AT NUMBER TWENTY-EIGHT

As soon as Miss Kilkame has finished
lessons for the day,
She packs her shiny leather bag
and hurries quick away.
We used to wonder why she rushed,
and where her home could be—
But now we know, because last
week she asked us home to tea.

We went along a twisting street that
wasn't very wide,
With gardens in the front of all the
houses on each side;
And every little garden had a little
wooden gate,
And Miss Kilkame lived half-way
down at Number Twenty-Eight.

We went inside and saw a lady, very
old and small,
Who said, "Well, well—come in, my
dears. I'm glad to see you all."
And while we stopped to wipe our
shoes upon the front-door mat,
She stopped and spoke to Dickery,
and gave his head a pat.

She called Miss Kilkame "My dear
child." And all her hair was
white,
She smiled as kind. Then Miss Kil-
kame said suddenly quite loud;
"This is my mother, children."
And she looked as proud as proud.

So now we know why Miss Kilkame
goes hurrying away,
As soon as we have finished having
lessons for the day . . .
Though Nancy sometimes says in
school, when Miss Kilkame gets
wild,
"Oh, Ann, I can't believe that she is
anyone's 'dear child'!"

—Marion St. John Webb.

Neighbor—Has your husband any hobbies?

Woman—No. He has heuritis, sciatica and rheumatism now and then, but I'm glad to say he has never had hobbies.

Goodness Gracious, Agnes

Customer—"This parrot swears in a mild sotr of way."

Bir Dealer—"Yes, he belonged to a curate who had his stipend reduced."

For Indigestion, Gas, Acidity and all Stomach Trouble take

GASTRONOX
STOMACH POWDER

On sale at MacCormack's Drug Store

A CLEARING SALE OF

Spring and Summer Hats

ALL SIZES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN FROM

59c and up

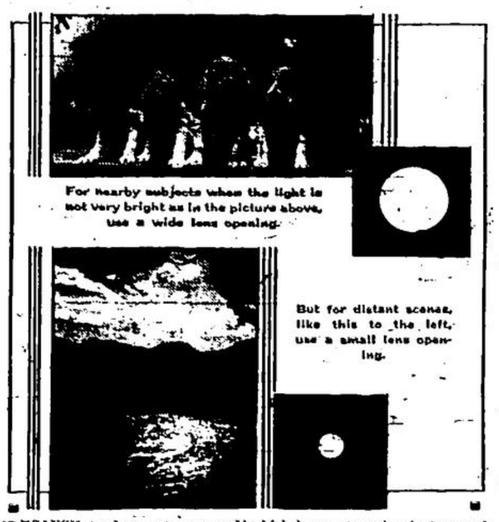
Come in and secure some of the Bargains we are offering.

MISSES CLARIDGE

Herald Block Georgetown

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

IT'S ALL A MATTER OF HOW MUCH LIGHT



For nearby subjects when the light is not very bright as in the picture above, use a wide lens opening.

But for distant scenes, like this to the left, use a small lens opening.

BECAUSE modern cameras and modern film make it possible for us to achieve happy results with very little knowledge of how our cameras function, many of us do not bother to find out, but we will more often get better pictures if we know enough about our cameras to understand what they're up to.

Any camera is simply a light-tight box or chamber, with a film at one end and a bit of optical glass, called a lens, at the other. Add to that a contrivance for admitting light under control into the box, through the lens to the film, and you have the essentials of a camera.

The size of the lens and the extent to which it is opened are important. When the lens opening is large, a lot of light is let into the camera to record the picture on the film. That's all very well, but lenses do not do their best "wide open" in giving sharp images of all objects both near and far. When you want sharp, clean-cut detail from foreground to distance, as in a good landscape picture, you have to use a small lens opening; when you are interested only in picturing an individual or a compact group, as in the dog picture above, you can safely use a relatively larger opening if you focus carefully. Indistinct detail beyond doesn't matter so much, in fact often helps to accentuate the principal subject.

In virtually all cameras there is some means of changing the size of the lens opening. In most box cameras you pull out a little slide at the top of the camera. In most folding cameras there is another type of adjustment called a diaphragm, with which a greater variety of openings can be obtained.

