NOTICE

To Patrons of this Establishment.

During July and August Examinations for Glasses on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY **ONLY** of each week.

Lens Grinding and Quick Repair Department as usual.

A. D. SAVAGE
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HAD GREAT INTELLECT

LEONARDO DA VINCE MOST BRILLIANT MAN EVER BORN.

Italian Who Lived In the Fifteenth Century Excelled In Both Art and Science—He Painted Famous Pictures and In Other Fields of Thought He Was Centuries In Advance of His Time.

THE epoch of human progress in which Leonardo da Vinci lived encompasses the latter half of the fifteenth and the first half of the sixteenth centuries, distinguished as the period of the Italian Renaissance.

In the very midst of this interesting period he was born in 1452 in the village of Vinci near Florence, Italy, as the natural son of Ser Piero da Vinci, a councilor of the seignory of Florence, and Caterina, a woman of the peasant class. In the year of Leonardo's birth his father married a young woman of his own social level and his mother married a peasant farmer, and we lose all further track of her. Ser Piero da Vinci married three times and he had eleven children, Leonardo having reached the age of twenty on the birth of the first legitimate child.

As a young man, Leonardo became interested in music and in making sketches and plaster reliefs and became apprentice in the art shop, or bottega, of the great Florentine master Verrochio, where he acquired knowledge and practice in every branch of pictorial and plastic art.

As a mere youth he had acquired the habit of jotting down in rough sketches, scrawls and hasty notes what he saw. The notes, which are now extant, date after his formal admission to the painter's guild in his thirty-seventh year, and he continued to compile data and material for his manuscripts without serious interruption during the succeeding thirty years of his life. It is through these that he reveals himself to us rather than through any contemporary chroniclers or any other products of his genius. He left all of his books, sketches and paintings to one of his pupils, who preserved them carefully but at the time of the latter's death they became widely scattered so that there are still extant nearly 5,300 sheets of his notebooks written on one or both sides. Most of these are to be found in the Ambrosian Library, Milan; the Library of the Institut de France; the Forester Library, South Kensington; the British Museum and the Royal Library, Windsor.

It had been Leonardo's evident intent to compile various treatises, but the span of his life made their completion impossible, but there have been since brought together a remarkable text-book called, "A Treatise on Painting," "A Treatise on the Motion and Measurement of Water," and a booklet on the "Flight of Birds," to which he had evidently intended to add numerous others. His treatise on painting is ever to-day used as a text-book in French art schools and has been translated into many languages.

He stands in the front rank among the great artists, both in the products of his pen and of his brush, with such masterpieces as "The Lord's Supper," "Mona Lisa" and numerous other great productions to his credit, and he was no mean sculptor, though little of this remains except references relating thereto in his manuscripts and by contemporaries.

In astronomical research many of his opinions relating to the stars, the sun and the moon are reflected in those of the present day, and he had a true cosmic conception of the relation of the heavenly bodies to the earth.

In his work on geology he discussed the probability of a universal flood having covered the earth, arising from his observations of geological formations, fossils, shells, etc., and his observations appear to cover practically the whole of the then known world, which is one of the mysteries surrounding this remarkable man.

In botany, both as painter and botanist his work was remarkable.

In the sphere of physics Leonardo understood the theory and practical application of many of the fundamental formulae, such as the resolution of forces and the relations between force, velocity and time, and he went into the theoretical and practical considerations relating to friction and the like with surprising insight.

A hundred years before Galileo he made careful investigations of the strength of materials; he developed and used a crude testing machine in which the strain was applied gradually by means of sand dropping into a pail.

In mechanical engineering Leonardo accomplished much in developing plans of complicated machinery and apparatus so that they could be readily understood or read by any one reasonably versed in engineering. He also went into the utility and application of the various methods of transmitting and multiplying forces, and even designed roller bearings and numerous other approved present-day methods of transmitting power. His work in machine design was of a high order, including the invention of automatic machinery, a large step in advance for his time.

