For the Boys and Girls

BILLY'S GHOST.

"Oh, Billy, what do you think?" said little Fred Jones to Billy Smith. "Why Johnny Brown and I saw a ghost the other night! Didn't we, Johnny?"

"You bet we did!" responded Johnny.

"I don't believe in ghosts, for father says there are no such things," was the emphatic declaration of Billy Smith.

"Well, we don't care what your father says—we saw a ghost!" chimed in the other boys.

"Now, if you keep cool, Billy, I will tell you all about it," added Fred. "Night before last, Johnny and myself went over to see Dick Watson, and to spend the evening with him. We stayed later than we intended, and it was ten o'clock when we started for home. As we got near the hollow, down by Dawes' Mills, we talked very low, for you know that's an ugly place. We looked all around, to make sure of seeing anything coming after us. All at once, we heard a low groan, and I tell you I felt my hair rise straight up on my head. We were so scared we couldn't stir for a minute. Johnny grabbed my arm, and we both shook as though we had the chills. Just then, we saw a pair of eyes like two balls of fire, and you can bet we ran for dear life. Now, Billy, if you had seen such a thing as that you wouldn't say there were no ghosts."

"Well," replied Billy, "I don't believe in them, and you cant make me think it was one you saw. I guess somebody was trying to frighten you, and whoever he was he knew how to do it."

"Well, Billy," said the boys, "you daren't go over with us to-night and see for yourself."

Evidently the two boys thought this would end Billy's arguments; but to their surprise, he promptly agreed to go with them, provided he could get the consent of his mother.

Billy's mother was a sensible person, and when her son told her the case, she gave her consent without hesitation, at the same time adding some excellent advice.

It was quite late that night that the three boys set out on their mission of "interview" the ghost which had created such consternation in the school and neighborhood.

As they neared the terrible place, they talked in whispers for fear they might be heard, and stopped every few minutes to look around and listen.

There was a faint moon, and dark shadows were cast in the hollow by the trees, making the place appear dismal enough.

Walking on tiptoe, like scouts, they passed nearly through the hollow. Everything was silent.

All at once Fred whispered:

"There it is!" and started to run, but Billy caught his arm and held him; Johnny was also anxious to be off.

"Hold on, I say!" exclaimed Billy; "you can both stand here, while I'll go up and have a talk with it."

"Oh, don't; it'll kill you!" gasped the others.

"Pshaw! ghosts can't bite," said Billy. "Wait for me," and off he started.

There certainly were two glowing points of fire, that might be taken for the eyes of some dreadful creature, and it would hardly be truthful to say that Billy's heart did not beat a little faster as he cautiously neared it.

He advanced very slowly, and when near enough, he reached forward and quickly struck with the fence-paling he carried. What he hit seemed to be hard. Then he went a little nearer, but again stood silent a moment, and then laughed and called out to the boys:

"Come here! I've got your ghost!"

They were afraid to advance until Billy called in his cheery voice, the second time. They timidly went forward.

"I tell you, Billy," said Fred, holding back a little, "there is something there like fire."

"And that's what it is. It's fox-fire, which you've seen hundreds of times."

"But what about the groans?"

"You didn't hear any."

Their courage returned, the boys advanced, and then learned that the ghost which had so alarmed them was what is known in the country as fox-fire—a species of phosphorescent wood.

After that, nothing more was said by Fred and Johnny about ghosts.—By Ida A. Edgerton.

SURVEY BY AERIAL IN CANADA

COMPLETE FLIGHT OF OVER 2,800 MILES

Extensive Operations Carried On in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan This Year.

Further evidence of the value of aerial photography in the speedy and more accurate production of maps of the little-known regions of the Dominion was supplied by the recent flight taken by a member of the staff of the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, from Victoria Beach, Manitoba, through northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The operations were carried out in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force and during the flight, which covered approximately 2,810 miles, over 1,700 photographs were taken. Ground traverse work was also conducted by the Topographical Survey and upon the completion of the latter it will be possible to plot an area of about 15,000 square miles. The flight occupied nearly four weeks but owing to unfavorable weather conditions only forty-four hours and ten minutes of actual flying was done.

