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'Fresh from the gardens'

720

Tasty Recipes

Beef Gravy (for Poultry, Game, etc.)

Ingredients: 1 pint of cold water, ½ lb. of lean beef, salt and pepper. Method: Cut the beef into small pieces, put it with the water into a stewpan, or earthenware stewjar, and cook slowly for about ~~or~~ 4 hours. Strain, season, and ~~use~~ as required. Time: About 3 or 4 hours. Quantity: About ½ pint.

Brown Gravy (for Roast Meat, etc.)

Ingredients: 1½ pints of water, ½ lb. of neck or shin of beef, ½ oz. of butter, ½ oz. of sweet dripping, ¼ oz. of flour, ½ a medium-sized onion, 1 very small slice of lean bacon, or a few trimmings of lean ham or bacon, salt and pepper, 1 clove, if liked. Method: Cut the meat and bacon into small pieces, slice the onion, melt the dripping in a stew-pan, put in the meat, bacon, and onion, and fry till brown. Add the water, salt and pepper, and clove, cook slowly for about 3 or 4 hours, and strain. Melt the butter in a stewpan, stir in the flour, and cook for a few minutes. Add the gravy, stir until it boils, skim, simmer for about 10 minutes, and use as required. Time: From 3½ hours to 4½ hours. Quantity: About ½ pint.

Braised Onions

Ingredients: 4 medium-sized Spanish onions, 2 oz. butter or fat, about ½ pint of stock and a good seasoning of salt and pepper. Method: Peel the onions, heat the fat in a saucepan, put in the onions and fry to a golden brown without burning, pour off the fat, add stock and season to taste. Cover with a greased paper and place on a tight-fitting lid. Cook gently for about 3 hours either over a fire or else in a moderately heated oven until quite tender. Serve in a hot vegetable dish with the stock in which the onions were cooked reduced a little. This should be free from fat. Time: About 3 hours. Sufficient for 3 or 4 persons.

Dried Onions

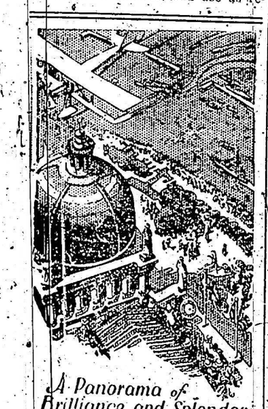
Ingredients: Spanish onions, cooking fat and seasoning. Method: Peel and slice the onions, heat a little fat in a frying pan and when quite hot put in the onions and fry them until they acquire a pale brown color, stir or shake the onions occasionally whilst frying. Add seasoning to taste. Sufficient fat must be used to prevent the onions from burning. Cook slowly until quite tender for about 15 or 20 minutes. Serve on a hot dish.

Favorite Broth

Ingredients: 1 small tablespoonful of sago, 1 teaspoonful of good meat or vegetable extract, yolk of an egg (optional), boiling water, pepper and salt. Method: Boil the sago in a very little water till clear. Dissolve the meat or vegetable extract in a cup of boiling water. Strain the cooked sago into the made broth, season to taste and, if liked, stir in the yolk of an egg. Time: About 10 minutes. Sufficient for one person.

Sardine and Apple

Another tasty filling is sardine and apple. Butter the requisite number of slices of bread and on half of them place a split, boned sardine. Cover with a thin slice of raw apple dipped in mayonnaise dressing, and close the sandwich. Bread for sandwiches that are to be really appetizing should be cut thin and evenly, and have the crusts removed before being buttered. These can then be used for soup croquettes, pastry weights, and other cooking purposes. Cut the sandwiches into small squares or triangles. If green salad is being used as a filling, it should be well dried first, otherwise the water will soak into the bread and ruin the sandwich.



A Panorama of Brilliance and Splendor Portraying World Progress

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION TORONTO Aug 22 to Sept 6 1930

ALL-CANADA YEAR

During the last week in August and the first week in September, the largest annual exposition in the world will be in progress.