In the matter of aviation we are prone to think of men like Chanute, Lilienthal and Maxim as pioneers in this field, which they truly were, but it is surprising to note that Leonardo da Vinci, some four centuries earlier, had elucidated both in manuscript and drawings the principal elements entering into the problems of heavier-than-air flying machines, but he was without the necessary means of propulsion found in the internal combustion engine of to-day.

Sounding the Black Sea.

Sounding in the Black Sea shows that beyond a depth of 100 feet the water is so impregnated with the sulphurreted hydrogen gas emanating from decaying animals and vegetable matter that living organisms are not found there.

Robber Baron In Saxony.

Max Hoelz, the Communist "Robber Baron," whose daring adventures at the head of a tattered army have terrorized Saxony for the past year, has been captured and is now awaiting trial. Hoelz has been a romantic and picturesquely chivalrous figure throughout his brief career. He had been a clerk before the war, but served as a private soldier in the German army on the western front. About a year ago he organized a few hundred followers into a "Red" army, stole machine guns and motor trucks for his men and proclaimed himself Lord of Vogtland in Saxony, where he seized castles, plundered estates and banks and even raided military depots. He was once catpured, but escaped, and soon after made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Victory monument in Berlin.

Up to a few weeks ago Hoelz was constantly increasing in power. He had evaded the Government troops sent out to capture him, but when he attempted to visit Berlin was caught. Since his arrest he has lost none of his bravado, and when first brought up for trial entered the court room calmly smoking his after-breakfast cigarette.

Psychoanalysts Are Dangerous

IT has always seemed to us that an objection to the practice of spiritism was that it wasn't fair to bother spirits at all hours of the day and night when, for all the mediums knew to the contrary, they might prefer to be resting or engaging in some celestial occupation. Somewhat similar is the criticism that has been launched at the psychoanalysts as a consequence of a new biographical study of Margaret Fuller. This book pretends to reveal the true character of this remarkable woman, dead these seventy years, by studying her dreams as she recorded them. It does not present Miss Fuller in an agreeable light. On the contrary, it represents her as a rather horrible and abnormal person. The question is, are not even the distinguished dead to be allowed to sleep with the reputations they earned in their lifetime? Are they to be hauled from their graves, even though they lie in Westminister Abbey, and the world informed that they were worse than fakers and imposters, that they went through life greatly afflicted by sex, and that unworthy emotions were responsible for their illustrious careers?

Margaret Fuller was one of the most famous observers of the Brook Farm experiment. She enjoyed the admiration and friendship of such brilliant men as Emerson, Hawthorne, Greeley, George Ripley and Dana, and furnished Hawthorne with the inspiration for his heroine in the "Blythedale Romance." She corresponded with some of the most distinguished men and women of her day in England, and was one of the best known of American women of the first half of the nineteenth century. There has been much written about her, practically all in a vein of deep respect. Now appears an American woman writer who puts her to the test of psychoanalysis. The newest biographer has not contributed a single fact that was not previously known. She has done no original research work. She has merely sought to explain Margaret Fuller's character in the light of her recorded dreams. The child was extremely precocious, and at the age of eight read Horace, Ovid, Shakespeare and Cervantes, being encouraged to do so by her revered father, who perceived her genius.

The writer says, "In this good child's heart there were evil wishes which she had to keep secret even from herself. She had a primeval and murderous wish to attend the funeral of her own mother. Her dreams show that the child went bowed and aching under the terrible burden of her precocious sexuality and painful repressions. The vision of the trampling horses is an erotic phantasy, common among hysterical maidens. Similarly, the dilating eyes are well known among the anxiety dreams of childhood, and usually have a sexual significance." Curious, indeed, it is that the evil wishes which the child was so unconscious of as to be able to keep secret "even from herself" should be as plain as a pikestaff to a writer who discovers them after the lapse of a century. Quite as curious and somewhat more horrible is the author when she proceeds to place the blame for Margaret's hysteria on her father. She says, "Margaret's whole emotional life in childhood centered round her father, who likened her to Juno and wrote verses to a lock of her hair. She knew herself to be the centre of his attentions and his hopes."

