BY AUNT JUNE

Our Boys and Girls Corner

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DEDICATED TO EVERY BOY AND GIRL IN CANADA

My dear Boys and Girls:

I have been wondering what fortune the fishermen of our League are having, those who wrote that they would spend a good many days of the summer fishing. As I write, there are fishermen drawing up their nets out of the sea and pulling up the lobster baskets, funny little round baskets, shaped rather like a bird cage with an opening in the centre underneath, where Mr. Lobster crawls up to find the bait that is placed inside, and once in, he is so long and clumsy in his movements that he cannot get out again.

Every evening these baskets are set out at certain places along the sands when the tide is ready to come in and at low tide next morning, that is when the sea has gone out a long way, leaving a big stretch of dry sand, the fishermen haul them in and generally there are several lobsters in each basket.

Out at sea, I can see the sails of five ships, fishing smacks they call them here. These have been away all night and are on their way into the harbor to unload their catch of fish. It is very early yet and not many people are up beside the fishermen, so some will be able to have fresh fish for breakfast.

School Days Again.

Fishing days with you are over, or at least holidays, by the time you read this letter, but you have another jolly time ahead with school open.

The first week back at school is such an exciting time I think,—meeting all old friends and getting into new classes and planning things for the term. Then as the fall gets on Thanksgiving will come to give everyone a little holiday, and Hallowe'en.

PLEDGE.
For Young Helpers' League of Service.

"Do a little kindness to someone every day .
Scatter rays of sunshine all along the way."

I pledge myself in the service of my King and Country to DO MY BEST IN MY DAILY Work, wherever it may be, to help others wherever possible, and to endeavor in every way to make myself A GOOD CITIZEN.

Date .....
Name .....
Age .....
Address .....

I hope you will not forget to send in lots of news about your school. I am very interested in all that my Helpers are doing, especially at school. I love to hear all about the prizes you win and the marks you get.

In the Children's Newspaper, a weekly paper published for boys and girls, which I am sure you would all love, there is a wondeful story called

The Kite.

This story is about the days of old in England, when the barons were not always kind to those who lived upon thheir estates.

Near the castle of one very rich and powerful baron, says the story, there lived a poor woodcutter and his only son, a fair-haired lad of about ten years of age.

The woodcutter was a clever and well educated man. Having fought with the Black Prince in France, he had learnt the language and had been taught to read and write in both English and Latin, which was very unusual in those days for a poor man.

The baron, however, was very displeased that a woodcutter should be well educated, for alas, he himself did not know as much, so he forbade the woodcutter to teach his son the art of reading or writing.

Education, he said, made poor people dissatisfied and therefore the more likely to rebel against those over them. But the woodcutter wished to do the best for his son, and refused to obey the baron, so he was taken and shut up in the highest tower of the castle, fully sixty feet from the ground.

You might think by the strong way castles were built in those days, that the poor woodcutter would have a hard time to escape.

His son, however, had made good use of the knowledge his father had taught him, and one evening he made a kite and flew it over the top of the castle near the window where his father lay in prison.

The father caught hold of the kite string, on the end of which the boy had tied a strong rope.

He son pulled the rope up and tying one end securely to a strong bar in his cell, he squeezed himself through the tiny window and escaped down the rope to find his son.

When the baron found that both the woodcutter and his son had escaped from his cruelty, he put it down to witchcraft. It is a good thing we have no foolish barons like this one nowadays, don't you think so?

Yours lovingly,
AUNT JUNE.

AS I was going along, along,
A singing a comical song, cal song,
I'm sure I sounded as good as Caruso,
I could be a star if I wanted to do so.

Find four other singers. Right side down, along trees; right side down in trees; upper left corner down, along arm; upper right corner down, along back of head.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

REVIEW: SAUL, DAVID AND SOLOMON COMPARED.

Read Psalm 72.

Golden Text.—"Man looketh on the outward appearance, but Jehovah looketh on the heart" (1 Sam. 16:7).

Central Facts.

Lesson I. David, when but a lad, met the Philistine giant, Goliath, and slew him with a stone thrown from a sling.

Lesson II. Jonathan, the son of Saul, saved the life of David at the risk of his own.

Lesson III. David had an opportunity to slay Saul, but refrained because Saul was king.

Lesson IV. After the death of Saul the people assembled and anointed David king over the house of Judah, and later al lthe elders of Israel anointed him as king.

Lesson V. The ark of the covenant symbolizes divine presence. After four thousand or more years it was brought to Jerusalem by David.

Lesson VI. David, discovering a son of his friend Jonathan, made princely provision for him in Jonathan's memory.

Lesson VII. David committed serious sin, for which he and his people received serious punishment.

Lesson VIII. Out of David's personal experience grew a Psalm setting forth his petition for pardon.

Lesson IX. Solomon succeeded his father David and prayed Jehovah to bless his reign.

Lesson X. The great temple of Solomon was built and the ark of the covenant given its high and holy place therein.

