THE WINCHESTER PRESS

VOL. XXXVI — WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1922 — NO 17

Automobile Owners ATTENTION!

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

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

We employ none but first-class mechanics.

Also look over their Chevrolet and Samson exhibit at the Fair Grounds.

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

Cold Weather is Coming.

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

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

Plumbing System for Country Homes.

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

D. H. JACKSON

Phone 48 — Chesterville — P. O. Box 675

Now is the Time.

To place your order for that Fall or Winter Suit you intend to buy. Come in when you can have the early choice, see the different suitings, give us time to fit you, and give you a suit that will give you entire satisfaction.

Or perhaps you want a new Fall or Winter Overcoat. Why not order now and have it when you need it and not wait until winter is half over.

We are just stocking up with the newest and best in fall and winter underwear, shirts, socks, etc.

Just come in anyway and see what we have got to show you and at what moderate prices we can supply your need.

A. E. Goodfellow,
Main Street - - Winchester.

Convert Your Victory Bonds

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

WE WILL ARRANGE TO CONVERT YOUR BONDS WITHOUT CHARGE

Union Bank of Canada

924

NOTES AND COMMENTS BY THE EDITOR

Religion may be free, but the younger generation prefer to pay for gasoline.

A feminine writer says it isn't fair to place all the blame on the flapper. Well, it's a good idea to have some thing on her.

Automobile accidents and fatalities are becoming so numerous that they no longer cause anything more than a passing comment.

There is a saying that "the good die young." We suppose if they lived long enough they would be as bad as the rest of us.

Oh, yes, the crops are good, and we have plenty to eat and to wear, but the fuel prospect is not bright, and what's the use of being happy or cheerful anyway.

A teaspoonful of gossip will taint a kettle full of pure truth.

Some men are born good, some make good, and others are caught with the goods.

All men are born free and equal and have the choice of remaining so or getting married.

Woman is the fairest work of the Great Author. The edition being large, no man should be without one.

A wise maiden scenteth trouble from afar and avoideth a sense, but a foolish damsel exclaimeth "Don't!"

A woman is glad to be twenty, ashamed to be forty, sorry to be sixty, and proud to be eighty.

Let it be said, once for all, that it is better for both body and soul to be obliged to go hungry sometimes than to be full always; it is wholesomer to be weary frequently from hard work than to keep on a dead level of comfort, or to know weariness only from the spinning dance and the daily pleasure; it is cleaner to be dusty and bathed in the blood and sweat of battle than to be so sheltered as not to know the meaning of hand-to-hand conflict with a real problem or fierce temptation; it is grander to break the shackles of exclusiveness and walk free in the dingy city and social unpopularity, than to be the idol of men and women who do not count for, but rather against, the progress of the race.

Many Attend

Many from this section are attending the Ottawa exhibition this year. Yesterday over 300 cars from this immediated vicinity found their way to Ottawa. This morning about 25 went in on the special excursion train.

Bought Farm

Mr. Lowden Johnston, who resides near Riceville, Prescott County, has purchased the farm, stock, implements and in fact everything on and about the farm of Mr. Wm. Bruce, situated about 1½ miles west of Winchester, the price paid being $9250. Mr. Johnston's son has taken over the farm and will manage it until such time as Mr. Johnston can dispose of his property in Prescott County. Mr. Robert Rennick put through the deal.

A Lively Meeting

The Press is informed that there was a somewhat lively meeting of the High School Board a few nights ago, the trouble starting over the proposed raise in salary of one of the teachers. The Press is neither notified of the meeting of the Board nor furnished with a report of the proceedings so that we offer no comment. The question was decided on the casting vote of the chairman, and an increase of $50 given one of the teachers.

Accidental Death

A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury at Chesterville who were assembled to inquire into the death of the man and woman killed when their auto was struck by a train at Smith's Crossing just west of Chesterville. The jury could not lay any blame on the Railway Company, but recommended that large signs be placed on either side of the crossing so that approaching cars could see them and be warned. Mrs. Murray wife of the driver of the car was present and testified that they did not know there was a crossing, and their car being closed they did not hear the whistle of the locomotive. Mrs. Reynolds, who was killed, had buried her husband only a few weeks previous.

THE COUNTRY NEWSPAPER

(By Anne Campbell)

An hour a week I give to memory,
That's when the old home paper comes to me—
The only link that binds that life to this
And brings back days that I try not to miss.
I read the personals and learn they made
A right smart showing at the Ladies' Aid.
And I can taste again the homemade cake
And spicy cookies mother used to make.
I read with sorrow of the passing on
Of some dear friend I loved in days now gone,
And someone's babe I held upon my knee
Is married now! How old I've grown to be!
I read the ads., and stroll with eager feet
Down that familiar shady wide Main Street;
I see the windows of the Town Bazaar
And nod at folks and ask them how they are.
The paper that the newsboy sells each day
Is lots more clever, I am bound to say.
This town's too big for them to pause to tell
That Mrs. Andy Currie's getting well.
But just such items I am glad to see
When the home paper comes each week to me.
Across the miles my lonely spirit wends
To chat awhile with older, dearer friends!

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

Mrs. John M. Casselman, of Glen Becker, aged 62 years died on Friday, Sept. 1st survived by her husband, three daughters and three sons.

Mr. Henry Stoodley, of Mountain received the sad intelligence this morning of the death of his sister, Mrs. L. H. Thoms, which occurred at Ottawa yesterday.

The latest in Pull-over Sweaters for younge men and boys at $1.25 to $3.00, Penmans in the most attrractive colour combinations seen.

D. C. Bush.

George Prosser, born at Kemptville, and last seen in 1892 at Port Leyden, N. Y., is wanted to share in a million dollars bequeathed by a Welsh relative. His brother, Charles, lives in Syracuse, N. Y. and will inherit the million if George cannot soon be located.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of an old and highly respected resident of Iroquois, in the person of Emily Coons, relict of the late Silas Redmond, who died Sunday, Sept. 3rd, after a lingering illness of nine months duration.—Iroquois News.

Splendid progress is being made with the erection of Mr. J. A. McDougall's block on Main Street, just east of the hotel. The foundation is already completed and the laying of the cement blocks will begin in the course of another week. There will be two large store and a complete dwelling apartments on the second storey.

Go to Mrs. C. Lee Casselman's for your Sport Hats. She has them at all prices from $3.00 up.

Business Change

Mrs. C. Lee Casselman has taken over the Business formerly run by C. Lee Casselman. All outstanding accounts not settled by October 15th, 1922, will be placed in hands of our Solicitors for Collection.

Women's Institute

All members kindly attend the meeting of the *Women's Institute* in the Town Hall next Tuesday We are to have an address by Rev. Mr. Curtis, on a subject interesting to the Institute. The committee in charge are taking up "The Life of Tennyson" Answer to the Roll Call, "Name of a Poet," Ice-cream and Cake. Collection. Everybody Welcome.

We will astonish you with our new, low prices in Northway Coats and Suit.

D. C. Bush.

Broke Her Arm

An unfortunate accident happened to Miss Gladys McCormick on Monday evening last at the home of her sister Mrs. MacRae, near Avonmore, Miss McCormick had gone down to assist her sister, whose husband had been killed in an automobile accident. They wanted to run the auto into the shed, and when cranking, the engine back-fired and the crank caught her on the wrist, making a double fracture. Miss McCormick was taken to Cornwall, where the injured arm was attended to, but it will be some weeks before she will be able to use it.

Why Shuold It Be?

Why should it cost more to bring a parcel by express from Smiths Falls than than it does from Brockville. Last week the Press received the two parcels on the one day. The one from Brockville was the heavier by several pounds, yet it cost 14c less than the parcel that came from Smiths Falls. The Brockville parcel had to come 30 miles further and had to be transferred from one train to another at Smiths Falls. There is something rediculously unfair and unjust in the express rates that should be inquired into.

Just received, a shipment of Ladies' Silk and Wool Hose, all new shades. Also Fine Heathers, with contrasting Clocks, at Mrs. Casselman's.

Hurt By Fall

Mr. Herbert Carkner, Maple Ridge, suffered a sprained ankle, and just escaped very serious injury on Tuesday of last week when working on a scaffolding above the roof of his barn. The scaffolding gave way and in his fall he struck the roof of the silo, which probably saved his life, for had he fallen the 30 ft. to the ground he would very likely have been killed. Besides a sprained ankle he received other slight injures. Dr. McLaughlin attended him, and he is now able to be about again.

Thrilling Incident

There was a thrilling incident during the horse racing at the Cornwall Fair last week which is reported in the Montreal Gazette as follows:

The platform events were very interesting, and the trials of speed brought out close contests in each of the six events run off. In the free for-all in the second heat, Jack Cameron, of Russell, earned the applause of the grand stand by performing a feat never before seen on the Cornwall track. His horse, Ruth W., was several lengths behind the other horses. After rounding the last turn to come up to the wire the rein broke. The horse was beyond the control of the driver for a few seconds, and was coming up the last stretch at a good clip. Quite a crowd had collected on the track, after the other horses had passed, and Ruth W. was fast approaching them when Mr. Cameron realized that a serious accident was imminent if something was not done. Leaving his seat he leaped to the horse's back, caught the short rein and succeeded in pulling her up just at the outside of the crowd. Had the horse torn through the people at such a pace some one would have been seriously injured if not killed. He received a great ovation from the big crowd.

Our Millinery Workroom is now open. All orders will be executed promptly, and work guaranteed. Mrs. C. Lee Casselman.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Locke, of Utica, N. Y. were recently the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Mowat for a few days.

Mr C. E. Norton of Greenshields & Co. Montreal has relurned home after spending a week with Mr. Irvin Sheldrick.

Mrs. John Coulthart of Morewood spent the past week here with her sister Mrs. Ira Christie, and her son Ernest.

Walter Flora left this morning by boat for Toronto, where he will enter on his final year at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

Mr. Fraser Allen of Vancouver, B. C., who for the past month has been the guest of Walter Flora left Tuesday for Toronto, where he will resume his studies at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

Mrs. C. Lee Casselman returned home last week after visiting her sons Mr. E. M. Casselman of Kitchener, and Bert of Lambeth, also attending the Millinery openings in Toronto and the Big Exhibition.

Mr. Jas. Slater has returned from his trip to Calgary and other western cities, and if conditions and prospects in the west look as healtny and prosperous as Mr. Slater, there isn't much cause for complaining.

A quiet and pretty wedding was solemnized on the lawn at the home of Mr. Kenneth Cummings, Prospect Hill Mountain, on Thursday August 31st at noon, when Miss Margaret McVhee was married to Mr. Andrew Smail of Spencerville by the Rev. H. Jackson of Delta.

Word was receied by Mr. Nelson Docksteader that Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitham and daughter Mildred also Mr. F. W. Busse and children Kathleen and Nelson of Gull Lake, Sask., who have been visiting their friends of Winchester have returned safely home having motored both ways.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hughes returned last week from a most enjoyable trip through the west, going as far as Vancouver. They met many former Winchester friends in the several places they visited and found them all enjoying health and prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. David Campbell-Johnson received for the first time since their marriage at their home "The Maples" on Thursday afternoon and evening of last week. The spacious rooms were beautifully decorated with asters, gladiolus and wild flowers for the occasion. Mrs. Campbell-Johnson received in a beautiful gown of turquoise blue velvet. The tea room was made especially attractive with flowers, and at the tea table, Mrs. J. F. Ault poured tea while Mrs. Ward Shaver, of Winnipeg, cut the ices. Misses Martha Dixon, Lottie Reveler and Dora Christie assisted in serving. During the reception in the evening the band played several selections on the lawn.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Sweet was the scene of a very happy gathering on Thursday afternoon of last week when Mrs. Sweet and her daughter Mrs. B. L. Carr entertained the Walking Club of Morrisburg. Twenty-five of the members of this popular club motored out from Morrisburg, reaching here about three o'clock. The home was beautifully decorated with garden flowers and wild flowers for the occasion and was greatly admired by the guests. They were escorted around and shown all the beauties of our thriving little town, also visited some of our stores. Upon the arrival of the tea hour they were ushured to the dining room where a sumptuous lunch awaited then. The tea table had as a centre a bouquet of marigolds and corn flowers which was very effective. Mrs. Wilson of Vernon and Mrs. J. H. Ross poured tea and Misses Maud Kindree and Lillian Agnew assisted in serving The party left for Morrisburg about nine o'clock.

Mens needs are not neglected here. We must encourage them to to come—do something to induce them to bring the women out.

These prices ought to help—all Caps from 75c to $1 25 at 50c, from $1 25 to $1.75 at 75c, $2 and $2 50 at $1 and $1.50.

We are clearing our whole stock of up-to-date Caps at away under cost.

D. C. Bush

Wells—Sinclair

A very pretty wedding took place at high noon on Tuesday, Sept. 12th. at the home of Mrs. M. A. Wells. 184 Simcoe St., Oshawa, Ont., when her eldest daughter, Lillian Mabel, was united in marriage to Mr. William Clarence Sinclair, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Sinclair of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Irwin of King St. Methodist Church. The bride, who was unattended, looked very charming in a gown of Georgette crepe, trimmed with radium lade panels, and carried a bouquet of Ophelia roses. She was given away by her brother Mr. Fred Wells of Port Hope, Ont.

Miss Pearl Sinclair, sister of the groom, played the Wedding March and during the signing of the register Mrs. Fred Wells sang. The groom's gift to the bride was a platinum bar pin set with diamonds, and to the assistants an onyx and pearl bar pin After a delicious buffet luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair left for a motor trip to Ottawa and eastern points. On their return they will reside in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Not duplicated in the County—a special range of Northway Coats in all-wool Velours and Polo cloths, plain and heather, with Beaver, Square and Shawl Collars at $25 to $33 00. Regularly priced at $35 to $45.

D. C. Bush

St. Paul's Church Harvest Home

The Annual Harvest Home Services of this church were held last Sunday. Notwithstanding hot weather the Congregations were large both morning and evening. The church was beautifully decorated by the Ladies Aid Society, and the tasteful arrangement of flowers, fruits and vegetable was a splendid indication of the abundant harvest graciously bestowed by the bountiful Giver of every good and perfect gift. Appropriate messages were delivered by the Minister, and the choir furnished special music. The donations as usual were a gift to the General Hospital at Cornwall, and comprised 1 barrel of Jams, Jellies and honey, 1 box of apples 1 basket of pears, eleven sacks of vegetables. The addition to the above gifts, the money contributions totalled up to substantial cheque, all testifying to the forethought of the congregration for the Cornwall Hospital.

LOCAL AND GENERAL JOTTINGS

Mrs. Stanley McGuire, whose a daughter of Mrs. Hamilton, South Mountain, where she formerly lived, died suddenly at Winnipeg Man. where she had gone to live.

Rural Fairs

The following are the dates of the Rural School Fairs:

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

Some Taller Corn

Mr. Bolton's corn at Winchester Springs is beaten by over 12 inches. Mr. D. Robinson brought to the Press Office on Saturday night a stalk taken from a field of corn on Mr. D. E. Summers farm, Methodist st. that measured 13 ft 8 in and had two fully developed ears. We doubt if it can be beaten.

Since the above was put in type Mr. John Dawley, R. R. 3, came along with a stalk of corn, one of many in his field, that measures over 14 feet, and has two ears. Now who can beat that?

Mr. J. E. Lanoue, of Melvin Settlement telephoned the Press this morning that he has a corn stalk that measures 14 ft., 1 in.

House and Barns Burned at Melvin

About 2 A.M. last Friday the barns of Mr. Abram St. Pierre were discovered to be on fire and so far gone, with little help available at that early hour, that they could not be saved. In a very short time the house caught. This was occupied by Mr. Wm. Brisbois and family, tenants. Mrs. Brisbois being in Smith's Falls Hospital. The children were taken to a neighbour's, while part of their clothes, bedding, and furniture was saved. The south-East wind carried cinders directly over the building of Mr. Leon O'Neil whose carriage shed caught fire but it was extinguished. The grain and hay were completely destroyed and all other contents of the barn. The loss of the buildings is partly covered by insurance. The house, which was one of the old landmarks of Melvin Settlement was built by Duncan Earl, who now resides in Dakota. It was built about 45 years ago, about the same time as one of barns, the other two being added later. For a number of years the farm was owned by the late Andrew Broder, M. P. Since then it has changed ownership several times.

For Sale

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

Found

A crank for a Chevrolet car. Apply at T. O. Keyes' store.

Lost

A Gold Eversharp Pencil, on Fair Grounds. It had the initials of H. K. A. on it. Will finder be kind enough to leave at

Press Office

Lost

On the road somewhere near Winchester on 26th inst a ladies grey fox fur. Finder please return to this office. Reward.

FOR SALE

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

For Sale

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

Dated at Morrisburg, Sept. 5, 1922.

IRWIN HILLIARD
Solicitor for William A. Thompson.

Auction Sale!

—of—

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

Owing to Ill Health, I will sell by Public Auction, at my father's residence, Dufferin Street, Winchester, on

Satur'y, Sept. 16

Commencing at I o'clock, the following;

1 Organ. 1 Parlor Table, 1 Phonograph and Records, 1 White Iron Bed, 1 set Springs, 2 Rocking Chairs, 2 Mattresses, 1 Dresser 1 Wash Stand, 1 Desk, 1 Kitchen Stove, nearly new; 1 Coal or Wood Heater, 1 Box Stove, 1 Fall Leaf Table, 4 Kitchen Chairs, 2 Cane Bottom Chairs and Numerous Other Articles.

TERMS—CASH.

J. T. Elnaugh, Prop.

J. R. WEIR, Auctioneer.

Coal!

WHY WORRY OVER IT WHEN
THE BEAVER LUMBER MILL
AT AVONMORE, ONT.
Has 2000 cords of Stovewood. Hard and Soft also Mixed Slabs.

Coal is scarce and out of site, so let us solve your fuel problem by shipping you a Carload from one of these lots. Our price is right. Come and see us,

A. MILLER & SON, Prop.
Avonmore, Ont.

Is a Penny Saved a Penny Earned?

Sometimes—Not Always

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

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

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

What can we do for you to-day?

L. FLORA, Winchester.

Telephone 33 — Prompt Delivery.

Music

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

MRS. KENNY.

CLARA IRVING,

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

LILLIAN AGNEW

Teacher of Piano

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

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

Farm For Rent

A farm of 150 acres, Con. 10, Lot 21 Mountain, clay loam, good buildings, water in barn, good silo, now stable for 16 heads, horse stable for 6 heads, 3 good wells, 50 acres under cultivation, balance good pasture. One & quaarter miles from factory and from school, and one and a half miles from church, Rural mail and telephone. Apply to Robert Lang,
Phone 600r12 — R. R. 1 Winchester.

Bankrupt Sale!

Now Going On At

Winchester Springs

Opposite the Post Office.

All kinds of High-Class Merchandise to be sold for

40c on the $1.00

Don't Fail to Come.

Sale Ends Satu'y Night

Now is your chance to get your Winter Clothing at a Bargain.

Max Rabin

Sale of Land by Tender.

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

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

Dated at Morrisburg, Sept. 5th, 1922.

IRWIN HILLIARD,
Solicitor for Wm. A. Thompson.

NOTICE!

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

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

Ey Order of
THE DIRECTORS.

Winchester Business Site For Sale!

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

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

Boviril makes you enjoy life

Can We Live for 200 Years

It is claimed that another epoch-making secret has been wrested from the serum discovered by Dr. Henri Spahlinger, the world-famous Swiss scientist and bacteriologist, whose treatment for the cure of consumption represents the most successful effort yet made to rid mankind of this dread disease.

Scientists and medical men associated with Dr. Spahlinger hope that injection of the serum ferments will in time prolong the human span to a term of one hundred and fifty years.

The limit of the duration of human life has always been a question of difference among members of the medical profession.

The French scientist, M. Floures, has studied the question very thoroughly. His theory is that the usual length of both human and animal life seems to result in five times the period of growth, which he places at about twenty or twenty-one years, thus bringing the average between 100 and 105 years.

However, he states that only at forty does the body absolutely cease to increase in size. After that age any increase is due to the accumulation of fat.

Taking his theory strictly, it would seem that the extreme possibility of life would work out at five times forty, or 200 years.