In most diaphragm types, the major settings are shown by numerals which have a meaning in terms of the ratio between the diameter of the lens opening and the distance from the lens to the film. In designating these settings, the letter f. is used. When you see that a picture was made with the lens at f.11, it means that the opening of the lens was 1/11th of the lens-to-film distance. It happens that f.11 is a good, average opening, neither too large nor too small. In fact some inexpensive cameras have a fixed opening, or aperture, of about that ratio. Smaller openings, f.16 or f.22, for example, cut down the amount of light entering the lens. Consequently, given the same light conditions, longer exposures are required.

That brings us to another gadget which, in terms of time, also controls the amount of light that enters the lens—the shutter. For most ordinary snapshots, a shutter that opens and closes in about 1/25th second is entirely adequate. In fact, this shutter speed, coupled with an opening of f.11, is so nearly right for average outdoor conditions that it is a kind of magic formula. Shutter speeds faster than 1/50th second are seldom needed except for pictures of rapidly moving objects, and then with a larger lens opening; otherwise, not enough light would be admitted.

Lenses, by the way, are rated according to the largest opening at which they work. You hear camera fans talking about f.6.3 lenses, f.4.5 lenses, and even f.3.0 lenses. These "fast" lenses are wonderful things; they'll get pictures under the poorest kind of light and they do have that extra speed when you need it. But even so, they all work better if the subject has adequate light with the resulting opportunity to stop down (use a smaller opening) for the sake of sharper detail.

99 JOHN VAN GUILDER.

WRIGLEY'S INAUGURATE PENSION FOR EMPLOYEES

Company Contributes Nearly $100,000 to Start Pension Plan

Over two hundred members of the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co. Limited of Canada join with 3000 employees of the company in the United States in a pension plan recently announced. The plan went into effect in Canada on July 1st, 1936.

Under the plan the amount of pensions depends on the workers' wages and the length of service with the Wrigley Company. Wrigley's have always been intensely interested in the welfare and security of their employees and have always manifested this interest to the fullest extent.

In order to credit employees who have been with the Company for many years before the start of the plan, Wrigley's have made a cash contribution to the fund of almost $100,000 to cover these years of previous service. Thus any employee who has been with the Wrigley Company for 25 years and whose salary is now $200. a month, would have an automatic pension of $50.00 per month.

On the average, the Company and the employees pay into the fund an equal amount each month. The employees' contributions amounts to about four cents on every dollar earned. The retirement age is set at 65 years. Life expectancy is estimated at 12 years above age 65. However in the event of death, or discontinuance in the employment of the Wrigley Company, or in the case of early retirement, employees may withdraw the funds which they have paid into the plans, plus interest compounded at 3% annually. Payments and pensions are all based on a percentage of wage multiplied by the number of years with the Company.

As an example for employees long with the company, a man who has now been with Wrigley's for twenty-five years, earning a salary of $200.00, would, if he continues with the Company for twenty more years, earn a pension of $110.00 per month. And if he lives out the normal expectancy of 12 years, he will have withdrawn a total of $15,840.00 although his contributions would amount to only $1,920.00.

The Wrigley Company is acting in perfect good faith is evidenced by the tremendous amount of cash donated to the fund in order to ensure fair treatment to old employees. Fully aware of the moral responsibility of the employer to life long employees, Wrigley's have assumed this responsibility realizing that the welfare of the community is as important to corporations as it is to individuals.

TO PROLONG LIFE OF CUT FLOWERS

In keeping the home beautiful, no information is more appreciative than authoritative advice on how to keep cut flowers fresh. With this end in view, the Lethbridge Experimental station of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has assembled the essential facts of the art, both from their own horticulturists, and from other authorities. Most flowers must be cut either early in the morning when the dew is still on them, or in the cool of the evening. Roses, peonies, dahlias, and gladioli respond best when cut in the evening but it is to be remembered that dahlias must be cut in full bloom; iris, poppies and pinks in half bloom, and peonies when they show a good colour, the "tip" about the bloom makes all the difference.

The method of cutting is also important. Slanting cuts with a sharp knife are the best. Shears crush or bruise the stem and thus the free rise of water through the stalks to the leaves and blossoms is impeded. One great advantage of the slanting cut is that the stems are prevented from resting flat on the bottom of the vase and thereby checking the upward flow of water.