The flight represents one of the most brilliant achievements in the history of aviation and reflects considerable credit upon the officers of the Air Force who were responsible for keeping the plane in good operating condition. The distance travelled and the area photographed demonstrates clearly that in no other way can the surveyor hope to cover unmapped and remote territory with such ease and rapidity. The visibility on a clear day is so good that well defined points, such as prominent headlands, or fairly large bodies of open water, can be readily distinguished at a distance of forty miles or more from an elevation of 5,000 feet. It is just here that the air traveller gets one of his greatest advantages over the man on the ground. The latter cannot jump from one easily identified point to the next, often many miles distant, but must follow the water course in all its intricate details.

Difficulties Surmounted.

The difficulties confronting the Topographical Survey of Canada in mapping large areas in northern Canada are well known. The demands for better maps for settlement, mining, and forestry purposes are constantly growing. The slow progress of surveys by ground methods, with what might be termed their incomplete results, made experiments in aerial photography advisable and, in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force, efforts were made to determine whether methods of aerial survey could be evolved which would give greater speed, with less work and more complete results. With this in view, in the fall of 1923, a small area north of The Pas, Manitoba, comprising part of the Kisissing sheet of the Sectional Map of Canada, was photographed by methods laid down by the Topographical Survey. The test showed that providing oblique photographs could be taken under satisfactory light conditions, at definite angles, with proper intervals, and at known heights, a reliable map could be produced which, with a minimum of ground work to control the pictures, would be more complete and accurate than any ground survey which could be completed in that area for many years. The field work, moreover, could be completed in a few weeks as against many months of hard travel by canoe.

The present flight started on July 18 from Victoria Beach, and four hours later the plane reached The Pas from which point the actual photographic work was begun. Fuel for the operation of the machine had been shipped to several points during the winter months, and since the total allowable load was 5,600 pounds and the combined weight of the pilot, engineer, photographer, and navigator and the camera, equipment, and supplies was 5,863 it was found necessary to begin the flight without the aeroplane's wheels and ski-skid. Weather conditions interfered and it was not until July 20 that photographic work was started 25 miles north of The Pas. Pukkatawagan was reached the same day, and a start for Rabbit River was made on the 23rd. The machine operated on Reindeer lake until August 1, with Rabbit river as the base. Surveyors running the ground traverse from which the photographs will be plotted were met in the Reindeer Lake district and were given some very useful information about the country. The party left Rabbit River for Stanley Mission, but owing to unfavorable photographic weather encountered, the course was changed to Pelican Narrows, from which point a report was forwarded to the Head Office at Ottawa. They resumed flight on August 11 from Ile-a-la-Crosse, later continuing on to Prince Albert. The following day they left for The Pas and on August 14 reached Victoria Beach.

Maps of Northern Saskatchewan.

Aerial operations were also conducted during the year in other parts of Canada where mapping operations were under way and where the forest and mineral resources were being investigated. This particular flight and the ground surveys with which it was connected were for the purpose of preparing a base map for geological investigations of northern Saskatchewan. Upon the completion of the map the photographs will be available for the use of the geologist, the forester, and the water-power engineer for study and use during actual ground investigation. The aerial surveys being performed by the Topographical Survey, therefore, have a two-fold value, the first mapping and the second providing actual photographs for study and investigation by experts engaged in developing Canada's natural resources.

During the flight food, of which there was no shortage, consisted mostly of bacon and canned goods, with bannock to replace bread. There was little meat available, but plenty of fish. Moose meat was extremely scarce. The residents attribute this to the absence of flies in the north country this year, consequently the moose were not driven to the water, as in other seasons. Since the Indian does not leave his canoe but always hunts by paddling up the waterways, very little meat was obtained. The large herds, numbering thousands, of caribou and reindeer which move about in the district during the winter had all moved to their summer grazing grounds in the "barren lands" by the time of the party's arrival.