Haller, a member of many distinguished societies, said, "The utmost limit of human life is within 200 years"; while Professor Hufeland considered it "quite possible to extend human existence to 200 years."

We will now leave theories and examine some notable cases of longevity.

Thomas Parr was born at Winnington, Shropshire, in 1483, and for many years was a farmer at Alderbury, near Shrewsbury. The Earl of Arundel persuaded him to come to London to be presented to Charles I. in 1635. The result, however, was disastrous to Parr, for through the high living and rich wines he was given he died on November 14th, at the age of 152 years.

The King's physician was induced to make a post-mortem of the body for the benefit of the medical profession, and reported that he found the organs "sound enough to warrant his living a good many years longer if he had continued to live in the old style."

One of the most interesting cases on record is that of Henry Jenkins, of Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, who was born in 1501. He is mentioned as having given evidence in a case at Kettering, when he gave his age as 154. He died at Ellerton-on-Swale on December 8th, 1670, aged 169.

At Newnham, in Gloucestershire, lived Mrs. Keithe. She lived for 133 years, having three daughters, the eldest of whom reached 111, the second 110, and the younger 109 years.

Among Norwegian records we find that Kentigern, otherwise known as St. Mongo, "by extreme abstemiousness in food and drink," reached the age of 185.

At Chauvel Priory, in Worcestershire, there is, or was, engraved on a tombstone the age of 309, but it has been said that the "0" might have been inserted between the 3 and 9 as a prank. This cannot be said regarding the inscription on the tomb of Thomas Damme, of Leighton, whose age, 154 years, was engraved on his tomb in words.

Probably the most extraordinary case is that of Numas de Cugna, of Bengal, mentioned by Maffeus, the Portuguese author. Numas, during his lengthy existence of 370 years, had four new sets of teeth, and his hair changed frequently from black to grey and vice versa.

Childhood Friendships.

I can still see my adored grandfather as he sat at the window with his beautiful white head bent over a book. In his pictures he is very stern, but I remember the sweetness of his rare smiles and the gentle hand laid on my curls when I disrespectfully sat upon Plato or Aristotle and demanded a story.

His plots were more complicated than those invented by mothers or aunts, and so much more varied. There was a serial in which one Tommy boy and I chased bears, climbed mountains, met real fairies and shot elephants in the coolest possible manner. I seldom interrupted—only at a crisis then—but I often clutched him or put in a breathless "And then what did I do?"

Sometimes the stories were about his own boyhood and my grandmother—never mentioned to any one else—and of his loneliness after she went away. My response was always the same. I choked him with a hug and assured him that I loved him better than any one else in the world.

I used to bring him all my small troubles and he always considered them very gravely. After discussing all sides of the question, Plato or Aristotle was pulled from under me and we looked in the book before we decided on a plan. It was usually satisfactory.

He began my mathematics by teaching me the first two theorems of geometry, and we spent a long time cutting out angles and folding them over to see if they were equal. He was delighted when I seemed to understand them.

"She is wonderful," he told my mother. 'She hasn't memorized it—she knows."

I was also destined to be a great classical scholar, for I had learned to spell three Greek words. It might be that I would paint, because on one of our walks I had pointed to the sunset.

I often wish now that I could go to him when I am sad. I think he would confer with Plato and Aristotle and tell me what to do.—Elizabeth Parvin Schumann.

A Fine System.

Two American tourists at the entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral were pressed for time.

"You look at the outside," said one, "and I'll look at the inside—then we can get the whole thing over in a few minutes."

There are men who gain nothing from a fortune except the fear of losing it.

Stories of Famous People

Homely Expressions Used by the Prince.

If there were a republic in England to-morrow, the first president to be elected would be the King, the second would be the Prince of Wales, and they would both be elected for life."

Hesketh Pearson, an English journalist, is sure of this.

One of the causes of the Prince's popularity is that he believes in, and acts up to, the principles of equality. Nothing could have been easier than for him to have shirked dangerous work in the late war. Indeed, he succeeded in getting up to the front only after a battle royal with the authorities.

Every device was tried to keep him out of the danger-zone, but nothing could withstand the unassailable logic of the Prince's attitude, which was summed up by himself on one occasion in these words: "Just because I'm the son of my mother, is that any reason why I should be treated differently to any other mother's son?"

It would be easy to multiply instances of his lack of "side," his sense of humor; but there is one incident which paints him to life.

During his military duties at the front he made friends with a junior subaltern in Kitchener's army. After the war he met this friend in the street, shook hands warmly with him and said: "You must come down to Windsor and stay with my people." The friend, not associating at the moment such a homely expression as "my people" with the King and Queen, readily accepted the invitation, and afterwards nearly died with fright when he realized what he had let himself in for.

However, he found out that "my people" could be just as homely and charming as anyone else's people, and from the moment he entered Windsor Castle he became one of a very simple and very delightful family circle.

Sir Gilbert Admires Toronto's Trucks.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the celebrated Canadian novelist who has latterly turned to scenario writing in California, was a member of the Imperial Press Conference which toured Canada about a year ago. During his stay in Toronto Sir Gilbert visited the old Union station here on several occasions with the express purpose of admiring the speed and ease with which the baggage men handled heavy loads of baggage by means of the now familiar foot motor trucks. "They have nothing like these in England," Sir Gilbert observed with enthusiasm. "Aren't they wonderful little inventions? Here is one particular in which you are far ahead of England. Let's stop a few minutes and watch them."



Freshly mixed—
KEEN'S
DSF
MUSTARD
makes dinner tasty
and digestible
118

BLUE WATER

A TALE OF THE DEEP SEA FISHERMEN

BY FREDERICK WILLIAM WALLACE

Copyright by the Musson Book Company

How the Story Started.

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

CHAPTER TEN—(Cont'd.)

With the schooner heading on her course for Brown's Bank, Westhaver, secure in the knowledge that the men could now be trusted to carry out their duty, stretched himself on a locker and whiled away the hours with a book. It was poetry—Longfellow—and he enjoyed the verses with all the love of a man who dwells upon noble thoughts in the privacy of his mind. The schooner was driving through a March snowstorm with a south-easter slamming her along; she lurched and dived, storming and roaring through a tumbling sea, but Westhaver was thinking little of it, though there were passages in his reading which made him appreciate the beauty of the words.

Then comes with an awful roar,
Gathering and sounding on,
The storm-wind from the Labrador,
The wind Euroclydon,
The storm-wind!

"Great! Simply great!" he murmured. "Now, here's Evangeline'—somethin' right in my own country. 'This is th' forest primeval. Th' murmurin' pines an' th' hemlocks. . . .!'" And he read the words to himself with pleasure.

At midnight, with the push of the strong breeze, they made the western edge of the Bank, and they hove-to till daylight. At four, the south-easter had blown itself out and hauled to the nor'-west—the breeze coming away puffy and cold. Swinging off again, Westhaver fetched her up when they sounded on the north-eastern edge of Brown's in forty-seven fathoms, and after breakfast at five he shouted out his first hail as a Banking skipper: "Bait up!"

The day was cloudy and cold, but the sea had gone down enough for a set to be made, and at nine Shorty had the whole ten dories strung out on a flying set with three tubs each.

"Set one tub at a time, fellers," he cautioned them, "an' haul yer gear ef I h'ist th' 'queer' thing. Barometer don't look too good."

With only the cook and himself aboard, he patrolled the string of dories, and waited impatiently for the men to haul the gear.

"Wonder what we'll git?" he muttered to himself a dozen times, and as he lurched past the tumbling dories he scanned them with boyish eagerness.

"Thar's Mac pullin' in his trawl—ain't much on th' first shot—ah, there they go—haddock—runnin' large too. Ye-e-s," he murmured slowly. "By th' looks o' things I'm a-goin' to' git a deck, anyway." And almost unconsciously he repeated the Fisherman's Prayer:

"Lord! Let me get a deck of fish,
So large, that even I,
When tellin' of it afterwards,
Will have no cause to lie."

Whistling and singing, he spun the wheel and scrutinized the scattered dories, until the last tub was hauled and they came pulling down to him.

"Good set, skipper!" shouted the first dory-mates alongside, and, slipping the wheel into the becket, he looked over into the dory-load of gleaming haddock, cod, cusk, and hake, and grabbed the tubs of trawl as they were handed up. The flop of the fish as they were pitchforked into the deck-pens, and the monotonous count of the men, sounded like music in his ears.

"Three hunder an' eighty-eight! Number four dory!"

"Good work for a beginnin'," remarked Frank as he noted the count on the tally board. "Hope it'll only keep up. Thar's McCullum comin'. He-e-y, cook! Dory on th' port!" And while the cook attended to their painter, Shorty looked after the starboard nesters coming along.

For a green skipper, he struck luck, and after eight days on the north and north-eastern edge of Brown's Bank he found that he had a good hundred thousand pounds of haddock, cod, cusk, pollock, and a few hake and halibut upon the ice below. They did not fish every day, as the weather was not of the best, but whenever there was a momentary let-up in the vicious March squalls, the dories were over and the set made.

Frank was delighted with his good luck. "That's the best o' havin' them tough gangs. They'll stand anythin' an' work 'til they drop, an' ye kin drive them all ye hev a mind to. 'Tis th' lucky man I am—aye, mighty lucky. Now for Boston market!"

CHAPTER ELEVEN.

They put the whole patch of four lowers on her as soon as the last fish was hove into the hold pens, and while the "Mabel Kinsella's" long bowsprit headed on a west-by-north course the gang turned to with drawbucket and corn broom to clean up the gurry-littered decks. It was a cloudy night with but a light southerly breeze blowing, and Westhaver, as he glanced at the low barometer, speculated on the outcome of the weather, and set the glass at the last reading—twenty-nine and seven-tenths.

"Glass fallin'?" queried a man, cutting a fill for his pipe.

"Yes," answered the young skipper with a sigh. "More dirt, I'm afraid. I only hope it'll hold fair 'til we make Boston. It can blow all it likes afterwards. We've got jest two hundred and fifty miles t' make t' th' Lightship, an' ef this southerly wind 'ud only stiffen a bit or haul t' th' east'ard we'll make port inside thirty hours." And, pulling on his mittens, he clambered up on deck.

At midnight the wind dropped and left the schooner wallowing her gunwales under the heavy southerly swell. The sails flapped thunderously with the patter of reef-points and the slap of gaff downhauls, boom jaws groaned and chafed against the masts, the jib chain sheets screeched across the fore-stay, while the booms fetched up on the tackles, travellers, and jibing gear with terrifying shocks. It was a "howling calm" in every sense of the word, and the gang essaying sleep in their swaying bed-places anathematized the noise with lurid oaths, while the skipper gazed with anxious eyes at the steadily falling barometer.

At three in the morning the glass was down to twenty-nine—a quick drop—and Westhaver had just re-set the pointer when the watch on deck hailed him.

"Wind a-comin' from th' sou'-west, skipper!"

"Call the gang down for'ard! All out, you cabin crowd, an' stand by for squalls!" And so saying, the young skipper leaped on deck.

The wind came away in light puffs at first and then in bursts of savage fury which necessitated heading the schooner into it until the spite was passed. For two hours they jockeyed with the wind, heading into the squalls as they drove down on then, and paying off when they eased up. Then would some intervals of calm, during which time the vessel would wallow from side to side and almost roll the masts out of her, while the gang, oiled-up and ready for anything, would lounge around the decks smoking and dodging the sweeping booms.

"He-e-re she comes!" wailed a voice out of the gloom for'ard. Shorty strained his eyes into the darkness and made out a cloud or haze of audibly hissing whiteness coming up on the starboard bow.

He glanced at the compass. "Um! from th' west'ard," he muttered, and when the Kinsella's sails filled with the advance of the air motion he jammed the helm down just as the blast struck them.

Instantly the air became grey-white with flying sleet, and the schooner laid down to the weight of the wind with her lee-rail under and her headsails flapping thunderously. The roar of the wind and the hiss of the sleet striking the water drowned all other sounds, and the schooner trembled to the slats of the jib and jumbo and the short, savage shocks of the seas on the bow. While the initial force of the squall lasted the sea was flattened with the press of the wind, and the gang on the almost beam-ended schooner clung to the rigging and cowered under the slash of the sleet and the flying spray.

Dory-sails lashed up in the rigging were blown to tatters in an instant, and many men had the oil hats torn from their heads. It was a blow, and no mistake, and Westhaver, spinning the wheel, never remembered having encountered a squall like it. When the fury passed the sea arose terribly, and the deep-laden schooner filled her decks to the rail. "She can't stand this," said Frank, as he clung to the spokes and a seething grey-back sluiced over the quarter. "In mains'l an' jib!" He shouted the words into Jules' ear, and the order was passed along the gang, mouth to ear, as they hung to the gear around the decks.

Taking in the sails that wild March morning was a strenuous job, and Westhaver was in deadly fear that he would lose some of the men, and when they were out on the bowsprit tricing up the jib his heart was in his mouth every time she made a 'scend. But the Kinsella's crowd were sober this time, and being a hard, tough bunch, they thought but little of being run under on a bowsprit. They were used to incidents of that sort, having sailed with driving skippers who carried their sail until the last minute and only took it in when they were forced to. Taking in the mainsail was a good thirty minutes' superhuman struggle with hard, new canvas, and when they finally got the stops passed around it, it was with the peak halliards foul of the spreaders and all hands almost exhausted.

Under the foresail and jumbo they hove her to on the port tack with the wheel lashed and two men on deck—one between the dories and the other standing on the cabin house—peering through the blinding whirl of snow which limited the range of vision to within a scant hundred feet of the vessel.

At some time or other in the winter season there comes what fishermen call "the big breeze," and when it comes it is a case of "look up and stand from under!" The vessels in the vicinity of a harbor run for it and remain there until it has blown itself out, and those who find themselves jammed down on a bad coast stand out to sea again and lay-to. Then under the foresail, or foresail and jumbo, they will ride out the worst Western Ocean winter gale in comparative safety—the only hazard being the liners driving ahead on schedule time and hidden by the snow or rain; the helpless fisherman becomes an easy prey to the carelessness of a steamer's look-out.

The Mabel Kinsella had struck the "big breeze," and Westhaver knew it. The thought was not a pleasant one, as with a trip of fish under hatches he had no desire to keep the sea any longer than he could possibly help with Boston market waiting for their catch.

Patience is a virtue which all fishermen possess. They have to, or they would not go a-fishing. But it is a patience which is sorely trying to the temper; a patience which eats the heart out of a man with worry, and as the long hours go by with the sea and sea prohibiting the slightest forward move on his part, he is forced to see the dollars slipping through his fingers. Westhaver was worried, and throughout the long day he scanned the glass and the sea for a let-up in the wild inferno raging upon the waters. The wind blew with fearful velocity at times, and the schooner, deep-laden and with only her strong double nought foresail hoisted, was often pressed lee rail under the weight of the breeze.

(To be continued.)

New Life

For

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS

Testimonial:

Dear Sirs,—After suffering from Sciatica for over 15 years and spending money on medicine, baths, electric belts, etc., which did me no good, I was cured by using one bottle of your NEW LIFE REMEDY.

Yours truly,
Wm. Gilfay,
Gerard St. East, Toronto

One bottle for One Dollar; Six bottles for Five Dollars. Mailed direct to Customers.

New Life Remedy Company
73 West Adelaide St., Toronto
Canada

There is only one test by which to decide a student's fitness for promotion or graduation, and that is his daily work. That's what counts. Examinations or a few memory tricks are nothing in comparison with this. The teachers and professors who come in contact all the time with their scholars, know perfectly well by their written exercises, their daily work, their recitations and their general class work whether they are well grounded in their studies or not. This is the only safe guide as to their mental calibre and their degree of scholarship. —Success.

Sunny Goldenrod.

Tell me, sunny goldenrod,
Growing everywhere,
Did fairies come from fairyland,
And weave the dress you wear?

Did you get from mines of gold
Your bright and sunny hue?
Or did the baby stars, some night,
Fall down and cover you?

Are you clad in bright sunshine,
Caught from summer's day,
To give again in happy smiles
To all who pass your way?

Lovely are you, goldenrod;
I will try lie you,
To fill each day with deeds of gold,
Be loving, kind and true.

Sow the Right Thought Seed —Get the Right Harvest.

If you want to substitute harmony for discord, wisdom for ignorance, truth for error, prosperity for poverty, happiness for unhappiness, you can do it by right thinking. It is all in the mind, in your habitual mental attitude. Whatever comes to you in life is the product of your thinking. The thought is the seed; the harvest must follow the planting of the seed and it must be like the seed. If you plant discord seed you will reap an error harvest; if you plant poverty and unhappiness you will get that kind of a harvest. The thought is always the seed and if you want to get the opposite of these things, you must reverse your thought. If you sow the right thought seed, you will get the right harvest.—O. S. Marden.

An Unlucky Comparison.

A mining expert, one of the witnesses called in an important case, was under cross-examination by a rather young and conceited barrister.

The question related to the form that the ore was found in.

"Now, Mr. B——," said the counsel, "how large are these lumps? You say they are oblong—are they as long as my head?"

"Yes," replied Mr. B——, "but not as thick."

The barrister subsided after that.

The Stagnation of Monotony.

I have always noticed that people who move about the world much, people who travel, who feed their minds upon new, fresh impressions and new experiences, have more vitality than those who remain cloistered at home. They are fresher, their minds are more alert; they are more buoyant physically and mentally, more cheerful, hopeful, more alive, because their minds are better nourished; they are growing, while the others get into a rut and stagnate.

Monotony is fatal to growth. People who live secluded, monotonous lives, become such slaves of habit that after a while they don't want to make any change in their daily routine. They cannot bear to go away from their homes, to leave their own beds, their own firesides, their home comforts. They are rooted in one place; their lives are rutty, their minds become rutty, stale. They are dull and stagnant like a pool of water that has no outlet.—O. S. Marden.

Woman's Interests

Chasing the Chicken Dinner Around the World.

The popularity of the chicken dinner is not confined to Canada, but appears to be world-wide in its appeal. The excellence of the dinner, according to the best culinary standards, rests on two points, namely, the quality of the bird and the flavorful method of its cookery.

Every country has a choice bird to use on state occasions, but it is the average chicken whose cookery establishes the cooks' and the countries' reputation for chicken dinners. Like the traveler's check, the chicken dinner makes the whole world kin, and many a bad case of home sickness has been swallowed during its consumption in alien surroundings. No doubt Canadian housekeeper both east and west think their style of cooking chicken the best in the world. May be they are one and all right, but the writer refuses to be chicken pecked into an argument, so she will make tracks right out into foreign territory and offer the housekeeper a few recipes that must stand upon their own merit, for the cooks who originated them are too far away to crow for their own rights of supremacy. The soup and "trimmins" that go with them depend upon the convenience and custom of each country wherein the dinners are served.

Japanese Chicken—Select a young, tender chicken and cut it into convenient pieces. Place the chicken in a deep pot with a sliced carrot, parsnip and potato. Just cover the meat with boiling water, to which add three tablespoonfuls of mirren and a quarter cupful of Shoyu sauce. Cover and cook gently until the chicken is tender, skimming occasionally. Lift the chicken onto a hot dish and surround it with boiled rice, thicken a little of the gravy and pour over the chicken.

Chinese Chicken—Bone a young, tender chicken and cut the meat in convenient pieces. Dice the flesh of a small, fresh pineapple or that of a can of sliced fruit. Pare a piece of green ginger root, pound it and soak it in a tablespoonful of rice wine for ten minutes, then squeeze it over the chicken. Heat two tablespoonfuls of sesame oil in a frying pan and put in the chicken, add a cupful of boiling water and cook until the chicken is tender. Thicken the gravy with a dessertspoonful each of cornstarch and sugar dissolved in a little of the pineapple, cover and heat through. Serve with boiled rice. Mushrooms may be sauted and added, with a few blanched and split almonds, if desired.

Mexican Chicken—Boil a young chicken in the usual way until tender, then cut it into four serving pieces. Meantime put a tablespoonful of oil or lard in a frying pan and fry the pulp of six Chile peppers, with the crumbs of half a stale loaf of bread. When done pound smooth. Blanch and roast in the oven a half cupful each of sweet almonds and peeled melon seed, then chop fine. Strain a pint of the chicken broth and stir in these ingredients to thicken it, then turn it over the chicken. Add salt to taste. Serve tortillas with the chicken.

