...RPRISES YEAR!

...probably attracted ... radio, including ... United States. Not ... development, but ... progress be... on its second ... success that ... the United States ... in purchasing ... of the Rogers ... various Fairs and ... demonstrate, possess... ence, including ... power amplifi... metal-shield... the use of the ... in addition to ... all batteries. ... You just plug in ... This set uses a ... uses the raw ... are made under ... the Rogers. ... book has just ... entitled "Evidence," ... of Rogers Radio ... owners of ... Sets through... their experience ... this book can ... on request to the ... of Canada, ... Street West, ... anyone interested ... radio should get

...Summer.

...night, ...night, ...of blight, ...afternoon, ...woodland, ...softly, ...grazing cow ...haze ...spread

Rinso

R-459

THE PRECIOUS HOME FESTIVALS

It is such a busy, hurrying world! And we bless someone like Angelo Patri who comes along in friendly fashion and reminds us of the finer things of life, especially as these concern the coming generation.

BY ANGELO PATRI.

Every now and again somebody wrings his hands and cries aloud his grief because children do not stay on the farms. I am scarcely moved by their concern because I know that many children leave their homes in the cities and go out in search of life's adventure. I would do what could be done to keep all children home long enough to gather the background that is to be their mainstay and their guide in all the years to come and then—cheerfully surrender them to whatever fortune may have in store. But first, I would be so careful that Home had seeped into their very blood and bones. And that is easy to do if one takes a bit of trouble.

Children never grow without trouble for somebody. Somebody has always to take thought and make a struggle to obtain the setting that allows children to grow. You know they must do their own growing; we but supply the background and the opportunity. The home festivals—its special good times—are great opportunities for the country home. They offer such delightful occasions for storing happy memories. Happy memories of home and its circle are precisely what makes the precious background we desire.

MYSTERIOUS NIGHT.

Ahead a bit on the calendar, for example, there is Hallowe'en. To be sure it is a night of mystery and fairy whisperings and witches' wheels—just the atmosphere that youth enjoys. Make a special occasion of it always—favors made by childish fingers; the nuts and apples and special dishes, the favored games and the traditional games. Hallowe'en is particularly a country child's delight.

Next to it, and overshadowing it in joy comes Thanksgiving. That is a great day for the children and a great chance to tie them to their homes and their people with the bond that neither time nor fortune can ever break. But to establish that bond one takes trouble.

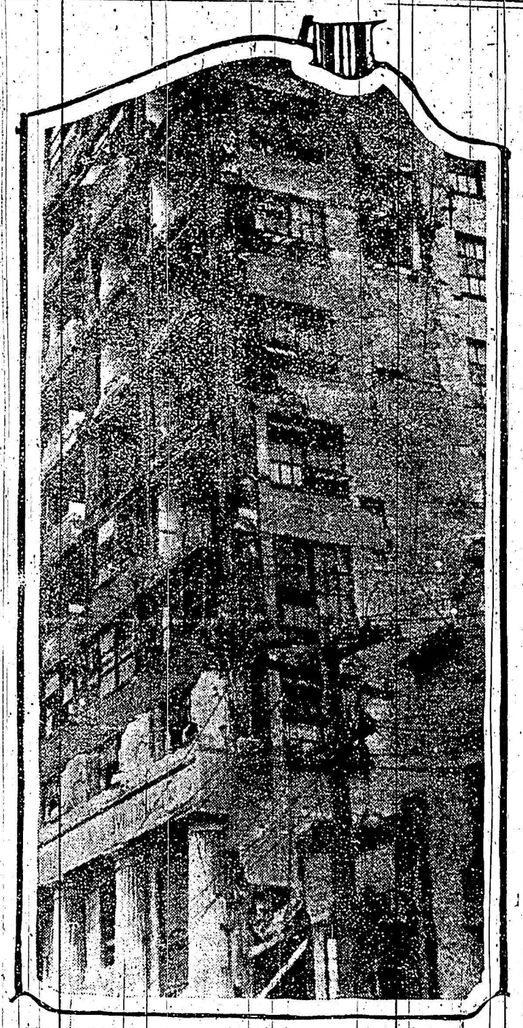
The festival that allows the children no share of preparation forms no associations and makes no ties. Then set the children to work. They peel the apples, they chop the nuts, they prepare the pumpkin and they polish the dinner service from forks to platters. They even stand by and lick the spoons and lap up the scrapings that come from the cake bowls. They ask a thousand questions and they are constantly underfoot and only a truly country-bred man and woman understand what really is happening in the mind and soul of the festival-mad child. Put him to work—let his share in everything—and he will have a flavor of spirit far beyond anything the brownest and bravest of turkeys affords him!