Workmen are filling the cracks in the dome of the famous St Paul's Cathedral, London, with compressed cement, in their effort to save the towering edifice that has overlooked the city for so many years.

Years.

The years are not lost,
They stand whispering,
They tell each other secrets
And remember everything,

To-day is a mist,
Between us and the past
Strange how we forget
What we thought would last!

Strange, how the edge dulls
On our old pain,
And we go quietly
On old ways again!

Something stirs now and then,
When an old year calls,
And we try to look back
Through him, gray walls.

The years are not so far
As they seem to be,
At times I think they press
Close About me.

And one says "I loved,"
And one says, "I lost,"
And one "I would not pay the price"
And one "I count the cost."

The years come together,
A close company,
Only the New Year
Comes alone to me.

The New Year comes and hides
The years that came before,
But I hear them whispering
And crowding at my door.

I hear them whispering
Of what used to be;
They rose very kind, I think,
And wish to comfort me.

—Louise Driscoll.

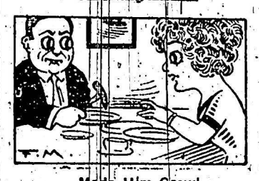
Chamois Skin.

Chamois skin is especially valuable because it is soft and at the same time has a good polishing surface. The skin is so tanned as to regain its original softness. Much commercial chamois skin, so-called, is not genuine chamois, but is prepared from sheepskin and goatskin, which resembles chamois in many respects. Genuine chamois skin is made from the skin of the chamois, a species of goat antelope inhabiting the mountains of Europe and Asia.

The chamois, which is brown in color, is about the size of a goat, but it has a longer back. The animal is famous for its agility among the hills and rocks. Chamois leather is valuable commercially and is prized for its warmth and softness.

Lighthouse Story.

Bishop's light rises near the Scilly Islands and gives a grim warning of the dangers of the coast. It is one of the most exposed lighthouses in the world and the three tenders have a lonesome time. During a recent storm the beams from Bishop's rock came near to failing. The light weighs several tons and revolves on supports resting in a circular trough of mercury. It is balanced so delicately a child may turn it by a touch of the finger. On this night the tower was so shaken by the heavy seas that much of the mercury was spilled out over the concrete floor of the light chamber. The three guards fell on their knees, scooped up the mercury in their hands and pulled it back into the trough.



Made Him Growl.

Wife (at table)—"Can't you eat without growling?"

Hubby—"Not when you keep serving nothing but hot dogs!"

Scientists say that birds originated from reptiles.

STORIES ABOUT WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

A New "Mr. Strum."

Not long ago M. Paderewski was playing to himself on board a steamer, and a passenger sent around a request asking him to stop his noise. Less uncomplimentary, but not less surprising, is an incident which occurred only last Christmas as a small village in Switzerland. A dance committee were hard up for a pianist for their annual ball. Hearing of their plight, a practical joker wrote:

"There is a man named Pederewski who plays the piano, but he is out of work and would like a job this winter. He live at Morges, near Lausanne."

The man named Paderewski was immediately written to by the committee, and a small sum was offered for his services! But if the committee had never heard of Paderewski, Paderewski had never heard of the committee, and the offer was declined.

As a matter of fact, this was a happy thing for the dance committee, since if M. Paderewski had started playing, no one would have danced at all—they would all have been content to sit and listen!

Home Politics.

It is no surprising thing nowadays to find a woman who takes an interest in politics, but Lady Cynthia Asquith is particularly keen, and not merely on account of the fact that Mr. H. H. Asquith is her father-in-law. One of her best stories relates to a political waverer.

The waverer's wife was asking:

"Is your husband a Liberal or a Conservative?"