Persian Chicken—Truss and boil a tender chicken in two quarts of water, adding a chopped onion, a bay leaf, six whole peppercorns, a level tablespoonful of salt, a stick of cinnamon and a bunch of sweet herbs. When the meat cooks tender lift it, remove the big bones and cut the meat into pieces. Strain the broth and add to it a cupful of seeded raisins, a lump of butter and the chicken. Cover and cook gently until the rice has taken up all the broth, watching that it does not burn, then serve on a hot dish, with a few blanched almonds and a little rose water sprinkled over the rice.

French Chicken—Clean and split a small roasting chicken and brown it in butter, then put it into a saucepan with a pint of white wine, a half bud of garlic, a teaspoonful of sweet herbs, three cloves, salt and pepper. Simmer one hour, then lift the chicken and thicken the gravy with brown roux. Pour some of the gravy onto a baking platter and sprinkle the surface with grated gruyere cheese, lay over the chicken, cover with the rest of the gravy, then sprinkle generously with more cheese. Put the dish into a medium oven and brown nicely.

Spanish Chicken—Singe, clean and joint a young, tender chicken, barely cover it with water, and cook until tender. Remove the meat to a buttered casserole and cover with an onion, sweet pepper and a small bud of garlic chopped fine, four thinly sliced tomatoes, a quarter cupful of olive oil, a tablespoonful of taragon vinegar, a teaspoonful of salt, a half-teaspoonful of powdered sweet herbs and a little pepper. Cover and cook in the oven for forty minutes.

India Chicken—Prepare a plump young chicken and boil until tender. Lift the chicken and remove the large bones and cut into serving pieces. Make a sauce of a sliced onion, a piece of ginger root and a half clove of garlic sliced fine, then fried in three tablespoonfuls of oil; when soft but not brown add a tablespoonful each of curry powder and flour and work in slowly a pint of rich milk. When blended add the cream of a fresh cocoanut and turn into a double boiler. Add the chicken and let re-heat, but do not boil. Serve with rice steamed dry and relishes of grated cocoanut, chutney, minced peppers, sliced and broiled bacon, strips of dried fish, pickled shrimp, rolled anchovies and preserved ginger.

Hungarian Chicken—Slice an onion into a small quantity of melted fat and cook to a golden brown, then add a teaspoonful of paprika and then a pint of stock. Cook ten minutes, then put in the chicken, cut into quarters, add salt and pepper and cook a half hour until the chicken is tender. Lift the chicken onto a hot dish, add a cupful of sour cream to the gravy and boil up, then pour over the meat and serve rice as a border around the dish. Sometimes quick dumplings are served with this dish, in which case the rice is omitted.

Real Castles in the Air.

The future people of the world will, quite possibly, live in beautiful cities of perpetual sunshine, floating in the air above the clouds, earth mists, or any other obstacles that to-day stop us from enjoying the golden rays of the sun.

That is the prophecy of Captain Lawson, the American designer of a fleet of large air liners which bears his name.

Ten thousand years hence, he predicts, high life will be sky life, and society will move in vast aerial cities raised and held stationary miles above the earth.

The air that we breathe at the bottom of the ocean of atmosphere which surrounds the earth is not of the best. We would be far better off somewhere near the surface.

Although air presure at sea level is very great, the ages have built up our frames to enable us to grow accustomed to it; in fact, it would be unwise, harmful, and probably fatal to attempt to transfer man to the highest altitudes all at once.

But in the years to come, when a man will leave his earthly office for his little suburban home four miles away in the sky, he will have grown accustomed to the rarity of the air, and he will find that it has a beneficial influence on his bodily health.

The cities will be held up in space by gases of a greater lifting power than any known to-day. Every large building will have beneath it a large storage tank, in which the gas will be held. The war of the future will then have another great horror—the shelling of the storage tanks, or other attempts to set the gas free and bring city after city falling through thousands of feet to destruction.

Whether the human body will retain its ability to breathe on earth whilst at the same time it can obtain sufficient oxygen from the higher altitudes, it is impossible to predict. Perhaps visitors to earth will have to wear some sort of diving suits.

We shall, in those days to come, be such sun-saturated beings that our houses will have to be protected from over-attention from King Sol.

The roofs, or probably one great roof to a whole city, may be in the shape of a dome or domes of a perfectly transparent substance resembling glass, but a great improvement on any glass known to-day.

Waterproof Cloth Produced for Roller Shades.

Should a new cloth be generally adopted for roller curtains, it will not be necessary for the housewife to send the shades out to be cleaned when they become soiled. The new cloth may be cleaned with soap and water, and grease stains removed without damage to the fabric.

I wish I could burn it into the consciousness of every person who wants to make a success of life that he cannot do so while he associates himself with inferiority and harbors a low estimate of himself. Get away from both. Have nothing to do with them. If you are a victim of the inferiority suggestion, deny the suggestion, drive it from your mind as the greatest enemy of your welfare.—O. S. Marden.

Live Stock in Canada.

Statistics furnished by the Dominion Department of Agriculture show that there were over 500,000 more milk cows in Canada in 1921 than in 1920, 400,000 more other cattle, 45,000 fewer sheep, nearly 400,000 more swine, and 6,600,000 more poultry. Average values were much less last year than in the year before, dairy cows being placed at $51 against $80, other cattle at $28 against $47, sheep $6 against $10, swine $14 against $23, and poultry, $1.02 against $1.21.

More Phonetic Spelling.

"Mamma," said a little five-year-old, "will you please tell me how to spell 'tunkin.' "

" 'Tunkin' dear? I don't know of any such word. Why do you ask?"

" 'Cause I want to write 'I love my teacher more than tunkin tell.' "

Prize for Originality.

An organization of Belgian scientists will award a prize of about $4,000 next year for the best original work in French or English on the scientific advance of electricity and its technical applications.

Better Done Afterwards.

Teddy—"I wish I hadn't licked Jimmy Brown this morning."

Mamma—"You see how wrong it was, don't you, dear?"

Teddy—"Yes; cause I didn't know till noon that he was going to give a party."

Keep Your Shoes Neat
2 IN 1
Shoe Polishes

Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Copyright by Wilson Publishing Co., Limited

E. J.—Would like advice in regard to a piece of swamp. It has always raised large crops until the last four or five years. About all it will grow now is sorrel and a small fuzzy grass and smart weed. I plowed it last summer after cutting hay and kept it worked all fall. I plowed it again this spring and planted it to corn about the first of June, but the corn is not doing anything. What is the trouble?

Answer:—I cannot tell exactly what is the matter that you do not get a better growth on your swamp soil, but would suggest that it may be for one or a combination of the following reasons:—

(1) Your swamp may not be sufficiently drained, hence the water standing in the soil will prevent deep rooting such as is natural to corn.

(2) Your swamp soil may be very sour, hence impossible to corn. I suspect this is partially the cause of your trouble since sorrel thrives on your soil. It usually does well on sour soils. To test out your soil for sourness, get a few sheets of blue litmaus paper from your druggist, and bury this paper 4 to 6 inches in the soil at different points. When you dig it up in about 20 minutes, if the paper has turned pink it indicates sourness, or the need of lime If it is the case apply lime at about 1,000 to 2,000 lbs per acre, putting it on anytime this fall or early spring.

(3) Your swamp soil is strong in nitrogen, weak in phospheric acid, and very weak in potash. Now corn requires a large amount of potash and considerable phosphoric acid and potash. Hence it will be necessary for you to apply 300 to 500 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer carrying 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and 6 to 8 per cent. potash before you can expect good crops of corn or potatoes.

My advice to you would be to seed your swamp land to red top grass and alsike clover, and use higher ground for general crops.

R. F.—Please give some advice for destroying cabbage worms. We have tried ashes and this doubled the amount of worms.

Answer.—Spray your cabbage with Paris green or lead arsenate, 1 lb. of Paris green to 150 gallons of water or double the amount of lead arsenate. There is no danger of human poisoning because the cabbage grows from the centre out, and the outer leaves are always removed in preparing the vegetable for cooking.

K. A.—Can you give me the right dates for sowing wheat in various parts of Ontario, to avoid the Hessian fly?

Answer.—It is advisable to wait as late as possible in sowing fall wheat, so as to avoid the late brood of Hessian fly. Usually the middle of September will accomplish this. It is necessary to fertilize the wheat liberally to get sufficient head-growth to meet winter. Use at least 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of a 2-10-2.

T. H.—I have a 10-acre field to sow to fall wheat. It is a heavy clay soil and was in oats this season. What is the best fertilizer to use as I have only a small amount of manure.

Answer.—On your soil, for fall wheat I would advise a 2-10-2 or a 2-12-2 at 250 lbs. per acre.

An Electric Lamp for Sewing.

Something useful that nobody ever thought of before has been newly patented by a Washington man, Joseph Corbe. It is an electric lamp for a sewing machine.

It is attachable to any such machine, and is so connected with the latter by an adjustable arm that when wanted for use it can be turned directly upon the work that is passing beneath the needle, a reflector concentrating its rays upon the seam.

The work is thereby brightly illuminated—which, as every woman knows, must be a great advantage, especially where, as is commonly the case, the ordinary light renders seeing a little difficult. Many women, employed in offices in the daytime, are obliged to do their sewing in the evening, and for them this investion should be a boom.

The electric lamp is automatically lighted when the arm that carries it is swung into the operative position. When it is no longer wanted for use, it is swung out of the way.

Another advantage it has is that it renders much easier the threading of the needle.

Crying for Health.

"Every cloud hath its silver lining," says the proverb, and even tears have their use.

It has long been known that, when a person weeps, he is incidentally leansing his eyes with a most effective wash, but it is only lately that the full value of the work done by the tears has been recognized.

The eye is constantly being "attacked" by bacteria carried about in the dusts and winds of our cities. We wash these away when they trouble us, and when we can with ordinary water. But our tears do more than this. They contain a special anodyne which very effectively and very rapidly works upon the microbes, and kills them with horrible slaughter!

The Prince's Serpent.

The Prince of Wales, returning from his journey around the world, brought in his baggage divers and sometimes terrible things.

The most awkward of the gifts offered to him was, without doubt, a magnificent serpent ten metres long. This serpent, to which the heat had restored some vigor, did not find the lodgings given to him in the Zoological Garden of London quite to his taste, and refused to enter it. It took sixteen persons to compel him to move in.

Raise what you feed and feed what you raise.

Says Sam: A fellow too old to learn is too old to live.

A pinched mind means a pinched, limited supply.

A Crime Against Children.

A girl writes us that she was allowed to grow to womanhood without an education, because her father, though he could afford to keep her at school, thought it a better bargain to keep her at work. Now she says she must pass through life constantly humiliated by her ignorance, because she does not have the education that other girls about her have.

There is no greater wrong parents can do their children than to deprive them of a good education, of a good start in life. Every child has a right to be well born and well started in life; so started that he will have a fair chance in the great competitive game, and not be perpetually handicapped by the lack of education, poor health, an underdeveloped body, or some other preventible mental or physical defect which seriously jeopardizes his success in life.

To rob a child of the advantages his Creator has designed for him is a double crime—a crime against God and against the child.—O S. Marden.

Dairy Product Holdings.

The Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch reports a slight decrease in the holdings of both creamery and dairy butter in Canada in the first six months of the present year compared with the returns for the same period last year; but there was an increase in cheese and oleomargarine. The holdings of creamery butter amounted to 10,178,891 lbs. this year as compared with 10,213,220 lbs. last year, and of 426,671 lbs. of dairy butter compared with 525,647 lbs. The holdings of cheese this year were 9,371,980 lbs. compared with 4,725,000 lbs. last year and of oleomargarine 237,870 lbs. compared with 171,943 lbs.

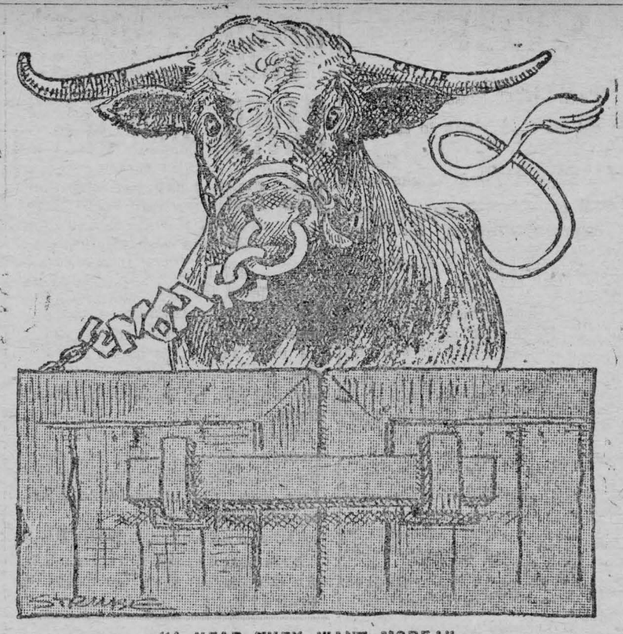
Protect Bottom of Bee Hives.

Bee keepers have learned that the loss of heat through the bottoms of bee hives during the winter time, is very rapid. This is contrary to the usual belief. The practice has been to insulate the top and sides of the hives but not the bottoms. Tests were recently made by government experts and from these tests it was made clear that leaving any part of the hive without insulation makes the escape of heat at that point easy. While dead air spaces form the usual method of insulation, it is the opinion of the government experts that the bee keeper had better increase the size of these spaces to four or even six inches in width and then fill with some cheap insulating material like sawdust.

Great News.

Young Jordan had just got to know the result of his final examination, so despached a wire to his anxious parents which ran as follows: "Hymn 254 (a.m.), verse 5—last two lines."

On finding the hymn the parents read: "Sorrow vanquished, labor ended, Jordan passed."



"I HEAR THEY WANT MORE!"

Daily Express (London)

The Child's Food

By Lucy D. Cordiner

Children with life all before them require food that is selected with a mind open to their specific needs. They are not miniature men. "The child is different from the adult," says Terman, "in every fibre, every blood cell, every bone cell, and in the relative proportion of all his parts. His resistance to disease, his powers of recuperation, his food and sleep requirements are all unlike those of the adult." The child is incomplete in bone, nerves and muscles. Many glands either do not function in infancy or have a very low efficiency. His food need is great because growth is exceedingly rapid in the earliest years. Until he reaches the age of twenty-one his body is in process of building.

Good teeth, strong straight limb bones, well shaped bones protecting the brain and organs of the trunk, a strong thick heart muscle, steady nerves and efficient brain, are all formed from foods which are simple, easily digested and adequate in values.

The first critical period of a child's development is that known as the preschool period. During that time he is becoming somewhat independent and because he can walk alone, go from room to room on his own initiative, and even out of doors if he so desires, parents and guardians are very apt to forget that his need for care is quite as great as when he was still confined to his crib or the perambulator.

Give Child a Good Start.

This child is able to help himself of food within sight and within reach and he does so. He takes raw potatoes and enjoys them. He notices that mother drinks coffee so he demands it, and his demand is too often granted. A noted authority in pediatrics has stated that in spite of the best heredity the adult falls physically short if management during the pre-school years is neglected. Authorities agree that nutrition plays the most important part in the manufacture of men and women and that both a strong mind and a strong body depend upon the elimination of errors in feeding.

It is of primary importance that the child's meals be served regularly. This trains the appetite and fosters a habit of complete digestion. The child that eats between meals and eats everything that takes his fancy, loses the keen appetite for plain building foods furnished at meal time; he becomes finicky. The capacity of a child's stomach is small and if it is found to be impossible for him to take food in sufficient quantity at the regular meal hour his "piece" should be plain bread and butter, or a peanut butter sandwich, or bread and milk—midway between two regular meals and always at the same time. If this destroys the edge of his appetite for the meal, train him to wait and then to eat more heartily at meal time.

The child's meals should be simple. He has not yet learned to like all the kinds of foods which he needs and if those of intense flavor as candy, cake, bread with sugar or jelly, be given him, he will select them and announce that he does not "like" plain oatmeal with milk. He wil not drink milk if he be given coffee or some other beverage of like pronounced flavor.

Coffee Has No Food Value.

Yet coffee contains nothing to really feed him. It stimulates and satisfies his longing for food so that he is prevented from taking foods of the right quality and also from taking enough. When his mother urges him to eat, he thinks it a game, and becomes contrary in order to receive much attention. Highly seasoned foods and complex mixtures also prevent him from desiring the essential foods. Thus begins one of the most serious, perplexing problems the mother has to meet.

The foods which a child needs should be easily digested as it is from the digested foods he is built. Milk is more easily digested by many children when it is taken with bread. Foods rich in fat digest slowly and authorities are agreed thati ndigestion in ities are agreed that indigestion in little children is most often caused by this reason are introduced gradually into a child's dietary and not at all until the twenty-first month—in the new scientific feeding. Fat meats, pastries, rich sauces and gravies are all apt to cause trouble. The hulls of baked beans render them difficult of digestion; raw vegetables such as potatoes and carrots pass through the child exactly as swallowed, so do sweet corn and other foods that resist thorough chewing.

Watch the stools of the child during the period that he is learning to take new foods and prevent him from taking those which are seen to be absolutely indigestible. Unripe fruits cause diarrhea, which is a serious ailment and affects growth immediately. An attack of indigestion lasting less than a week is often responsible for a set back in growth that has lowered a child's vitality for years.

The child's food should satisfy the hunger as well as the appetite. Less than one-third of the children of large cities, over one year of age, are of normal development. Children need the growth foods, especially milk which is more potent than any other. They need bread and other vegetables as spinach, carrots, peas, cauliflower, string beans, potatoes, and such fruits as oranges, cooked prunes, apples and dried apricots because of their minerals which are essential for bone and tooth building and for rgulation. They need such activity foods as butter, cream or bacon. They need a very little sugar, not over one level tablespoonful per day; and they need rice, oatmeal and tapioca puddings. They do not need stimulants, such as tea or coffee, which are injurious to many adults, and serious in their effects upon children.

"Waiter, bring me an order of bread and butter sandwiches, and a bottle of milk; also an order of mince pie and a cup of coffee." This, late at night in a reseaurant, was the order of a man seated at a table with his five-year-old son. The waiter brought the orders, and unhesitatingly placed the pie and coffee before the father and the bread and milk before the son. "I'd die before morning if I ate that dope," said the father, and he pushed the pie and coffee over to his little son and took for himself the easily digested bread and milk. Such parents do not realize the harm they are doing nor the criticism sure to come from the child later.

Waste in Cooking.

Foods served to children should be carefully cooked, so as to preserve intact all the nutrients. Potatoes are rich in iron and it is practically all extracted by the water during the first fifteen minutes of cooking. This is true also of such vegetables as spinach, beans, carrots and cauliflower. Cabbage is a valuable anti-scurvy vegetable but this property is lost when the vegetable is cooked for half an hour or more. Investigators found that it cured scurvy in animals if shredded and cooked in boiling water only twenty minutes. The selection, combination and preparation of foods are of equal importance, whether the foods be for adults or for children.

When children first enter school, the regular gain in both height and weight slows down somewhat. This is probably due to the fact that the mouth is preparing for permanent teeth, that the children are more closely confined and are obliged to accustom themselves to a definite routine, for we find the pendulum of growth swings out again in the seventh and eighth grade when these conditions have become settled. It is a singular fact, however, that physical defects, hitherto unsuspected, become apparent, probably because there are a greater number of children for comparison. Many of these defects are due to errors in early feeding, for the habit of eating regularly and of eating the correct foods for development of mind and body, must have been fixed before the child is of school age.

Many children are discovered to be underweight when they enter school. While this is not in itself a serious handicap, it signifies that the power of disease resistance is below par, and an underweight child is more subject to infection from the contact with numbers of children, in an atmosphere where, too often, the temperature varies greatly and where fatigue is not always recognized and controlled.

School Lunches.

It is essential that the food habits of children just entering school be studied carefully and the mother can do this most easily, and with the greatest return for the time spent.

It is essential that the children have a good breakfast, one that will supply all the elements needed for growth and for play. Many children who have been considered stupid, who have been held back in their grades, were children whose stomachs were empty when they reach school or very soon after and the consequent contracting of the stomach made good lessons impossible.