FESTAL DAYS.

And please make a bit of ceremony on such festal days. I remember a set of little wooden bowls filled with nuts that were used on Hallowe'en and never again for the full round year. How we did look forward to those bowls appearing at the glad time approached! Nuts tasted like fairy charms when eaten out of the quaint brown bowls. And there was a certain blue platter of family tradition that came out of hiding to bear the Thanksgiving bird. The turkey would not have said Thanksgiving to us had he not been borne on that old platter. I don't believe it was worth more than a dollar and a half in the shop but in the family it was priceless for it *said* Thanksgiving and Thanksgiving meant something special and fine in our lives.

Christmas means the tree and the gifts. But what use the gifts if each child had no hand in making and storing and whispering about them? What use the dinner if each child had no hand in the making? Share the festival preparations, share the fun and the frolic. Bring in the friends and make room for the bustle and noise and confusion of it all. For in that lies the very heart and soul of the home. For Home is a cherished memory and a background that colors the whole of our days, and the country home has the best chance to render them beautifully sweet and strong and compelling to righteousness. It means just a bit of trouble and thoughtfulness and no needless balts at that.

Then there are birthdays—and all the rest. Use them!



Ruins of the 15-storey Meyer-Kiser Bank Building, Miami, Florida, which suffered severely from the hurricane of September 18th, and which will probably have to be completely torn down, are shown above.

Importation of Chicks.

For a great many years Canadian poultrymen have imported day-old chicks from the United States, and when secured from reliable breeders these chicks have materially assisted in the development of the poultry industry in this country. With the advent of the mammoth incubator and hatcheries another condition arose and that was the exporting to Canada of day-old chicks in quantities by the United States commercial hatcheries, and this was an entirely different proposition.

In the first case the chicks were for the most part for the improvement of stock and came in duty free. In the second case the quality of the chicks was entirely a hit and miss proposition and for the most part they were not the type required in this country, but they also came in duty free, under a declaration that they were for the improvement of stock. In other words it was so easy that Canada became a dumping ground.

Two years ago an attempt was made to correct matters and the Department of Agriculture was instrumental in having adopted as a temporary expedient a regulation providing for the free entry of chicks that were accompanied by a pedigreed of breeding. This has not been entirely satisfactory on account of the difficulty experienced in supplying the individual pedigree, and the duty being so small on the cheap chick the restriction did not work against the poor grades as much as was desired, though the total importations have been decidedly lessened.

The solution of the problem seems to rest with the United States, and at the last annual meeting of the Canadian National Poultry Record Association it was decided to ask that any new regulation respecting the entry of day-old chicks into Canada be based on the accredited hatcheries scheme advocated by the United States Federal Dept. of Agriculture. This scheme is gradually taking hold in the United States and it is felt in Canada that when the hatcheries in the United States are prepared to export their chicks under the certificate of the Federal Dept. of Agriculture that no further protective regulations may be necessary. This certification will cover the breeding of the chicks and the health of the parent stock.

That some stringent regulations are necessary is apparent when the disease situation is taken into consideration, and the ease with which disease is carried and spread by young chicks. The accreditation plan in the United States, as proposed, provides for the certification of flocks, after rigid inspection of individuals and flocks from the standpoint of breeding, health, and sanitation.