Features, displays, buildings, attractions so huge, magnificent and diversified that two million people from almost every country will visit this unique and colossal enterprise.

The 1930 Canadian National Exhibition promises to eclipse all previous years.

"LES VOYAGEURS," a brilliant pageant reviewing Canada's development from its earliest days will be staged each evening by 1500 performers on the world's largest stage.

Thirty military and concert bands, including the ALL-CANADA PERMANENT FORCE BAND (by permission Department of Militia and Defence), an especially recruited organization of seventy-six skilled instrumentalists taken from Canada's Regular Military Establishments.

Internationally famous 2,000-Voice EXHIBITION CHORUS in four concerts—Aug. 23 and 28, Sept. 2 and 6.

Tremendous Agricultural displays and competitions in all branches. Trotting and Pacing Races including $5,000. Futurities.

Fifth professional Marathon Swim for world championship laurels—a famous unforgettable sport spectacle.

Outboard motorboat, rowing, canoeing, sculling and yacht races and other thrilling aquatic events daily.

Canadian National Motor Show in world's largest Automotive building.

This is a big year at your Exhibition. Arrange to come.

SAM HARRIS, *President.*

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BENEFIT

No other sweet lasts so long, costs so little or does so much for you.

WRIGLEY'S

Promotes good health when used regularly after every meal.

It cleanses teeth and throat, sweetens mouth and breath, and strengthens the gums.

Your health is aided while your pleasure is served.

WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM

Good *and* Good for You

AFTER EVERY MEAL

CK46

SCIATICA?

Here is a never-failing form of relief from sciatic pain:

BAYER

Take Aspirin tablets and you'll avoid needless suffering from sciatica—lumbago—and similar excruciating pains. They *do* relieve; they *don't* do any harm. Just make sure it is genuine.

ASPIRIN

TRADE MARK REG.

Plan Now For This Summer's Good Times!

HUNTING, fishing, picnicing, swimming and cruising on lake, river, sound or bay add to the zest of living, happiness, contentment and enjoyment of Cruisabout owners.

This double cabin Cruisabout, 29' long, 8' 10" wide and 2' 4" draft is a completely equipped summer home and is priced at $4,185 at factory. Sleeps six, four in forward cabin and two in stern cabin. Excellent design, perfect balance and staunch quality construction make Cruisabouts sound and seaworthy for any water. 6-cylinder, 80-h.P. Gray Marine motor gives cruising speed of thirteen miles. Write for a catalogue.

Richardson 1930 Cruisabouts

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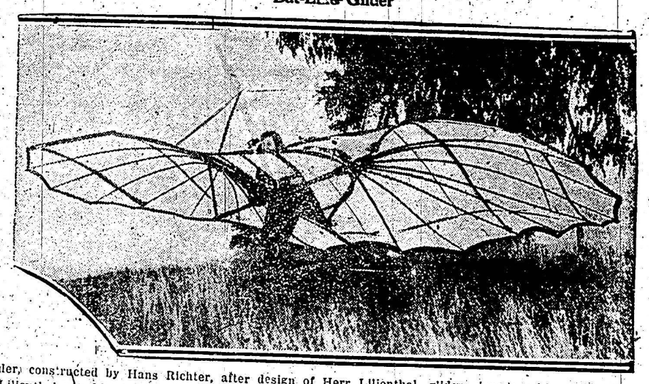
Bat-Like Glider



Glider, constructed by Hans Richter, after design of Herr Lilienthal, glider pioneer, with girl pupil at spot where Lilienthal was killed 50 years ago.

Human Life Span May Be 144 Years

Noted Surgeon Foresees Possibilities from Gland Transmission

Montreal.—The possibility of the extension of human life to 120 and 140 years by the grafting of glands from healthy young monkeys to the human body, was visualized recently by Dr. Serge Voronoff, famous French surgeon, whose application of the Brown-Sequard theory of using animal secretions to supplement deficiencies in human beings has brought him world-wide fame.