After the flowers have been cut, the next thing to do is to immediately soak them for several hours in deep, cool water. Their prolongation of life is helped by quick action the moment they are gathered. Thick-leaved flowers, such as stocks, snapdragons, zinnias, and petunias need at least 10 to 12 hours soaking before they are arranged in the vase. In the case of lilacs, spirea, honeysuckle, and other floral decorations of the woody sort, satisfactory results have been obtained by splitting, or pounding and scraping the stems before soaking. However, with reference to dipping stem in boiling water before being soaked in cold, there is still some doubt, although on occasions such flowers as poples, hollyhock, mignonette, and dahlias have benefited by this method.

Nearly everyone knows that cutting the stems of arranged flowers once a day helps to prolong their freshness, but in this regard one common mistake is made: the cutting must be done under water. This prevents air bubbles from forming in the stems and preventing the free flow of water. Adding one-quarter to one-half teaspoon of charcoal or permanganate of potash, obtainable from any drugstore, prevents the growth of bacteria on the cut end, and the use of one or two drops of creolin or similar disinfectant tends to prolong the life of the flower, but aspirin has not proved effective.

Pansies in particular find it difficult to draw water through their stems, so these flowers, and also nasturtiums, are benefited by being plunged up to their blossoms in cool water for half an hour at eight-hour intervals. Warm and hot draughts cause immediate wilting in cut flowers, dahlias in particular being quickly affected. With regard to containers, one horiculturist has discovered that cut flowers last longer in copper vessels than in any other type of vase.

TRUCK DRIVERS' MANNERS OFFER EXAMPLE FOR ALL

To say that a motorist has "the manners of a truck driver" is no longer an expression of contempt, but is actually a desirable compliment, because the manners of transport drivers—in Ontario at least—have reached a point where they offer a profitable example to the average motorist, according to George E. Parkes, of St. Catharines, who last week was elected president for the ensuing year at the annual meeting of the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

He declared that the Ontario Minister of Highways, Hon. T. B. McQuesten, had put his finger on the crux of the whole problem of highway safety when he launched his current educational campaign to promote courtesy and consideration between drivers.

"The safety of life and property involves much more than the mere effort of the individual motorist to avoid mishaps to himself," Mr. Parkes said.

"It must spring from a definite desire of motorists to make driving pleasanter and easier for each other, and I heartily recommend to every driver Mr. McQuesten's profound slogan 'Try Courtesy'."

In presenting diplomas to 175 transport drivers who had fulfilled a pledge to have no accidents between March 1935 and March 1936, Mr. Parkes observed that courtesy meant much more to transport drivers than mere ceremonies etiquette. It was a real, practical thing which expressed itself in a helping hand extended to the stranded driver wherever he might be met. It had earned for transport drivers the reputation as the modern prototype of the original Good Samaritan.

Only motorists who had been stranded on some lonely stretch of highway, and had been passed by dozens of unconcerned "fellow" motorists, finally to be rescued by an overalled truck driver, realized the spirit of helpfulness that transport drivers generally manifested on the road. Under the seats of all trucks there were flares, tow chains, fire extinguishers, and tools which were always at the disposal of one who might be in need.

The 175 drivers with the clean record were among 200 who had voluntarily enrolled for a year's test and who had travelled 6,338,000 miles (averaging more than 30,000 miles per driver) without a serious mishap, Mr. Parkes announced. There had been no fatal accidents whatever; only two in which people had been injured and even then not seriously; and but 60 "property damage" mishaps, almost all of which had amounted to less than $10.00.

TYPESETTING MACHINE INVENTED FIFTY YEARS AGO

Fifty years ago last week, the New York Tribune office was the lively scene of an innovation that, more than any other circumstance, has made possible the modern daily newspaper. The introduction of the first practical slug-casting machine for typographical composition invented by Ottmar Mergenthaler can be listed as one of the major critical points of today's civilization. It was crude, clumsy, and its counterpart now exhibited at the Mergenthaler plant in Brooklyn, reminds one of a medieval war-engine, but it worked. It fulfilled its promise of multiplying by five the production of a fast hand compositor, but the glorious paradox is that it did not deprive a single hand compositor of employment. Instead, there are more hand compositors at work today than there were in 1886 and the total number of men employed at the printing trades has increased many times.—Editor and Publisher.