The Canadian National Poultry Record Association has communicated its ideas to the Provincial Poultry Associations and is watching the situation closely, prepared to make recommendations to the Department of Agriculture when the United States can guarantee by its certification, the quality of the chicks put out by the hatcheries.

Old But Up to Date.

Bridgeham Farm, Forest Green, England, which was recently sold at auction, is a twelfth-century farm-house with original oak floors and beams, but replete with modern comforts and an ancient tithe barn.

Swell Family.

Mrs. Noahlott — "I presume when you were abroad you visited the Swiss Alps."

Mrs. Newrich—"The Alps? Well, I should say so. And you know, they are the nicest family in Switzerland."

Dusting vs. Spraying the Potato.

The report for 1925 of the Dominion Botanist is particularly worthy of study and cogitation by every agriculturist and grower of any sort of produce. It is a report of rare comprehensiveness, covering records of investigation and remedial experiments of practically every disease conducted by pathological experts connected with the Dominion Experimental Farms System. Mr. D. J. MacLeod, Plant Pathologist in charge at Fredericton, N.B., deals largely with diseases affecting the potato. Among other things he tells of a valuable experiment carried out to test the relative efficiency of various dusts as compared with spray mixtures, about which there is considerable diversity of opinion.

A field of four and three-quarters was divided into three plats of equal area. The land was of average fertility and apparently uniform throughout. Certified Green Mountain potatoes were experimented with. Liquid Bordeaux was applied by means of a power sprayer with a four-row twelve-nozzle boom and Bordeaux dust and copper carbonate dust by means of a Niagara traction crop duster provided with a drag canvas. Efforts were made to apply the dust and spray mixtures—the composition and application of which are given in tabular form in the report, which is to be had free on addressing the Publications Branch, Ottawa—in such quantities that equal amounts of metallic copper would be used.

While the results are not considered conclusive, the experiment having been conducted for only one year, a table published shows that better yields followed the Bordeaux dust than the spray as applied with power machines against such diseases as early and late blight.

How Rust Spores Are Carried.

It is not altogether comforting to know that rust spores can be carried from great distances and are to be found at very considerable heights. However, details of spore-trapping experiments co-operatively conducted by the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Manitoba Agricultural College, given by Dr. D. L. Bailey, pathologist in charge, in the Dominion Botanist's report for 1925 are beyond measure interesting. The idea of the investigation or experiment was to collect all data possible regarding the origin and spread of black stem rust in Western Canada by studying the spore content of the upper air over various districts during the season.

As the report suggests the results obtained by the first year's work of this kind are striking. In the first instance the wind dissemination of rust spores over large areas and for considerable distances has been established. Over heavily wooded areas widely separated from cereal-growing districts indications were definitely obtained that even at an altitude of 5,000 feet the concentration of spores was surprisingly high. And this upwards of three hundred miles from the nearest wheat-growing region. This, says Dr. Bailey, accounts in large measure for the almost miraculously sudden appearance of rust over large areas. Because once rust becomes prevalent in the spring wheat area of the United States the rust spores can very rapidly be carried north in large numbers by a south wind.

Two friends rarely love each other equally—one embraces and the other offers his cheek.

DIFFERENT AND MODISH.

The new silhouette finds graceful expression in this frock of moire, which is narrowly belted in attractive fashion. The collar may be worn closed, or open in V-neck style, while gathers at the shoulders provide soft fullness over the bust. The skirt front shows a light flare, and the full sleeves are gathered into cuff-bands. No. 1222 is for the miss and small woman, and is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 4¾ yards 36-inch material; 1 yard ribbon. 20c.

Our Fashion Book, illustrating the newest and most practical styles, will be of interest to every home dressmaker. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Ontario's Tourists.

The shortest distance from Michigan, and other northwestern states, to New York and New England is through northern Ontario. Twenty-five million people who travel in automobiles live within a twenty-four hour ride of the boundary of the province—and from the returns of cars entering Ontario in the last three years it is evident that some hundreds of thousands already know the way.