This suggestion that there was something unnatural in the affection between father and daughter, and that this was largely responsible for Margaret's hysteria has brought out many protests against the whole theory and practice of psychoanalysis. Neurologists, who are frankly anti-Freudian, declare that psychoanalysis is often disgusting and always dangerous. This probing into the subconscious mind through the medium of dreams is unnatural and perilous. They say that if there is something in the subconscious mind that ought to become part of the conscious mind, nature will see that it becomes so, and that if nature does not, it may be taken for granted that other efforts to do this had best be avoided. One doctor says that from his own experience he can name persons who have become permanently insane, and others who have committed suicide because of their dabbling with Freudian theories.

Psychoanalysis, they say, will vanish like other fads which have flourished for a while in the field of medicine. It is recalled that some years ago a Philadelphia medical man wrote a book called "Biographic Clinics," in which he sought to show that what ailed most of the great men in history who were known to have been unhealthy was eye strain. The notion that Carlyle suffered from indigestion was scoffed at. His eyes were the source of his irritability. This author was awarded a medal by a scientific society. Nowadays eye strain undoubtedly exists, but it is not believed to be the cause of the majority of diseases. A person might be a crank on this subject and yet not be a menace to his patients. He has at least to be a qualified medical man before he can practice. This is not the case with psychoanalysts. Any faker is permitted to enter the field and take money for probing dreams. In the United States there is a growing belief among medical men who specialize in nervous disorders, that psychoanalysts themselves ought to be thoroughly psychoanalyzed before being permitted to treat others.

Bat Has Super-Senses.

The bat, whose wings are a mass of nerves, which enable it to avoid objects in flight, is declared by scientists to be one of the most wonderful of all animals in its physical makeup. It is claimed for it that it has from one to three senses that no other animal has. So delicate are the nerves in its wings and so responsive to air vibrations that a bat can be blinded and turned loose in a room where several objects are hanging from the ceiling by cords and it will fly about them without touching any object, the nerves catching the "feel" of the objects as the bat draws near them. Naturalists in experimenting with bats have whirled a cane over their head so rapidly that the cane appeared to be a mistly funnel. On their heads they wore caps of vivid colors that bats dislike and would frequently fly at. The bats would rush at them until the whirling cane was reached, and then dart down, touch the cap and fly away, passing between the orbit of the cane without being touched, demonstrating a keeness of observation and delicacy of speed judgment unequaled by any other living animal.

'Scare-Crow' for Fish.

A western game warden is said to have devised an electrical apparatus to keep fish from entering irrigation canals. A double row of steel piles is set in a frame and driven into the intake of the canal. The piles are wired and a current of electricity is passed through them. This charges a curtain of water the width of the canal and about twelve feet long, and it is said that the fish will not voluntarily enter this zone. Myriads of young fish are lost through irrigation ditches annually, and a number of these devices will be set up and operated in the hope that they will prevent the loss.

Gum Invented by English.

Although chewing gum is a North American vice, the custom originated in England in 1635. John Bate, an English writer, gives the following recipe for it: "Take isinglass and steep it in water until such times as you may easily pull it to pieces, put it into a glass or pot well leaded, and set it in a pot of water on the fire. There let it remain until all, or most part of it, is dissolved, then strain it through a wide hair sieve; while it is hot, upon another course and close hair sieve, and when it is cold it will be like a thick jelly. If you would have it of a dainty smell, and aromatical taste, put into it a little cinnamon bruised and a little marjerom and rosemary flowers while it is dissolving, and if you please a small quantity of brown sugar candy, to give it a sweetish smatch."

The Sandwich.

The sandwich is so called from the Earl of Sandwich, who passed whole days in gambling, and used to bid the waiter bring him for refreshment a piece of meat between two pieces of bread, which he ate without ceasing to play. The Romans were fond of "sandwiches," which they called offula.

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Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JULY 31

SAUL TEACHING AT ANTIOCH.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 11:19-30.

GOLDEN TEXT—A whole year they assembled themselves with the church, and taught much people.—Acts 11:26.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Acts 5:42; I Tim. 2:5-7; II Tim. 2:2.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Carrying Help to Jerusalem.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Saul Helping Others in the Christian Life.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Entering Upon a New Career.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—A Year's Teaching in Antioch.