Canada has been the only market for tomatoes from the Bahamas, British West Indies, since the closing of the U. S. market through the imposition of a three cents per pound duty in 1929. Tomatoes are the main agricultural export from the Bahamas, and only one variety of tomato, the Globe, is cultivated for the Canadian market.

Our own experience is that it is no use to tell anybody our own experience because they will not be satisfied until they get their own.

Christianity Spread by Persecution

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson, July 26th, 1936

GOLDEN TEXT: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Revelation 2: 10.

LESSON PASSAGE: Acts 7: 59 to 8: 4; I Peter 4: 12 - 19.

The summer days are come again;
Once more the glad earth yields
Her golden wealth of ripening grain;
And breath of clover fields.
And deepening shade of summer
woods,
And glow of summer air,
And winging thoughts, and happy
moods
Of love, and joy, and prayer.

Stephen, The Forerunner of Paul, 59

After Pentecost the Christian faith grew steadily and the authorities in alarm arrested Peter and John. They would have been put to death had not Gamaliel counselled tolerance saying that if the new faith were not of God it would soon disappear. Under this protection the faith spread and seven new deacons were chosen of whom one was Stephen, who fearlessly and openly preached the gospel. Soon he too was arrested and in the seventh chapter of Acts his great defence is recorded. His speech was skilfully planned to allay suspicion in his hearers. His dialectical method was that used later by St. Paul. He built up his argument on the Old Testament, showing that however revolutionary the new doctrine might be, there was still rigid adhesion to the Old Testament. Stephen argued from the known to the unknown even as Paul frequently did in after years. But at the time of Stephen's apology Saul regarded him as a heretic. Little did he know that soon he would be Stephen's successor, taking up the work the first Christian martyr laid down, and like him fearlessly risking life for the Christian faith.

A Martyr's Death, 59

Stephen's death was worthy of a follower of Jesus Christ. He prayed to God and said, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." And he kneeled down and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said this, he fell asleep." Stephen died in the spirit of him who prayed for his executioners on the cross saying, "Father forgive them for they know not what they do." Apparently Stephen was defeated, and Saul victorious, but in reality Stephen was the victor and Saul was vanquished. Stephen died triumphantly while Saul became ashamed of his successful force. That prayer lived in his memory and he could not forget the look upon Stephen's face. We cannot dissociate the martyrdom of Stephen from the conversion of Saul. The spectacle of so much constancy, so much faith, so much love could not be lost. It is hardly too much to say with Augustine that the Church owes Saul to the prayer of Stephen."

Persecution Spreading, 8: 1, 2

Though a new leaven was working in Saul's mind after the martyrdom of Stephen, he was not yet conscious of great change. He was consenting unto the death of Stephen, and he entered into the persecution that extended rapidly once that it was begun. "But Saul laid waste the church, entering into every house and haling men and women, committed them to prison." Little mercy was shown. In after days Saul made full confession of his share in these persecutions. "And I persecuted this way unto the death, binding and delivering into prisons both men and women." Because of his zeal he was put in charge of the persecution and started to Damascus to harry the Christians there. If he had any qualms after the death of Stephen he silenced them by plugging deeper into plans for exterminating this dangerous sect.

A Misguided Conscience, 1, 4

Yet Saul was conscientious in what he did. In his defence before Agrippa he told of his mistaken zeal. But soon Saul was to discover that his zeal was mistaken and that his own conscience had misled him. Sincerity of conscience is not sufficient; there must be enlightment as well. Many cruel things are done in the name of a good conscience. When Saul's conscience became enlightened by Christ he counted as sin what formerly appeared to be merit. The background of all Saul's Christian experience is pentence. Bitterly did he repent of his actions as a persecutor. Many times did he wish he could retell his share in the stoning of Stephen. Though forgiven, Saul could never escape a sense of sin. He spoke of himself as "the chief of sinners." Those months of persecution remained a nightmare to his sensitive spirit. The intensity of his Christian service was increased by his desire to atone for his past misdeeds. Repentance acted as a spur to missionary endeavor. That his nature was thoroughly changed is proved by the fact that the hand that signed death warrants against Christians afterwards wrote, "Love suffereth long and is kind; thinketh no evil. Love never faileth. The greatest of these is love." Saul had come to share with Stephen the spirit of Jesus Christ.

