MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41 | MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1923. | Established in 1875

The Markdale STANDARD

Is published on Thursday by
COLGAN & MACINTYRE
Markdale Ontario

Subscription: — To subscribers in Canada, $2.00 a year; in the United States, $2.50. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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Rockdale, Ontario
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D.D.S., University of Toronto.
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Markdale Council, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets second Monday in the month in Haskett's Hall, at 8 o'clock. A. Jackson, Chief Councillor; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

MARKDALE L.O.L., No. 1045
Meets in Haskett's Hall on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Alex. McCutcheon, W.M.; A. E. Colgan, Secretary.

A. F. & A. M.
Hiram Lodge, No. 490, G.R.C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Ran. Bradley, W.M.; S. H. Buchanan, Secretary.

Victoria Preceptory No. 282, R.B.P., meets in the Orange Hall, Markdale, on Tuesday after the full of the moon in each month. Visiting brethren always cordially welcomed. R. A. Crawford, W.P.; J. B. England, Secretary.

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Dominion Day Picnic Menu

By Anna Coyle

One of the joys of Dominion Day on the farm is the picnic to which the whole family has looked forward all through the busy spring season.

The picnic basket may take on all the gala atmosphere of the day whether packed for a big neighborhood gathering or for a family picnic dinner at a nearby lake or town celebration.

A red-white-and-blue color scheme is quite as possible at a picnic as at home. Paper napkins with colors of the day take first place in the color idea. Sandwiches wrapped in oiled paper and tied with narrow red ribbon have the two-fold advantage of keeping fresh and being attractive. Pimento, beets and a dash of paprika all add the red of our flag to the meat or salad dish. Blueberry muffins and individual blueberry pies introduce blue, and cakes decorated with red candies carry the color of the lunch to the dessert. And who would have a First of July picnic without red (or "pink") lemonade!

A permanent picnic hamper may be made from a discarded suit case, using cardboard strips to make compartments to hold the necessary utensils, sandwiches, jars for pickles, preserves and the more juicy foods, and a place for a vacuum bottle which holds piping hot coffee or ice-cold lemonade.

If a real picnic is not possible, why not pack the basket away and have the First of July dinner out under a big shade tree in the yard? Or decorate the dining table in a fashion appropriate to the day and have a special feast?

PICNIC SANDWICHES.

12 slices bread
Butter to spread
1 small head lettuce
2 tomatoes
6 slices crisp bacon
Salt and pepper

Cut bread in slices one-fourth inch thick, spread with butter, stack slices with buttered sides together and wrap in oiled paper or a napkin. Separate the lettuce leaves, wash well, place in a fruit jar, sprinkle with cold water and screw on the lid of the jar. This method of carrying the lettuce will keep it fresh and crisp. When ready to spread lunch, the sandwiches are made up with a lettuce leaf, thin slice of tomato, slice of bacon, and dash of salt and pepper between the slices of buttered bread.

This sandwich adds just that cool crispness so welcome on a hot day.

MINCED HAM SANDWICHES.

½ c. chopped ham
1 hard-boiled egg
2 tbsp. lemon juice
½ tsp. prepared mustard
4 tbsp. melted butter

Mix chopped ham, egg, lemon juice, mustard and melted butter, and use as a filling between the slices of buttered bread. If more liquid is needed to moisten the mixture, cream may be added. Shredded lettuce is sometimes added to the mixture. Wrap each sandwich in wax paper.

CANADIAN LEMONADE.

3 lemons
1 c. grape juice or loganberry juice
1-3 cup sugar
6 cups water.

Squeeze the juice from lemons, add the sugar and let it dissolve, then add other fruit juice. Pour into thermos bottle and finish filling bottle with cracked ice or cold water. The additional cold water to dilute will be added when ready to serve.

PATRIOTIC CAKES.

¼ c. butter
½ c. sugar
4 eggs
2 squares chocolate
1 c. stale bread crumbs
3 tbsp. flour

Cream the butter, add sugar and well-beaten eggs. Stir in melted chocolate, grated crumbs and flour. Spread the mixture in a shallow buttered pan and bake in a slow oven. When done, cut with biscuit cutter and ice each cake with white icing. For the First-of-July picnic basket, decorate with tiny red candies.

BARBECUED LAMB CHOPS.