"The chimpanzee, gibbon and gorilla have glands the same as those of a man," Dr. Voronoff said. "They are what we know as 'superior monkeys,' their blood being the same as that of human beings. Of course, it is not possible to get men to sacrifice their glands for other men, but even if it were possible, we should prefer the glands of superior monkeys, because their ancestry is guaranteed to have been free of evil habits and social diseases.

Motive Power

"The interstitial glands control other glands. More than that, they supply motive power to the mind and body. Therefore, when they have become useless, their stimulant secretions cease to flow into the arteries and the moral effects of increasing age march on."

The doctor pointed out that the grafting of glands would not succeed in making time turn backwards and turn aged men into youths, nor would it restore fecundity.

"In the interstitial glands," he said, "there are two elements. One is for the life of the race; the other for the animation of the individual. By grafting interstitial glands, we merely revise and renew the energy of the individual.

"I am often asked whether I can make men live for ever by continuing the operations. This I do not know. When a patient becomes old, I can merely graft again."

The gland specialist declared that most people who consulted him were not seeking "rejuvenation" because they wished to make a physical appeal to the opposite sex," and that those who had lived well-rounded lives had no desire to regain their youth.

Absurd Dreams

"Such dreams are absurd," he said. "To think old people wish to regain their youth for mere physical joy which comes of being young is erroneous. Even those who have that wish are seldom actuated by desires that are generally ascribed to them. No more than five per cent. of those who come to me to be operated on do so because they wish to make appeal to members of the opposite sex."

The actual operation of transferring the gland from the monkey to the human being is not an expensive one, according to the gland specialist. The chief cost, he said, was the purchase of the animal from which the necessary gland was obtained.

Long Life Assured

"I do not know," he said in conclusion, whether grafting will enable us to prolong life beyond the limits assigned to man by nature, but I am certain that it will enable us to reach these limits. Every year, in every country, the death is recorded of people who have reached the age of 100 and over. Those of us who die earlier at 70 and 80, do so, not because we have exhausted all the normal possibilities of life, but because we have become old and feeble and unable to combat with the illness or illnesses which cause our death.

"Old age leads to death. By augmenting our vital energy when we begin to lose it, we increase our chances of life and acquire the possibilities of living at least the number of years to which man has right. To be strong and vigorous is the secret of life; to be weak and feeble is the cause of death. The graft of a gland taken from a young monkey in perfect health infuses new energy into our bodies at the commencement of old age and will henceforth enable us to extend the possibilities of life to the extremo limit—120 to 140 years."

Sonnet

By THOMAS CURTIS CLARK

The splendor and the loveliness of earth
Must pass away, spring days were fleet;
Triumphant summer's glory yielded soon
Before autumnal shadows: and the boon
Of frosty morns and middays cool and sweet,
Which autumn brought, now passes, with the dearth
Of bleak November. Where the blue-bird late
Announced the dawn of spring are moulding leaves
And grass; our thoughts are drab and dark,
The snow shall come to lend its cheer, but stark
And desolate the trees; fair Nature grieves
Before the threat of winter. At the gate
Of every heart a spectre lifts its hands;
And every mortal sees, and seeing understands.

Million Words About R-100

Montreal—It took nearly a million words to tell the world at large of the arrival of the R-100.

Officials of the telegraph and cable companies estimated that since July 31st until noon Aug. 2nd, somewhere in the vicinity of 850,000 words sent out from the typewriters and pencils of the army of newspapermen here to "cover" the history making event and the "story" was flashed to every civilized country in the world.

Telegraph operators worked all night under driving pressure and cables to the Old World were also kept humming with the news sent out by some 200 newspapermen and syndicate writers.

A Dubious Answer

Student (graduating from college): "Good-by, sir. I want to thank you for all I know."

Professor: "Don't mention it — it's nothing at all."

