhere. Exchange.

Send It In

If the editor's like
To go out on a hike
And gather up the columns of news
Then to touch it up slick,
And to spread it on thick,
In a way to inform and amuse;
But who would take care
Of his customers fair,
And the other ones ugly and sore
With the editor sprying,
And prying and trying
To dig up news items galore?
So send him the news—
Send him all he can use—
Send him columns and columns of stuff
Till at last he surrenders
And busts his suspenders
While frantically shouting "Enough."

Men

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

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

Women



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



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



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

HARVEY W. NESBITT.

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

The cold Fall winds remind us that Winter is drawing near, your requirement in warmer clothing is pressing its claim upon us. We have special lines in winter clothing, boots and shoes, and especially in all kinds of underwear that will appeal to you both for their splendid quality and their reasonable price. We invite you to come and inspect. We cannot list all we have, but here are a few of the inducements we offer you.

Autumn Weather Means Warmer Clothing



Grey flannel shirts, a splendid quality of grey army flannel work shirts cut on a good roomy patteru with collar attached, each $2.00

A special lot of men's Negligee shirts made from guarnteed shirts with collars to match French cuffs, neat patterns price each $2.00

Fall and winter weight Combinations, Merino in natural shades per suit, $1.85

Pure wool combinations a garment correct in cut and finish price per suit $4.00

Men's work mitts horsehide welted seams shirred wrists a first class mitt, price $1.40

Extra heavy pure wool, in a comfortable coat style with fine large shawl collars, these sweaters are well knit in cable stitch and are made of pure wool yarns in brown, maroon, and camel price $4.50



Dry goods. Extra good value in Flannelettes

Colored flannelette in pink and white, and blue and white patterns 27 ins wide per yd. 20c

White flannelette, English made an extra goodpiece 35 ins. wide price per yd. 33c

White flannelette English make a good heavy cloth 31 ins. wide per yd. 30c

White flannelette Canadian make 27 ins. wide price per yd. 24c

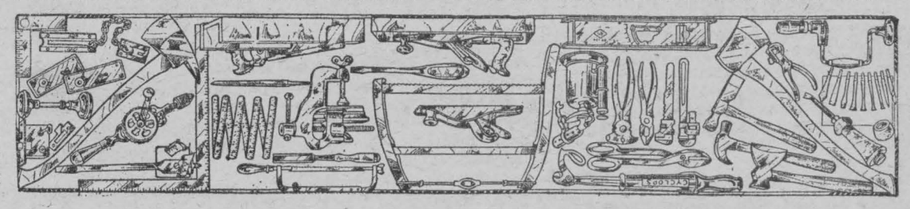
Grey sheeting flannellette plain grey 36 ins. wide price per yd. 35c.



Everything in Foods.

This is a pretty broad term but one that we always endeavour to live up to and it is seldom that we have a request that we cannot fill. And to get it all you have to do is to call our store on the phone, and our expert clerks and prompt delivery service will see that your order is filled and delviered intelligently and promptly.

Hardware



A few of the lines in Hardware that we have in stock.

Stable shovels
Stable brooms
Ensilage baskets
Ensilage forks
Stilson wrenches
Monkey wrenches
Alligator wrenches
Scissors all prices
Butcher knives 75c to $1.25
Drills
Nail sets
Bitts and braces
Potato pounders
Rolling pins
Clevices
Chains for tug ends
Washboards
Washtubs
Wash boilers
Oil cans small and large
Safety razors
Bolts all sizes
Can openers
Paring knives
Levels
Chisels

Cartridges
Door locks
Door sets
Door knobs
Hinges
Rat traps
Mouse traps
Axes $1.25
Axe handles 50c
Axe wedges 10c
Hand saws
Cross-cut saws
Saw handles
Currey combs
Horse brushes
Whitewash brushes
Paint brushes
Clothes line pulleys
Clothes line wire
Alunimum ware
Agate ware
Dust pans
Fire shovels
Mop sticks
Cow chains
Snap
Rope for halters

Padlocks
Screws
Belt hooks
Breast Chains
Army blankets
Horse nails
Barn door latches
Barn door tracks and hinges
Files
Horse shoes and rasps
Nail brushes
Scrub brushes
Leather tops
Shoe thread and wax nails
Draw knives
Gate hooks
Shelf Brackets
Hockey sticks
Skates
Dog chains
Black felt
White felt
Ready Roofing
Hammers
Soldering sets
Snaps
Bntts



Really splendid BEEF

If you're looking forward to something especially good, this beef is the very thing.

It's really splendid from prime fattened steers, just about the finest beef in the world. Serve it with Browned Potatoes and a green vegetable and you have a meal to delight the most particular. Really you hould not miss this beef.

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