"Well," replied the lady, "when he's with a Liberal he's a Liberal, but when he's with a Conservative he's a Conservative."

"Yes, but what is he when he's at home?" asked the questioner.

"Oh," said the lady, "when he's at home he's a downright nuisance."

Keep Calm!

It is one of the anomalies of this world that, whereas we frequently look anxiously at the clock, the clock is the most precise and orderly of articles. This theory seems once to have been expressed in a public utterance, and maybe Lord Darling, who was responsible for the utterance, has himself forgotten it. He made it many years ago, when he was a very junior counsel.

He was addressing a jury at the Quarter Sessions, and the Chairman presently interposed.

"Mr. Darling," he said, patiently, "have you noticed the position of the hands of the clock?"

"Yes, sir," replied Darling with respect, I see nothing to cause anxiety. They seem to me to be where they usually are at this time of the day."

An Oversight.

The school teacher was interested in the announcement by a little girl pupil that she had a new baby brother.

"And what is the baby's name?" the teacher asked.

"Aaron," was the reply.

A few days later the teacher inquired concerning Aaron, but the little girl regarded her in perplexity.

"Aaron?" she repeated.

"Your baby brother," the teacher prompted.

Understanding dawned upon the child's face.

"Oh, Aaron!" she exclaimed. "That was a mistake. It's Moses. He's very well, ma'am, thank you. Pa and ma they found we had an Aaron."

A small piece of soap mixed with the starch makes ironing easier, and gives a splendid gloss.

Foundation Fact of Prevention

Some Great Health Truths from the Speech of Sir David Bruce to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Sir David Bruce, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is one of the very great authorities of the world on Public Health. When the Association met in Toronto last year Sir David gave a wonderful address upon the subject of his life study, Health. He kept his hearers spellbound by the forceful truths he uttered and by the lucidity with which he delivered them. The Canadian Red Cross selects for its busy and interesting readers the following:

Time Lost Through Sickness.

Some little time ago the English Minister of Health, when emphasizing the importance of preventive work, said that upwards of 20,000,000 weeks of work were lost every year through sickness, among insured workers in England. In other words the equivalent of the work of 375,000 people for the whole year had been lost to the state.

Prevention in the Individual.

It must no longer be said that the man was so sick he had to send for the doctor. The medical practitioner of the future must frequently examine the man while he is apparently well, in order to detect any incipient departure form the normal, and to teach and urge modes of living conformable to the laws of personal health, and the Public Health authorities must see to it that the man's environment is in accordance with scientific teaching.

King Edward's Epigram.

Public opinion must be educated to recognize that most diseases are preventable and to say with King Edward VII., "If preventable, why not prevented?"

Pasteur's Work for Humanity.

About this time it had been discovered that the fermentation of grape juice was caused by a living cell and that certain contagious diseases were associated with living fungi. Things were in this position when there appeared on the scene a man whose genius was destined to change the whole aspect of medicine; a man destined to take medicine out of the region of vague speculation and empiricism, and set its feet firmly on new ground as an experimental biological science. I mean the Frenchman, Louis Pasteur. It is from him we date the beginning of the intelligent, purposive prevention of disease. It was he who established the germ theory, and later pointed the way to the immunisation of man and animals, which has since proved so fruitful in measures for the prevention or stamping out of infectious diseases.

Typhoid Fever.

When typhoid fever is rife in a community, it means that there is either a contaminated water supply, or a faulty drainage system, and the municipal authorities ought to be called to account. In England, owing to improved sanitation, cases of typhoid fever are fifteen times less than they were fifty years ago.

revention of Tuberculosis.

The prevention of tuberculosis is thus seen to depend fundamentally on the provision of a better environment and the education of the people in physiological living. To attain this in the older civilization will be a hard task, entailing enormous expenditure of money and energy.

The Right Sort of Food.