Duke's Ideal Of Camp Realized

Brought Together on Terms of Equality and Simple Comradeship

"Nearly four thousand boys have taken part in it; many hundreds of firms have been associated with the weeks' life at New Rompey; hardly a public school remains unrepresented and through the publicity given to the venture by the B.B.C. and the Press, many millions are aware of the fact of the Camp, but many still ask the question: 'What is its purpose?' or that far more complex query: 'Do they mix?' so writes Mr. Robert R. Hyde in The Camp Book (Benn), in which he tells the story of the camp suggested by H.R.H. the Duke of York.

It is nearly ten years," says Mr. Hyde, "since the Duke of York conceived the idea of bringing together on terms of equality and in simple comradeship boys from the public schools and workshops of the country.

"The sections are composed of an equal number of public school and industrial boys, but beyond that division no attempt is made either to segregate or mix the two elements.

"Personal invitations were sent from the Duke of York to the schools and firms concerned, and within a few days the hazardous adventure was well under way."

As to what the camp does Mr. Hyde says:

"On the return of the industrial boys to one of the storm centres of the country they were asked to meet a group of extremists. They said to the boys: 'We want to know all about that Camp. What lectures did you have?'

"The boys, somewhat taken aback, replied: 'We had no lectures.'

"'Didn't they talk to you about economics and things like that?'

"'No,' said the boys, 'we had no lectures at all.'

"'Then what did you do all day?' said their questioners.

"'We played and ate and bathed.'

"This is all we do at Camp, and these boys found it as hard to describe its real significance as any other of us.

"Camp, as we know it," adds Mr. Hyde, "is even more a will-o'-the-wisp than the 'Public School Spirit.' The result has always been the same, the visitors have been filled with enthusiasm for the experiment.

"We have never attempted seriously to answer the questions, 'Do they mix?' and 'What are the results?' for Camp itself is the only reply. To analyze, tabulate, sift, investigate would be too hideously artificial, and would but land us on a slippery slope. When the analytical motive dominates, it is almost impossible to avoid the temptation to plan for results. Every effort would be strained to promote good fellowship, and Camp would simply develop into an orgy of 'gladhanding.'

"And so it has always proved; the Camp tells its own story."

"Are the fish biting?" "If they are," replied the weary angler, "they're biting each other."

The Princes' Gates at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, cost $160,000.

A Comfortable Position?

Young lad resting in comfort on tusk of an elephant. Many strange stories are written about elephants, and it is claimed that most intelligent inhabit Colombo, Ceylon. Doubtless this belief is shared by the young gentleman in the photo.

British Excavation May Throw Light On Roman London History

London.—An important piece of excavation will be started shortly when the ancient Roman city of Verulamium adjacent to St. Albans, is to be uncovered. At present the only Roman remains above ground are the walls, and it is with these that a start will be made.

It is expected that the excavation will have the additional interest of throwing light on the history of Roman London, for the walls of Verulamium and of London are of the same date, having been rebuilt by the Romans after the destruction of both cities in the insurrection by the British Queen Boudicca (Boadicea) in A.D. 61. Up to the present it has not been possible accurately to date the London wall.

Verulamium is believed to occupy the same site as the prehistoric capital of Cassivelaunus, the British King, which in all probability was older than London, and it continued to be an important Roman settlement till the severance from Rome took place in the fifth century. The old site has never been built on since, and consists to-day of smiling meadows by the River Ver, so that there is good hope of tracing the history of the town from Celtic times, through the Roman period, into the Dark Ages.

Many buildings are known to have been destroyed by pious Saxon abbots in the eleventh century, the famous Abbey itself having been built largely of material looted from the Roman ruins. But nevertheless the possibilities of valuable discoveries are almost unlimited. Already in 1847 the buried ruins of a Roman theatre were found, and it is believed that there are rich finds in store in the shape of temples, mansions and public buildings. In particular, it is hoped that on a site such as Verulamium some discoveries will be made that will throw light on some of the difficult problems of Christianity in Roman Britain.

How Good Are Good Used Cars?

Speed, Power, Safety and Appearance O.K.—Brakes Vary

Precisely how good are these "good used cars?"

Thousands of potential buyers of such automobiles are asking this question constantly. The answers they receive are couched in general terms, in most instances at least.