Lesson XI. The Queen of Sheba from the south visited King Solomon to verify what she had heard of his wisdom and riches.

Lesson XII. From the Book of Proverbs passages are assembled setting forth the evils of intemperance.

READ THE NEWSPAPERS.

Read the newspapers carefully, page by page. They are written and edited for you. Every item is selected by a trained man because it has an interest for you, says John Blake in the Evening World.

It tells in daily chapters of human progress, of science, invention, statecraft, government.

Read it with attention, thinking as you read, and it will enable you to talk ably and convincingly on all important topics.

The student of the newspapers is an educated man before he has studied them long, for they are a printed university, and have far broader and more comprehensive courses than any college can possibly have.

Do not be a headline reader. Do not skip from page to page, from column to column, so you may glean the news in a general way. Read your newspapers thoroughly and attentively. Read each article to the end. That will consume but little time, and after a week of such reading you will be amazed at the benefit you have derived.

No man, however rich, could afford to search for himself the information that the newspaper daily places before the eyes.

Business men depend upon the newspapers. They are more of a business necessity than the telegraph or telephone. They are also a necessity to you whoever you may be. But unless you read them through and know what is in them you get only half the value out of them that you would otherwise gain. — Louisiana University Press Bulletin.

COOKING HINTS

Cream of Tomato Soup.

One can tomatoes, 1 small onion, 2 bay leaves, 1 tablespoon sugar, ½ teaspoon baking soda, 1 quart milk, celery stalks or tops, 3 cloves, 1 tablespoon butter; salt and pepper to taste. Boil tomato, onion, celery and seasoning for one hour. Strain. Scald milk, soda and butter. To this add the tomato. A little thickening may be added if desired.

Clear Tomato Soup.

One can tomatoes, 1 onion, 1 bay leaf, ½ cup celery chopped, 1 teaspoon salt, little pepper, 2 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour. Rub flour into melted butter, put into the other ingredients after they have boiled 10 minutes. Strain and serve.

Cream Soup.

One quart stock, 1 large onion, 3 tablespoons butter, ½ cup stale bread, 1 cup milk, 1 cup cream, 2 tablespoons flour, pepper and salt. Cook onion 15 minutes in 1 tablespoon butter; add to stock with bread broken in pieces. Simmer one hour, rub through a sieve, add milk. Thicken with remaining butter and flour. Cook together; add cream and seasoning.

Carrot Soup.

One cup of stock, 1½ cup of milk, 1 cup carrot (grated), 2 tablespoonsful of butter, 2 onions, 2 tablespoonsful flour, salt and pepper. Cook onion in water till tender and strain. Make white sauce of milk, and add remaining ingredients.

Split Pea Soup.

Ham or beef. Three quarts of water, 1 onion, 2 cups split peas, salt and pepper. Soak over night. Let simmer slowly several hours.

Potato Soup.

One carrot, 1 onion, 2 large potatoes chopped. Boil, put through a collander, then add pepper and salt to taste; add a good size piece of butter and a quart of milk. Let come to a boil and serve.

Rice and Tomato Soup.

To 2 quarts of pot liquor (water in which meat has been boiled) add 1 pint of fresh canned tomatoes and 1 cup of boiled rice. Cook slowly half-hour; season to taste.

Green Pea Soup.

Boil 1 pint of peas and 1 large potato till soft; mash through a collander, water, and all; add a small piece of butter, and salt and pepper to taste; enough water to thin.

Scotch Broth.

Two pounds of the scraggy part of the neck of mutton. Cut the meat from the bones; cut off all fat. Cut meat into small pieces, and put into soup pot with one large slice of turnip, 2 slices of carrot, 1 onion, a stalk of celery all cut fine, ½ cup barley, and three pints of cold water. Simmer gently 2 hours. On the bones put 1 pint of water, simmer 2 hours, and strain on the soup, and add a teaspoon chopped parsley; season with salt and pepper.

LUCKY FOR THE ARTIST.

Person with Artistic Temperament—"The fact is, that not one purchaser out of ten knows a good picture from a bad one."

Jovial Looker-on (with good intent)—"Bit er luck for some of you blokes, anyway—ain't it?"

ABOUT CANADA.

In the closing days of August, 1804, Lord Selkirk, the great explorer of Western Canada, made a proposal to the executive of Upper Canada to construct a wagon road through what is now the heart of the Province of Ontario. The famous lord was a great admirer of the new world; he had seen much of the maritime land already, but was filled with the possibilities of Upper Canada. So he entered into correspondence with the executive as to plans for the settlement and advancement of that part of the new world. One of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the new country was the lack of good roads, by which the new settlements might be reached, and so that they might be able to market their crops. So greatly did he realize this handicap that, as a man of means, he was induced to make proposal for the carrying out of a scheme of good roads from York—now Toronto—to the extreme west end of the district.