Children coming in the bus to a certain consolidated school did poor work. Some of the homes were fully six miles from school, and the children had an early breakfast and frequently a hurried one. The principal decided, for the benefit of the district, to find out whether food and scholarship went together so a hot cereal was prepared every morning; the children brought milk and promptly at eight forty-five the school breakfast was served. These children have all improved in school work, nearly every child made the grades and was promoted, and the school breakfast is permanently fixed in that district.

In a kindergarten of one of our large cities was a group of five-year-olds who appeared most stolid. They did not respond quickly when called, they did not smile at stories, nor did they remember even the simplest one long enough to tell it. They preferred to sit and watch the games rather than to participate in them. When the children were given a physical examination it was found that these children were seriously underweight; their hair was rough and without life. Their eyes were dull and there was not enough color in the cheeks of the entire group to satisfy one pretty girl.

The children reported having coffee and rolls, or coffee and pancakes for breakfast. Then this kindergarten followed the example of the consolidated country school. At ten in the morning the children were given mush and milk, as much as they wished, and toast or bread and butter. The change was very soon apparent. Soon the hair became glossy, the eyes brightened, first one and then another wanted to get into the games, finally one of the children laughed at the story and then the director had to give a party. The children did not gain weight for over four months but there was all evidence of rebuilding blood and other tissues and, best of all, the mothers asked for information regarding the food the children should have because, as one mother put it, "Joseph is good, when he eats better."

The quality of foods is important. So too is the quantity. Delicate children seem to be unable to get enough food to meet all the demands. A study of the growth of any child, maintained for a period of six months, will interest the child, arouse his ambition to help, especially if he be given a definite goal, and will reveal to the mother, in a manner almost unbelievable, that rearing a child means intimate association and knowledge if it is done well.

Healthy Cows Mean Good Milk.

The news letter of August 10th issued by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch states that, during the month of June, 2, 898 dairy herds were tested and that a total of 28,831 tests were made of individual cows. This was an increase of 17,018 tests over the number made in the month of May. An interesting part of the work is the attention given to cows owned by members of the boys' and girls' clubs. Farmers are showing more and more interest in herd testing and increased appreciation of a system which not only means healthy cows but also healthly people, insofar as it guarantees to a large extent a supply of good milk. There is one way in which they can pre-eminently assist in the excellent work which both the Dairy Branch and the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are trying to do, and that is by making cleanliness their watchword.

Tired Eyes.

Red lamp shades, no matter how dull, have a tiring effect on the optic nerve. Nature's is the best of all.

Upon the permanence of Canadian agriculture depends the permanence of Canada. Don't wear out the soil which has been intrusted to your care.

The Sunday School Lesson

SEPTEMBER 17

The Message of Malachi, Mal. 3: 7-18. Golden Text—Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of Hosts.—Mal. 3: 7.

Lesson Foreword—The ministry of Malachi fell in the Persian period, some time after the rebuilding of the temple; he may have been a contemporary of Ezra and Nehemiah. In order to incite the people to rebuild the temple, Haggai and Zechariah had promised that when it was finished there would be better times. The fulfilment of these promises lingered and the people grew discouraged. They were losing faith in their religion and were becoming slack in observing it; abuses were rife among the priesthood itself. Halachi's task was to reform the irregularities which were countenanced in the temple and to recall the people to faith.

I. The Payment of Tithes, 7-12.

V. 7. **Even from the days of your fathers.** The sin of the people goes back to past generations. This was a favorite doctrine with the prophets. Jeremiah said that Israel's disobedience dated from the exodus out of Egypt. (See Jer. 7: 25, 26.) **Return unto me.** Jehovah's present attitude was not one of favor, but if they would change their hearts and repent, God would change his attitude and become gracious. **Wherein shall we return?** Believing in their innocence, the people challenge the prophet to state more explicitly wherein they had done wrong.

V. 8. The prophet replies that the people may show their willingness to return to God by paying their tithes—the taxes or dues which were paid for the upkeep of the temple and its ministers, the priests. These had not been kept up.

V. 9. **Ye are cursed with a curse.** Owing to their treatment of God and his ministers, the land was suffering. It was afflicted with locusts and drought.

V. 10. **Bring ye all the tithes.** This suggests that while the tithes may have been paid in part, they were not paid in full, or while some were paying their tithes, others were withholding them. **The storehouse;** the chambers in connection with the temple where the provisions were stored. The tithes consisted largely of the products of the land,—oil, fruits and grain. **That there may be meat;** that the priests may receive their salary as provided in the Law. **If I will not open you the windows of heaven.** According to the Old Hebrew notion there were store-rooms in the firmament where the upper waters were kept. When the windows of these storerooms were opened, the waters would come down in rain. This, then, is a promise of rain, and rain was always a blessing in Palestine.

V. 11. **I will rebuke the devourer;** locusts, one of the dread pests of the land. **Neither shall your vine cast her fruit.** Mildew and blasting caused the grapes to fall off the vines before their time.

V. 12. **All nations shall call you blessed.** The fortunes of Israel at the time were not commensurate with her position as the people of God. Israel has still a fine future, but she must show that she deserves it by a change of heart.

II. The Triumph of the Righteous, 13-18.

V. 13. **Your words have been stout against me.** Arguing from the facts of experience, the people were beginning to lose faith in God. Among themselves they were saying many bitter things about God's providence. **What have we spoken?** The people challenged Malachi to prove that they were criticizing God's treatment of them.

V. 14. The prophet accepts the challenge and supplies the proof. The people were questioning the profitableness of religion. What use was there in fulfilling its requirements? What gain was there in godliness? The law, and especially Deuteronomy, declared that if men were righteous they would prosper, if they sinned they would be afflicted.

V. 15. **Now we call the proud happy.** The skepticism of the people had led them to envy the godless as being better off. As George Adam Smith says, "They thought that the wicked men succeed."

V. 16. **The Lord hearkened.** God was paying attention to what was being said about him by his people. **A book of remembrance was written.** Just as Oriental monarchs made a memorandum of those who were for them and those who were against them, so God keeps a record in heaven of those who fear him. The book of remembrance, known in the New Testament as the book of life, appears frequently in the scriptures. (See Ps. 56: 8; Dan. 7: 10 and Rev. 20: 12, 15.)

V. 17. **When I make up my jewels.** In the day of Jehovah, when he appears for judgment, the righteous will be esteemed as his special treasure and will be treated as a man would treat his precious jewels. This hope should make the present ills of life more tolerable for the righteous for the day of their vindication is sure to come. **I will spare them, etc.** "In the terrible judgment of Jehovah's day, Israel will be pitied and shielded by Jehovah" (Smith).

V. 18. In the day of judgment it will be easy to distinguish between the pious and the wicked. For the God-fearing will receive their reward; whereas the godless will be humbled and punished.

Application.

Then and Now. "It was a period of disillusion, disheartening and decay." "Severely left to themselves and to the petty hostilities of their neighbors, the Jews appear to have sunk into a careless and sordid manner of life." "The congregation has grown worldly and careless. In particular the priests are corrupt and partial in the administration of the law. There have been many marriages with the heathen women of the land; and the laity have failed to pay the tithes." Thus writes George Adam Smith, of the time when the message of Malachi was given. And this, after a period of chastening in exile, and following their sacrifices in coming to Jerusalem to build the temple, and the walls of the city.

Our time, too, has surely had its years of chastening and sacrifice, and these post-war days are to many, a period of disillusion and disheartening. Dean Onge, preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, a few months ago, made the following gloomy statements: "The War had not improved the moral tone of the people; in some ways it had made it worse. We were threatened with a great outbreak of licentiousness such as that which disgraced the country in the reign of Charles II, and again during the regency, after the great war with Napoleon. Authority in morals seemed to have lost its force; men and women did what was right in their own eyes. There was a widespread want of faith in the Christian revelation, combined with an outbreak of puerile superstition. How many people," he asked, "now take at all seriously what our religion tells us about repentance, conversion, prayer and moral struggle?"

Brighten up this picture as much as you consistently can; but is it wholly out of drawing? Looking on this picture and on that, comparing the time of Malachi, and our own time, we must admit some disturbing resemblances. Carelessness, want of faith, moral laxity, neglect of worship,—then and now.

Resultant Duty. If so, then what? Dr. J. H. Jowett says, "The great evangelical revival began, not with the reclamation of the depraved, but with the enrichment of the redeemed." "Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine," was Paul's work to Timothy. Malachi had a message to the two classes, the "redeemed," and the "depraved." When Dr. Gore was Bishop of Worcester, he said in an episcopal charge, "What we want in every parish is not more Christians so much as better Christians." Recently he repeated that conviction. "Querulous adherents of Jehovah . . tempted to despair in their service of God," are recalled to faith and devotion. "Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of Hosts." "Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me,"—"then will I teach transgressors thy ways; and sinners shall be converted unto thee."

Our Dairy Products to Britain.

The news letter for August issued by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch contains much food for thought by Canadian farmers. In the six months ending June 30, 1922, Canada exported to Great Britain 2,025 hundredweights of butter and 139,634 hundredweights of cheese, whereas Australia and New Zealand together sent in the same direction and in the same period 1,394,383 hundredweights of butter and 974,838 hundredweight of cheese. The United States exports of both commodities have declined this year to a greater extent than ours, and the export of butter from the Argentine Republic to the United Kingdom, although showing a falling away, in the six months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of 1921, of 65,000 hundredweight, was yet more than 117 times greater than this country's. New Zealand does a better trade with Britain in cheese than any other country and Australia in butter.

Feeds can be mixed in lots of several hundred pounds by shoveling back and forth on a tight floor.

Fertilization of Field Crops.

A careful study of bulletin No. 8, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, should prove well worth while to every farmer. It treats of fertilizers for field crops, describes their nature, functions and methods of application, and gives results obtained at the various Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, which include about all the soils and climatic conditions of the country. The first three chapters deal with the influence that those three necessary ingredients, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash have upon the soil and on particular crops in different localities. Chapter four treats of mineral and organic fertilizer materials; chapter five of manure with fertilizers and lime; chapter six of farm yard manure and green manuring, and chapter seven treats of the nature, origin and uses of fertilizer materials. Chapter eight explains the value and proper uses of lime in its various form. Chapter nine supplies formulae for fertilizers and home mixing mixing, and chapter ten describes the fertilizing needs of grain crops, potatoes, turnips, mangels, beets, corn, timothy, clover, alfalfa, flax, tobacco, vegetables, fruit, etc. Every chapter is of obvious value to tillers of the soil, but the last three contain information of an especial nature which no farmer can afford to be without. Of particular importance is the plain and straightforward language of the entire bulletin, which can be had simply by applying, to the Publications Branch, Ottawa.

Musical Eggs.

Mistress (to new servant who sings in the early morn)—"Jane, I wish you would not sing that frivolous song any more."

Jane—"Lor' bless yer 'eart, mum, it ain't frivolous! That's what I cooks the heggs by—two verses for soft, and four for 'ard!"

It pays to sell your poultry culls, but you lose your reputation if you market your fruit culls.



The Winchester Press.

Display Advertising Rates

One insertion, 50c per inch, 2nd insertion up to 4 insertions, 35c per inch.
QUARTERLY, 100 ins. and over 12c per in.. less than one hundred ins. 14c p,in
Whole page advt., 1 insertion, to regular display advertisers, $24.00.
Half page advt., 1 insertion to regular display advertisers, $14.00.
These rates are for "run of paper."

Subscription Rates

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

Classified Advertising Rates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. H. ROSS, Editor and Publisher.

Thursday, September 14, 1922.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES

The first annual report of the Mothers' Allowance Commission has just been issued from the department of Hon. Mr. Rollo, Ontario Minister of Labor.

It was in August of 1920 that the formative meeting took place in Toronto, and the payments to beneficiaries commenced in November of 1920. For the 12 months following, the period with which the report deals, the record in numbers has been:

November	150
December	450
January	775
February	1,350
March	1,700
April	1,950
May	2,250
June	2,400
July	2,450
August	2,500
September	2,550
October	2,700

As at October 1st, some having been dropped by reason of death, re-marriage and otherwise, the beneficiaries were as follows:

Widows	2,320
Incapacitation of husband	268
Presumption of death of husband	54
Foster mothers	18
	2,660

By nationalities the figures read:

Canadian	1,882
English	502
Scotch	113
Irish	59
American (naturalized)	35
Russian (naturalized)	25
German (naturalized)	13
Italian (naturalized)	10
Polish (naturalized)	4
Miscellaneous	17
	2,660

The number of children represented is 8,271, made up as follows:

	Fam.	Chil.
One child and incapacitated husband, or older child	11	11
Two children	1,038	2,076
Three children	802	2,406
Four children	460	1,840
Five children	224	1,120
Six children	78	468
Seven children	29	203
Eight children	16	128
Nine children	1	9
Ten children	1	10
	2,660	8,271

The total amount distributed has been $734,667, of which the province has paid $416,152, and the municipalities $358,667, the Ontario Government, in addition to a charge of 50%, paying all administration and other levies. In unorganized districts the Government assumes the entire cost.

Many interesting incidents are quoted with regard to the benefit of the act, and it is noted that not alone have homes been kept together, but it is also "extremely gratifying" to see the vast improvement in the health of mothers and their children.

This piece of legislation is certainly one which calls for universal commendation, and much praise must also be accorded to the members of the various boards who are, gratuitously, so efficiently and enthusiastically performing their share of the work.

Regulations Respecting Baled Hay

By a Dominion law which went into effect on April 1st, regulating the handling of baled hay, each bale of hay must now bear a tag stating the weight of the bale, in addition to the name and address of the baler, penalty being provided to the extent of $5.00 for each bale which is not so labelled. As regards the penalties attaching to those putting foreign matter into any bale of hay intended for sale, the law provides: "Any person who puts any foreign matter into any bale of hay intended for sale, which improperly increases its weight, or which prejudicially affects the quality of the bale, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding $40 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense to a fine not exceeding $100.

WEAKENING OF PARENTAL AUTHORITY

The great trouble nowadays, as attested by numerous authorities, lies in a weakening of parental authority. No outside agencies can take the place of the natural guardians of youth, and what is wanted more than anything else is a reassertion of old-time parental responsibility. Sentimentality is a good enough thing in its way; but a young man of 18 is old enough to distinguish between right and wrong conduct and ought to have sense enough to eschew bad company. If he hasn't, a little wholesome discipline on the part of his elders would probably do him more good than making excuses for him on the score of his youth. It is the duty of parents to bring up their children decently, and it is dangerous to condone any failure in that duty.—Hamilton Spectator.

BOOK LEARNING

It is a fact within the ken of the ordinary mortal that the costs of secondary education are mounting with astonishingly rapid strides and this with the newest business of the Adolescent Act, as it is sometimes called, are bound to go on mounting. That being so it is equally true that the time cannot be far off when the whole question of education must be placed on the operating table. There must be greater economy and—a word that has been conceivably overemphasized—efficiency.

A teacher of standing in an Ontario school is quoted as saying that "the examination system needs to be examined." The efficiency that horrible word again the efficiency of teachers is judged by the percentage of the pupils who manage to get sufficient marks to meet the requirements laid down by some departmental official. The ability of pupils—a far different matter—is judged by the same method. The question naturally arises: How far do the papers set and the answers to them as demanded, warrant any such conclusions?

Now that the rush of school is almost upon us again many papers are taking up these questions and real education, rather than mere learning, should be the aim of the teacher, from the kindergarten to and through university. Examinations should be tests of the extent of mental and physical development according to age. By present methods, high schools, collegiate and universities have been congested with thousands of pupils, who at 16 should have been apprenticed to some useful trade or industry, rather than encouraged to fit themselves for professions for which they have no natural attitude or ability.

Golf And The Harvest

A Richmond Hill farmer, with his harvest unfinished and threshing going on, hired a helper for $2.50 per day and board. The man worked only four days when he was hired to work on the golf links $3.50 per day. He left without giving notice.

The foregoing memorandum which came to The Sun office a day or two ago tells a story that ought to make thoughtful men wonder where we are drifting. From time immemorial the harvest field has been a symbol of prosperity, of well-being and content. Even to-day, when industrialism seems likely to dominate our national life, the harvest occupies men's minds to the exclusion of other things.

And yet the harvest must take second place—to golf. The grain standing in the fields must wait for the reaper, so that the gentlemen golfer may have that attendance and service which his wealth entitles him to.

No one can blame the man who leaves the strenuous job in the fields for the lighter, more highly paid employment the golf club has to offer. Men will go where they can get the largest return for the amount of labor given. But the farmer, toiling beyond his strength to carry on will be pardoned if he reflects somewhat bitterly upon the unequal contest he must wage with the employing market of the big commercial and industrial centres. —Farmers Sun.

It is incidents such as above related that bring very forceably home to the thinking mind that not only the farmer, but average hard working man, is after all subservient to city men of wealth, who, endowed as they must be, with minds and with natures that think and live only for their own advantage, and who, owing to a defective system of law that permits such out standing discrepencies, are using their God-given and natural ability to selfish purposes. If so much money can be expended for the selfish pleasure of the few, while the thousands labour and toil for a mere existence, there is something wrong in both civil and religious economics.

HEAVENLY BLISS

Boil two cupfuls of white sugar with one half cupful of boiling water and one half cupful of white corn syrup until a little of the liquid dropped into cold water forms a hard ball. Have ready the white of two eggs beaten stiff, with a teaspoonful of vanilla and one cupful of English walnut meats added to it. While beating the mixture add slowly to it the boiling syrup. When you have beaten it very stiff, turn it into a buttered pan, and when it is cold cut it in pieces. If you wish, substitute candied cherries or pineapple for the nut meats, or use both the nut meats and the candied fruits.

Railway News

Montreal.—The Canadian Pacific line announces several appointments to positions in the British Isles and Europe. They are as follows: William Stewart, to be Glasgow passenger agent, with his office at 25 Bothwell Street, Glasgow; J. H. Webb, destined for the post of passenger agent at Southampton, and A. L. Rawlinson, slated for Antwerp, where he will take charge of the passenger offices.

Sudbury.—Tuesday, August 8th, was the dawn of a new day in Northern Ontario railroading, when between seventy-five and eighty officers and employees of the C. P. R. gathered in Sudbury and organized what will be known as the Algoma District Employees' Association of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Every branch of the service, from general superintendent down, was represented. The object of the new association is to meet at regular intervals to discuss all subjects vital to the better serving of the public, and thereby be of greater service to Canada, and naturally, the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Banff.—The American Bar Association, travelling east from its recent convention at San Francisco, spent two days in the Canadian Rockies. The party travelled in two special trains over the Canadian Pacific and Soo Line to Chicago, where it dissolved.

Several notable citizens of the United States were among the party, there being Vice-President Coolidge, his wife and two sons; John W. Davis, former ambassador to Great Britain, and John W. Whitman, former governor of New York State. The party expressed delight at the wonderful grandeur of Banff and Lake Louise, where two days were spent.

Montreal.—Despite warnings and the efforts of the railways to prevent them, accidents are occurring at railway crossings. If automobile drivers were a little more cautious they would save themselves a great deal of trouble and save their cars from a great deal of damage. Of course there are some cases where it is difficult to avoid accidents, but most accidents that happen are avoidable. Particulars have just come to hand of an occurrence in New Brunswick:

An Overland automobile, License 12,717 N. B., owned by F. L. Jones, of Perth Junction, and driven by R. Anderson, also of Perth Junction, ran into C. P. R. train No. 152 at the crossing just north of Andover Bridge, N.B. The engine had already passed over the crossing and the auto struck the side of the tender. Mr. Anderson claimed that he did not see or hear the train in time to stop, although his car was going very slowly. The car was considerably damaged, but happily nobody was hurt.

Quebec.—All records were broken at the Chateau Frontenac recently, the hotel being filled to capacity and not a single room being vacant. Many of the passengers who arrived from New York, had to remain on board the steamer for lack of room at the hotel. Tourists from all parts of the States and Canada arrived by motor and the parking ground in front of the Chateau was lined with rows and rows of cars. The Lobby of the hotel was crowded with visitors anxiously waiting for accommodation and in the evening the crowd was greater than ever. The new wing of the Chateau when completed, will undoubtedly be a boon to the city as the additional accommodation thus obtained will satisfy the large demand made on the hotel.

With the advent of the August tourists traffic conditions in Quebec have taken on a new aspect, which has necessitated an extension in the service of the traffic policemen.