When God was about to launch the missionary enterprise among the Gentiles, He arranged for a new religious center. Antioch was admirably adapted for such a center. The upper classes were Greeks and used the Greek language. The government officials were Romans and used the Latin tongue. While the masses were Syrians, sprinkled among them were Jews who had come for commercial purposes; also travellers from all parts of the world were in evidence.

I. A Religious Awakening at Antioch (vv. 19-21).

1. The occasion (v. 19a). The persecution at Jerusalem scattered the disciples abroad. This God permitted in order to separate them from the home people at Jerusalem.

2. The preachers (v. 19a). They were ordinary men and women, not officials, but they were filled with the yearning desire for lost souls and witnessed of the Lord Jesus in the power of the Holy Ghost.

3. What they preached (vv. 19b, 20). They preached the "Word" and the "Lord Jesus." All who preach the Word will preach the Lord Jesus; for He is its center. The real reason why there are not conversions today is the failure of ministers to preach the Word.

II. Barnabas Sent to Inspect the Work at Antioch (vv. 22-24).

This was a wise selection.

1. The character of Barnabas (v. 24). He was a good man. It is highly important in sending a man to follow up a work of the Spirit that his character be good. He not only must be of an unblemished character, but his sympathies must be broad. He must be capable of entering into full appreciation of the things about him. Much mischief often results from sending injudicious men to look after the Lord's work. He was full of the Holy Spirit. This is an essential qualification for pastoral work. Only a Spirit-filled man can appreciate the workings of the Spirit of God. He was also a man of great faith.

2. Work done by Barnabas (v. 23). He gladly endorsed the work and earnestly exhorted them to steadfastly continue in the faith, clinging unto the Lord. There are many allurements to tempt young Christians. The rejoicing of Barnabas shows that he was a man who could rejoice in the work of others. He did more than inspect the work; for many people were added unto the Lord. Doubtless he preached.

III. Barnabas Brings Saul (vv. 25, 26).

The work grew to such an extent that help was needed. Barnabas had the good jugment to seek Saul for this important work. Barnabas knew that the bringing of Saul would mean his taking a secondary place. It is the duty of Christian leaders to seek out men who are qualified for the Lord's work and bring them from their places of obscurity, setting them to work in the Lord's vineyard. There are many men in obscurity which it requires a Barnabas to bring forth.

IV. The Disciples First Called Christians (v. 26b).

They were not called Christians in derision, as is so often asserted. It was a consequence of Saul and Barnabas teaching there for a year that they were called Christians. The name was a consequence of the teaching. In all Saul's teaching he showed the unique relation which the Christian sustains to Christ. Since the body closely resembles its head, Christ, they were called Christians.

V. The Church at Antioch Sends Relief to Jerusalem (vv. 27-30).

The Holy Spirit through Agabus made known a great dearth throughout the world. This came to pass in the days of Claudius Cesar. Every man according to his ability determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea. They made up money for the poor saints at Jerusalem and sent it by the hands of Barnabas and Saul. This act not only proved the genuineness of the work at Antioch, but it emphasized the fact that there is no division between Jew and Gentile.

Christ's Blessing.

From Heaven Christ sends down a blessing. He communicates His nature to us, and so we learn how we are to live, and how we are to let Him live in us; and we see somewhat of what we might be if we had faith, and hope, and love, to bear the weight of the glory.—H. Monsell.

Famous Middle Temple Inn

THE Hall of the Middle Temple is considered to be the stateliest and most interesting of the Elizabethan structures existing at the present day in London. It was commenced in 1512 when Edmund Plowden was treasurer, and completed in 1572, the only alteration since that date being that the stone front was renewed in the middle of the eighteenth century. It is a noble example of what our builders of that period could accomplish. Its famous screen, richly carved in the Renaissance style, was erected three years later.

There is a strange tale told of this self-same screen to the effect that it was made out of the timber taken from the ships that formed the Armada; but this could hardly be, as the event took place in 1588, ten years after the screen was erected. It is therefore but an idle tale.