The untutored savage living on the natural fruits of the earth and the chase knows no deficiency diseases. It is only when man begins by artificial means to polish his rice, whiten his flour, and tin his beef and vegetables that the trouble begins. Civilized man living in comfort, drawing his food supply from the whole earth and able to vary his dietary at will is in little danger; but it is otherwise with children and adults living under institutional conditions, with armies on active service, encountering extremes of climate, and with young in[illegible] naturally restricted diet. [illegible] that deficiency dis[illegible] develop to their well-[illegible] stage if the de[illegible] factor is severe [illegible] a slighter deficiency, [illegible] cause a condition of [illegible] and inefficiency not [illegible] though ill-defined and [illegible] close. This fact is of [illegible] importance in the case of in[illegible] children.

[illegible] No Boundaries.

[illegible] knows no boundaries, [illegible] languages, or creeds. [illegible] national. We are all [illegible] father. The advance [illegible] the causation and pre[illegible] disease is not for the bene[illegible] one country but for all—for [illegible] native, deserted by [illegible] of sleeping sickness [illegible] the Indian or Chinese [illegible] miserably of beri-beri [illegible] as for the citizens [illegible]

[illegible] has been said, it is [illegible] that during the com[illegible] years that have passed since [illegible] first met in Canada [illegible] advances have been made [illegible] prevention of disease. Before [illegible] we were still in the [illegible] of the Dark Ages. [illegible] come out into the light. [illegible] into his heritage and [illegible] possesses some particle [illegible] creative force in virtue [illegible] wrest from Nature, [illegible] jealously guarded by [illegible] to his own desire.

[illegible] be no mistake; much [illegible] much mere remains [illegible] kind is still groaning [illegible] under a grievous bur[illegible] of pain, sickness and [illegible] are sure to [illegible] they have in the [illegible] of removing the in[illegible] of these. It is the [illegible] go steadily forward, [illegible] dark places in hope [illegible]

[illegible] Kindness.

One [illegible] of kindness goes;
How [illegible] of friendship flees.
One [illegible]
Down [illegible] years
The [illegible] reappears.

One [illegible]
The [illegible] day here has stirred
Man [illegible]
And [illegible] passing day,
Until [illegible]
"One [illegible] played the friend."

We [illegible]
What [illegible] us to-day.
We [illegible]
When [illegible] ask God to guard us
[illegible]
But [illegible]
Beyond [illegible] story of him who gives,
—Edgar A. Guest.

[illegible] 1925.

Of [illegible] are not superstitious, but [illegible] about the weather al[illegible] 90 per cent. of the in[illegible] every old book we re[illegible] following: "When [illegible] on Thursday, the win[illegible] and severe, and the [illegible] often windy. The [illegible] temperate the harvest [illegible] rainy, floods will [illegible] barns. Wheat and [illegible] bentiful, and profits de[illegible] The spring wheats [illegible] the hay and fruits will [illegible]

[illegible] to forgive is setting your[illegible] were standard."

Dividing a Fish.

The missionary traveler in his haste to get over his journey urged his Indian canoe-men to strike from headland to headland rather than follow the short line. In crossing the wide mouths of some of the bays of stormy Lake Winnipeg, there was great danger, especially to men in so frail a vessel as a birch-bark canoe.

In one of those open places a storm caught them, and there was nothing for them to do but to fly before wind and waves. They came on a little island in the lake and there found refuge, but five Indians, storm-tossed and with no provisions, had reached the island also. The little that the missionary had he shared, in the hope that they would soon be able to reach their home. The storm, however, continued day after day, and on the fourth day the storm-bound men had to "tighten their belts" because they had no food.

Most of the Indians were filled with despair, but one of the missionary's canoemen rigged himself a fishing line with a bent pin for a hook, untwisted hemp rope for line and a bit of red flannel for bait. With this ingenious contrivance he managed to land a jackfish. A fire was quickly made and the fish put on to boil, but before it was made more than well warmed the hungry men had dived in and were preparing to eat it. One third of it they cut off and placed before the missionary.