Saturn Wouldn't Sink.

The planet Saturn is lighter than water.

Things to Do in the October Garden.

1. Carefully hoe and remove weeds from your garden plot. Seeds which now fall are the ones which, more largely than others, will infest the garden next year.

2. In an out-of-the-way corner prepare a place to receive the weeds and garden debris. This can be in a short time converted into useful fertilizer. A compost heap is a valuable asset to every garden.

3. The leaves of trees when collected and piled carefully away will make a splendid fertilizer in a year or may also be used as a mulch. They may be mixed in the compost heap if desired. In spring, in any case, they may be dug into the garden.

4. Root crops such as turnips, carrots, beets, and if desired parsnips, when lifted should be stored away in bins or boxes and be covered with sand. With the exception of parsnips, which may be left outdoors unless required for winter use, the plants mentioned will be injured by frost if left out too long.

5. In order that an early batch of rhubarb may be forced, the roots should now be lifted and be subjected to frost for a night or two, then be placed where to force.

6. It is important that the potato crop be dug and be stored away before frosts arrive. It is a mistake to leave potatoes in the ground after the haulms decay. They will ripen as well in storage as in the soil and be much safer from the attacks of insects and fungi.

7. If your asters have been free from the diseases, "yellows" or "stem rot," it may pay you to save the seeds. You do not know the source of seed you buy; they may be infected.

8. A thorough pruning should be given to all acid soils or to those upon which diseases such as "bacterial wilt," "stem rot" or those caused by undetermined fungi have attacked the crops.

9. All unoccupied soil areas in your gardens should now be manured and be dug. Exposure to cold will result in killing many harmful insects which have hibernated. The gardens which are more generally infested than others are those which are neglected in the forementioned respect.

10. The stems of herbaceous perennial plants should be cut and removed as soon as they decay so as to maintain a neat appearance throughout the border.

Egg Timer Helps in Play.

Little folks who have not yet learned to tell the time can be taught to play harmoniously by means of a cheap "egg-timer" hour glass. Children find delight in the idea and are likely to "take turns" understandingly when the sand runs out, whereas it is sometimes difficult to teach them when it is fair to change about in playing with their toys. Indeed, at first the sand glass is almost certain to be as much of an attraction as a regular toy. They soon learn to change the glass without any watching and that thought on the part of a busy mother has been known to bring amazing improvement in the play-harmony of her children.

Twenty Per Cent. Interest.

"Little Boy," inquired the stranger, "what would you do if you had a thousand dollars?"

Little Izzy thought for a long time before replying, "I'd die rich!"

Tigers Costly to Catch.

Tigers for zoo collections are more expensive than lions because they are more difficult to capture.

S.S. LESSON

October 17. Moses Honored in His Death. Deut. 32: 45 - 52; 34: 5-8. Golden Text—Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of his saints.—Psalm 116: 15.

ANALYSIS.

I. MOSES' FAREWELL WORDS, 32: 45-47.
II. THE SENTENCE OF DEATH, 32:48-52.
III. THE UNKNOWN GRAVE, 34:5-8.

INTRODUCTION—We come in this lesson to the end of the life of Moses, undoubtedly one of the greatest and noblest men of history.

"Even Moses, beloved of God and men
Whose memorial is blessed" (Eccles. 45:1).

The ancient writer, whose words are here quoted, says further, that God

Sanctified him in his faithfulness and meekness,
And chose him out of all men.
He made him to hear his voice,
And brought him into the dark cloud,
And gave him commandments before his face,
Even the law of life and knowledge,
That he might teach Jacob his covenants,
And Israel his judgments (Eccles. 45:4-5).

Modern writers, no less than ancient, are unanimous in his praise. It is George Eliot who calls him:

Moses who spake with God as with his friend,
And ruled his people with the twofold power
Of Wisdom that can dare and still be meek.