Through all the many vicissitudes of fire and tumult this noble edifice has passed unscathed to the present day. Many gorgeous scenes of pageantry, historic incidents, and glorious entertainments have taken place within its walls, while many of the greatest have been welcomed there.

The library of 28,000 volumes dates from 1641, when Robert Ashley, a member of the society, bequeathed his collection of books in every class of literature to the Inn, with a substantial sum of money for its maintenance. Ashmole the antiquary, Lord Stowell, and William Petyt, were also great benefactors. For some unknown reason this place has suffered great neglect; indeed from 1711 to 1826 scarcely a volume was added to the shelves either by presentation or purchase, whilst many of its most precious treasures have been unaccountably lost.

However, a handsome library, standing apart from the Hall, was completed in 1861. The opening ceremony was attended by the then Prince of Wales, which was not only inaugurated by him, but he became a member and bencher of the Inn at the same time.

There is but one Inn of Chancery connected with the Middle Temple, that of New Inn, which, says Dugdale was formed by a society of students hailing from St. George's Inn near St. Sepulchre's Church by Newgate, though the date of the transfer is not known.

One branch of study, however, is not followed by the students of the Middle Temple at the present day; they are not required to learn to dance, sing, or play musical instruments; but they were great revellers at one time, their masques and feasts being of some antiquity.

It was at one of these revels that Shakespeare produced his "Twelfth Night." The benchers and members always had their annual feasts and enriched them with wit and poetry. One John Manningham, who entered the Middle Temple in 1597, kept a manuscript diary, which was found by Collier in 1828. Under the date of February 2, 1602, he notes "at our feast we had a play called 'Twelfth Night, or What You Will,' much like the 'Comedy of Errors,'" and he goes on to inform us that it was performed before the "members of the Middle Temple on the old church festival of the Purification, formerly called Candlemas." These festivities generally lasted from Christmas to Shrovetide. From its internal evidence it is certain that this play was then first produced to the lawyer's great joy.

The last revel held in this place was in 1734 when Lord Chancellor Talbot was elevated to the woolsack.

In 1640, Evelyn writes in his "diary," "I repaired with my brother to the Terme to goe into the new lodgings" (formerly in Essex Court "being a very handsome apartment just over against Hall Court, but four payre of stayres high; w'ch gave me the advantage of a fair prospect."

In 1737, Henry Fielding became a student of the Middle Temple. Cowper had his first lodgings in Middle, in 1749, taking chambers, however, in the Inner Temple, in 1754, where for several years he devoted himself to literature.

Edmund Burke lived at the Pope's Head over the shop of Jacob Robinson, the bookseller and publisher.

Poor Goldsmith lived at No. 2 Garden Court, at the back of Fountain Court, moving afterwards to No. 2 Brick Court, where Blackstone lived. When the poet made $2,500 by his play of the "Good Natured Man," he was living in an attic on the staircase of the Inner Temple, but through this fortunate occurrence he was enabled to purchase a three years' lease on the second floor immediately over Blackstone's room, who was then busy with his great work the "Commentaries."

There are hosts of others who might be mentioned did space permit, but I cannot refrain from giving a small quotation, a gem in its way, from Martin Chuzzlewit. He, Dickens, speaks of Fountain Court where Ruth Pinch and John Westlock come by themselves on the day that John told her of his love. They stopped there. "Brilliantly the Temple Fountain sparkled in the sun, and laughingly its liquid music played, and merrily the idle drops of water danced and danced, and, peeping out in sport, among the trees, plunged lightly down to hide themselves. The day was exquisite, and stopping at all, it was quite natural—nothing could be more so—that they should glance down Garden Court; because Garden Court ends in the Garden, and the Garden ends in the river, and that glimpse is very bright and fresh and shining on a summer's day."

Tobacco.

