On Wings of Wireless

by ARTHUR B REEVE

Perhaps a thousand feet further they could see a houseboat at anchor and between them and the boat a knot of young people in bathing suits on the beach.

As Garrick and Dick strolled down the shore, it proved to be Glenn and three or four other fellows in various stages of college careers past or present. They wore class numerals or other marks on their bathing shirts. Glenn was the only one with a college letter for five minutes of play in a game lost to Princeton. Beckley was a rather handsome lad in spite of his evident satisfaction with himself, tall, slender, with a general impression, "I love the ladies and the ladies love me."

In spite of competition he was monopolizing Vira Gerard. A jet lock of bobbed hair set off big liquid dark eyes, "yes that, if they were the windows of the soul, had a depth that was baffling even to the photographic lens, eyes that dominated her splendid features and gave her that today priceless "camera face."

"Suppose you know this is a private beach?" inquired one of the numerous youngsters as the two approached.

Guy smiled and nodded toward Vira and Glenn. "Between high water and low water marks."

From the shore could be seen a canoe coming from the houseboat with a girl alone. As she beached it and stepped out, it was Ruth in a smart swimming suit of violet and white that set off daringly her perfectly rounded slender limbs.

Dick had learned a dangerous point much as some upperclassmen had discovered a freshman violating some immemorial tradition of two college generations.

As Ruth drew the canoe up on the beach happy as a lark at the success of her practical joke, Garrick and Dick were introduced to the girl. Ruth had evidently learned to hold no malice for the sensitive Garrick.

"Dick, this is Mr. Garrick, the famous Captain Garrick, of the Secret Service," introduced Ruth. "Mr. Garrick and Mr. Dick, Captain Dick, Junior, of a crowd of friends who are interested in how I spend my time."

"Well, so long as it's time they are looking for, all right."

Garrick could not resist a startled second glance as, tucked away in the duffle with great care, he caught sight of an electron relay with filament and grid, precisely the latest type used in radio receiving. He nudged Dick, but Dick was equally quick. The fishing pole was equipped with a miniature aerial and he had noticed it.

Neither betrayed either interest or the burning curiosity they felt as Brock clumped forward with his staff. Why, when Brock was even fishing away from the "Sea Vamp," did he carry this compact wireless receiving set? What station must he be always in touch with or what message did he expect and he must be listening in?

"Excuse us. We'll go down below. Get the shaker and some ice and . . . you know. I guess we can entertain," trilled Vira.

(To be continued.)

Interesting Notes On Arctic Bird Life

Mr. P. A. Taverner, Ornithologist of the National Museum Accompanied 1929 Expedition

Mr. P. A. Taverner, Ornithologist of the National Museum, accompanied the 1929 Canadian Arctic Expedition on its patrol to the posts in the northern archipelago, for the purpose of gathering ornithological data and specimens at the points visited. The expedition left North Sydney, Nova Scotia, on board the SS Beothic on July 20, and after making seventeen calls returned to that port on September 2. Owing to the need of taking immediate advantage of fair weather conditions the length of time allowed for investigations at each of the points of call was necessarily short. However, every provision was made by the Officer in Charge so that the scientific members of the expedition could make the most of these brief stops. At several points Mr. Taverner made good collections of sea birds and secured other interesting material.

Observations indicate that the eastern coast of the archipelago is not particularly rich in bird life. It is evident that the great migrational bird highway is up through the territory adjacent to western Baffin Island rather than along the eastern coast and this is borne out by Mr. J. D. Soper's discoveries along the west side of Baffin Island. Seabirds of certain species are distributed in enormous numbers over the open waters of Baffin Bay and the larger sounds to the west. Fulmars were noted throughout the greater part of the voyage though none were observed during the trip through Hudson Strait. In the more northerly parts of Baffin bay dovekies occurred in almost incredible numbers, nesting apparently only on the north Greenland coast. Black or Mandt's guillemots in these northern latitudes show a tendency to congregate in certain favored localities although miles of suitable coast were followed without seeing this species. Glaucous and Kumlien's gulls are fairly common over sea and land and seem to be the most general breeding gull. A few gulls of the herring type were seen but no definite evidence of breeding in these areas was obtained. A few ivory gulls at Dundas Harbor were the only ones of the species noted. With the exception of southwestern Bylot Island, the land of the eastern islands is very high and bold and none of it is suitable for waders of which very few were seen until the lowlands at the mouth of Hudson bay were reached when a very considerable change in bird life conditions occurred.