Pembroke.—The Canadian Forestry Association's Forest Products Exhibit Car came to Pembroke on the civic holiday, under the management of Mr. Gerald Blyth, assistant secretary of the association, and was visited at its berth in the Canadian Pacific Railway station yard by a large number of interested citizens. The exhibit car contains many novel and interesting models calculated to demonstrate the correct and incorrect method of logging, the result of deforesting the hills, and what happens when camp fires are neglected or burning matches are carelessly thrown away in the dry woods.

One exhibit showing ladies' blouses, stockings and other silk wear made from sulphite pulp attracted considerable attention, and another which interested the visitors greatly showed the various stages in the making of matches. A sign over the latter exhibit pointed out that one tree will make a million matches, but that one match can destroy a million trees. Perhaps the most interesting and attractive model on the car is a large model of a heavily timbered country and a small town close by When a lever is turned there is a complete transformation. The light goes out and by an arrangement of screens the forest and town are seen to be on fire. This model cost about $1,000 to construct. Another model shows how deforestation causes rivers to flood in spring and dry up in the summer. There is a sprinkler arrangement attached to this.

THOSE OLD SCHOOLMATES OF MINE

(Crawf. C. Slack.)

I often get a-thinkin' back to the old-time village and farm,
Back to the true and simple things when the hearts of the folks were warm,
'Way back to the days of the candle-light and the fire on the open hearth,
To the full-cloth suit and the flannel dress—back to the things of worth;
Back to the passing sorrows, then back to the smiles and tears,
Back to my mother's humble cot and friends of my boyhood years,
Friends I loved with a childish love, their friendship seemed divine,
And I love them still as away back there, those old schoolmates of mine.

I often dream of them by night and I think of them by day,
And the ones which are dearest to me it seems are those that are farthest away;
I wander at times to the cemetery plot where some have been lowly laid—
On the hillside yon near the little church, where in youth together we played.
'Tis childish, it's said, for us to weep when in life we have been bereft,
And I turn aside with endearment deep and cling to the ones that's left;
The friends I loved through the early years hold fast as the years decline,
I love them still with a brother love, those old schoolmates of mine.

We must all love one another, for the good book says we should,
And if we tried with all our might, I'm certain that we could;
Why is it we're so distant and so selfishly inclined
When there is no joy in living for the grab-all-keep-all kind?
We must help a burdened mortal over life's uneven miles
And give our dimes as freely as our good advice and smiles;
Oh, could I love all mortal kind with love so genuine
As that I had away back there for those old schoolmates of mine!

Perhaps they were no better than other friends more new,
But somehow old-time things and friends seem genuine and true,
They seemed to have more sympathy and charity combined
And more like one big household—all of one class and kind.
Perhaps I may be partial toward old folklore days,
And blind to see the goodness of the present and its ways;
Perhaps the folks are just as good as back in sixty-nine,
But they don't seem so genial as those old schoolmates of mine.

When You Feel It Coming

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

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

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

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

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVED HER LIFE

This Fruit Medicine Always Gives Relief

917 Dorion St., Montreal.

I suffered terribly with *Dyspepsia*. I had it for years and all the medicines I took did not do me any good.

I read something about *"Fruit-a-tives" being good for all Stomach Trouble and Disorders of Digestion*, so I tried them.

After finishing a few boxes, I was entirely relieved of the Dyspepsia and my general health was restored; and I am writing to tell you that I owe my life to "Fruit-a-tives"

Mlle. ANTOINETTE BOUCHER.

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

School Supplies at the Book Store

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

Alex Duncan
"THE BOOK STORE."
WINCHESTER, ONTARIO

Life Insurance

Without Medical Examination
For Particulars Apply to
G. A. DIXON
Agent For
Life, Fire, Accident Insurance

Whitteker the Optician

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

RHEUMATISM

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules have become the Standard Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis and Lumbago. Thousands have been restored to health through T.R.C.'s. If you suffer, get a box at your Druggist's to-day. Don't let pain spoil the best years of your life.

THE Standard Remedy T.R.C.'s

For sale by B. F. Smith.

THE BIG STORE

Dress Goods

A new line of Pure Wool Tricotine, 54 inches wide, in Navy, Black and Oriental, per yard $3.00

Knitting Yarn

Pure Wool Canadian Factory Yarn, 2 ply, in light grey, dark grey grey and white, black, white, red and blue, per pound 90c. Single yarn 80c.

Clothing

Mr. S. O. Utman is back in his old department again and will be glad to show you Men's Suits, Young Men's Suits, Boy's Suits and a general line of furnishings. Give him a call.

A. SWEET & CO.

WINCHESTER, ONT.

QUEBEC'S NEWEST MONUMENT



TO the many artistic monuments to be seen in the city of Quebec, out of which those of Champlain on the Terrace and Mgr. de Laval in front of the Post Office, are not the least, another will soon be added which will be of no ordinary interest, as it will be erected to the memory of one of the greatest personalities in the contemporary history of French Canada. Cardinal Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau, the first Canadian to become member of the Holy College of Rome, will shortly have his statue in his good old Quebec, the city he loved and cared for during his lifetime, and upon which was reflected so much of the glory he gathered by his rapid ascent in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church. Cardinal Taschereau was appointed to that high state in 1886 and he died in 1897. He was succeeded by Mgr. Begin, who was later awarded the scarlet robes of office.

It had long been the earnest desire of the citizens of Quebec to have the memory of their beloved cardinal recalled in a more material fashion, and for that purpose a public subscription had been organized some time ago to defray the cost of such a memorial. When sufficient funds had been collected, a contest in which many noted sculptors from America and the old world participated, was held, and from the models submitted by these artists, a committee selected the design of the Statue which will later be unveiled on the Place de la Basilique, in front of the famous old temple of Quebec.

Its author is a French sculptor of renown, Mr. André Vermare of Paris, who has been engaged in making many of France's best known monuments erected in recent years. One of them recalling the fame of the "Blue Devils," the celebrated Alpine regiment of France, stands on the summit of Guetwiller and is much admired.

Shortly after the decision of the committee was made known, Mr. André Vermare landed in Quebec with Mr. Maxime Roisin, the architect who is going to design the pedestal of the Taschereau memorial. Mr. Roisin, also, has attained a great reputation in his country as a master of his art. His last work of importance is probably the triumphal arch which will soon be built on the road from Bar-le-Duc to Verdun, to immortalize the glorious stand of the "Poilu" on what was then known as the "Hell of Verdun."

The two French artists, who left Quebec for their own country a short time ago to proceed with their work on the Taschereau memorial, took the opportunity of their stay in the old city of Champlain to collect some valuable information regarding the life, ways and character of the late cardinal, such information being indispensable to give a true interpretation of his personality. The location of the monument was also discussed, and it was agreed that it would stand in the little park stretching in front of the Basilica, at the end of the Rue de la Fabrique.

While in Quebec, Mr. Vermare and Mr. Roison were the guests at a great banquet given in their honour at the Garrison Club, at which most of the prominent people of the ancient capital attended. In answer to various speeches of welcome by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Mgr. Marois, Mr. Henri Gagnon, and others, Mr. Vermare said how he and his companion were pleased to be in Quebec and how they had been impressed by the welcome extended to them. He also had eloquent words to express his admiration for the picturesqueness of the city and for the congenial hospitality of its citizens. He said he hoped to come back for the unveiling of the statue, which will take place on June 17th, 1923.

THE ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT

(By J. E. Middleton).

The Dominion Government at Ottawa has control of navigable streams. Owners of land on the banks desiring to divert water or construct hydraulic works must have Federal Government approval, based on assurance from its own engineers that the proposed works are not likely to interfere with the freedom of navigation.

When the navigable stream is boundary water separating Canada and the United States the conditions become more complicated. The two countries are parties to a Treaty granting navigation rights to each other's nationals. In order to examine and adjudicate disputes that may arise, there is an International Joint Commission upon which Canada and the United States are equally represented. The decisions of this Commission are on questions of fact and guide the two Governments in formulating policies.

The St. Lawrence River is a storehouse of latent electrical energy. But the Rapids are navigable going down-stream, and the withdrawal of water for hydraulic purposes immediately affects many interests on both sides of the river. There is a project for deepening the channel from Lake Ontario to Montreal, overcoming the changing levels by dams and locks and opening the Great Lakes to ocean-going craft. The International Joint Commission finds that the interests of both countries would be served by such an improvement and has submitted to the Governments several construction-plans and estimates. The President of the United States is ready to discuss the project, but the Premier of Canada declares that the time is not opportune. So it lies, for the present; until the public opinion of the part of Canada west of Lachine Rapids can overcome the determination of Montreal to block any improvement of the Upper River. Montreal is now the head of ocean navigation and sees no reason for a change in that status. But Canada has spent millions of dollars to improve the channel between Quebec and Montreal. Without this outlay Quebec would be the point of transshipment. Even now the largest liners on the St. Lawrence do not venture to go up the river and stay moored at the Louise Basin. If it was in the public interest to dredge Lake St. Francis and St. Mary Channel in order to make Montreal more accessible to ocean trade, the same reasoning justifies the improvement of the upper river in order to open the door to the immense potential traffic of the Great Lakes cities.

That is the Navigation side of the question. But there is another side, even more important. The by-product of the proposed improvement of the upper river would be the development of 2,-050,000 horse-power of electrical energy, half of which would be allotted to Canada and half to the United States. Even at the present economic transmission-distance the whole of New England and practically all of the State of New York could be served. On the Canadian side the district between Toronto and Montreal would be tributory to the St. Lawrence power plant. At the present moment Central Ontario is embarrassed for lack of power. In the United States the coal deposits are diminishing and the price is likely to remain high. Moreover, the sale of power to be produced by the improvement of the St. Lawrence would meet the carrying-charges on the entire investment, however large. A good many students of affairs are inclined to disagree with the Prime Minister that the time is not opportune for going on with the work.

Inkerman Notes

Mr. S. Crowder of Ottawa spent a few days last week visiting his parents here.

Mrs. W. Swerdfeger is visiting friends at Hallville.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Swerdfeger Chesterville spent Sunday with Mr. and Mr. W. Swerdieger.

Mr. of Glenbecca spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Timmins.

Miss B. Redmond spent last Saturday at Winchester Springs.

Mr. and Mrs Lee Baldwin and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Fetterly.

Mr. C. Fawcett of Morewood is visiting friends here.

G. Jowett demonstrated physical culture three days in Cornwall last week.

Mr. D. S. Redmond spent a few days last week with relatives in Cornwall.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN

Born—To Mr. and Mrs Leonard Monteith Friday, Septemder 8th, a son.

Married—at the Presbyterian manse Wednesday, September, 6th, by the Rev Mr. Jameson. Miss Annie Blow daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martain Blow and Mr. Wm. Graham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Graham, both popular young people of this place. They motored to Napanee, Toronto. The younge couple carry with them the best wishes of their many friends here.

Mr. Chas. Risley of Detroit was called home owing to the serious illness of his mother.

Mr. Walter Adams of Brockville, attended the Fair here.

Mrs. F. Locke has returned to her home after visiting Morrisburg friends.

Miss Todd of Kemptville is visiting her daughter Mrs. Henry of Brockville.

Mr. A. Rutley of Ottawa, was in town for the Fair.

Miss Mildred Ennis of Montreal, is visiting at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kirkwood and children of Toye's Hill were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Boyde.

Mr. Gilbert Gilroy was out to Shanley Monday attending the funeral of the late David Berry.

Mr. J. W. Ellis and son Gordod returned to their home at Saskatoon on Saturday last after a visit with friends here.

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

Vernon Flowers Fruit and Vegetable Show

The enterprising community of Vernon have every reason to feel proud of the splendid success of the first Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show held under the auspices of their recently organized Horticultural Society. The display was in the Orange Hall, and the collection of beautiful flowers, house plants, hanging basket ferns, and of the many vegetables was not only a most creditable one, but reflects much on the splendid community spirit that is behind the enterprise. The collections of tomatos, potatoes, carrots, beets, and other vegetables was equal to any shown in any surrounding fair. The attendance both afternoon and evening was evidence of general interest, and a number of went out from Winchester to see the display.

PRIZE LIST

HOUSE PLANTS

Hanging Basket Mrs. William Allin, Mrs. Chas. Dempsey.
Collection of House Plants Miss Howell Miss Annie Carlyle.
Collection of House Ferns Miss Crerar, Mrs. H. Morris.
Collection of Begonias Miss Howell, Mrs. Wm. Allin.
Collection of Coleus Miss Howell.
Oleander Mrs. Genoe, A. J. Kennedy.
Palm Mrs. Chas. Dempsey, Mrs. P. McAndrew.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS

Phlox Mrs. P. McAndrew.
Dahlia Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Dempsey.
Gladioli Mrs. Bowman.

ANNUAL FLOWERS

Aster Mrs. P. McAndrew, Miss Crerar.
Sweet Peas Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. James Kennedy.
Zinnia Mrs. P. McAndrew, Mrs. Crerar.
Vase Cut Flowers Miss Ella Campbell, Mrs James Kennedy
Basket Cut Flowers Mrs. P. McAndrew, Mrs. Jas. Kennedy.
Coll. Wild Flowers (School Children) Miss Effie Kennedy, Miss Doris Dempsey.

VEGETABLES

Tomatoes, Red Miss Ida Campbell, Mrs. James S. York.
Tomatoes, Pink Mrs. Ed. Kennedy, Miss Ida Campbell.
Sweet Corn, White Mrs. Genoe, Mrs. McKercher.
Sweet Corn, Yellow Mrs. Jas. S. York, Mrs. Ed. Kennedy.
Celery Mrs. Lindsay Allen, Mrs. Dempsey.
Cucumbers, Green Miss A. Crerer, Miss Annie Carlyle.
Cucumbers, Ripe Mrs. Duncan Kennedy, Mrs. McKercher
Onions, Yellow Mrs. Hughson, Mrs. McAndrew.
Onions, Red Mrs. Duncan Kennedy, Mrs. Ed. Kennedy.
Beets Mrs. P. McAndrew, Mrs. Ed. Kennedy.
Cabbage Mrs. John A. Campbell, Mrs. Hughson.
Squash, Green Mrs. Hughson, Mrs. Bowman.
Squash, Yellow Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Ida Campbell.
Pumpkin, Common Mrs. Genoe, Mrs. Ed. Kennedy.
Pumpkin, Sugar, or Pie Miss Crerar, Mrs. Duncan Kennedy.
Parsnips Mrs. Jas. S. York, Mrs. Duncan Kennedy.
Carrots, Half Long Mrs. McKercher, Mrs. Folkard.
Potatoes, Red Mrs. A. M. Stewart, Mrs. Bowman.
Potatoes, White Mrs. A. M. Stewart, Mrs. Bowman.

LAWNS AND VECETABLE GARDEN

First Prize Mrs. Peter McAndrew.
Second Prize Mrs. John Howell.
Third Prize Mrs. Peter Crerar.

The Vegetable gardens were not judged Mr. H. J. Read of the Experimental Farm Ottawa acted as Judge.

METCALFE ITEMS

School reopened last week with the following staff of teachers, Mr. Summers of Winchester principal of continuation classes with Miss McCordick of Perth as assistant and Miss Lake and Miss Blair have again resumed their duties in the Public School.

Miss Sadie Whiteside, left last week for Renfrew where she will attend High School.

Mrs. Beamish and family have moved into the house lately vacated by Mr. Shaver and family.

The Misses Lyla and Greta McNally are attending the continuation school here and staying with their sister Mrs, Rev. J. Shaver.

Mrs. Nado of Crysler and daughter nurse Nado of New York were visitors last week of the formers daughter Mrs. Wm. Woods here.

Mr, C. Eady and son Harold of Renfrew were recent visitors of the former's sister Mrs. J. E. Whiteside here.

Mrs. L. T. Stanley spent last week visiting friends in Lanark.

Dr. and Mrs. Byers attended the funeral Sunday in Kingston of Mrs. Byer's aunt.

Miss Luman of Parkenham has resumed her duties again for the fall season in O. C.

Quite a number from here attended the flower and garden Fair at Vernon on Thursday last week.

Miss Rae Thompson had the misfortune to break her arm recently while cranking her car.

The football game between Metcalfe and Vars on Monday of last week at Vars resulted in a tie.

Miss Lillian Clarke of Vancouver is renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity.

Melvin News

Mrs. Shannon of Ottawa, Mrs. Biringham of Russell and Mr. Hadden Smith of Toronto spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Steinburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Masterson and baby of Chesterville spent Sunday with the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. L. O'Neil.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Annable and babies and Miss Wood spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fraser.

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

Mrs. Patenaude is spending some time with her daughter Mrs. E. L. Lanoue.

Mr. Arthur Christie spent last Wednesday in Montreal.

Hay - Fever

ASTHMA, SUMMER COLDS.

You don't need a month's treatment to prove the worth of

RAZ-MAH!

RELIEF IS IMMEDIATE.

It restores normal breathing,—stops mucus gatherings in nasal and bronchial passages, assures long nights of quiet sleep.

$1.00 at your druggist's, or write for free trial to Templetons, Toronto.

For Sale by B. F. Smith

THE HOME FURNISHING STORE.

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

Special Prices on Kitchen Cabinets for a week.

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

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

BLAKE DURANT

Auto Doctor and Agent for Gilson Silos.

Your car repaired at your own home, and at a reasonable price. Calls answered promptly, and work guaranteed satisfactory. Phone 62 Winchester.

HONEY.

For Sale—Choice Clover Honey in comb and extracted put up in 5 and 10 lb. pails

WM. DICKSON.

The Business of the

Late D. F. Sutherland

Private Banker

is continued as usual at his former office at Winchester

Henderson Lodge No. 383, A.F. & A.M.

Winchester

Meets Friday on or before full moon in Sweet's Block at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren always welcome.

A. Christie, W. M. F. Coons, Sec

Winchester Lodge, No. 336, I.O.O.F.

Meets in the Lodge Room over the Bank of Ottawa Every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

I. Cinnamon, N.G. H Helmer, V. G.
M. C. Robinson, Rec-Sec.



THE GREAT EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSEMENT WEEK

$35,000 in Prize Money for Live Stock and other Exhibits

Wonderful Grand Stand Performances Each Afternoon and Evening

AUTO RACES — AUTO POLO — HORSE RACES — WHIPPET DOG RACES — SPECTACULAR FIREWORKS

Immense Midway *New Features*

SEE LOCAL AGENTS FOR SPECIAL RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS

For Prize Lists, Booklets and Information apply to

Jas. K. Paisley, *Mgr. and Sec'y*

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TIME TABLE

WESTBOUND

No. 23—11.40 p.m. flag for passengers from Montreal and to and beyondSharbot Lake
No. 35—10 07 a.m. stop except Sunday.
No. 29—6.38 p.m. stop. " "

EASTBOUND

No. 24—5.00 a.m. flag for Passengers to Montreal and from Shorbot Lake and Points beyond.
No. 30—8.05 a.m. stop.
No. 36—5.27 p.m. stop.

T. W. BOYES, Agent.

Enter Anytime

GOWLING BUSINESS COLLEGE

Ottawa, Ont.

Admits students any business day. Individual instructions. Thorough courses. Good teachers. Write for catalogue of Ottawa's Greatest School of Busines, Shorthand and Givil Service.

Write for free catalogue.

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

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.

Holly Rebekah Lodge

NO. 116

Meets First and Third Friday in the I.O.O.F. Hall at 8 p.m.

Nora Elliott, N.G. Winnifred Suffel. Rec.-Sec.

DR. G. H. McKEOWN

Dentist

Toronto University. Graduate of Post Graduate Course of Dental Department of the Virginia Medical College.

Telephone 28. Winchester, Ont

THOS. IRVING

Licensed Auctioneer

For the Province of Ontario

33 Clarey Avenue - OTTAWA

"Say it with Flowers"

FROM

"THE HOME OF FLOWERS."

Whatever the occasion—a birth a death, a joy, a sorrow—you can best express your pleasure, or sympathy by saying it with flowers.

The Hay Floral and Seed Co.

FLORISTS.

BROCKVILLE, - ONT.

Telepnone. Write. Telegraph.

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

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

ATTENTION !

Issuer of Automobile and Truck Licenses, Cards and Markers on hand, also Drivers Licenses obtained here. Boots & Shoes repaired as good as new. Scissors, Knives & Skates ground. Perfect Satisfaction. Prices Right,

WM. WORKMAN

Main St. East, Winchester, Ont.