He appreciated their generosity, but disapproved of it. "That is not the way to divide the fish," he said. He placed his third beside the two thirds taht the Indians had kept for themselves. Then, taking out his knife and pointing to the men, he counted, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight," and cut the fish into eight shares, giving each man a part and taking his share with the rest. "All share alike here," he declared.

The next day the storm abated enough for the travelers to launch their canoes and proceed upon their different ways. The unselfish act of the missionary, however, had fallen into well-broken soil. He was to learn that actions as well as words preach sermons.

Not many months afterwards the five Indians presented themselves at the mission village with their families and asked whether they might be permitted to make their home there and learn the new way.

"Why do you come and ask me this?" inquired the missionary, who did not recognize them—"I never saw any of you at my mission service."

"We are the men with whom you divided the jackfish," said the spokesman and he reminded the missionary of their experience on Lake Winnipeg. "If you had been a fur trader, continued the Indian, "you would have eaten what was first set before you and perhaps called for more, but when you did what you did we knew you were a good man, and we now wish you to teach us the new way."

His Complaint.

"I say, Tom, are you ever troubled with sleeplessness?"

"I am. Some nights I don't sleep three hours."

"I pity you, then. I've got it awfully bad. I've been afflicted now for about two years. The doctor calls it neuro insomnia paralavitis."

Tom grunted and said: "I've had about six months; but we call it baby."

Vocabulary Enlarged.

Professor of English — So you recently made quite an addition to your vocabulary of English words?"

College Student — "Yes—I though lessly told a woman she looked young for her age."

A little powdered sugar dissolved in the washing water prevents roughness of hands.

BRITAIN TO AUSTRALIA IN TEN DAYS

The World's Biggest Air Liner.

This year construction will be begun on what will be the biggest airship in the world, says an English writer. The H.M. Air-liner R.101 will set the pace for all other countries, and it may be that Great Britain will establish herself as a paramount power in commercial and military airship work—a position formerly occupied by Germany.

For long-distance work, for comfort and for comparative safety, the airship is unequalled. Except for speed the class of craft leaves the aeroplane far behind, for a modern airship is so vast that it is able to contain all the convenience of an up-to-date sea-liner.

The R.101 will be remarkable in many ways. Its overall length will exceed 700ft., and it will stand 140ft. high. Its motive plant will total 4,200 horsepower, giving a maximum speed of 70 miles an hour; and, what is of more than usual interest, the engines will not consume petrol. Instead, they will burn heavy gas-oil fuel, which, the craft should be used for commercial purposes, as is expected, will make the cost of passage comparatively cheap.

Comfort in the Clouds.

The R.101, with a gross lifting capacity of 155 tons, will be able to carry a hundred passengers and fly to Australia in about ten days. Of the gross lift, 75 tons will be available for fuel, water, ballast, goods, and passengers. Two-berth cabins will provide sleeping accommodation on a separate deck from the living and smoking quarters, and bath-rooms and other necessities will be included.

A craft of this kind will naturally travel through varying climates. The skeleton of the ship will be built of stainless steel, and the envelope, or outer gas-bag, which covers the framework, will consist of special material that will withstand tropical conditions. The propellers, too, will be made of steel instead of wood.

When airships descend [illegible] [illegible] their stability is [illegible] control becomes more [illegible] to the change of tem[illegible] upon the gas and ma[illegible] regular behavior when [illegible] mast has always [illegible] for airship designers [illegible] will be kept in trim by [illegible] stabilizing device. [illegible] masts are to be erected [illegible] ington, one in Egypt [illegible] India. The craft will [illegible] only if it should be [illegible] any serious repairs. [illegible] zeppelins will be 180ft. [illegible] will run up and down [illegible] mapping and unshipping [illegible] and goods. Various [illegible] to the masts will en[illegible] be fed with oil, water, [illegible] cities of air travel.