Two Hudsonian curlews were collected at Chesterfield Inlet where the natives declare they are so rare that some of them had never seen the species before. Other interesting records for the latter locality were stilt and web-backed sandpipers. Specimens of blue and snow geese were obtained at Pangnirtung.

An extraordinary occurrence was the taking of a wood pewee on the ship on August 31 in latitude 57 degrees north, longitude 57 degrees west, some 100 miles from Hopedale on the Labrador coast. This is far from this species' usual range as these birds have not hitherto been known north of southern Quebec.

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Match Company's Loan to Germany

Agreement With Swelish Match Monopoly Officially Announced

London. — Protracted negotiations for a big loan to the German Government by the Swedish match interests, conditional upon the arrangement of a match monopoly in Germany, have now been concluded.

It is officially announced that an agreement has been signed between the German Government, the Swedish Match Company, and N. V. Financielle Maatschappij Greuger and Toll whereby the sole rights in Germany for the sale, export, and import of matches has been transferred to a special monopoly company for a minimum of 32 years and a maximum of 50 years. The period is dependent upon the time of repayment of a loan of about $125,000,000 granted to the German Government by N. V. Fananciellе Maatschappij and Toll.

Half of the capital of the new monopoly concern will be held by the Swedish Match and the International Match Corporation and half by German fatories and the Reichs Kreditaktiengeselischaft.

Match Prices Raised.

The Swedish Match Company, in which there is a big interest in England, controls as before, about 65 per cent. of the German match production and the German factories about 35 per cent.

Retail match prices, however, will be raised from 6 cents to 7 cents per package of 10 boxes.

The monopoly company will pay a fixed divident of 8 per cent., while the German Government will receive a fixed sum of 13s. per case of 10,000 boxes. Any excess profit is divided equally between the Government and the Swedish interests.

The $125,000,000 loan to the German Government bears interest at 6 per cent and is to be taken at the price of 92 per cent. It carries the right of conversion at par after 10 years. The agreement is subject to ratification by the Reichstag and the German acceptance of the Young Plan.

The Eleventh Hour

With [illegible] the tide of battle
They [illegible] heads against the storm.
They might be [illegible] a herd of lowly cattle,
Our boys, a brave and yet so all forlorn,
The word goes round "The Armistice" 'tis done.
Can it be true this time? Play fair with us Oh, God,
The blood of our beloved cries out: "We've won.
We shan't break faith with those who lie beneath the sod.
Eleven years have passed. We come to the eleventh hour
Of that eleventh day and time is said to heal
The sorrows of our heart. This day, O God, we lay
Tributes to those who fell. They know just how we feel;
And may the years to come prove to the living ones
Who fought for us through those long years of Hell
That we cannot forget. We'll tell our younger sons
That they in future years, their sons may also tell.

—Dorothy Carruthers Tait.

Percy—"I believe there is a plot against me."

Miss Frank—"Somebody trying to make a man of you?"

AN ACTIVE MIND

The only way to power, which means understanding, is never to let your mind become dormant.

See what happens to the fakir when, for months, he sits cross-legged, exhausting his mental and spiritual powers, as an expression of devotion to his god. Those limbs become petrified—inert. They lose their power and usefulness. That is how nature a natural law.

It applies to every [illegible] life. If we develop a [illegible] it will grow and become [illegible]. It may be a good or it may be a bad [illegible]. Whatever strength we give it, it will grow even stronger.

So, if we would become a master in life, master of our self, master in affairs, we've simply got to tell our mind what to do—and to see that it does it. Let your mind laze, and it will start to fail. Keep it busy, and it will ever want to keep being busy.

Work your mind—keep it lively—give it tasks; and always a little more to do than it can manage. But don't worry about work. That kills as much as having nothing to do.—G.H.G.

The packing-house industry is still the largest in the United States. It seems to have no difficulty in making both ends meat.

WHAT *New York* IS WEARING

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished with Every Pattern.

By Annebelle Worthington

A charming dress for business woman, college or high school miss or for general daytime occasions, is illustrated in Style No. 2962.

Navy blue canton crepe is medium chosen for this swagger dress of tailored sports character that is so suggestive of smart Princess silhouette.