2 tbsp. butter
¾ c. currant jelly
1 tbsp. vinegar
¼ tsp. French mustard
Salt and cayenne
12 lamb chops

Use an empty tin can or a frying pan in which to melt butter and jelly. Add vinegar, mustard, cayenne and salt. Cut long green twigs and sharpen at one end. Thrust the sharpened end through the chop, smear the sauce over chops and hold over the camp fire to cook. The most satisfactory broiling fire is one which has burned low, leaving a good bed of red coals. As the chop cooks, apply the sauce two or three times with a dauber made by tying a small piece of clean cheesecloth to a stick.

STEAK GIPSY FASHION.

Have the camp fire low, with a good bed of red coals. Sharpen green willow sticks at each end. The large end is driven into the ground a short distance from the fire and the steak is skewered to the small end. One small steak for each person to be served is desirable. Two twigs are required for each steak and when in place, they extend over the fire and hold the meat in position to broil. Turn the steak when well browned on one side. Serve at once with plenty of butter, salt and pepper to season. A delicate garlic flavor is imparted by rubbing the dish on which the meat is placed with the freshly cut face of a garlic clove.

Potatoes baked in the embers are a delightful accompaniment to this steak and the same fire will cook both.

CAMPFIRE BACON AND POTATOES.

Arrange thin slices of bacon in a frying pan. Cook over a low camp fire with good bed of red coals. When the bacon is done, remove the slices and fry potatoes in the same pan in the bacon grease.

Frying the potatoes is much simpler if they have been boiled and sliced at home.

The Children-in-Vacation Problem

We mothers plan our children's clothes, their meals, their work and their hours of rest, but very few mothers plan their children's play. After the busy months of winter, when almost every hour of every day has been planned for the children (either by the mother or the teacher), the first few days of vacation seem very good to the child just turned out of school. He feels free to do the many things he has longed to do when school was in session, but after the first flush of freedom has passed, he begins to grow restless and longs for direction.

To a busy mother the question, "Mamma, what can we play?" seems both useless and aggravating. I have heard mothers say, "Indeed I have all I can manage to do without helping my children play". Which may seem true, but there are many things that these very same mothers do that could much better be left undone, thus leaving a little more time to be spent with the children, not only to the children's lasting advantage but to the mother's as well, for our children are little so short a time.

There are many helpful and educational games which the mother can play with the children without stopping her other work, and I find that with many kinds of work the children will help eagerly, if they may at the same time play a game. When I have peas to shell, beans to string, corn to husk or any work of this nature, I call the children and we have a jolly time, while our fingers fly. Sometimes we have a spelling match, and sometimes we see how many words we can spell or think of, all beginning with the same letter.

There is another good game which stimulates a child's powers of observation. One person will think of some object which is in plain sight of those who are playing and will then give the colors of that object, the others try to guess what the object is from the colors.

Another game is what we call our "travel" game. One player names a town from which we are to start, the next player must name a town beginning with the letter with which the name of the first town ended, and so on until we sometimes travel all around the world.

Another game which combines work and play is called "truck." If there is wood to be carried in, empty jars to be brought from the cellar or any errands to be run, each child chooses the name of a different kind of truck, then one child acts as starter, loading each truck to its full capacity. This appeals to their imagination and they have a jolly time getting to their destination with their trucks.

An inventive child will like to construct things. A little wood, a hammer and nails will keeps some boys happily employed with bits of material which they can fashion into garments for their dolls. It is advisable to offer very few suggestions, for while their work may seem very crude to grown-ups, the air-ship which your son has made, or the garments which little daughter has fashioned, seem real and beautiful to them. It is the work of their own hands, the result of creative instinct and imagination, qualities which should be cultivated, not stifled.

Give the children a little garden plot, with seeds to plant in it, then when you are working in your own garden you can, without the loss of extra time, show them how to plant and care for their own plots. Encourage them to learn the names and habits of trees and flowers and native shrubs, and interest them in birds and bird life.

If it is at all possible, give your children some pets. There may be some little orphaned lambs or pigs that father does not have time to care for. Give them to the children. With just a little help from mother to get them started right, the children can care for them and be glad of something definite to do. Pigs and lambs are not, as a rule, hard to raise on a bottle, and the children find it interesting. Chickens are also nice for the children to own and care for. Guinea pigs are inexpensive and make nice pets; so do rabbits.