Modern Persecution, 12, 19

Peter's epistle was written in an atmosphere of persecution, as was the book of Revelation. In Scottish history we learn of persecution as, for instance, when Protestants were burned by Queen Mary. In more recent times there has been persecution in Russia, Mexico and Germany though all the blame has not been on one side of governments. In some instances the church has been at fault and has brought persecution in itself. Plainly the days of persecution are not over. Christians who stand for peace, economic justice and liberty of speech may find themselves in conflict with governments even in English speaking countries. In the long view of Christian history these periods of persecution are not all loss. They demonstrate the vitality of the faith and usually help to spread it. In China under persecution so-called "rice Christians" demonstrated that they were "blood Christians." There is high moral value in a martyr's heroism. "If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed."

Questions for Discussion

1. How did Stephen do more by dying than by living?
2. From whom had Stephen learned to forgive?
3. How has the blood of the martyrs been the seed of the church?
4. Why are many churches called after St. Stephen?
5. Is it safe to be a sincere Christian today?

THIS SHOULD SAVE TIME

One of our town merchants came through with a suggestion recently which could help to improve conditions during the shopping rush on Saturday evenings. During the afternoon, if the people were to phone in their orders, the merchants could go ahead and make up the order and have it ready for the customer when he, or she, called on Saturday night. Thus, although some persons might be help in getting to town, it would ensure prompt service for them, and would not only give the clerks a breather but it would also enable them to give better and quicker service. The suggestion is really a worthwhile one and we hope to hear of more shoppers adopting it. Try it, Mrs. Housewife, and see how it works out.—Ex.

"RICHMOND"

By Elizabeth B. Thomas

"Richmond" was a Brookman's horse back in the days when trucking freight from the freight yard to stores and houses was done with ponderous horses hitched in low, four-wheeled carts locally known as "diggers." Nobody knew his usual age, but he had done the same job for three different owners and knew the routine better than his drivers.

The old horse probably weighed about sixteen hundred pounds, and he was short legged, deep chested and powerful. Once he must have been a fine looking chap but, as I remember him, he was showing signs of great age. A well brown in color, with white pastern, a white star and one white hind foot, and a flowing black mane and tail he was very low headed, and turned his head with a peculiar nodding motion when he walked. And was given to dozing when standing still waiting for the cart to be loaded. To see him standing drowsily in the yard, resting one hind foot, you wouldn't think he was much of a horse, but it was still of him that "He could pull his weight in wild cats." And it was worth seeing when he leaned those massive shoulders into the collar, gave a mighty heave and started a load that lesser horses would have trembled to see.

Richmond was singularly fortunate in having an extremely thoughtful and kindly owner, and he was always kept sleek and shining, protected from storms when on the street and warmly housed on home. Also I suspect that he was allowed to have his own way rather more than was good for him. Horses, like to grow self-willed and stubborn as they grow older, and this one was no exception.

It was never necessary to touch the reins to back Richmond up to the loading stage or to a store door. His owner could stand across the street and call to him and he would cramp the wheels and back the cart as smoothly as a person, move so, in fact, I don't think he would have broken an egg if one had been lying on the bottom of the cart, he went so carefully. He was very proud of this accomplishment, so much so, that he resented being guided by the reins and registered his disapproval by backing so fast and furiously that the cart would strike the platform with such force that the unlucky driver would be thrown sprawling on the floor of it.

For those who think a horse has no intelligence, it would have been enlightening to watch this dumb looking old cart horse go about his daily duties. His owner talked to him exactly as he would to a person and would say something like this, "I want to unload this steel over to Frank's store first, Richmond. You go along and I'll be over in a minute." The horse would toss his head a few times, and plod off. He got to the hardware store he had to cross the railroad twice, and he never failed to stop and listen first. Then he would proceed, the second to the back door of the store and back up to it, and settle for a cat nap while waiting for his owner.