It was with a view toward developing some specific information that a qualified group recently undertook the actual testing of a number of used cars selected at random from the stock of several dealers. Cars in virtually all price classes were tested. In no case was the dealer from whom the car was borrowed for test purposes informed in advance. In all except one case, the car was in the identical condition it would have been had some average buyer walked in and paid for it.

Characteristics considered included appearance, brake performance, speed, power, acceleration, noise, wear in various parts, especially the steering, wheel wobble, and in several cases, fuel consumption. Methods of measurement were not the most exacting possible, but in each case the results are approximately accurate.

Car number one was a 1926 model roadster of a line in the popular price class. As a used car it was priced at $75. In appearance the car was only fair. The lacquer had chalked at the back of the hood and the wheels needed painting. In performance the car was surprising. As against a top speed of 48 miles an hour when new it still would travel at 43. The 23,000 miles on its speedometer had not effected the hill-climbing ability for which the car always had a good reputation.

Never particularly fast in high gear acceleration, the car nevertheless could get away with most modern cars at traffic lights going through all the gears. Its two-wheel brakes would stop it from 20 miles an hour within 40 feet, 10 feet under the legal limit. The emergency brake, however, needed service attention.

At certain engine speeds there were two rather annoying noises due to vibration. One of these was in the steering wheel, the other in the valance above the running board from which it had separated. The latter could easily have been eliminated, at least temporarily; the former disappeared except at one spot in the speed range. A slight play in the steering, which was not dangerous, was due to king pin bushing wear.

The second car, also a 1926 model, the test group put down as one of the finest bargains of the lot. It cost $1,359 originally. It was offered at the bargain price of $225. The speedometer showed 26,377 miles.

The car was a roadster, with rumble seat. Its two tone tan finish was virtually perfect. The khaki top, however, was discolored, and the fenders which had been enamelled obviously needed it again. These two appearance defects remedied, the car would have been a beauty. Its lines, though obsolete, always were popular.

As to performance, the car still was capable of more than 60 miles an hour. On hills, its over-head valve engine was a marvel. In acceleration it went for 5 to 25 miles an hour in top gear in 9 4-5 seconds. Its four-wheel brakes stopped it from 20 miles an hour in 31 feet. This, too, despite the fact that the brakes required equalizing.

Although the top being down during the actual test may partially account for it, there was absolutely no noise in the car save a slight valve sound. The big six-cylinder engine gave 13 miles to the gallon of gasoline. The design of the water-pump of the car was one of its weaknesses when new. In this particular model it gave no sign of trouble. The tires showed no tread wear, tending to bear out the statement that none had seen more than 5,000 miles of service.

The third car tested was a 1929 coach model of a popular light six. It was offered for $490. The speedometer showed 10,970 miles. The car had been beautifully kept from an appearance standpoint. The maroon finish had a high lustre and the chromium parts were as bright as when new.

The car, when new, had a top speed of approximately 65 miles an hour. Its acceleration, always good, was unchanged from the day it came out as a new car. The four-wheel brakes stopped the car from 20 m.p.h. in 27 feet. The small, high-speed engine was silent and showed pulling performance of merit. The only noises in the car were in a door and the right front seat which had worked loose from the floor.

Comfort, one of the strongest claims of the car's maker, was off color because the hydraulic shock absorbers needed fluid.

All cars tested were typical. The results of the tests throw some specific light on how good is a good used car.

Arabs and Moors Perish In Sahara Sandstorm

Casablanca, Morocco.—The Western Sahara Desert, where caravan trails cross "the land of thirst and fear," was recently in the grip of the most severe heat wave of a decade. A temperature of 152 degrees Fahrenheit and burning, sand-laden winds were fatal even to some of the most experienced native travelers in the vast stretch of sand south of Morocco.

Travelers reaching outposts from the desert region reported many deaths among Arabs and Moors, due to heat and sandstorms carrying clouds of scorpions and hairy spiders. Advices said many fatalities were due to the break up of caravans in the intense heat, which caused camels to gallop madly across the sands until they fell dead.