When tobacco first reached England it was enjoyed in common by both sexes. In the seventeenth century, according to John Ashton, "It was not only usual for the women to join the men in smoking, but in Worcestershire the children were sent to school with pipes in their satchels, and the schoolmaster called a halt in their studies while they all smoked—he teaching the neophyte." Scottish women used to enjoy a pipe the same way as they enjoyed a pinch of snuff. One of the compilers of the "Statistical Account of Scotland," published in 1791, records that "the chief luxuries in the rural districts are snuff, tobacco, and whisky. Tea and sugar are little used, but the use of whisky has become very great. The use of tobacco may almost be said to be excessive, especially among the female sex. There is scarcely a young woman by the time she has been taught to spin, but has also learned to smoke. Smoking seems to have been introduced as an antidote to rheumatism and ague. The favorable alteration with respect to these diseases has only produced a greater avidity for tobacco."

Punch and Judy.

Our old friends, Punch and Judy, have at last yielded to petrol, and become two of its most ardent disciples. Hitherto the puppet show has been trundled around on a barrow, and the showmen, needier than Coleman's knife grinder, have wasted much time in getting from one suburb of London to another. Now all this is changed, at least by one enterprising Punch and Judy man, who appeared at Hampstead Heath on Whitmonday, with his show mounted on the front platform of a small motor car. In a trice the stage was run into position and Punch made his bow to a juvenile audience. As soon as the great drama was played out, down came the stage, the puppets were packed away, and the hidden performer had seized the steering wheel, and was off to another part of London, where a bank holiday crowd was assembled. The plan has its possibilities. What would Sarah Siddons, John Kemble and other rogues and vagabonds have given to be able to flit from town to town in this manner?—Christian Science Monitor.

Square Trees.

The Cambridgeshire Foresty Association School of Forestry is "inclined to stake its reputation that this can be done," the "this" meaning the growing of square trees. The idea seems to have been originated by Alfred J. Winslip, who has studied the methods practiced by gardeners in slitting the bark of fruit trees to make wood. When the bark is bruised without being removed or even slit, a growth of somewhat different kind takes place. But whatever the method used may be, the wood is of greatly superior quality to that of the parent tree. According to the Cambridgeshire association there will be "no more slabs, no wavy planks, no more horrid sums to convert frustra of cones into cubic feet when trees are grown square." "If we can control this excessive wood production," the report of the Cambridgeshire Association concludes, "there is no reason why we can not make trees grow square or produce wood of better quality and in greater quantity."—Sydney (Australia) Times.

Original Londoner Disappearing.

The original type of Londoner has practically disappeared, owing to the immigration of foreign elements.

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AUGUST 9, and AUGUST 17.	From Stations in Ontario, Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario and Havelock-Peterboro Line. From Stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive. From Stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line, between Toronto and Parry Sound inclusive. From Stations Dranoel to Port McNicoll and Barkerton, to Bala, inclusive.
AUGUST 10, and AUGUST 22.	From Stations South and West of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor. From Owen Sound, Walkerton, Orangeville, Teeswater, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, Port Burwell, and St. Thomas Branches. From Stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

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OUR INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

It may appear startling, but it is a fact that if all the insect pests ravaging our crops could be suppressed, and all the plant and tree diseases eradicated, and the increased revenue derived by the country thereby could be turned into the Dominion Treasury, there would need to be no question of taxation. This idea is largely substantiated by the fact set forth by the Entomologist of the Dominion Department of Agriculture that a conservative estimate of the annual loss in Canada to field, orchard and garden crops due to destructive insects is upwards of $200,000,000. As our authority says "To this huge devastation must be added the enormous annual destruction caused by forest insects, stored product insects, etc." Upon this statement the Entomologist founds a well-sustained argument in favor of the protection of insectivorous birds, such as the prairie-horned lark, the robin, the somewhat despised crow, the red-breasted nuthatch, the western tanager, the myrtle warbler, the chickadee, grouse, gulls, and many other kinds. In the state of Iowa it has been estimated that tree sparrows annually devour something like 895 tons of weed seeds. Speaking of the robin, an investigator in Toronto found that a single bird kept in confinement ate 165 cutworms in one day. Another authority states that a brood of prairie horned larks consumed 400 cutworms in one day. This same authority, namely Norman Criddle, Dominion Entomologist in Manitoba, declares that six crows are capable of consuming three bushels of grasshoppers in one season. It is recorded that in certain places in Manitoba areas of growing grain have been saved from destruction by the pestilent grasshopper owing to the presence of large flocks of gulls. In light of these facts it is gratifying to be informed by the Dominion Entomologist, Arthur Gibson, to wit, that the importance of protecting our useful birds is becoming more and more recognized, especially by farmers and fruit-growers.