Of course this was in the days before cars were plentiful and there was no danger. Now, I suppose some motor would run into the outfit with a truck and kill the old chap before he could reach his destination.

Many amusing anecdotes could be told about this wise, faithful old fellow, but the one that always amused me the most was the time about his being afraid of newspapers blowing in the street. It seems that he had always had a great fear of them and would shy and dance when he saw one. One day when he was standing in the station yard a paper blew right up under his nose and he went tearing off down the street at the best speed of which he was capable, with the cart bouncing and rattling wildly behind him. His owner was dumfounded having supposed that Richmond was too lethargic to ever run away, no matter what the provocation. But he got a friend with a team and they set off after the culprit. Far ahead they saw him bounding along, still in headlong flight, but about half a mile from where he started he slowed down and stopped. To the astonishment of the watchers, he turned the cart carefully around in the road and started back at a walk. The man did not speak to him but after he passed them they also turned and followed him. Leisurely, and with no slightest sign of perturbation Richmond plodded back to the station, backed up to the corner spot from which the blowing paper had frightened him, and settled back calmly for the cart to be loaded. It would be hard to prove whether he was actually frightened and his sense of responsibility overcome his terror, or whether the performance was his idea of a joke. Knowing the nature of old horses, I am inclined to think it was a sense of humor that drove him, particularly since no harm was done to wagon or harness.

Trucks gradually took over the freight business, and Richmond was retired, except for daily trips around the familiar streets for exercise. Finally his health gave out and his owner had him mercifully destroyed. I sometimes wonder if his wise old ghost walks the familiar streets and scorns the noisy trucks which have supplanted him.—In Our Dumb Animals.

TESTED RECIPES

Strawberries

As each fruit as it appears on the market has some particular appeal, fresh raspberries, served with cream and sugar never really lose appeal, but a little variety in serving improves them. The following recipes, prepared by the Fruit Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, suggest some delectable methods of using fresh raspberries.

Raspberry Dessert
(For pudding or ice cream)

2 cups raspberries
½ cup fruit sugar

Crush berries with sugar and allow to stand one-half hour. Press through a fine sieve, heat well with a fork and chill before using.

Raspberry Mousse

1 cup raspberries
24 marshmallows
½ cup milk
½ cup whipping cream

Melt marshmallows in milk in top of double boiler. Cool. Press berries through a fine sieve and add to marshmallows. When thoroughly cold, but just beginning to set, then fold in whipped cream. Freeze in refrigerator tray.

Raspberry Velvet

2 cups cooked rice
½ cup whipping cream
2 cups raspberries
4 tablespoons sugar

Whip cream, add sugar and cold rice, then carefully fold in raspberries. Serve very cold.

Raspberry Chocolate Cake

½ cup butter
1 cup brown sugar
2 eggs
½ cup sour milk
½ teaspoon soda
2 oz. (or 2 squares) chocolate
¾ cup boiling water
1¾ cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream butter and sugar, add eggs, one at a time. Then add chocolate which has been dissolved in boiling water, then milk in which soda has been dissolved, then flour and baking powder. Bake in 3-layer cake tins, when cool put together and ice top with following icing:—

Crush 1 cup raspberries and add 3 tablespoons melted butter. Stir in sufficient icing sugar to make icing.

ONLY A DOG

You may talk of friendship, you've
had and known,
Of your pals and your lovers, too;
Of men and women who've often
shown
What friendship and love will do.
But as down the mainly track of life
My lonesome way I jog,
I know no lover or maid or wife
Who'll stick by you like a dog.

For a pal's a pal to you just so long
As there isn't a cloud in the sky,
He'll stick by you cheerly till things
go wrong.
When perchance he's a trifle shy.

But a dog will give you his life, my
friend,
And his love for a pat or a smack.
He'll stick by you to the bitter end.
And he'll never answer you back.
Your friends, his friend, and your
fight's his fight,
And he'll shatter the decalogue,
Nor worry whether you're wrong or
right,
And yet—he's only a dog!

—By P. O. P. In Our Dumb Animals.