The heat was reported so intense that waves rose with rebounding force off the ground, carrying sand which formed in clouds and was blown northward by winds from the Sirocco region.

Natives whose caravans were left without camels and often without water faced a walk of many miles across the desert, where not a blade of grass may be seen for some 500 miles. Usually the stranded natives would lie on the ground, covering themselves with their burnouses to await either death or a switch in the wind.

Authorities here said the heat wave was particularly disastrous because it was preceded by a long drought which dried up most water sources and even the stagnant pools.

Shrink the Cotton

When making voile frocks wash the material through clear water before the dress is cut, and hang out to dry, wringing wet. By so doing you will avoid the disappointment of finding a pretty frock spoiled by shrinking after the first tubbing.

"Reds" Usurp Fields—Poor Crops Of White Clover—Honey Scarcity

A shortage of raw material in the clover fields of Massachusetts has produced a situation in the apiaries whereby the average honey bee is just barely making a living with no surplus for the human consumer, according to Dr. Burton N. Gates, bee-keeping specialist of the State Department of Agriculture.

Bee owners are reporting, he says, that, save in exceptional cases, where special floral conditions have enabled the bees to work normally, there will be no profit in bee-keeping this year.

If it were possible to interview the efficiency expert in a representative honey factory some such conversation as the following might be expected:

Reporter: "Ah, good morning, Mr. Busy B. Beezum. I just crawled in to buz a bit about the honey crop this year."

Mr. Beezum (scratching his shoulder blade just under his left wing): "Well, young man, there's plenty of buzz about. Lookit them shelves, practically empty; and my men report that what little clover there was has blossomed and gone. Why, sir, this plant should have produced from 50 to 100 pounds of high grade goods by this season of the year; and we've barely half that. 'Sterrible! 'Sawfull! summer?"

Reporter: "But summer is still here. There must be plenty of other blooms besides clover to work on."

Mr. Beezum (scornfully): "Heh! That's all you know about it. This honey business is highly organized, young feller. In order to supply our customers and have some left for ourselves, our honey gatherers have to store up goods greatly in excess of our needs during the season of the clover bloom. This is our product de luxe and goes to our best customers."

Reporter: "But you must have manufactured some surplus. What have your gatherers been doing all cummer?"

Mr. Beezum (polishing his antenna and looking about mysteriously): "Hush!! I agree with you. It looks bad, looks bad. Buz-z-z-z. Feller (confidentially), I suspect the Reds."

Reporter: "The Reds! Have they got in here, too?"

Mr. Beezum: "Yeah; the Red Clovers, yuh know. Just usurped the field. Didn't give the white clover a chance. Propoganda. Buz-z-z-z."

Sunday School Lesson

August 24. Lesson VIII—Jonathan and David (A Noble Friendship)—1 Samuel 18: 1-4; 20: 14-17, 32-34, 41, 42; 2 Samuel 1: 25-27. Golden Text—A man that hath friends must show himself friendly, and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.—Proverbs 18: 24.

ANALYSIS

I. A COVENANT OF FRIENDSHIP, 1 Sam. 18: 1-4; 19: 1-7.

II. FRIENDSHIP PUT TO THE TEST, chap. 20.

III. A TRIBUTE OF LOVE, 2 Sam. 1: 17-27.

INTRODUCTION—Jonathan first appears in the history as his father's lieutenant commanding the garrison in Gibeah his native place, and taking a leading part in daring and successful enterprises against the Philistine enemy, 13: 3; 14: 1-16. Brave and generous, beloved by his soldiers, he is quick to recognize in David a kindred spirit when he meets him after the slaying of Goliath, 18: 1-4. There is no finer example in literature or history of disinterested and loyal friendship. The character of Jonathan stands out with especial brightness, the very perfect, gentle knight, without fear and without reproach, the "friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

