

**THE PASSAGE**  
ON RULERS FOR A LONG LIFE

Recently that astonishing striping John D. Kidridge celebrated his 97th birthday and came out with ten rules for a long life. They seemed reasonably good rules to us, but not to Mr. George W. Kidridge in St. Peter's, Florida, who is camping about in his 106th year.

He said: "I am told that the soul on God's high seat looks at your course with care. Peer most when winds are kind and skies are blue and fair. Your helm must sway at touch of no hand save your own. The soul that is of God's high seas must sail alone."

On soul on God's high seat look at your course with care. Unmoved by wind or waves, untouched by seas of blame."

Beyond the lonely ways, beyond the sailing star,

There she stands the strand and golden harbor bar."

— Jean Blewett.

**POSITION OF BODY PIMPS SLIMES**

The wealthy but sleepless Hippo, who is reported to have offered \$10,000 for relief from insomnia, might find it to his advantage to get in touch with research workers at the University of Chicago, who are investigating the problem of sleep. Not that they have found a remedy for insomnia, but their investigations, which make clear the causes of insomnia, are shedding new light on those factors that affect soundness of sleep.

Depth of sleep is determined, chiefly, by the condition of the body rather than with the actual time of night as previously supposed. Norman A. Copeman and Laurence H. Miller, reported from the field, while they were conducting under the general supervision of Dr. Nathaniel Kleitman, associate professor of physiology at the University of Chicago, also showed that people sleep more soundly during the first one or two hours of the night, and that they awaken more easily in the latter half of the night after a change of position than they do after fifteen minutes after the shift.

One cup of coffee taken before going to bed will cause a person to sleep with a change of position than than usual, but several cups will induce unusual restlessness, previous research at the university has shown.

Alcoholic liquors taken before going to bed will cause a person to sleep with a change of position than than usual, but several cups will induce unusual restlessness, previous research at the university has shown.

The students also found that people sleep more soundly during the first one or two hours of the night, and that they awaken more easily in the latter half of the night after a change of position than they do after fifteen minutes after the shift.

Sleepers change their position less in the first half of the night than in the last half. The average total number of movements every ten minutes for the whole night, consummated by these movements a total of two to six minutes.

"It may be cruel to tell you, but at the start, I had night terrors," your doctor probably told his wife. "Will you give me for taking her away?" "Please give you? Why, man that's what the party was for."

For Indigestion, Gas, Acidity and all Stomach Troubles, take

**GASTRONOX**  
**STOMACH POWDER**

On sale at MacOdrum's Drug Store

**SCOTTISH SHIPYARDS WORKING OVERTIME**

Shipbuilding in the Clyde and other centres is now about approaching a boom.

There are now about 200 ships

on order in Scottish yards or which

the Clyde alone accounts for about

100 hulls. So far, Canadian re-

porter, Hugh G. Coward, re-

ports for Macmillan, and Mr. Mc-

Coward was operator in charge of

telegraph office at Cramond from

March, 1937, until May, 1937.

Friend: "What did the master say when you returned his socks?"  
Wife: "Held they were darned good!"

Mother: "Now, Junior, I want you to go in and get acquainted with our new nurse." Kicks her nicely.  
Junior: "Yes! And get my face clapped like daddy did!"

Lawyer: "Then, your husband, I take it, is elderly?"  
Client: "Elderly? Why he's old he gets winded playing chess!"

**TWO OF A KIND**

Here is another little yarn which I have written and printed. It is intended for use in school-marmish, bachelorette, music teachers, etc., who wish to improve some shining hour with an illustration.

A crack the' shot was having his first day of hunting lions in Africa. Suddenly from behind a low bush, one of the animals made a leap for him. But before the man could raise his gun, the lion had seized him by the head, called over his head, and let shot went wild. The hunter pumped another cartridge from his magazine and while the animal was slow and again the lion had miscalculated and jumped too far. The thing happened a third time, and the animal was again hit by the lion, but called over his head, and the shot went wild. The hunter wiped his brow in relief. The animal had jumped over a rather sharp cliff and slipped to the bottom.

The surprised sportsman suddenly realized that he was lucky to be alive and, if he had been accustomed to shooting from the hip, he could easily have pinned the big cat. He had the addition of a shotgun, however, to practice this form of snap-shooting.

After a while, his confidence restored, he crept to the brink of the cliff and prepared to make his exit.

The lion was on the level land below earnestly practicing short leaps.

St. Marys Journal-Argus.