THE PRICE CUTTER

A great deal is heard these days about price cutting in different lines of business. It makes no difference what line of business a man may be engaged in, he is continually running up against the price cutter. If it's not in his own municipality, it is some large departmental store in the city. The Carleton Place Canadian had the following very timely editorial with which we fancy most business men and most fair-minded citizens will agree:

"The price cutter is worse than a criminal! He is a fool. He not only pulls down the standing of his services, he not only pulls down his competitors, but he pulls down himself and his whole trade. He scuttles the ship in which he himself is afloat. Nothing is so easy as to cut prices. And nothing is so hard as to get them back once they have been pulled down. Any child can throw a glass of water on the floor, but all the wised scientists in the world can't pick that water up. Who gets the benefits of price cutting? "Nobody." The man who sells makes no net profits, and the man who buys soon finds himself getting an inferior article. No business man can permanently keep up the standard of his service if the price is persistently cut. Pretty soon he is compelled to give an unreliable service, and to cut down the wages of his employees. The man who cuts prices puts up the sign—"This way to the junk heap!" He admits his own failure as a salesman. He admits he has been defeated according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules of business. He admits he cannot win by fighting fair. He brands himself as a hitter-below-the-belt. If the business world were dominated by price cutters there would be no business anymore than small pox is health. Whenever you see this sign on a price-cutter's store, 'Going out of business,' you may be sure it is a lie. How can he go out of business — WHEN HE NEVER WAS IN?"

Apable Waiter—How did you find the steak, sir?

Diner—Oh, quite accidentally. I moved that piece of potato, and there it was, underneath.

Just rub it in
NOXACORN
DOES THE REST
NEW LOW PRICE 35c
Sold at MacCormack's Drug Store

SET TRAPS TO DETERMINE WHETHER JAPANESE BEETLE HAS YET ENTERED CANADA

In an endeavour to determine whether the Japanese beetle, a particularly dangerous insect has invaded Canada, and in order to organize immediate control measures, the Dominion Department of Agriculture is now carrying on trapping operations at several points in Ontario near the international boundary. These traps will be placed in locations where the beetle is most likely to be found if it is present. The beetles are fond of bright sunlight with a background of perennial borders, or shrubbery, and, therefore, it is necessary to seek the co-operation of owners of gardens and private property in order to locate the traps suitably. The traps will be visited regularly by an inspector of the Entomological Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, to see that they are functioning properly and to determine whether any beetle, have been caught. Plants or property during the course of inspection will not be disturbed, and as little inconvenience as possible caused to the occupant of the property.

Sixty years ago entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture discovered that the Japanese beetle is strongly attracted by the odours of geraniol and eugenol, two essential oils used in perfumery. This discovery led to the construction of traps by means of which the beetles may be lured and in which they are caught.

The Japanese beetle is a beautiful and brightly coloured insect about one-half inch in length. It is a bright metallic green except for the greater part of the wing covers, which are coppery brown. Five white spots on either side of, and two near the tip of the abdomen furnish distinct characteristics for identification.

The co-operation of the public in connection with this project is solicited. Any beetles resembling this description found on flowers or shrubbery should be collected and placed in a tight box and sent to the Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, with a note giving name and address of sender, place and date of collection. It is especially requested that the trap be not disturbed in any way and that no insect or other material be dropped into the jars at the bottom of the trap.

The Japanese beetle was originally imported accidentally from Japan. It was first found in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1916. Since that time it has multiplied and spread to such an extent that in recent years it was found at several points, adjacent to the Canadian boundary. In the adult or beetle stage it feeds on the foliage of many species of trees and shrubs as well as flowers, border plants, truck crops and different kinds of fruits such as grapes, raspberries, apples, cherries, plums, peaches and quinces. In the larval stage, the grubs feed on the roots of grasses and other plants.

More detailed information regarding this insect may be obtained by communicating with Leonard S. McLaine, Division of Foreign Pests Suppression, Entomological Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Identification

A dealer in the north of England had occasion to call on a farmer whom he did not know, on a matter of business, and asked a small boy whom he found in the yard:

"Where's your father, laddie?"

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"Who was Eve?"

"The first chicken that ever ruined a man's garden."

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