[illegible] there is no shed big [illegible] the new ship, but work [illegible] on suitable housing [illegible] idea of the bulk of the [illegible] led from the fact that [illegible] of five million cubic [illegible]

[illegible] ship manoeuvres in [illegible] a considerable mass [illegible] it is estimated that [illegible] swing as much as 60 [illegible] to obtain information [illegible] tudo of these forces [illegible] ship, the R.33, already [illegible] been fitted with two [illegible] instruments dotted [illegible] parts of the craft to [illegible] pressures and strains. [illegible] March the R.33 will [illegible] to test those instru[illegible] tain information that [illegible] construction of the [illegible] R.101. A cinemato[illegible] will be used to check [illegible] of the ship under co[illegible] [illegible] authorities there is lit[illegible] the new giant craft will [illegible] and if the prophets [illegible] mean a complete re[illegible] nautical travel.

These girls enjoy their winter sports right here in Canada and get as much kick out of them as if they were at one of the famous European winter resorts.

You have been [illegible] Rote." Why no[illegible]
RED [illegible] TEA
The ORANGE PE[illegible]

HEALTH [illegible]
BY DR. [illegible]
Dr. Middleton will [illegible] ters through this [illegible] Crescent, Toronto.

How many contagious diseases can be [illegible] is a question of importance, but in the case of children it is especially important to know about it. One way to [illegible] eases is to keep away [illegible] who are sick and [illegible] these diseases exist, [illegible] especially good to [illegible] come near a child [illegible] contagious disease, [illegible] posed to breathing [illegible] they are thrown [illegible] the sick child coughs [illegible] you may become [illegible] advice to shun the [illegible] are sick with any [illegible] be contagious. A [illegible] dren are concerned [illegible] point to observe [illegible] pencil, a pen, or [illegible] another child, [illegible] your mouth such [illegible] pens, etc., that may [illegible] mouths of others [illegible] should also remember [illegible] ening its finger in [illegible] leaves of a book, [illegible] the pen, the leaves [illegible] be hundreds and [illegible] which may directly [illegible] their way into the [illegible] third precaution [illegible] sick child to go to [illegible] that a child is [illegible] this fact to the [illegible] you learn that the [illegible] home of a child [illegible] school, immediately [illegible] that he may send [illegible] cause the sick child [illegible] tagion through the [illegible] These precautions [illegible] rigorously be adhered [illegible]

A Witty Sum[illegible]
One of the very [illegible] modern of orchestras [illegible] subject of railway [illegible] Honegger's Pres[illegible] the uproarious [illegible] Paris. Six, it [illegible] was performed [illegible] England a few [illegible] Orchestra, and [illegible] Hamilton Harris [illegible] to give it [illegible] owing to its [illegible] sorts of strange [illegible] shrill whistle [illegible] into the fire [illegible] ing of wagon [illegible] along the [illegible] with a dozen [illegible] at the end w[illegible] sepulchral [illegible] be hasses [illegible] Please." [illegible] was played at [illegible] with the applause [illegible] ing in England.

Happiness [illegible] when it is sh[illegible]

Minard's for Sp[illegible]

Human hearing [illegible] greatest when [illegible] to about 50 to 60 [illegible] rises to some where [illegible] 72 degrees during [illegible] day.

The Pro[illegible] Sa[illegible]
SAFETY IS SA[illegible]
Deposits [illegible] of Ontario
$1.00 OPENS A[illegible]
All money [illegible] the [illegible] can be [illegible]
BANKING BY MA[illegible]
Departments
HEAD OFFICE [illegible]
Branches: Toronto [illegible] University ave[illegible]
Aylmer, Brantford, [illegible] Pembroke, [illegible]

ONTARIO BREED Improvement
A dairy cow is [illegible] produces 6,000 pounds
Don't support a [illegible] to weed out the poor [illegible] good bulls and feed [illegible]
Does it pay? A[illegible]
BETTER [illegible]