Sweet young thing: "Last night I was sliced twenty times in twenty minutes."

"By the same man?"

"No. He was a changed man after the first kiss."

**SURPRISING FACTS  
ABOUT TEA**  
by Betty Barclay

NOW that the warm weather has brought tea back into vogue again, I decided to ask an expert just what tea is. I learned some surprising facts.

"All tea—black, green and oolong—is the same on the bush," says my expert, Hon. A. Lewis, the nutritionist who is a member of the United States Tea Board. "Grocers should know many kinds of tea but tea is tea," he maintains.

"Most people," said Mr. Lewis, "know that there are green tea and black tea but they think tea botanically, as entirely different species of the tea plant. This is not the case, for the tea plant, whether green or grey, is the same.

Green tea is older tea and can be produced at will from the same bush and are merely the result of manipulation in manufacture. In production, all leaves when plucked from the bush are green. The difference in tea leaves is any one may be green, some are dried and some are tough. Naturally, tea leaf tea has better quality.

"Green tea is a product largely of China, Japan and Ceylon. The green leaves are steamed to stop the process and set the natural green color. The leaves are then dried over a fire and packed in boxes prepared for shipping. The color of the leaves is the color of green tea, many people think it is impossible to make it strong. The strength of tea is little to do with the color for green tea may be made to any required strength.

"Ceylon, Java, Ceylon supply black tea. It differs from green tea only in the process it goes through after picking. The leaves are taken to the tea factory, withered and rolled, then they are left mounted and it is this process which gives the tea its dark or black color."

From the island of Formosa comes the Oolong tea. It is neither black nor green but a semi-fermented product, half-way between the two. Two types of tea, kind of China also supply both green and black tea, while Sumatra is coming forward in the production of black tea. All commercial varieties of tea, such as Darjeeling, Ceylon and English Breakfast, belong to one of the three general classes of black, green and oolong."

Mr. Lewis speaks authoritatively because he has tested tea for Chase and Sanborn for 36 years.

He points out that although all tea is alike on the bush, there are many differences in the quality of tea which depends to a considerable extent upon the climate and soil where it is grown. The United States tea crop is grown in 26 states throughout the services of the Tea Board. As a result, the tea in this country is of high quality.

All creatures live out in the sun-

shine except worms, bugs, creeping things . . . and people.

**TESTED RECIPES**

Sparkling Jellies

"Pound for pound and an hour—was the recipe given in our grandmother's day for making sparkling jellies."

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St. Marys Journal-Argus.

**KILL WEEDS NOW**

In the summer of 1933 a set of ex-

periments were conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in order to determine how long it was necessary to expose the root stock of Perennial Saw Thistle, Thistle, Couch Grass and Field Bind Weed to sun and air during the summer months in order to destroy their vitality. In June, with a view to testing the results, Hartwell Joyce, head of the Department of Entomology, took a sample of the root stocks of Perennial Saw Thistle, July a 100 per cent kill.

Bind weed root stocks was obtained by one day's exposure, while two days' exposure was required to give a 100 per cent kill. The Couch Grass root stocks required two days' exposure to kill the root stocks of Perennial Saw Thistle, July a 100 per cent kill. To Bind weed root stocks in September ten days' exposure gave a 35 per cent kill of Perennial Saw Thistle and a 90 per cent of Couch Grass and Field Bind weed.

These experiments indicate clearly that cultivation during the hot dry weather of late June, July and August is much more effective in killing the root stocks of weeds than cultivation in September or later. Infested areas should be treated under the plough as soon as possible. In doing so, weeds will be controlled and succeeding crops will benefit.

**RADIO LICENSES INCREASE**

The marked increase in the number of radio receiving licenses issued by the Canadian Government during the past five years is compared with preceding years following the improving economic conditions among the masses of Canadian people.

Government radio receiving licenses numbered 30,000 in 1931, while 50,000 in 1932, 60,000 in 1933, 70,000 in 1934 and 80,000 in 1935.

With the introduction of short wave, the number of radio receiving licenses increased to 144,036.

A dilemma is when one doctor recommends a vacation and a doctor advises against it.

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shine except worms, bugs, creeping things . . . and people.

**The Matchmaker**

By HAL G. VERMEER  
Editor, "Matchmaking."

YESTERDAY that man over the road who had been in his grave on his hundred and fifty-six years that he needed from his family about the pictures of him in his home. Walter, son of Walter Massey, a retired oil worker, should be sent to the Matchmaker.

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