The Bible record of his life covers three periods, that of his early life and education at the court of Pharaoh, then his sojourn in the wilderness with the Midianites, and lastly, at greatest length, his leadership of Israel in the great adventure for freedom, from Egypt to the threshold of the land of promise. It presents him as an ardent lover and champion of the rights of his own people, as the founder and organizer of their national life, their lawgiver and ruler through a long and difficult period, but chiefly as a man of vision and of faith, seeing the hand of God in all this great movement, and steadfastly obedient to that voice of God which directed him all along the way. The highest eulogy pronounced upon him in the Old Testament is simply that he was God's faithful servant (Num. 12:7; Heb. 3:5).

I. MOSES' FAREWELL WORDS, 32:45-47.

"Moses made an end of speaking." The book of Deuteronomy contains a series of discourses attributed to Moses, spoken by him to the people in the last month of the fortieth year of the wilderness sojourn (1:3). The first of these is to be found in chaps. 1-4, the second in chaps. 5-11, the third, after the restatement of the Law, in chaps. 28-30. In chaps. 30, 31, and 32 there are various concluding words and messages, full of interest and pathos, and all marked by the same high tone of faith and duty to God. See 30:15-20; 31:1-8, 24-29; and 32:45-47.

"Set your heart." These words in Hebrew speech are quite the equivalent of "set your mind" in English. Moffatt renders "Keep in mind all that I have warned you of." The reference is not merely to the song in the earlier part of the chapter, but to all the words of exhortation and warning which the book contains. The latter part of v. 46 should be rendered: "that ye may command them to your children." Compare 6:7. "It is no vain thing," Moffatt renders very effectively, "It is not useless, it means life to you; so shall you live long in the land which you are crossing the Jordan to occupy." Compare 30:19-20.

II. THE SENTENCE OF DEATH, 32:48-52.

"Get thee up into this mountain!" The word "Abarim" means, "the regions over or beyond." It is used with reference to the Jordan river and the deep valley in which it lies, and is the name given by people west of Jordan to the people and countries east of Jordan (Num. 33:47, 48). Its use here shows pretty clearly that we have not words written by Moses, but the story and the speeches of Moses as recorded in the language of a West Jordan writer after the settlement in Palestine. There is a similar use of language in other parts of Deuteronomy. See 1:1, 5; 3:8; 4:41, 46, 47, 49; in all of which the proper rendering is "beyond Jordan," not "on this side." "Mount Nebo" is also called Pisgah (see 3:17; 4:49). It was on the western edge of the high Moabite plateau, overlooking the northern part of the Dead Sea. From it a view could be had far westward and northward, with the mountains of Lebanon and Hermon in the dim distance (34:1-3). Compare Num. 27:12-14.

"Trespassed against me." The story of the sin of Moses and Aaron is told in Num. 20:2-13. It is not at all easy to understand, but there appears to have been an act of impatience or of presumption in which they failed to honor God, or as the narrative puts it, to sanctify him in the eyes of the people. In Deut. 1:37, however, the offence for which Moses was forbidden entrance to Palestine is connected with the return of the spies, a much earlier occasion.

III. THE UNKNOWN GRAVE, 34:5-8.

"In the valley." The Hebrew word means "glen," or "ravine," and probably refers to one of the narrow valleys descending from the high plateau to the Jordan plain. The place of the grave is unknown. There is no monument marking the last resting place of Moses. He needs no monument, but that of his great and enduring work. He has no tomb.

He dwells not with you dead, but lives as law.

The writer of Deuteronomy long afterward bears testimony to his greatness. "There hath not arisen a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face" (Deut. 34:10-12).

Give Alfalfa a Chance.