ROD AND GUN.

The August issue of ROD AND GUN IN CANADA contains a particularly appealing article entitled, "Mississauga—Canada's Best Canoe Trip," by Douglas Hains. This is a story that everyone will enjoy. The stories by F. V. Williams, Bonnycastle Dale and Harry M. Moore, well-known contributors, will be received with undoubted favor. The thrilling experiences outlined in the several articles following will be of great interest and value to the amateur sportsman. The sportsmen's departments, fishing, guns, conservation and kennel contain many important points that the typical sportsman will appreciate. ROD AND GUN IN CANADA is published monthly at Woodstock, Ontario, by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

Many Have Passed Away.

There are now 699 newspapers and periodicals of all classes published in the Province of Ontario, as against 745 before the war. This means that there has been a decrease of 146 papers in the last five years. The publishers have been hard hit by the high cost of paper, by increases in labor, ink, metal, type, machinery and everything else entering into the cost of publication. The result is the mortality among papers as shown by the above figures. It is not likely that the vacant places will be filled in many cases. It costs too much, nowadays, to start and establish a newspaper, as it also does to operate it.

Chicken Thieves Still Active.

Poultry thieves renewed their activities in Toronto township early this morning, boldly entering the poultry house of Joseph Moore, a Derrywest fancier. When he checked his flock this morning 15 pure-bred White Leghorns and 15 pure-bred Rocks were missing. Mr. Moore has been sleeping with a shot gun in reach expecting the gentry to pay him a visit, but last night's raid was so silently done that he did not get a chance to use the gun.—Streetsville Review.

A Moslem Political Meeting.

During his recent visit to Jerusalem and the Holy Land Mr. G. K. Chesterton witnessed a Moslem political meeting, and he seems to think it much more amusing, perhaps even more intelligent, than our own variety.

"I first saw from the balcony of the hotel the crowd of rioters come rolling down the street," he says in the New Jerusalem. "In front of them went two fantastic figures turning like teetotums in an endless dance and twirling two crooked and naked scimitars, as the Irish were supposed to twirl shillelaghs.

"I thought it a delightful way of opening a political meeting; and I wished we could do it at home at the general election. I wish that instead of the wearisome business of Mr. Bonar Law taking the chair, and Mr. Lloyd George addressing the meeting, Mr. Law and Mr. Lloyd George would only hop and caper in front of a procession, spinning round and round until they were dizzy, and waving and crossing a pair of umbrellas in a thousand invisible patterns.

"But this political announcement or advertisement, though more intelligent than our own, had, as I could readily believe, another side to it. I was told that it was often a prelude to ordinary festivals, such as weddings; and no doubt it remains from some ancient ritual dance of a religious character."

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A Dollar Well Spent

If by spending a dollar now you could save yourself seven or eight dollars later, would you figure that dollar a mighty good investment?

Maybe you have a tire with a tread. If repaired now, the cost will be nine cents. A tire's life saved.

Neglected, a tread-cut soon grows. Eventually a blow-out will occur. And to get back into service again, demand a tire repair, costing many times the price of a small tread cut. Will you see to-now?

Milton Vulcanizing Co. Opp. Grace Ch

Get the best—it costs no more.

DISTRESSING RHEUMATISM

How many people, crippled and lame from rheumatism owe their condition to neglected or incorrect treatment. It is the exact combination of the Purest Cod Liver Oil with glycerine and hypophosphites as contained in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

that has made *Scott's* famous for relieving rheumatism when other treatments have utterly failed.

If you are a rheumatism sufferer, or feel its symptoms, start on *Scott's Emulsion* at once. IT MAY BE EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

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