The softly tied collar is interesting detail. It is flattering beige shade repeated in buttons down front closing and in belt that shows slightly raised waistline.

The circular inset godets at each side create a lovely fluttering movement to hem, and form a front and back panel effect which gives the figure length, so important in the mode.

The sleeves are fitted with darts below elbows and trimmed with buttons.

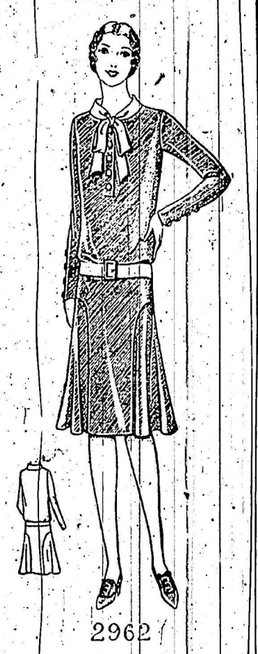
It is designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. It can be copied exactly with 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 35-inch contrasting in the medium size.

Later for early Fall, it will make up most attractively in feather-weight woolen in mauve-red tweed, purple wool crepe, or one of those enchantingly lovely printed jerseys.

Printed silk crepe in tweed pattern with the godets, collar and belt of plain harmonizing silk crepe in soft brown tones is fetching.

Bottle green wool jersey, black crepe satin with godets cut of the dull surface with white silk crepe collar and tie and wine red canton crepe with beige silk crepe are other selections.

Pattern price 15 cents. Be sure to fill in size of pattern. Address Pattern Department. The New Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine is 15 cents but only 10 cents when ordered with a pattern.



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The "Passing of the Horse"

It is some years since we got over writing on the passing of the horse and hearing commencement essays prophesying an age of horseless carriages, says a writer in the Milwaukee Journal. For they are arrived, and the horse as "the patient friend of man" has pretty well vanished from the picture. A generation is with us that never knew a monkeys and [illegible] childhood has been more interested in a horse on city streets than any [illegible] of motor cars.

The horse "passed," and yet today holds a higher place in America than ever before. Once he was a commonplace necessity, but now he is a jewly discovered resource. The horse has come back, as the water-power that used to turn village grist mills has come back, a thousandfold more compelling and impressive. He is the darling of the world of sport, the new-found friend of many who had grown weary of other forms of recreation. The horse has something we cannot make with bolts and gears and connecting rods. Every race, every hunt, every exhibition even, is a contest between man and the sentient animal he rides or drives.

More Americans find time for recreation every year. Most of us find that contest adds a thrill. We watch the baseball players, but we go in for the feeling of contest ourselves when we chase a golf ball against a fellow player or a fellow dub. But when it comes to man's contest with that delicate quantity, the personality of a horse, there always is promise of something new. A test of keen perception, a test of understanding, a test of quick thinking—these are the things, even more than the test of skill, that thrill us when we mount, or when we only watch, the splendid creature, whose head is really held proudly, whose gait really spaks of race, and in whose eye, however tamed and trained, gleams a challenge to man, who would call himself master of all created things.—Dumb Animals.

ALWAYS LEARNING

Among the fond fallacies of children is the belief that when "grown up" there will be no more lessons to learn, no more commands to obey, no more scolding to endure. They will be men and women, no longer children in the nursery, pupils in the schoolroom; therefore they will be free independent above rebuke and beyond coercion. It is a helpful belief, lending them the aid of hope wherewith to assist patience during the dark days o fthe actual, in expectation of the cloudless skies of the ideal. And it is about as baseless as the mist wreaths of the morning. As if we were ever free from rebuke, lessons, command, coercion!

Jack — "Men understand women pretty well."

Jill—"Yes, all except two kinds."

Jack—"And what may they be?"

Jill—"The bachelors and the married men."

The Common Cold

[illegible] who [illegible] asked, "How can you [illegible] great colds, doctor" and replied, "With contempt, madam, with contempt." But can they be treated with contempt? Common colds are responsible for a greater loss of time from school and work than any [illegible] cause. They frequently [illegible] pneumonia, and [illegible] cause more death [illegible] United States than any other disease except heart [illegible]. With the average worker, colds cost more money out of his pocket every year than any other disease.