The last date generally recognized by alfalfa growers, on which it is permissible to remove the last crop of the season is about Sept. 20 in a normal year. The few weeks of growing weather following give the alfalfa plants time to recover and grow a protecting top before freeze-up, enabling the plant to winter. This season being abnormal, in that crops have been two weeks slower than usual in reaching maturity, it may be reasonable to advance the last date of cutting to Sept. 30, with reasonable prospect of sufficient growing weather before freeze up to enable the alfalfa plant to recuperate for the hard winter period. Those that harvest or pasture heavily after Sept. 30, may pay for the chance they take in reduced yields during 1927.

WHERE SHALL THE TEACHER LIVE?

BY E. O. ...KINS.

...es to be very much alive on the ...yground—all over the school plant, ...fact.

...ying the day she grinds off class... at the rate of one every five to fif... minutes, snatching time to inter... an occasional impromptu sermon. ...y an adult can testify that his ... ambition to receive a higher edu... ...on or to do something worth while ...e world was inspired by one of ...e talks from the teacher.

...ile the teacher travels "on high" ...ough a recitation she must keep a ...eye on the other pupils to see ... they are actually working and ... "into mischief." The heating, the ...tilation of the room and, in many ...ools, the hot lunch, must all be ...erviced so skillfully that no time is ... from the class schedule.

SOCIAL DUTIES.

...and the modern teacher has many ...ial duties as well. The young people ...the district expect her to give their ...inal ideas on entertaining for ...r social gatherings. And the par... enjoy school entertainments ...e their children will have a ...ce to perform. They often expect ...teacher to arrange these programs ...side of her regular school duties. In ...y communities, the school board ... as a community centre, and the ...her is very much expected ... ...our teacher should find a boarding ...e in one of the best homes in the ...munity where she can have all the ...forts and conveniences that the ...ried affords—for the sake of the ... and women of to-morrow, if ... mere humanity's sake!

My Best Housekeeping Helps.

household hints that have saved me time and money since I started housekeeping. Here are the ones I consider the best; perhaps you can put some of my helpers to work in your home.

Tiny balls of tissue paper or scraps of rubber glued to the back of a picture, on the lower edge, will prevent that black streak that usually appears on the wall.

If the upper crust of a pie is brushed with milk before placing in the oven it will bake a rich, even brown.

Rub linseed oil into oilcloth and it will last twice as long. The oil must be wiped off well and the cloth allowed to dry thoroughly before using.

My brooms last longer and do better work if I give them an occasional bath. I use four tablespoonfuls of household ammonia to two quarts of lukewarm water. The straws are placed in this solution for half an hour, after which they are thoroughly rinsed and hung straw end down in a cool, dry place.

Instead of throwing potato peelings into the garbage can I burn them to prevent the accumulation of scale in the pipes.

A pint or two of milk added to the water in which the chicken is to be boiled gives flavor to the meat and makes it white and juicy. An old fowl cooked in this way has the appearance of a young bird.

Five cents' worth of moth balls scattered in my hen nests keep the place free of lice.

I never cut open a tin can of fruit or vegetables that I buy; instead, I place it hot stove-lid on the can and unscrew the lid. The cans can then be refilled and the lids held in place with sealing wax instead of solder.

Lard can be bleached by applying a mixture of bichromate of potash and muriatic acid in minute proportions to the fat.

If your vinegar, kraut, pickles or meat barrel leaks get a piece of soft wood, burn it to a charcoal and pulverize into a fine powder. Put some on a plate and, with a stiff case knife, shave off beef tallow and work it into the coal until it forms a smooth dough. This will wipe off all dampness and stop the leak. Twelve years ago I stopped a leaky barrel in this way in a pickle barrel. The barrel is still in use and it has never leaked a drop.

A piece of camphor in the drawer where I have my extra silver keeps it from tarnishing.

A small quantity of cresol placed among dried fruits will keep them free from worms for years.

A tablespoonful of vinegar added to the lard for frying doughnuts prevents them from absorbing extra fat.

I use two parts of vinegar and one of water to wash my range before blacking it. This cuts all grease and makes the blacking stick.

Wet Oats and Alfalfa.