I. A COVENANT OF FRIENDSHIP, 1 Sam. 18: 1-4; 19: 1-7.

The word "covenant" in the Hebrew language means a "bond." It appears often in the Old Testament, and is used of the various military-agreement ratifications which men or nations enter with each other, or which, figuratively speaking, a man or nation may make with God. The parties who enter into such a bond or covenant become bound by every obligation of honor to keep it. such was the bond of friendship made between these two high-spirited youths on the field of Zephon so notable a victory. And "the soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul." It was a dramatic but very sincere impulse of this warm affection which moved the prince to doff his robe and bestow it upon the shepherd lad, "and his apparel, even to his sword, his bow and his girdle."

There are two stories told of David's first meeting with Saul. First, in 1 Samuel, chap. 16, where David is brought to the king as a "cunning player," we are told that Saul "loved him greatly; and he became his armor-bearer." The second is the well known story of Saul's meeting with the young champion who volunteered to fight the giant Goliath. But now we read of David's growing popularity and Saul's jealousy (18: 6-16), a jealous disordered mind hatred. It was Jonathan's friendship, the most severe test in David" and his father's purpose at the same time he was true to his father cause so successfully Saul's jealous aside, 19: 1-7.

II. FRIENDSHIP PUT TO THE TEST, chap. 20.

The reconciliation with Saul which Jonathan had effected did not last very long. Saul's jealous madness returned upon him aggravated by a mental disorder, "an evil spirit from the Lord," as it appeared to the men of that age. Again he sought to kill David, but David, aided by his wife Michal, Saul's daughter, escaped and fled to Samuel at Ramah. Afterwards, we are told, there was another meeting with Jonathan and a passionate protest by David, "What have I done? What is mine iniquity? and what is my sin before thy father that he seeketh my life? It is true that David remembered also knew of Saul's and anointing David to be Saul's successor on the throne. Jonathan might well himself to succeed, but he chose to step aside and yield the succession to his friend (see 23: 16-18).

Jonathan at first refused to believe that his father still purposed the death of David, was convinced by Saul's conduct at the feast of the new moon. Apparently the king, his ministers of state, and his chief captain were expected to be there. On the second day of the feast David's absence was noticed by the king whose furious anger blazed forth against Jonathan when he endeavored to apologize for him. Meeting in secret before and after this feast the friends renewed their covenant and oath.

III. A TRIBUTE OF LOVE, 2 Sam. 1: 17-27.

Saul's last battle was fought in Mount Gilboa. There Saul himself, Jonathan, and the other of Saul's sons, fell brave fighting for the freedom of their country from the invading hosts of the Philistines. Whatever Saul's faults and failings as man and as king, they were, in some measure at least, atoned for by the manner of his death. David remembered only his virtues and his former kindness, and paid his tribute of honor and of love to the dead in an ode of noble simplicity and power:

"O Judah, to your grief cry! O Israel, to your grief and woe!
On your battlefield the slain are lying, the slain are lying; alas! fallen low.
Saul and Jonathan, loved and lovely, never divided in life or in death!
Swifter than eagles, stronger than lions!
Jonathan slain on the field of battle, my heart is for you;
O Jonathan, my brother! You were my dear delight;
Your love for me was a wonder, far beyond a woman's love."

—Moffatt's Translation.

Length of R-100 is 700 Feet

A strange little error regarding the length of the British dirigible R-100 came to light recently.

Newspaper and other reports have constantly given the ship's length at 709 feet. This not so, the Canadian Press learned. The R-100's tail was a trifle too when she was first constructed, nine feet were amputated. The shrinkage makes the ship's overall length exactly 700 feet.

Difficulties

Practice the art of minimising difficulties; and do not look at obstacles with a magnifying glass.—Hollander.

Wher

Sick stomachs, bad indigestion, usually lead to The stomach nerves are irritated. Too much acid and acid and intestines soon.

Alkali kills acid instantly. form is Phillips' MILK of Magnesia cause one harmless, tasteless teralizes many times its volume Since its invention, 50 years has remained the standard with claus everywhere.