Mothers often complain that after a few weeks a child becomes tired of a pet and the mother must then care for it. The training of the child has a great deal to do with whether or not it continues to care for its property. If a child has been allowed to start things and then drop them before the jobs are finished, of course it will probably want to keep doing things that way, but if the child fully understands that the pet is really his, he will not let it suffer.

Quite often in the summer, when the children get restless around the house, the mother can take some of her work with her and they can go where the father is working, or to the woods, or to a stream where the children can paddle.

Remember always that children who live in the country do not have the variety of playmates which the town children have. Possibly some few children live near enough for them to visit occasionally, but the summer days are long, the children become tired of the few games they think up for themselves, and it should be the duty, as well as the pleasure, of every mother to plan the children's playtime as she plans for their other needs.

Two Roads.

In winter time it's straight and hard,
The road to Knowledge Land,
By Study Lane and Schoolbook Place
With pencil in your hand;
Your eyes must see, your ears must hear
The things there are to learn,
And never to the right or left
Your little feet must turn.
When the summer time is here, oh, then
You'll find the Greenfield Way
And Woodsy Path and Sunset Hill
Will lead you day by day,
If you will look and listen well
And read on every hand
The open books Dame Nature leaves,
To that same Knowledge Land.

The Colors of the Flag.

Every Canadian boy would do well to memorize this poem by Frederick George Scott, a Canadian poet. It voices the highest patriotism and the truest courage.

What is the true on our flag, boys?
The waves of the boundless sea,
Where our vessels ride in their tameless pride,
And the feet of the winds are free;
From the sun and the smiles of the coral isles
To the ice of the South and North,
With dauntless tread through tempest dread
The guardian ships go forth.
What is the white on our flag, boys?
The honor of our land,
Which burns, in our sight like a beacon light,
And stands while the hills shall stand;
Yea, dearer than fame, is our land's great name,
And we fight, wherever we be,
For the mothers and wives that pray for the lives
Of the brave hearts over the sea.
What is the red on our flag, boys?
The blood of our heroes slain
On the burning sands, in the wild waste lands
And the froth of the purple main.
And it cries to God from the crimsoned sod,
And the crest of the waves outrolled,
That He sends us men to fight again
As our fathers fought of old.
We'll stand by the dear old flag, boys!
Whatever be said or done,
Though the shots come fast, as we face the blast,
And the foe be ten to one;—
Though our only reward be the thrust of a sword
And a bullet in heart or brain,
What matters one gone, if the flag float on
And Britain be lord of the main?

Canada has 19 National parks, with an area of 9,284 square miles, or nearly 6,000,000 acres, including some of the largest reservations in the world. There are also several Provincial parks.

The Sunday School Lesson

JULY 1

John the Baptist,. Matthew 3: 1-17; 11: 2-15; Mark 6: 14-29; Luke 1: 5-80; John 1: 6-37. Golden Text—Blessed be the Lord, the God of Israel; for he hath visited and redeemed his people.—Luke 1: 68.

LESSON SETTING—After the silence of four centuries, the voice of the prophet is heard in the land. John the Baptist is thirty years of age. He has been trained in a godly home and later in the quietness of the wilderness. Now God calls him to his great task.

I. THE MESSAGE OF JOHN, LUKE 3:3-6.

V. 3. *He came.* He responds immediately to the call. He had spent many years of communion in the rocky solitudes skirting the northwestern shores of the Dead Sea. Communion with God always ends in commission, and meditation always ends in a message. *The country about Jordan.* John labors, not in the city, but in the open country about the river Jordan. It was an accessible region, and the other evangelists show the people flocking to his ministry—priests from Jerusalem, publicans from Jericho, peasants from Galilee, and soldiers on the march. His message is arresting and drawing. *Preaching the baptism of repentance.* With the Jews, baptism was connected with the consecration of priests, the purification of the ceremonially unclean, and the admission of Gentile converts to Judaism. John makes it a rite for all without exception. He demands it for a reason that applies to all,—sin. He administers it under a condition of heart that all must fulfill,—repentance. He makes it symbolize a common blessing that all must seek,—forgiveness. His message is a spiritual message. There must be a moral and spiritual preparation for the coming of the kingdom.

Vs. 4-6. *As it is written.* The words of Isaiah are quoted to show that John is a pioneer preparing a way for the coming of the King's chariot. The filling of the valleys, the levelling of the mountains, the straightening of the road, represent the spiritual changes that must take place if the kingdom is to mean anything or bring anything to Israel. *All flesh shall see.* The Gentile as well as the Jew is to share in the blessing of the kingdom.