His offer was made formally to General Hunter on the 30th of August; Hunter was then the Governor of Upper Canada. He offered to build a road from the Grand River to Amherstburg, which he estimated would cost about £20,000. If the Government preferred he would build all the way from York to Amherstburg, but the cost would be about double the first estimate.

The colony, of course, was not in a position to pay such a bill, but Lord Selkirk offered to accept wild lands in payment on each side of the highway. But the executive placed an extravagant value on the undeveloped territory, with the result that the offer seemed very expensive. Then he rejected the proposal, which would have given the province good roads at an early date and so have brought thousands of settlers to it at a very early date.

THE POWER OF SYMPATHY.

The word sympathy is from two Greek words meaning "suffering with." It is a change of attitude or position; a putting of ourselves in the other man's place, so that we feel what he feels and know the experience through which he is passing. A selfish man can never be a truly sympathetic man. He lacks the ability to put himself in the place of another.

The manifestation of sympathy is not so much a carefully planned and reasoned process as the instinctive and almost unconscious outgoing of the loving heart.

The secret of sympathy is the possession of the Spirit of Jesus Christ. Who took our place and was "touched with the feelings of our infirmities, being tempted in all points like as we are." By so much as we are like Him shall we be compassionate to all suffering, tender toward all sorrow, responsive to all demands, helpful under all circumstances.

WORKS FOR SAME OLD BUNCH.

"Hello, old man!" exclaimed the top-hatted traveller as he clutched the arm of the man in the shabby tweed suit.

"Why, it's Tompkins!" replied the tweed suit man, and they shook hands.

"And how are things?" went on the man in the topper affectionately as they walked on together. "I haven't seen you for months! Who are you working for now?"

The man in the tweed suit sighed loudly.

"Same old lot," he said sadly; "a wife and six kids!"

The History of Your Name

By Philip Francis Nowlan.

KELLY.
Variations—O'Kelly, Keely, Kiely.
Racial Origin—Irish.
Source—A given name.

The author of the lyrics of that once popular ditty on "Kelly from the Emerald Isle" never announced publicly whether he chose that name for the hero of his ballad because it fitted the rhyme, or from a more subtle motive.

As a matter of fact, the name was singularly appropriate to the spirit of this humorous jingle of adventure, because the given name from which the Kelly group of family names is derived means nothing more or less than "strife."

These family names, however, are very ancient and honorable ones, coming in the majority of cases from the country about Wicklow, in Ireland.

But with them again we have another example of the wide difference between the ancient and modern spelling, with a difference in pronunciation which is much less marked. The given name from which Kelly, O'Kelly are derived is "Ceallach," which certainly does not look like "Kelly," but there is really little difference in the pronunciation of the two. A slight broadening of the final "y," with the restoration of the "ch," which is best described as a softened or aspirated "k" sound (somewhat similar, but not quite, to the German "ch") completes the transformation back to the ancient pronunciation. The Celtic "c" is always a "k" sound. There are modifications, of course, but never to our modern "s" sound, Keely or Kieley is an Anglicized version of the name.

Helps for the Housewife

Wash raisins in hot water before using them for cakes.

Ham and mutton fat should be saved for soap grease.

The drier cheese is the better if you wish to use it grated.

Save al rich brown drippings or stock for soups or gravies.

Steam parsnips instead of boiling. It retains their flavor.

Carrots should be sown as soon as the garden can be worked.

Parsnips with cream can be served with toast at breakfast.

If you have no watering pot with a spout use an old tea kettle.

Try alcohol in removing grass stains.

With roast meat parsnip balls are delicious.

Shallow tarts can be baked in gem pans.

Never spray fruit trees while blossoming.

Every garden requires bonemeal to enrich it.

Flavor pork pie with lemon, sage and cinnamon.

Left-over fruit syrups may be added to apple pie.

Celerac is indispensable in flavoring some soups.

In making pastry have everything as cold as possible.

KEEP EGGS FRESH IN WATER.

If eggs are broken and one does not wish to use them at once, they may be kept for two or three days without any deterioration by removing the shells, dropping the eggs into a bowl and covering them with cold water. The water can be easily poured off when the eggs are required.

FOR TEA STAINS.

When tea has been spilt on the tablecloth, apply glycerine. Let stand for some time then wash out in lukewarm water.

Vinegar should not be kept in a stone jug. Glass is better as the acid of vinegar affects the glazing of stoneware.

AN IRONING HINT.

Pad part of one side of the ironing-board with several thicknesses of Turkish towel. This is useful when ironing garments having buttons or embroidery.

PEACH STAINS.

To remove peach stains from linen wet them with cold water, rub on soap, and lay in the hot sun. Repeat until the stains vanish.

FRESHEN MUSTY KETTLE.

Borax boiled in a kettle of water will cleanse and sweeten a kettle which has become musty.

According to a French scientist who made tests it is the lash of a whip which strikes a horse the most severely, not the snapper on the end.

EVERY FIRE HAZARD ABOUT THE PLACE SHOULD BE ELIMINATED.
Fire Prevention simply means the saving of millions in property and more in life.