JAKE ROSS

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



Some Things That Are Hard To Do.

You may know how many muscles there are in your body, but if you wish to make the acquaintance of one of them that you know only by name try this: Fold your thumb inside your palm and close your fingers over it. Now tuck your closed hand far up under your armpit, but keep your elbow as close to your side as possible. Next carefully remove your thumb from the palm of your hand without unclosing the hand. That will not be hard, but now try to put it back again. Just as you are on the point of succeeding a little muscle in your wrist will let you know that it doesn't care for that kind of exercise.

To show in an interesting way how strong a horsehair is, get one from a horse's tail and ask one of your friends to lie flat on his back. Hold the hair fast, one end in each hand, across the bridge of your friend's nose, even with his eyes; let him try to sit up. He cannot do it without breaking the hair, and, unless his nose is much tougher than most persons' noses are, he will give up after one or two attempts.

When next you hear anyone boast of how limber he is, ask him if he can "shake hands" behind his back. Here is the way to go about it: Raise your right hand over your right shoulder and place it as far down your back as you can reach. Now put your left hand under your left shoulder and reach as far up your back as possible. The object is to have both hands meet so that you can place them palm to palm, and close one over the other. You may be able to do it, but the chances are that your father cannot.

Developing Your Neck.

Normal neck development is desirable for several reasons: it helps to keep the upper section of the spine in good condition; it favors a strong and even blood circulation to and from the brain, it gives the head and the shoulders a good appearance in their relative size; and it helps you to carry the whole body gracefully.

Stand erect. Bring the head forward, bending only at the neck, and get your chin as close in as possible. Now place the fingers of your hands across the back of your head and resist gently with your arms as you straighten up your head and carry it as far back as you can. Eight or ten repetitions of the exercise will show you that you are using the back of your neck. For the front of the neck, start with your head held as at the conclusion of the preceding movement. Now place your hands on your forehead and resist with them as you curl your head forward and bring the chin well down. Now, for the right side of the neck, roll the head over to the left, getting the left ear as near the left shoulder as you can. Do not lift the shoulder; confine the motion in all the movements to the neck. Place the left hand on the right side of your head and resist with it as you roll the head straight over toward the right shoulder. Now reverse the movement, using the right hand, and exercising the left side of the neck.

Because the neck is particularly susceptible to soreness, go through the movements for three or four days without using any resistance, especially if you are not very strong or have had any trouble with your neck. In applying the resistance, be sure to relax thoroughly between repetitions; you will derive more benefit and experience less fatigue from the movements.

Some younger boy is watching and following your example. What sort of pattern are you showing him?

Who wants to live in a room full of cobwebs and filth. Who wants to have an unclean heart? Surely no sensible boy does.

Because a fellow is kind, it doesn't follow that he is a sissy. It usually requires intelligence and often bodily strength, to do real kindnesses.

How far does your eyesight carry? Does it go beyond to-day's pleasure or to-morrow's work? The keenest eyes look beyond this life to eternity.

EXPANSION OF AUTOMOBILE TRADE

CANADA RANKS SECOND IN THE WORLD.

During First Quarter of 1922 Took First Place in Number of Finished Cars.

The establishment in Canada of United States and other foreign industries and the locating of Canadian branch houses continues without cessation as the many advantages Canada offers in the manufacturing trade are brought home to manufacturers. A noticeable feature of this development in industry within the past year has been the expansion effected in the Canadian automobile industry, the number of plants in Canada having been swelled by the location in the Dominion of many United States concerns as well as new Canadian incorporations, and there is every indication that this branch of Canadian industry is destined to attain a higher standing than the important place it already occupies in Canadian economic life. In addition to the attraction, from a business standpoint, of the large annual consumption of cars in Canada, the Dominion extends peculiar advantages to the manufacturer for engaging in the export trade, particularly with countries in the British Empire.

The automobile plays no insignificant role in all phases of Canadian life, and the Dominion ranks in the second place among the countries of the world in the per capita ownership of cars with approximately one car to every eighteen persons. Canada's consumption of automobiles necessitates an annual replacement of eighty thousand cars. The use of cars is on the increase too, especially since they have been introduced in such numbers in the country districts of the newer West, where they have virtually revolutionized farm life through the conveniences and diversion made possible.

Steady Growth Since 1920.

There were in Canada in 1920 seventeen automobile plants in which a capital of $53,966,506 was invested and which accounted for a production of $101,465,846. A total of 8,281 persons, receiving wages totalling $13,331,084, found employment therein. In addition there were sixty-two automobile supply plants capitalized at $15,332,887, employing 3,092 persons receiving $4,769,996. The value of their production was $19,361,882. Passenger cars alone produced in Canadian plants in 1920 accounted for $84,500,000, and that year there were throughout the Dominion 5,500 dealers.

In making an appraisal of the automobile industry in Canada at the present time account must be taken of a rather remarkable expansion which the industry has experienced within the past year. In addition to new manufacturing and assembling companies at Montreal, Toronto and other places, the General Motors Corporation of New York is now concentrating the manufacture of all export models of automobiles at a Canadian plant at Oshawa, the object in so doing being solely the fact that it believes circumstances are more advantageous there for engagement in the export trade.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada is commencing the immediate erection of a huge motor plant adjacent to the present factory in Ford City, near Windsor. The new plant will cover approximately 125 acres and will cost in the neighborhood of $6,000,000, extending for 2,000 feet along the river front. It is expected that the production of the Canadian Ford will be doubled immediately the new plant starts to operate and the plans are to turn out 500 cars a day in place of 250 as at present. The entire capacity will permit of an output of 1,000 cars per day as soon as the state of the market warrants this.

British Car to Compete.

Indications are that British car manufacturers are likewise beginning to become interested in the Dominion as a locale for manufacturing and engaging in the export trade, and that some expansion in the Canadian industry may be expected through the action of English firms establishing plants here. Whereas the capital invested in the automobile industry in Canada has hitherto been almost purely United States, it is now announced that the pioneer English motor car concern is to establish a branch factory in Canada to compete with the United States cars.

Canada's export trade in automobiles is an important and growing one. In the fiscal year 1921, 15,620 passenger automobiles valued at $11,376,268 and 4,290 freight automobiles valued at $2,602,853 were exported. The growth of this trade within quite recent times can be gauged from a comparison with the 1919 figures, when 11,613 passenger automobiles valued at $5,939,908 and 2,567 freight cars worth $1,313,770 left the country. Canada's markets for this kind of manufacture cover the greater part of the globe. The United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, India and the United States provide the most valuable markets, but the product also goes in substantial volume to the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and other countries. Canada is continually ranking higher as a source of purchase of motor cars especially by Great Britain. During the first quarter of 1922 the Dominion ranked first as a source for the number of finished cars and fourth with respect to chassis in the British motor car imports. The United States was fourth in cars and third in chassis.

The Export Markets.

When one analyses Canada's export markets in the automobile trade, it becomes evident just what attraction Canada has for United States and foreign firms engaging in this manufacture. The most extensive and profitable markets have been found and developed in the countries of the British Empire where Canada, as a unit of the Empire, receives the benefits of many preferential tariffs. The regular tariff on motor cars from foreign countries to the United Kingdom, for instance, is 33 1-3 per cent. From countries within the Empire there is a preferential tariff one-third less, or 29 2-9 per cent. The New Zealand tariff provides for a regular duty of 25 per cent. and a preferential one within the Empire of 15 per cent. This latter also applies to Samoa. Southern and Northern Rhodesia have a regular tariff of 20 per cent. on motor cars coming into the country and a preferential rate to British countries of 17 per cent. Australia follows the British preferential tariff in giving a rate 15 per cent. lower than the general one on British Empire automobile products.

The growing use of the car both in Canada and in the countries with which she has developed her greatest export automobile trade, all being countries of expanding population and increasing prosperity, makes the Dominion a peculiarly suitable one for the location of automobile plants, and manufacturers are coming in an ever greater degree to realize this.

Is a Vacation "Bosh?"

The man who, every year, says he can't afford a vacation until he gets more time, has been heard from. He is now in a hospital, where he has been for several months, a broken down wreck. His physicians say that it will be six months before he will be able to resume his business.

A little while before he was taken to the hospital, he sorrowfully declared that this idea of frequent vacations was all bosh, that it wasn't at all necessary to stop work and lose a lot of time each year gadding around doing nothing. He said he hadn't had a vacation of any kind for five years; that he never went away for weekends, and that it was a rare thing for him to be away from his business under any circumstances.

Lying flat on his back in a hospital, where he will be obliged to remain six months or more, this man is beginning to wonder if there isn't more than he thought in this vacation idea after all. He has an enormous bill for physical repairs, which the physicians and surgeons say could have been saved if he had taken rational care of his health; but that instead of doing that he had absolutely worked himself to a frazzle; that he had been for a long time working on his will power, and that his constitution was absolutely undermined, so that he will never again be able to do the amount of work he has done for so many years in the past.

Does such everlasting driving as that pay, my business friend? Is it commonsense for any man to wear out his physical machinery in that way? Wouldn't it have been better to have taken twice as many vacations as you absolutely needed rather than in the end make such a botch of yourself and your affairs? Won't you think this over?—Success.

A Good Actor.

A Sunday school superintendent, talking to the scholars about the resemblance between men and animals, compared the growling tiger with the tiger in some men, imitating the growl; then he compared the monkey with some men, etc., etc.

Several minutes later the scholars were ready to sing their hymns, and he told them that they must sing all together, and not join in one at a time all through the first stanza. But they dragged along as usual, and the superintendent became greatly provoked, and losing his temper pounded the table with his hymn book, saying, "Stop, stop, stop!" A little four-year-old girl cried, "Tiger, Tiger Tiger!" The superintendent was so completely taken back and so mortified, that he called the little girl up to the platform and put his arm around her and said, "Yes, little girl, that was a good illustration of a tiger, but I'm going to try not to show it again."

The Books of the Bible.

God spake in Genesis, and said:
Let there be light, and darkness fled;
In Exodus, at His command,
All Israel fled from Egypt's land;
Their laws, and what their tribes befell,
Leviticus and Numbers tell;
God's holy will again we see
Contained in Deuteronomy.

Then follow Joshua, Judges, Ruth,
Two boks of Samuel from his youth;
And two of Kings, the record plain,
Of many a good and evil reign;
Two books of Chronicles, tell o'er
Each monarch's history heard before—
Their noble deeds of valor done,
Their many battles fought and won.

Historic words our hearts inspire
From Ezra and from Nehemiah;
And Esther shows the ways of God,
While Job receives the chastening rod;
The Psalms lift up the soul with praise
And Proverbs teach in homely phrase;
Ecclesiastes next comes on,
And then the Song of Solomon.

Isaiah now, with vision clear,
Beholds a promised Saviour near,
While Jeremiah lifts on high,
For Israel's peace, his humble cry,
And Lamentations paint his grief
That Zion weeps nor finds relief.
Ezekiel, Daniel, each record
The wondrous dealing of the Lord.
Hosea, Joel, Amos too,
And Obadiah, prophets true
O'er Israel's faithless nation yearn,
And warn from evil to return;
Then Jonah, Micah, Nahum show
God's tender love and threatened woe;
Habakkuk prays in words sublime,
That ring thro' all succeeding time;
Next Zephaniah, Haggai,
Then Zechariah, Malachi,
And we have passed in close review
From ancient Scripture to the New.

And now a Saviour's birth behold,
In Matthew's Gospel sweetly told;
Mark, Luke and John His works disclose,
His sugerings, death, and how He rose;
In Acts the Holy Ghost descends,
And Christ His Kingdom wide extends;
In Romans, lo! the Apostle Paul
Commends the gift of God to all;
Corinthians and Galatians show
The grace that every soul may know;
Ephesians and Philippians tell
The zeal His life portrayed so well;
Colossians, Thessalonians speak
Of hope and comfort to the weak;
In Timothy Paul's charge we find,
In Titus, friendship warm and kind;
Philemon shows how love constrains,
While Hebrews all the types explains;
With James and Peter, John and Jude,
And Revelation, we conclude
The books that in God's Word Divine
Like stars of endless glory shine.

—Fanny J. Crosby.

Weighing Liners.

When you are told that the largest ship in the world has a tonnage of 56,551, you realize that these figures mean something enormous, but do not know how they are discovered or what they really convey.

Tonnage is of two kinds—the gross register and the displacement. The first means the cubic capacity of the whole of the interior of the ship's hull, added to that of all erections on desk, but not including the space occupied by machinery. This is calculated in units of 100 cubic feet. Thus the gross register of the White Star liner Majestic is 5,655,100 cubic feet.

The displacement of a vessel is the actual weight, which is discovered by measuring the amount of water that its hull displaces. The hull under the water is measured, and the amount of water which would occupy its place is calculated in cubic feet. The result is divided by thirty-five—or, in the case of a ship measured in fresh water, by thirty-six. Thus the tonnage displaced is discovered.

This method was introduced by Archimedes, the Greek scientist, who found that the amount of water displaced by a floating object is equal to its weight.

One of the great secrets in life is never to grumble.

Yawning is due to a deficiency in the air supply to the lungs, and is Nature's method of rectifying the deficiency.

When Sarcasm Was the Soul of Wit

A parliamentary candidate stepped into a shop to solicit the vote of the proprietor, who happened, unknown to the caller, to be a rabid opponent. Taking a length of rope, the man behind the counter said: "Vote for you? I'd sooner hang you with this rope!" "Very interesting!" said the candidate, fingering the rope. "A family relic, I presume?"

A dramatic critic had been to see the first presentation of a play called "A Terrible Night," when a man who was interested in it met him on his way home. "Halloa!" he said, "just returning from 'A Terrible Night'?" "That's a fact! said the critic.

Yorkshire was playing a county match in a Midland town some years ago, and before lunch several easy catches had been dropped. Tom Emmett was strolling round the ground during the interval when he met a friend who, to his inquiries after his health, said he was just recovering from a fever he had caught in a neighboring town. "Well, said Emmett, "you needn't worry here. There was an epidemic this morning, but it isn't catching!"

A barrister had been prophesying a great increase in London's electricity consumption, and another lawyer, in trying to convince the committee that such a prophecy was likely to be unfulfilled, turned to his opponent and said: "You should recall the case of Balaam." "I do recall it," was the reply, "and also who it was that warned him!"

Another barrister was referring to his client's husband. "It is pardonable to be ugly,' he said, "but there are limits. Now, gentlemen, Mr. X. has overstepped these limits outrageously. I do not think there is an uglier man in the world." "Sir" said the judge, "you forget yourself!"

A policeman had arrested a man for using insulting language, and the offender was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Before being removed he said to the magistrate: "Then I must not call a constable a monkey?" "Certainly not." "Might I call a monkey a constable!" said the prisoner, grining at his prosecutor.

George III. is supposed not to have been very sharp witted, but occasionally he said a good thing. Shortly before Wolfe set out on the expedition which won Canada, one of the Ministers of State sneered at him in the presence of "Farmer George," and said he was mad. "Mad, is he?" said His Majesty; "then I wish he would bite some of my generals."

A young country rector had occasion to preach at Oxford. Quite a number of his congregation were men of distinction. After the service he met one of them, the venerable principal of one of the colleges, who asked him what remuneration they had given him. "Only five pounds," said the rector, in a disgruntled voice. "Five pounds only!" repeated the doctor. "Why, I wouldn't have preached that sermon for fifty."

"Look here, waiter," said a diner, "this lobster is without a claw. How's that?" "You see," replied the waiter, "these lobsters are so fresh that they fight with one another in the kitchen, sir." Well, take this one back and bring me one of the winners."

At a very exclusive party, Kubelik, the famous violinist, stood rather ill at ease in a corner of the room. A young girl approached him and said: "Pardon me, sir, but your handkerchief is hanging out of your pocket." "Thank you for the warning," said Kubelik. "You know the company better than I do!"

BEAUTIFY YOURSELF at HOME



GRACEFUL CONTOUR OF SHOULDER AND ELBOW IS GAINED BY DAILY TREATMENT.

PERFECT health does not always insure beauty, but ill health almost invariably mars it.

Every feature is more or less an indicator of the general state of being and no exceptions to the rule are the arms and shoulders.

That their condition does have any connection with the state of health but few girls seem to realize. It is next to impossible to boast graceful, well rounded contours of arm and shoulder if the physical well being is neglected.

Poor circulation will cause rough, red arms and poor digestion will result in eruptions upon the skin of the arms just as readily as upon the face.

Daily treatment will go a long way in imporving any defects, and now that arms are almost as much in evidence as faces it behooves us to see that ours are kept in as good a condition as possible.

The first thing to consider is exercise, but exercise that is gentle—not violent.

Invest in a pair of dumbbells or Indian clubs and with arms stretched out level with the shoulders, swing the clubs around the head in all directions.

Then with elbows bent try various exercises for the forearm and wrist. Ten minutes in the morning and again at night will give most satisfactory results in the development not only of the arm and shoulder muscles but of the chest muscles as well.

Follow up the exercise at night with massage.

Rubbing olive oil or equal parts of lanoline and lard upon the arms and working it in by kneading the flesh to bring the blood to the surface will work wonders in thin arms and bony shoulders.

Massage the arms with long strokes up and down from shoulder to elbow and from elbow to wrist.

Then with thumb and forefinger begin at the wrist and massage up the length of the arm and about the shoulder.

This treatment should cause the skin to glow and the grease to be absorbed. And this grease will nourish the skin and the underlying tissues and add very materially in developing the arms and shoulders.

Settlers Thronging to British Columbia.

The plow has become the rival of the buzz-saw in British Columbia. Time was a few years ago when lumbering overshadowed all other industries in the province. The prosperity of the province depends largely upon it.

It is still a basic industry. The sawmill has decimated the once magnificent forests of the United States. The vast virgin woods of British Columbia offer the lumberman the most profitable field on the American continent.

By wrecking the industry in Russia, the greatest lumbering nation in the Eastern Hemisphere, the war gave renewed importance to the Pacific slope of Canada. Not in history has there been such a demand for lumber as arose for home building in devastated Europe after the war. In the years following the armistice the export lumber trade of the province has broken all records.

But this is also a record era for settlement. For the first time the influx of homeseekers into British Columbia has rivaled that of the prairie provinces. The farmer has followed the lumberjacks. Where forests stood are golden grain fields.

How agriculture has gained on lumbering is shown by recent statistics of the British Columbia Manufacturers Association. According to these figures the volume of business of basic industries in the province last year was: Lumber, $64,970,000; agriculture, $60,065,000; mining, $23,066,641; fishing, $22,329,000; other industries, $58,000,000.

Never Look Back.

One of the last messages that Cardinal Gibbons left for young people was the excellent bit of advice "never look back." He said that, no matter what their age, when men begin to look backward they are getting old. He never allowed himself to look back; he was always to the last, looking forward, to something better than had ever come to him in the past.

Any one who forms the habit of looking back, of living in the past, regretting that he had done this or hadn't done that, will never accomplish much in the present; and his future will be like his present.

Another bit of advice from Cardinal Gibbons to young men was: "Expect great things of yourself."

What we expect is what comes to us, if we expect it with enough intensity, and struggle intelligently enough and persistently enough to realize the thing we want.

When you expect great things of yourself you prepare for great things; you have faith that they are coming to you, and you get ready for them. There is a mental law at work that draws to you the thing you expect and work for. If you don't expect anything unusual, anything but the ordinary experiences of ordinary mortals, you will get nothing extraordinary, nothing unusual, nothing great; for always the thing you expect, the thing you hold in mind is what will come to you whether you like it or not.—Success.

The Spur.

When Lord Erskine was a poor struggling barrister and made his great plea in court which brought him fame and financial success, it was the thought of his starving children at home that loosed his tongue and made him measure up to the occasion that confronted him. He said afterwards that while he spoke he could feel his poor children tugging away at his coat-tail, asking him for bread. That was what stirred the depths in him and brought forth the flood of eloquence that carried men off their feet and in an hour put Erskine at the top of his profession.

One farm out of 28 in the United States has a tractor.

RAFFLES AT BAZAARS

"For Religious and Charitable Objects."

By General Williams, Commissioner of Police for Ontario.

General Victor Williams, Commissioner, Ontario Police, has issued the following interpretation of the law of Canada regarding raffles at bazaars, for religious or charitable objects, and instructions to the police authorities.