II. THE COURAGE OF JOHN, 3:7, 8.

Vs. 7, 8. *O generation of vipers.* Matthew tells us that these words were applied in particular to the Pharisees who came seeking baptism without the real motive. Their motives were personal, official and self-ish. *Begin not to say . . . we have Abraham.* They thought that the kingdom would come to them as Jews, the children of Abraham, and forgot that they must come to the kingdom as penitents. *God is able . . . of these stones.* Race, descent, blood count for nothing. Heart, spirit, character are everything.

III. THE GREATNESS OF JOHN, 7:24-28.

Vs. 24-26. *When the messengers of John were departed.* Herod had cast John into prison because of his bold rebuke. The dampness, darkness and solitariness had affected the soul of this child of the desert. In his doubt he sent two of his disciples to ask Christ if he were really the Messiah. Jesus' answer is to tell John the work of mercy he was carrying on. *Began to speak . . . concerning John.* Jesus had no word of rebuke for John. John had at least the courage to carry his doubt about Jesus to Jesus himself. *What went ye out . . . to see:* I read. The people were not to think that John's question betrayed any weakness of character. He was no weakling bending before the will of king, priest or multitude. *A man clothed in soft raiment;* a fawning courtier clothed in silk and saying smooth things,—a striking contrast to John's rough dress, rugged speech and simple life and fearless thinking. *A prophet;* a man who speaks the word of God. To be a prophet of God was high honor. But Jesus asserts of John that he was more than a prophet. He was a prophet of whom the prophets had spoken.

Vs. 27, 28. *Behold, I send my messenger.* Other prophets had spoken of the coming of the kingdom and the king, but it was John's supreme honor to declare that the kingdom had come and to say, "Behold the Lamb of God." *There is not a greater prophet than John.* Both in character and message John is supreme. Note the claim in the words of Christ,—not a broken reed, but an immovable rock; not a bowing, self-seeking courtier, but a real outstanding man: not a prophet, but more than a prophet.—A prerunner; not a great man among men, but the greatest above the least in the kingdom . . . is greater than he; not greater in character, but greater in being able to enter through Christ, into the larger idea of kingdom, and greater because, as John pointed to the King, the King, the kingdom followed the King himself.

APPLICATION.

Among the many fine things we might be said about John the Baptist we may note the following:

His Courage. John came to men set as a reed shaken by the winds, swayed first this way, then that, according to the opinions of men. But meditation had made his principles fixed, and even if he stood alone he was courageous and outspoken.

His Modesty. John recognized that he was but the forerunner of Jesus. There are three recorded occasions on which he bore testimony to the Messiah. First, when a deputation was sent to him from Jerusalem by the Jewish authorities (see John 1:19-27); second, when he pointed out to his own disciples as the Messiah (John 1:29-34); third, when he rebuked the attempt of his disciples to stir up rivalry between Jesus and himself (John 3:22-36). The last thing which shows the true greatness of John more than his attitude towards Jesus: He came to exalt the other. He had no thought for his own advancement.

His Perplexity. From his prison John sent two of his disciples to Jesus with the question, "Art thou he that should come, or look we for another?" Luke 7:18. Some one has called the perplexity of the loyal heart. Jesus had not proved to be just the kind of Saviour that John had expected. Where he had expected severity Jesus had shown gentleness. Where he had looked for scathing denunciation, Jesus had shown mercy. It is pleasing to note that whatever doubts John had, still he looked to Jesus for light. He recognized Christ as a present help in trouble and turned to him for guidance in a very natural way.

Christ's Estimate of John. As soon as John's disciples had departed Jesus began to praise John. It would have been natural that some such question may have been unfavorably impressed, and disposed to think of him as a wavering character. Jesus corrects any such impression. John had offered his testimony to Jesus, now Jesus in turn bears testimony to the worth of John. Men are often praised to their faces and blamed when their backs are turned. Jesus does the opposite in the case of John. John, he declares, was no reed shaken with the wind. There was no fickleness about him; nor was there any complaining because of the hardships he was enduring. Jesus makes clear that in God's sight, John had attained to real greatness.

Canada has the largest paper-making machine in the world—at Iroquois Falls, Northern Ontario.

No country in the world excels Canada in its electrical development opportunities, or in the potential wealth of its undeveloped water powers.