Crops of oats or alfalfa that have been damaged by unseasonable weather can be ensiled with the prospect of making a good quality of silage. Six years ago the oat crop in the Fraser Valley, B.C., was damaged by water quite severely as the crop has been in Ontario this year. The silo saved the situation, the entire oat crop was made into silage. With much immature silage corn yet to be harvested silage made by mixing wet sheaves and corn or alfalfa and corn will make a better silage than immature corn alone, says H. Stevenson, of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Too Many Eyes.

Pickle—"Say, Mr. Potato, it's bad for you that you don't need any tackles!"

Not An Auto Land.

Afghanistan has only one automobile to each 1,200,000 persons.

English Dishes With Odd Names.

BUBBLE AND SQUEAK.

...he ingredients of this dish are ...es of cold roast beef, cold ... ...atoes, cold greens of any ... (...are preferred). Put ... ...d dripping, salt, pepper, ... if desired.

Melt a little dripping in a ... put in the meat, fry ... ...rately browned on both sides, ...ove and keep hot. Fry ... brown on both sides, ... keep hot. Cook ... ...ons and season to taste. ... onions and stir mixture ... ...hly hot, then add vinegar, ...pper, and turn into a hot dish ... meat on top and serve.

LANCASHIRE HOT POT.

...ne pound of the best ... ...k of mutton, ...ters, 1 pound of potatoes, ...nish onion, salt and pepper, ... gravy, ½ ounce of butter ... Divide the meat into ... ...m trim off the skin and the ... of the fat. Put the ... ...es, the lean trimmings ... a small onion into a stew ...er these with cold water and ... for gravy. Grease a fireproof ...ing dish, put in a deep layer ...ed potato, arrange the ... only to overlap each other and ... lay 1 or 2 slices of kidney ...er. Season well, put the rest ... of the potatoes in, ...layer consist of small ... ...alf and uniformly arranged ... the appearance of the ... the side of the dish ... ...k or hot water seasoned with ... pepper. Brush the ... ...atoes over with warm ... cover with greased ... about 2 hours in a moderate ... paper must be ... ...atter part of the ... potatoes to become ... ...p. Then serve, pour ... ...y in a gravy boat. ... be served in the dish ... ...aked.

HOTCH POTCH.

...ake 2 quarts of water, ... of lamb or mutton, ... of shelled peas, ... 1 small cauliflower, ... 1 tablespoonful of chopped ... salt and pepper. ... meat into small pieces ... stew pan with a teacup ... cold water, bring ... skim well. Meanwhile ... finely cut off the ... ...d break flower ... Let the meat ... afterward. Add turnips ... flavor and cook slowly ... hour. Add the chopped ... season to taste.

Rhythms in Manual Work.

...ommon characteristic of ... of simple work is their rhythm. ...s perhaps especially obvious ... blacksmith's forge, but has ... ...e milking, scrubbing, ...e other common occupations ... a feature which early ... ...tice of man, and ... ...to move rhythmically than ... ...nically, be early hit on the ... of accompanying his labors ... rhythmical noise, ...h not always song. Under modern ...ditions this has almost disappeared, the sailors' shanties, now ... ...ding with the sailing vessel, ...last remnant. It is therefore ... ...ting to know that songs did ... any home kinds of work in ...

... have for instance a reaper ... and more elaborate and ... ...y, whether for anthropologists ... ...cian, the mill-song of the Lesbian ...n, preserved by Plutarch and ... ...und, apart from his works, in the ...ix of popular songs in Bergk's ...e Lyrici Graeci. It runs thus: ... "Grind, quern, grind, for Pittacus ... grinds, that is lord of great Mitylene." The upright strokes in the ... text do not indicate division into ...et., for it is in no recognized ... but turns of the mill. If anyone ...ares to try it on a coffee-mill (as ... no Witz-Mollenorf has done) or a ... churn (as I have many times ... holding the long syllables ... ...er if necessary, three, times the ... of the short ones, he will find ... it fits perfectly. H. J. Rose, in ...ditive Culture in Greece."