As there is widespread misunderstanding regarding these matters it is well to note carefully what the law is.

General Williams says:

"In view of requests that come from time to time to this department from charitable organizations for permission to hold raffles, it seems necessary to again call the attention of police officers and of the municipal authorities and the public generally, to the provisions of the law.

"Section 236 of the Criminal Code prohibits lotteries, with an exception in favor of raffles (which are a form of lottery) for religious or charitable purposes. The exception is in the following terms:

"Raffles for prizes of small value at any bazaar held for any charitable or religious object, if permission to hold same has been obtained from the city or other municipal council, or from the Mayor, Reeve or other chief officer of the city, town or other municipality wherein such bazaar is held, and the articles raffled for thereat have first been offered for sale and none of them are of a value exceeding fifty dollars."

"It will be observed that the permission referred to in the sub-section is not that of the Attorney-General or the police authorities. It is the permission of the municipal authorities, the theory apparently being that if there is a strong local sentiment against that sort of thing the permission will not be granted. At all events, the responsibility is on the Mayor or Reeve or Municipal Council. These authorities have an absolute discretion. They can grant permission or they can refuse it.

"It will be further observed that the permission is confined to bazaars, and to bazaars that are being held for a "charitable or religious object." If permission should be granted by a municipality or municipal authority for an object that is not within the description of these words the permission would be ineffective, and the general prohibition would apply.

"Then if permission has been properly obtained, pursuant to the provisions of the statute, it will be observed that there are two other conditions:

"The first condition is that the articles before being raffled must first have been offered for sale. In the opinion of the law officers of the Attorney-General's Department the intention of Parliament, whatever the technical interpretation may be, was that the raffling should not take place until the articles to be raffled have been offered for sale at the bazaar, and also until it becomes reasonably clear that the articles will not be sold in the ordinary course—that is to say, the raffle should come at or toward the end of the event. To begin selling tickets for the raffle as soon as, or shortly after, the bazaar opens, would, in the opinion of the law officers, be contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of the law.

"It is to be presumed that persons who conduct bazaars for charitable or religious purposes will want to obey both the spirit and letter of the law, and if their attention is called to the matter they will no doubt conform to the suggestion of an officer that no raffling should take place, even where permission has been given by the municipal authorities, until it is reasonably clear that the articles will not be sold at the bazaar in the ordinary course.

"I am informed that it is not an unusual practice to sell tickets for articles to be raffled at bazaars days or even weeks in advance of the event. This is obviously entirely improper, and where anything of that kind is attempted the parties ought to be warned, and if they persist prosecutions should follow.

"The second condition is that no articles must be of a value greater than $50.00.

"In view of the want of understanding of the law on the subject, and the obvious need of keeping the exception to the wholesome provision of the law against lotteries within proper limits, it is desired that police officers will take especial precautions to see that the law as above defined is observed.

"Upon learning of an intended bazaar, with the accompanying raffle, the officer's duty will be to ascertain whether permission has been granted by the local authorities. If so, he will then inquire whether the object is charitable or religious. If in doubt on either of these points, he will confer with the County Crown Attorney. If satisfied on both these points, the officer ought then to see the managers of the affair and explain the law to them. It is unseemly that persons desiring to raise money for religious or charitable purposes should be hailed to court for breaches of the law, and the officer will probably find in almost every case a desire to comply with the law. In the event, however, of the law being disregarded, the officer's duty will be to watch the proceedings at the bazaar carefully, take note of the facts, and then confer with the County Crown Attorney as to what proceedings ought to be taken.

"While this letter is an instruction to the officers of the Ontario Provincial Police, it will be sent as information to the Chiefs of Police and High Constables throughout the Province."

Glasses Quickly Cleaned With Brush Machine.

Washing glasses or cups is simplified by a new machine that has a brush mounted on a spiral shaft, a platform which slides up and down on the shaft, and a spring attachment. In use, the outfit is placed in water and a glass fitted over the brush, after which the depression of the platform revolves the brush, the spring serving to bring the platform back.

The bulldogs which are so popular to-day are the result of two centuries of careful breeding.

Keep Your Standard High.

Associating with bright minds will tend to make your own brighter, just as associating with dull minds will tend to make yours dull. We absorb take on, the ideals and characteristics of those about us, so the more you keep with progressive people the more likely you are to keep up-to-date, to keep progressing. On the other hand, if you live with sloppy, slovenly, slipshod people; if you associate constantly with dull, non-progressive, unambitious people, you will soon find your standards dropping. It is very difficult to keep your standards with low-flying ideals. Even the strongest minded men and women cannot always resist the influence of their environment. We are all affected for better or worse by our associates and our environment.

Our ability is as sensitive to our moods, our feelings, our mental attitudes, as the mercury is to the changes of the weather or a weather-vane is to the currents of air.

The perpetual taunting and haunting of unsatisfied ambition, the consciousness that one has the ability to do the bigger thing, but is obliged to do the lesser because one did not early in life persist in following the path that led to the bigger; to feel cramped and limited in a little seven-by-nine situation in middle life or later, when one knows that he has the natural ability to fill an infinitely bigger place, is a hell on earth.

Hope, self-confidence, assurance, faith in ones mission, enthusiasm in one's work, optimism, courage, joy, open up the ability accordion wonderfully. Fear, anger, envy, prejudice, jealousy, worry, smallness, meanness, selfishness, close it.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

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

We used to laugh at the Chinese on account of their strange customs, and now we find the Chinese are laughing at us. John Chinaman is a funny fellow when he is at home in his native land. He builds the roof of his house first and the walls afterwards. He pays the doctor when in good health and stops paying him when sickness comes. We used to hear about this and think it strange, and we just laughed at the Chinese and said "What an idea!" and gave the matter no further thought.

But times have changed. We in this country are beginning to find out that the Chinese were a highly civilized people in the days when Anglo-Saxons were cave-men. Many of the Chinese customs, moreover have stood the test of time, and this practice of paying the doctor when one is well, is now regarded in western countries as a very practical and sensible thing to do.

Why overhaul your motorboat, and neglect overhauling your old body? Why have your motor car examined periodically, and not your stomach, your heart, your liver, your lungs? Dil you ever see a railway employee strike the wheels of a train as it stops in the station? Do you know why he does that? It is to see if there are any cracks or flaws in the wheels that might cause a breakdown on the journey. The sound of the wheel when struck indicates whether or not the wheel is all right and in good repair. Is it not far better to do this than to wait till the crash comes, and then say it was an unnoticed crack in the wheel that caused the accident. Why should the same reasoning not apply to our health, our physical condition? Would it not be much better if so called well-people could be periodically examined instead of sick, who have already broken down like the train wheel! True, the human wheel, like the railway wheel has to be repaired—the doctor is needed to effect a cure, but if the necessary repairs had been done before and not after sickness came, or had physical defects been corrected in childhood, much suffering and ill-health could be avoided.

The day will come when the well person will take his annual or semi-annual health examination as naturally as he balances his bank book. That is something to look forward to, and the sooner it comes into vogue the better.

Wireless for Beginners

BY ANTHONY PYKE

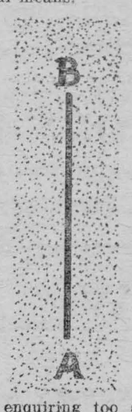
(Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act).

ARTICLE II.

Making Waves in the Ether.

Drop a stone in a pond. What do you observe? A band of ripples expands from the centre of disturbance and sets distant small floating objects bobbing up and down. Punch the water with a stick for alternate long and short periods, pausing between them, and we note that the floating objects bob up and down for corresponding periods, as the band of ripples due to each period of agitation passes them. Make the long and short periods of agitation correspond with the symbols of the Morse code, and we have a crude method of communication which has, perhaps, a better right than the radio system to be called "wireless." The stick which disturbed the water represents a transmitting station, while the floating objects are receiving stations, registering the passage of the ripples by their vibrations up and down. Notice that the ripples die away as they advance. Small objects at some distance from the centre of disturbance are scarcely affected at all. We shall find it the same in radio. The farther removed our receiver is from the transmitter, the more difficult it becomes to detect the wireless waves.

Let us now, before we leave the pond, drop a big rock in where we previously had the stick, and watch the effect upon the floating things. Many of those which were nearest the rock as it struck the water are quite swamped this time. The ripples are much larger and those obstinate pieces of flotsam and jetsam which refused to be strongly affected before will presently be bobbing up and down quite merrily. Here we have something analogous to the high power wireless station, whose signals can be detected at great distances. It is like the political gentleman of the powerful voice, whose utterances can be heard all over the field. We don't need ear trumpets to catch what our stentorian friend says, nor do we require amplifying apparatus to hear signals from the larger wireless stations. Signals from such a big station as Arlington, for example, can be detected over a thousand miles or so with the simplest type of receiving equipment. Quite weak transmitters can, of course, be heard with elementary outfits, but only locally. It is impossible to state, even approximately, what range will be attained by a transmitting station of a given power or over what radius a certain receiving set will receive. Quite recently a one-and-a-half kilowatt wireless telephone transmitter at High River, Alberta, was heard very clearly at a point near Honolulu. The distance covered in this case was about two thousand eight hundred miles, although the transmitter was only expected to work over about five hundred miles! A receiving set suitable for the reception of local broadcasting programmes may be purchased for twenty or thirty dollars. Besides local radiophone broadcasts, it will receive telegraphic signals from powerful stations over distances of, perhaps, a thousand miles. Occasionally, it may receive radiophone broadcasts through one or two hundred miles of space, but this cannot be relied upon, nor will the reputable manufacturer guarantee it. Radiophone broadcasts being sent out four or five hundred miles away can usually only be heard with more elaborate and expensive equipment. Just what are the differences between this and the cheaper outfit, will be explained later. We must return to the subject of waves, and see how they may be created in the ether by electrical means.



Without enquiring too deeply into the nature of electricity, let us assume that a current is suddenly made to flow along a wire from A to B, to stop and instantly return to A, and to repeat this return journey several thousand times per second.

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

THE CRADLE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

PLYMOUTH'S ROMANTIC CLAIMS TO RENOWN.

Nursery of World-Conquerors Her Name and Fame Have Spread to All Lands.

Plymouth has a history which few other towns in Britain can rival and none can eclipse.

To-day she may occupy no high place in the list of Britain's rich and populous towns; but she can point to a time in Tudor days when she was the acknowledged queen of them all—the cradle of the British Empire.

Her story had its origin in the mists of the distant past, when the giant Goemot and Corincus fought each other to the death. As proof that the story is no fable, they can (or could at one time) show the giant's jaw-bone as it was brought to the light of day when the foundations of her citadel on the Hoe were prepared.

But Plymouth has no need to quote legends to prove her length of years. When the first of the Conqueror's followers set foot in her streets she was a flourishing little town. And with the coming of the fourteenth century she entered on an adventurous era which focused the world's eyes upon her.

Armies Come and Go.

In 1346 she saw the Black Prince and his army embark upon that historic campaign which was crowned by the victories of Crecy and Poictiers. The gallant Prince returned crowned with laurels, bringing back as prisoners the King of France and his son.

And it was at Plymouth, years later, that the Black Prince returned from his campaign in Spain, a dying man, scarcely able to complete his journey to London.

Plymouth experienced something of the horrors of war in those long-gone days, when the French swooped down on her twice and left her streets filled with the slain, under a canopy of smoke from her burning buildings.

But it was in the sixteenth century that her golden era really opened. Those were the days when Britain's bold spirits began to roam the seas in search of new lands.

Sir John Hawkins was cradled in Plymouth His forefathers for generations were Plymouth men; and it was fitting that this 'Terror of the Seas," who played such a great part in smashing Spain's Armada, should hail from this nursery of world-conquerors.

Raleigh, another man of Devon, sailed from Plymouth on his many voyages, in which he played such havoc with Spanish treasure-ships, and planted the British flag in Virginia. From Plymouth Sir Martin Frobisher set forth on his thrilling adventures; and Sir Humphrey Gilbert to the discovery of Newfoundland. To Plymouth Sir Francis Drake returned from his voyage round the world, bringing rich booty from captured Spanish galleons.

Founding a New World.

It was on Plymouth Hoe, eight years later, that Drake was playing that historic game of bowls when the first glimpse was caught of the far-spread crescent of the Armada.

As the pageant of Plymouth passes before us we see the little Mayflower setting sail from her harbor to people a new world across the Atlantic. We see her fighting bravely on three occasions to keep the besieging Royalist troops out of her streets; and we see the lonely, pathetic figure of Napoleon I. standing on the deck of the Bellerophon, gazing at the dense mass of boats packed with sightseers who were curious to look upon the fallen despot of Europe.

To-day Plymouth is a flourishing port, to and from which the world's ships carry their freights. Her name and fame have spread to all lands.

Sincere Gratitude.

Customer—"Mr. Cohen, why do you have that large apple over your shop door?"

Cohen—"Vell, vell, if it hadn't been for Eve and der apple vere vould der clothing business be to-day?"

There are 55,000,000 square miles on the planet of Mars.

WORRIED WOMEN NEED RICH BLOOD

If the Blood is Not Kept Pure Health Will Break Down.

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take life easily and not to worry. To do so is to ask the almost impossible. But, at the same time, it is the duty of every woman to save her strength to meet any unusual demands. It is a duty she owes herself and family, for her future health may depend upon it.

To guard against a complete breakdown in health the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. No other medicine does this so well as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This medicine strengthens the nerves, restores the appetite and keeps every organ healthily toned up. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep their strength by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among those who have found benefit from this medicine is Mrs. Cora Conrad, Broad Cove, N.S., who says: "My system was very much run down, and my blood poor and watery. I suffered a great deal from headaches and dizziness; my appetite was poor, and I tired easily. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and have every reason to be glad that I did so. Soon I felt better, and under the continued use of the pills the headaches and dizziness were gone, and my blood seemed in a better condition than before. For this reason I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

Cry Up the Dawn.

Cry up the dawn! cry up the light!
Rouse, for another day is born!
The gloomy bastions of the night
Are shattered by the shafts of morn.

Far to the east the rapture's run,
And there is melody and mirth;
That radiant sovereign, the sun,
Brings ardors to the wakened earth.

After the night of Death shall fall,
And I have sped on some far flight,
Then may I hear a kindred call—
Cry up the dawn! cry up the light!

—Clinton Scollard.

His Secret Terror.

A gentleman was negotiating with a horse dealer. "I am not so particular about speed," he said, "but I must have a gentle horse for my wife to ride. Will you guarantee this horse to be safe?"

"Certainly," said the dealer. "He's a regular lady's horse."

"You are sure he's not afraid of anything?" asked the gentleman anxiously.

Whereupon the dealer assumed an air of reflection. "Well, there is one thing that he has always appeared to be afraid of," he admitted conscientiously. "It seems as if he's scared to death for fear some one might say, 'Whoa!' and he not hear it."

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly relieve these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

London Slums to be Wiped Out.

London, which has spent $16,000,000 in the last four years in haphazard housing schemes, is about to embark on a general program through which all of its slum areas are to be eliminated, says a recent despatch.

The proposal, huge as it is in itself, has more than usual interest due to the fact that it owes its inception to Queen Mary.

The Queen some weeks ago paid a visit of state to one of the poorest sections of the city where work was about to begin on a housing scheme. She inspected several of the houses in which the poorer of her subjects were then living and as a result of this inspection it was made known to the Government and London officialdom that the royal family would regard anything that might be done for the people forced to live under such conditions as a personal favor.

The task, because of its size, must proceed slowly and take time, but the present plan calls for the expenditure of $1,000,000 a year in reclaiming and rebuilding sections of the city that have fallen into great decay.

Unreasonable.

Mother—"Tommy, what's your little brother crying so much about?"

Tommy—" 'Cause I'm eating my cake an' won't give him any."

"Is his own cake finished?"

"Yes, an' he cried while I was eatin' that, too."

Out of the 1,217,687,000 passengers carried on British railways last year, only eighteen were killed in accidents to the trains.

Fine coffee is grown on Celebes, Island, one of the Dutch East Indies, yet it is said that while the natives will serve you a delicious cooked meal, the coffee will not be palatable. Seldom is good coffee prepared where it grows.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.



With The BOY SCOUTS

How to Organize a Troop.

Boys—a Scoutmaster—a "Parent Institution"—these are the three elements, but one's sober second thought reverses the order.

Should the Scoutmaster move or die or tire, what then?

To be fair to the boys and to give them some guarantee of an unbroken chance to secure and enjoy Scout training—the organization of the troop must structurally begin with some relatively permanent group in the community.

The Moving Spirit.

There must be one or more citizens of vision to start the community to think about and do for their boys. Indeed one such citizen of vision can almost single-handed bring a community to a consciousness of boy need and to a readiness to meet such need.

The Parent Institution.

A Church, a School, a Club—some relatively permanent form of community life, is the real starting point. This group must guarantee the meeting place, leadership, and general oversight for a period of at least one year.

In a Church, for example, the real starting point is the Pastor, Priest or Rabbi, and his Board of Trustees, or Vestry, if such there be.

When the members of this group are convinced that they would like to make their Church a focal point in the life of a group of boys—then it is sound policy to take time for this official group to enlist the sympathy and support of the congregation. The "troop" will then be the congregation's own and will be viewed and judged accordingly.

The Troop Committee.

This "institution" appoints a Troop Committee, or Boys' Work Committee, composed of not less than three adult citizens, twenty-one years of age or over.

The Troop Committee, upon appointment, accepts responsibility for:

1. The selection of a Scoutmaster and one or more Assistant Scoutmasters.

2. Providing a room for headquarters purposes and other suitable facilities for troop meetings.

3. Assisting the Scoutmaster in finding instructors in special subjects.

4. Advising with the Scoutmaster from time to time on questions affecting the proper interpretation of Scouting and the requirements of the institution or organization with which the Troop is connected.

5. The proper observance of the rules and regulations of The Boy Scouts Association.

6. Encouraging the Scoutmaster and his Assistants and the members of the Troop in carrying out the Boy Scout programme.

7. The operation of the Troop in such a manner as to insure its permanency.

8. The finances, including the securing of adequate support and the proper disbursement of funds.

9. The Troop property.

10. Securing suitable opportunity for the members of the Troop to spend one or more weeks in camp with adequate facilities and supervision.

11. Assuming active direction of the Troop in case of the inability of the Scoutmaster to serve until his successor has been duly appointed and registered.

12. The performance of all the duties of a Local Association with respect to its own Troop when the Troop is not under the jurisdiction of a Local Association.

(To be continued next week)

Hearing the Other Side.

"You have decided to stay on the farm?"

"Yes," said Mr. Cobbles. "I get discouraged durin' th' week, but I cheer up considerably on Sundays."

"How is that?"

"I listen to people who come out here from town in their automobiles. After I hear them tell their troubles I forget that I have any of my own."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

His Only Desire.

Father—"What would you like—a brother or sister?"

Tommy to Father—"If it makes no difference to you, dad, I'll have a box of bricks!"

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Prehistoric Pipes.

Pipes have been found in Europe that antedate those of America. The pipe in these prehistoric times must have been used for smoking herbs other than tobacco, probably as a ceremony.

What One of the Best Known Travellers in Canada Says.

"Now I am going to give you an unsolicited testimonial as they say in the patent medicine advertising. Heretofore I have had a profound contempt for patent medicines, particularly so-called liniments. Perhaps this is due to the reason that I have been blessed with a sturdy constitution, and have never been ill a day in my life. One day last fall after a hard day's tramp in the slush of Montreal, I developed a severe pain in my legs and of course like a man who has never had anything wrong with him physically, I complained rather boisterously. The good little wife says: "I will rub them with some liniment I have." "Go ahead," I said, just to humor her. "Well, in she comes with a bottle of **Minard's Liniment** and gets busy. Believe me the pain disappeared a few minutes after, and you can tell the world I said so."
(Signed) FRANK E. JOHNS, Montreal.

Plants Animate Things.