Canada's Welland Ship Canal is the most gigantic engineering work, for actual size, under way in the world. It will be twenty-five miles long and the probable cost is $100,000,000.

FIVE YEARS' AGONY ENDED

When He Took "Fruit-a-tives" For Rheumatism

The Medicine Made From Fruit

There can be no doubt that "Fruit-a-tives" is the long sought remedy for Rheumatism and Lumbago. From all over Canada come letters testifying to this fact.

Mr. John E. Gubberson of Parrsboro, N.S., writes: "I suffered badly with Rheumatism for five years—tried different medicines—was treated by doctors in Amherst—and here at home—but the Rheumatism came back.

In 1916, I saw an advertisement for "Fruit-a-tives" and took a box and got relief, so I took them for about six months and the Rheumatism was all gone and I have never felt it since".

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

Canada

Out of the clouds on Time's horizon,
Beneath the new Day, peerless
With [illegible] dr;
While [illegible] over the world it
[illegible] wide-winged over the
[illegible] and sea,
Sp[illegible] ghost of [illegible] and
[illegible] at the [illegible] of
[illegible] Land, where the [illegible]
[illegible] conquest of Nations
[illegible] their crown.
Now, [illegible] dawn of a National glory,
[illegible] to the passionate poem of
[illegible]
W[illegible] in portals, in drift
[illegible] shadows of [illegible]
[illegible] from afar,
[illegible] to mount up on [illegible]
[illegible] crisp at the [illegible]
Blow [illegible] Breath of [illegible]
[illegible] that pulse and throb
[illegible] heart of the [illegible]
[illegible] Wind, as the [illegible]
[illegible] America! Be [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] of
[illegible] words of [illegible]
[illegible] intimate solitudes, [illegible]
[illegible] speak to us, Voice of [illegible]
[illegible] plain and plain!
Give us the dreams which [illegible]
[illegible] the dreaming lakes with
[illegible] all white in the [illegible]
Give us the thoughts of the [illegible]
[illegible] mountains, [illegible]
[illegible] that will make us as [illegible]
[illegible]
Give us [illegible] calm that is [illegible]
[illegible] with action calm of the [illegible]
[illegible] when night is withdrawn.
Brothers, who crowd to the golden [illegible]
[illegible] portals which God has [illegible]
[illegible] wide
Shake [illegible] the dust from your feet
[illegible] ye enter; gird up your loins,
[illegible] and pass within;
Cr[illegible] no man, go in as brothers;
[illegible] up to kingship, side by
[illegible]
Night is behind us, Day is before
us, victories wait us, heights
are to win.
God then, uplift us! God, then, uphold
us! Great God, throw wider the
bounds of Man's thought!
Gather at our heart-strings the
hunger for action; burns like
a desert the thirst in our soul.
Give us the gold of a steadfast endeavour, give us the heights which
our fathers have sought!
Though we start last in the race of
the Nations, give us the power
to be first at the goal.
—Canon and Lt.-Col. F. G. Scott.

Love.

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

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

Canada.

A nation rises in the north,
Cub of the lion's brood,
'Neath bitter test we proved our worth,
And earned our nationhood.
Our children spread from sea to sea,
Await the future, fearless, free.
Of worthy mothers, worthy sire,
Heirs of a birthright grand,
Let us guard well the sacred fire
Of freedom in our land;
The morn is ours, and with the day
Our mists and doubts will pass away.
Edmonton, Alta. J. H. Macleod.

Canada's Forests.

Sing me the song of her trackless forests,
Silence eternal and peace profound,
In whose great heart's deep recesses
Breaks no tempest, and comes no sound.
Face to face with the deathlike stillness
Here, if at all, man's soul might quail.
Nay! 'tis the love of that great peace
leads us
Thither, where solace will never fail.
—Robert Reid.

Famous trains of the Canadian National Railways are "The Ocean Limited," "Maritime Express," "The Continental Limited," "The National," and "The International Limited."

The Debt Collector.

A journalist who obtained a situation with an English firm was asked to write to a customer who had owed some money for a long time.

"Write briefly," said the cashier, "but let him understand distinctly that we expect him to pay without further delay."

The letter was written, and on the following day came a cheque for the amount due.

The letter ran thus: "Dear sir, If you do not send at once the money you owe, we shall be obliged to take steps which will cause you the utmost astonishment.—Respectfully yours, —."

Canada's most northerly radio station is at Norway House, Lake Winnipeg.