Common colds are caught in two ways—from other people, and from our own method of living.

The cold that we "catch" from other people hits us when the germ that causes it enters the nose and throat passages of the victim from the air which an infected person talks, coughs or sneezes. By using an unwashed tumbler, fork or spoon which has been previously used by someone with a cold, by handling something that has been touched by an infected person—these things will give you a cold.

The cold that we "catch" even though no one around has one, is usually the result of wearing too little or too much clothing, having poor circulation or some local infection of the throat or nose or submitting one's self to rapid changes of temperature.

A minimum of damage would be done with colds if everyone were willing to take a rest of a week or ten days immediately they become afflicted with a cold.

Just as soon as your head becomes "stuffed up" or you have other signs of a cold like soreness of the throat, sneezing, discharging nose, you should start a campaign against the cold. The first day or two are the important ones.

The first thing to do it to go to bed, or at least stay indoors. If you feel weak, that may be a sign of influenza coming on, and particularly in that case you would be well advised to get under the covers. A laxative should be taken. At night take a hot bath and as soon as you have rubbed yourself thoroughly dry, get into bed again, taking the very best of care that you do not catch a chill. It is well after a hot bath to put several extra blankets on the bed, so that you may do what is commonly known as "sweating the cold out of your system." This will be aided by a hot drink.

It is a serious mistake to blow one's nose too hard, because many people have caused the infection from a cold to spread to other parts of the head, like the ears.

There are many dangers which arise from a common cold. The first of these is influenza, because it in turn is apt to lead to many other serious impairments. Pneumonia, tuberculosis, heart trouble, nose and throat afflictions, rheumatism, sinus trouble all have their origin in the "flu" on occasions. Many people who are deaf have lost their hearing through a common cold.

There are a number of things which we can do to prevent colds. I will give you a list of them:

(1) If your tonsils are diseased or your teeth are bad, or you have adenoids, they should be removed.

(2) Brush your teeth twice a day, because teeth which are diseased are frequently found to be at the root of chronic colds

(3) Avoid getting your feet wet. Some people who have the interests of their health at heart keep an extra pair of shoes and stockings at their place of work. Then if they get caught out without their rubbers, they can change. It is courting trouble to spend the whole day with wet feet.

(4) Do not allow yourself to become run down. Get plenty of sleep, exercise regularly, drink plenty of water and eat nourishing, health building food.

(5) Keep the windows open. This applies to winter and summer. Everyone should sleep in a room where the air is fresh.

(6) Watch the thermometer. Rooms that are overheated are the cause of more colds than rooms that are underheated. If the place where you work is not as well ventilated as it should be, and there is nothing you can do to ameliorate conditions, take a few minutes off now and then to go outside and fill your lungs with fresh air.

(7) Avoid drastic changes of temperature. If you have been perspiring, allow yourself to cool off gradually. It is foolish to sit in the breeze or in front of an electric fan.

(8) Stay away from infected people. When there is an epidemic, avoid crowds.

(9) Wash your hands frequently, certainly before eating.

(10) Wear clothing that helps you to avoid colds. In winter it is best to put on extra clothing when you are going out rather than wear heavy [illegible] such as thick underwear [illegible] are in your home.

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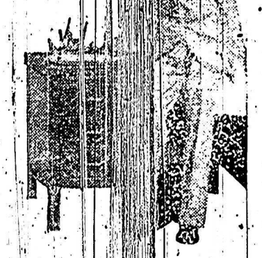
Needless Pain!

The man who wouldn't drive his motorcar half a mile when it's out of order, will often drive his brain all day with a head that's throbbing.

Such punishment isn't very good for one's nerves! It's unwise, and it's unnecessary. For a tablet or two of Aspirin will relieve a headache every time. So, remember this accepted antidote for pain, and spare yourself a lot of needless suffering. Read the proven directions and you'll discover many valuable uses for these tablets. For headaches; to check colds. To ease a sore throat and reduce the infection. For relieving neuralgic, neuritic, rheumatic pain.

People used to wonder if Aspirin might be harmful. The doctors answered that question years ago.



It is *not*. Some [illegible] will wonder if it really does [illegible] pain. That's settled! For [illegible] of men and women have [illegible] *does*. To cure the cause of [illegible] it in you must consult your doctor. But you may always turn to [illegible] for immediate *relief*.

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