Plants are really animate things. They lack the power of locomotion such as most animals have, but they are capable of movement. Some of them are a great deal higher in the scale of life than some of the low-order organisms classified as animals.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Two in Family Are Restored By Tanlac

One of the outstanding features of Tanlac is that very often several members of the same family are restored to health by it. Thousands of such cases are on record and it is now the family medicine in countless homes throughout the U. S., Canada, Mexico and Cuba. Mrs. Bert Hewer, 193 East Ave., North Hamilton, Ont., says:

"My health was so broken down that I was unable to do my housework, but Tanlac built me up wonderfully and I now feel fine. My son and daughter also took Tanlac with good results. We call it our family medicine."

There is not a single portion of the body that is not benefited by the helpful action of Tanlac. By enabling the stomach and other vital organs to perform their functions properly, the whole system is nourished, purified and strengthened. Get a bottle to-day at any good druggist.

Concerning the Origin of a Popular Song.

The composer of that popular song Kathleen Mavourneen (F. N. Crouch), gives the following interesting account of the origin of this song. "The words instantly attracted my attention by their purity of style and diction. I sought the authoress and obtained her permission to set them to music. Leaving London as traveller to Chapman & Co., Cornhill (metal brokers), while prosecuting my journey towards Saltash, I jotted down the melody on the historic banks of the Tamar. On arriving at Plymouth I wrote out a fair copy of the song and sang it to Mrs. Rowe, the wife of the music publisher of that town. The melody so captivated her and others who heard it that I was earnestly solicited that it should be given the first time in public at her husband's opening concert of the season. But certain reasons obliged me to decline that honor. I retired to rest at my hotel, but rising early next morning and opening my window, what was my surprise to see on a boarding right opposite a large placard on which was printed in the largest and boldest type: "F. Nicholls Crouch from London will sing at P. E. Rowe's concert 'Kathleen Mavourneen' for one night."

Crouch at first refused to sing, but overcome by the entreaties of the fascinating Mrs. Rowe, he finally did so. Crouch, who was a friend of Rossini and one-time musical director at Drury Lane Theatre, had rather a hard life. In 1849 he came to America, living in poverty in Baltimore. Finally, however, he won some measure of success, and as late as 1892 he was tendered a banquet at Portland, Maine, at which he sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," being then in his 84th year.

Poor Grandpa.

Father—"You see, every time you are a bad boy papa gets a grey hair."

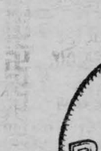
Boy (after a moment's reflection)—"Oh, but you must have been a very bad boy. Look at grandpa!"

Nature observers have noted that among birds the lark, the thrush, the blackbird and the robin are some of the early risers.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

CUTICURA HEALS SCALP TROUBLE

On Child, Broke Out In Pimples, Head Scaly. Used To Itch.



"When my little girl was two years old she had a severe case of scalp trouble which broke out on her head in pimples. When the pimples came off her head was scaly and used to itch so that she was always scratching.

"I tried all kinds of remedies but in vain. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which helped her. I bought more and after two weeks she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Lillian Fortier, 104 Unit St., Providence, R. I., Feb. 11, 1921.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for every-day toilet and nursery purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Classified Advertisements

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

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

SEASON OF 1922 OFFERS AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to earn from ten to fifty dollars weekly with our line of personal greeting cards; there will be a big demand this year; whole or spare time may be devoted to the work; samples free; write for full details. Carlton Publishing Co., Dept. W.P., 326 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

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

HENS WANTED ALIVE 23 CENTS a pound, Albert Lewis, 466 Dundas West, Toronto, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED ACRE FARM ON Huron Road (Provincial Highway) near Clinton; two spring wells, splendid buildings, good orchard and fences. For terms and further particulars apply to: G. A. P. Brickenden & Co., Barristers, &c., London Loan Bldg., London, Ont.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WANTED.

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

BELTING FOR SALE

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

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

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

PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO

WONDERFUL THE WAY IT HELPED HER

So Writes Mrs. Lemery of Brockville, Ontario, Regarding Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Brockville, Ontario.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weakness and female disorders. I was so weak at times that I could not stand up. I had been this way for nearly three years and the different medicines I had taken had not done me any good. I found one of your little books in my door one day and thought I would give it a trial. I am now on my fifth bottle and it is wonderful the way it has helped me. I am feeling much better, have no weak spells and can do all my work now. I am recommending your Vegetable Compound to all I know and you can use my testimonial to help other women."—Mrs. CASEY LEMERY, 176 Abbott St., Brockville, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for women's ailments and has a record of nearly fifty years behind it.

The right breakfast makes the day's work easy

HEAVY, starchy foods slow down both body and mind. Grape-Nuts speeds them up for the day's work.

This wholesome, healthful cereal food is made from prime wheat and malted barley, baked for 20 hours to insure easy digestion and perfect assimilation.

All the nutritive and mineral elements of the grains, which Nature needs to feed the tissues, glands, bone and blood, are retained in Grape-Nuts.

Weight for weight, there is more actual nourishment in Grape-Nuts than in roast beef. A Dominion Government analysis shows that Grape-Nuts contains 1799 calories to the pound, whereas a rib roast of beef as purchased (with its 20% of refuse) is known to contain but 1110 calories to the pound.

Delicious Grape-Nuts is most economical, too, affording more breakfasts in less bulk than any other cereal food.

Sold by grocers everywhere



Grape-Nuts
—THE BODY BUILDER

"There's a Reason"

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

ASPIRIN

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

BAYER Genuine

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

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

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

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

"The Store of Quality."

"BUT NOT OF HIGH PRICES."

Water Glass, per can 20c

Keepsweet Cream, another shipment received, at 25c

Pickling Needs.

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

XXX White Wine Vinegar, per gal. 50c

XX Cider Vinegar, per gal. 50c

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

Dr. Williams Fly Oil, per gal. $1.40

Sprayers, each 60c.

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

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

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

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

Norse Crown Sardines in pure Olive Oil 20c

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

Fly Snats 15c and 20c

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

Scribblers, Pencils, Excercise Books, Pencil Boxes, Inks

Aluminum Preserving Kettles

O'Cedar Mops and Oils.

Crawford Peaches, No. 1 $1.00

Cherry Jam in 4 lb. Glass $1.25

Mild Old Cheese, per lb. 25c

Maple Syrup, large bottles 50c

Red Mottled Castile Soap, per bar 8c

Pickling Onions, per lb. 15c

Brooms 50c, 75c and $1.00

Chloride of Lime 20c

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

Bartlett Pears and Green Gages to-day.

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

T. O. Keyes,

Winchester - - Ontario.

FEED, Etc.

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

McMaster's

PRICES

International Tractors

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

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

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

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

International Havester Co. Mac'y Agency

"The Old Reliable Stand."

M. BAILEY

Winchester - Ontario.

Mountain

Mrs. J. R. McGillis accompanied her daughter Queenie to Toronto, where the latter returns to the Conservatory of Music. Much credit is due Queenie for first year she won a Silver Medal for the highest standing in Intermediate Vocal examination in all the branches in the Toronto Conservatory in the Dominion of Canada. Her Mountain friends wishes her every success.

Dr. and Mrs. Hoy accompanied by their neice Miss Evelyn Beattie of Montreal spent Tuesday in Ottawa.

Mr. C. VanAllen and sister Lucy spent a few days at Gouveneur, N. Y. with Dr. VanAllen.

Mrs. Dr. Hoy and her neice are visiting friends a few days this week at Winchester.

The Rev. Mr. Hinton arrived home Saturday night from over seas, his many friends met him at the station and welcomed him home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fader were in town Saturday night.

Mrs. Rutlidge of Kemptville was the guest of S. W. VanAllen over the week end.

The funeral of the late James Scarlet was held Wednesday at 1 PM. at Hallville.

Strader's Hill

Mrs. Harry Oathes, Mrs. Pack and daughter Evelyn of Ottawa was the guest of Mrs. R. B. Strader on Thursday.

Miss Edna Beckstead of Morrisburg was the guest of Mrs. Erwin MacIntosh a few days last week.

A number of our people spent Thursday at Brinston attending the Horticulture fair.

Master Phil Strader spent Thursday the guest of Master Ivan Casselman.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hannah of Finch Mr. and Mrs. Earl Droppo of Gallingertown were the guests at Mr. James Cooke on Sunday.

Mr. Sam Wylie is spending a few days at Hulbert Hanson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernice Barkley were the guests of Mr. William Barkley of Elma on Sunday.

Miss Laura Johnston and brothers Will Lawrence spent Monday at Mr. James Cook's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Strader spent Tuesday at Morrisburg.

Mrs. Elizah Strader spent Tuesday the guest of her daughter Mrs. Geo. Beckstead.

Mr. Mallen of Toronto made a business call at Edwin Johnstons on Tuesday.

The Misses Ruth and Ida Brown and brothers Will and George of Winchester were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Johnston a few days last week.

Guests of Mrs. Ella Lapier on Sunday were Mr. George Merkley and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Merkley of Dixons.

Mr. James Cook spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. Rufus Strader Rowena.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Coons and Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Strader and family passed through here on Sunday enroute to Toy's Hill to visit the latters daughter Mrs. Earl Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Deeks were the guests of Mr. J. F. Casselman on Sunday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Strader and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Strader and daughter Olive, motored to Maple Ridge on Sunday.

Mr. John Hanson and family Mr. James Hanson and family were recent guests of Mrs. Jacob Boucks.

Mrs. Irwin McIntosh has returned home from Newboro after spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. G. L. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Johnson spent Sunday the guests of Mr. James Cook.

Mr. Wilbert Strader and family motored to Brinston on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Alma Jaycox and Mr. Mahlon Strader spent the week end at their homes here.

Shanly

Threshing is the order of the day on this street.

Miss Della Ault leaves to commence her duty as school teacher at Peltons Corners.

Mr. George Ault and Miss Bell White motored to Winchester Fair.

Mr. Jack Ault of Winchester was visiting Mr. Simon Ault's a few days ago.

Miss Halmen is visiting her old friends of Shanly street.

Miss Emma Rielly has returned home after visiting her brother Edward of Guelph.

The Members of the Methodist church are pleased to have there Pastor Mr. Wright home again and to see him looking so well after his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Esrom Adams motored to Ottawa a few days ago.

Mrs. Joel Adams is spending a few days with her daughter Mrs. Thos. Constable in Prescott.

We are pleased to no that Mr. Leiva Levier is gaining as he has been on the sick list for some time.

Mrs Hardie Froom had a pleasant surprise Thursday morning when her brother Mr. Howard Nesbitt and wife and Mrs. Thos. Nesbitt in company with Mrs. James Ker of New York motored from Winchester Springs Mrs. James Ker, Mrs. Froom being her niece has not had the privilege of visiting Mrs. Froom for ten years as she makes her home with her daughter, Miss Minnie L. Ker, B. Sc. M. A. of New York City. Mrs. Froom was delighted with a day's visit from her aunt, who looks so fresh and healthy, her being the good ripe age of 81. She is one of Mrs. Frooms aunts of which there is four of the sisters that is over 80 years and have seen the eighty birthdays, they all being well and enjoying good health. Miss Ker was not able to be in the motoring party as she was attending Toronto fair.

Mr. Clifiord Holmes leaves for Prescott School the first of the week. All wish Clifford the best of success in his school work.

Miss Blain will start her fall term in our public school Shanly the 5th, we all hope our school will turn out to be the Banner school for the Grenville teacher the best of success with her pupils.

Mary Adams and Rae Levier soon leaves for Normal School.

Mr. and Mrs. Claton Adams had a short visit with their Pastor from Winchester last Thurshay.

Mr. Milas Lizert is visiting his daughter Mrs. Levi Levier.

Miss Barkley is the guest of Mrs. Rufus Riddle.

Mr. Joseph Wyatt has returned to Cardinal after spending his vacation with Mr. George Ault and Miss Bell

Miss Eliza Froom was visiting her friend Miss Teresa Sweeney of Ottawa in Spencerville Friday of last week.

Mr. H. B. Fetterly, Inspector of Public Schools of Dundas and C. S. Nesbitt of Cornwall were calling on their cousin Mrs. H. A. Froom recently.

Armor for the Golfer.

"Golfers who fear snakes," says a traveler, "might try the 'tin armor' tactics resorted to by wanderers in the tropical swamp lands. It is the custom of some explorers to fasten a bright tin disk over their ankles. This gleaming spot attracts the reptiles, which invariably strike at it and nowhere else. The stroke is thus rendered harmless and leaves the snake in a position to receive a knockout blow at the intended victim's discretion.—London Chronicle.

Dentist's Memorial.

It is a far cry from the powdered hen-bane seeds, the incantations and pain, the gold rings and ox teeth of the forgotten past to the work of a modern dental surgeon, but like his predecessors in the profession, the modern operator leaves behind him his monument. It may be a cross of gold which he erects to his memory as a product of his mechanical skill, or maybe he has taught the children of the world the secrets of health or the esthetic value of a pleasing smile. —Exchange.

Children and Books.

It does the child no harm to make the acquaintance of books which were not written for children. In a home where the great books that have inspired or amused successive generations are accessible an active-minded child is likely at some time to get at them. If we want our children to fall in love with the better kind of books let us provide them with opportunities for meeting such books without too much formality.

Jefferson's Aim.

Jefferson sought to create in the university of the state an institution that would not only through traditional culture values give to the state "legislators and judges . . . and expound . . . structure of government," but would also "harmonize and promote the interests of agriculture, manufacture and commerce, and by well-formed views of political economy give free course to public industry."—Edward Kidder Graham.

Austria's Salt Monopoly.

The Austrian monopoly on salt ruined all the salt industries for a period of 146 years. There are no data up to the time of the partitioning of Poland, but it can safely be said that the salt mines of Galicia supplied about 100,000 tons of salt yearly, Wieliczka about 24,000 tons and Bochnia 17,000 tons. There were no other salt mines in Poland in the year 1772.—Baltimore American.

"Crooked Usage."

This curious name for a London street possibly arose from the fact that the word "usage" in former times was applied to the strips of common land, or paths, between private plots of cultivated land. London's "Crooked Usage" street was probably one of these paths.

Evolution of the Harp.

The modern harp has been evolved from types found among the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews and various Celtic nations. No doubt the harp originated in the archery of olden times, and the twang of the released bow string.

Waterspouts and Cloudbursts.

A cloudburst is simply a sudden copious rainfall, as if the whole cloud had been precipitated at once. Waterspouts are bursting rain-clouds, accompanied by whirlwind, which whip the rain into dense, whirling columns of water.

Washington's Peculiar Hobby.

George Washington's principal diversion was training baby foxes. He was fond of fox hunting. He took the animals home, and trained them in all kinds of tricks, which he often exhibited to friends.

Worth Cultivating.

Is it not a thing divine to have a smile which, none know how, has the power to lighten the weight of that enormous chain which all the living in common drag behind them?—Victor Hugo.

We Had Forgotten.

Of course it is some trouble to clean a spark plug, but do you remember what a task it was to go over an entire horse with a brush and curry comb?—Dallas News.

Jud Tunkins.

Jud Tunkins says some of the people who founded free libraries could have made a much bigger hit with the populace by founding free motion picture exhibitions.

Tribute to Agriculturist.

"The agricultural population," says Cato, "produces the bravest men, valiant soldiers, and a class of citizens the least given of all to evil designs."

Detriment to the Community.

The man who misleads himself is unfortunate, but the man who misleads others for personal gain is an undesirable citizen.

Reduced to Minimum.

English paper: "I found Mr. Cartwright considerably aged. His one black hair is very gray."

West Australia's Vast Size.

West Australia, the largest state in the continent, has an area of over 975,000 square miles.

Non-Sensational.

One secret that is not common gossip is the secret of success.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN

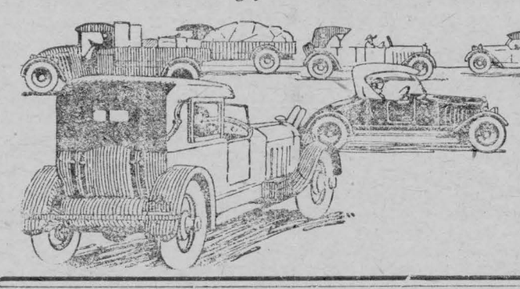
There passed away an old and respected resident of this place on Sunday evening last in the person of Mrs. Thos. Risley in her 68th, year. Deceased who was formerly Miss Katherine Maior was stricken with a stroke on Wednesday evening and never regained consciousness and passed away on the above date. She leaves a family of eight children beside her sorrowing husband to mourn her demise. The funeral was held on Tuesday at 10 a.m. in the Anglican Church and the service conducted by the Rev. E. Hailstone. Interment made in the Union cemetery.

A Grade for YOUR Car

One of the five grades of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils is exactly suited to your car. Use this grade regularly and get trouble-free service from your car at the lowest possible cost for lubrication. Consult the Chart to determine *the grade you should be using.*

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Manufacturers and Marketers of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils and Marketers in Canada of Gargoyle Mobiloil.





Auction Sale!

—of—

Live Stock & Implements

The undersigned having rented her farm will offer her Live Stock and Implements for sale by Public Auction, on Lot 21-22. Concession 11 of the Township of Mountain, 3 Miles South of Vernon, on

Thurs., Sept. 21

Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp.

Live Stock

1 Bay Mare rising 6 years, 1 Black Horse rising 7 years, 1 Chestnut Driving Mare, 6 years old.

7 high grade Holstein Cows, 2 high grade Ayrshire Cows, 1 two year old Holstein Bull, 1 Spring Bull Calf.

2 Brood Sows due to farrow in November, 8 Shoats.

A Good Collie Cow Dog.

Grain and Hay.

About 17 tons Timothy Hay, a quantity of Sweet Clover and Millet, a quantity of Oats, 8 acres of good Corn in stook,

Implements.

1 Massey Harris grain binder; 1 McCormick mower, 5 ft. cut; 1 International steel land roller, 1 Massey Harris horse rake, disc harrow, iron harrow, 2 walking cultivators, 2 walking plows, set slings, 2 sets double harness, truck waggon with box, hay rack; strong double express, milk wagon, pr. bob sleighs, 1 long sleigh, 2 cutters, 5 eight gallon milk cans, 3 milk cans, 1 seeder, 2 single buggies, 1 International manure spreader, 1 DeLaval cream separator, 1 churn, 1 twelve foot ladder, 1 hook ladder, 1 fanning mill, 1 grind stone, 1 three horse spring tooth cultivator, 1 drag cultivator, 1 cooler, 2 water tanks, 1 stone boat, a number of planks for stone boats, 1 Wisconsin incubator, 1 rope maker and numerous other articles.

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes or 4 per cent. off for cash.

Mrs. Guy Bowman, Prop

THOS. IRVING, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale!

—of—

GRADE HOLSTEINS

Owing to the loss of my barns and crop, by fire, I am forced to sell by Public Auction at the farm of Mr. John Scott, Lot 11 Concession 8 of the Township of Winchester, in the Melvin Settlement, situated about 3 miles North East of Winchester,

—on—

Satur'y, Sept. 16

Commencing at 1 o'clock, sharp.

42 Grade Holstein Cows

1 Holstein Bull

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on approved joint notes, or 8 per cent. off for Cash.

ABRAHAM ST. PIERRE, Prop.

THOS. IRVING, Auctioneer.

Geo. Boyd

Foot Specialist

Graduate of N. S. O., St. Louis
Post Graduate of I. A. S. P., Chicago.

Removes Corns, Callouses, Bunions, cures Rheumatism, Burning feet, etc.

Raises fallen arches, orthopedic treatment, etc.

Importer of Dr. Boyd's cushion shoe and Dr. Scholl's appliances. Arch Supports 50c pr. up.

Consultation Free.

"Bell's Garage"

Winchester Springs.

All kinds of repairing done promptly and satisfactorily at reasonable cost. Repair parts on hand. Your patronage is solicited.

G. Bell,

At R. A. Ball's Store.

Fennell & Wallace

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

Winchester - Ontario

CONCRETE TILE

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

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

"The Leading House."

Produce of all kinds, Bran, Shorts and Feed Oats.

Best Brands Household Flours. All kinds of Cereals.

We have now on hand all kinds of Binder Twine.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

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

"The West End Grocery."

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

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

W. J. HOLMES, - Phone 37

"Fisher's Meat Market."

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

Shop Phone 12. House Phone 55

W. J. FISHER

Winchester - - - - - Ontario.

. . THE NEW STORE . .

Specials in Season

All Kinds of Seasonable Fruits and Vegetables

J. E. UTMAN, Winchester, Ont.

Call and hear our Star Records, 65c each.