

"DO YOU REMEMBER WAY BACK WHEN?"

Do you remember way back when (say thirty, forty years) you never saw your sweetheart's legs, but judged her by her ears? The kids were washed each Saturday night. Their daddy cut their hair. Their suits were made from their uncle's pants cut in half. And they wore no underwear. The women padded but did not pain. Nor smoke, nor drink, nor vote. The men wore boots and little stiff hats. And whiskers like a goat. Not a soul had appendicitis. Nor thought of buying glands. The butcher gave his liver away. But charged you for his haunch. You never had a bank account. Your best gave 6 per cent. The hired girl got three bucks a week. And twelve bones paid the rent. You could stand ease night when the work was o'er. With one foot on the rail. And your hip supported not a thing. Exceptin' your own shirt tail.

HORROR CAMPAIGN

In the hope of reducing the increasingly alarming loss of life in motor car crashes on Ontario highways, the Heburn government will embark immediately upon a deliberate policy of making motorists of this province "fear conscious."

"We have accomplished much with our courtesy campaign," Premier Heburn said recently, "but we have got to do more in the way of fear. If we are to drive home to a lot of motorists the need for safe and sane driving."

By means of pictures of fatal crashes—horror pictures which will be inserted in the daily and weekly newspapers over a set propaganda period, the government expects to instill a strong measure of the results which its courtesy programme has failed to effect.

OMAGH WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The annual picnic of the Omagh Women's Institute was held on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at the home of Mrs. W. Bayley. Under the able leadership of Mrs. Will Hamilton the ladies presented part in many contests which required skill and provided considerable amusement for the hundreds of guests who received useful prizes. Races and sports were also provided for the boys and girls. After such strenuous exercises all seemed to be able to enjoy the dainty lunch and treats provided for the occasion, great credit being due to our refreshment committee. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. G. D. Ross on Sept. 7, when we expect a visit from our county president, Mrs. Gamble, and also our secretary, Mrs. Merry. We hope for a good attendance at this meeting.

CAMPBELLVILLE W. I.

The regular meeting of the Campbellville Women's Institute was held Aug. 4 at the Orange hall. With a good attendance, the meeting opened by the singing the Institute Ode, followed by the Lord's Prayer in unison. The roll was then called. "My Hand Rest Kitchen Utensil," The Secretary and Treasurer's reports were read followed by usual business. The motto, "Advance and Retire in the Home," was read by Mrs. Bill. Current Events, Mrs. L. Crawford. Little Marjory Service sang two solos, accompanied by her sister Charlotte, which were very much enjoyed. The paper, "Home Economics," given by Mrs. Gordon McPhail, was read by Mrs. J. Howard. We very much enjoyed a visit from our district president, Mrs. Gamble, of Acton, who gave a talk and a paper on the Institute Ode. The Demonstration for the day was on making and sandwiches by Mesdames W. Mahon and W. M. Laren. The meeting closed by singing "Add Lang Syne," followed by a dainty lunch and social hour.

OBITUARY.

A. J. BLACKBURN.

An hour after leaving his store Arthur J. Blackburn, aged 70, oldest merchant tailor in Georgetown, died at his home on Saturday last. Mr. Blackburn was a Mason and an Odd fellow. Surviving are his wife and one son, Percy, who was associated in business with his father.

HAROLD YANCH BURIED

The funeral of Harold J. Yanch, who died as the result of an accident near Hornby, on August 3rd, 1937, took place on Friday morning last from the home of his parents in Plinton, Ont. Harold was born in Plinton, 21 years ago and received his public and high school education there. He came to Burlington about four years ago and was employed by the Hamilton Niagara Wines. He was of a kind and loving disposition and always ready to lend a hand to those who needed help. The funeral was largely attended by sorrowing relatives and friends. The floral tributes were numerous and very beautiful, showing the esteem in which Harold was held by his host of friends. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Yanch, of Plinton; four brothers, Stafford, at home; Elwin, of Gowanda; Odey, of Hamilton, and Almonte, of Burlington; two sisters, Mrs. Roy J. Campbell, of Toronto, and Miss Yvonne at home. Harold made his home here with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Gibson.

Word "Money" Has Been Used Since About 1250

That wealth consists of money or of gold and silver is a popular error which derived from the fact that money is a common medium of exchange and measure of value in trade. The ownership of much money constitutes only one form of wealth, says a writer in Literary Digest.

However, the original meaning of wealth was being rich; a happy state or condition of life; prosperity as opposed to distress, but by degrees this meaning was expanded to embrace material property and all utilities that result from the labor of man and are consumable by him. Later it was applied to a large aggregate of real and personal property, and ultimately came to mean riches.

On the other hand, the word money has been used since 1250 for coin considered in its relation to its purchasing power, and since 1300 in its character as a medium of exchange and measure of value—but in his "Wealth of Nations," Adam Smith held, as long ago as 1776, that "Wealth and money are in common language, considered as in every respect synonymous."

Money used for wealth can be found in Froude's "Caesar" (xviii, 301)—"He already owed half a million of money." We mean wealth, too, when we say of some person, "He'll come into a lot of money some fine day."

Affluence, opulence, riches should be used only of material possessions. With the greater part of rich people, the chief enjoyment of wealth which is never complete until it bears the decisive marks of that opulence which nobody can possess but themselves.

Test Ripeness of Cheese by Listening to "Tone"

Experts in the Parmesan cheese warehouses test the ripeness of their product not by smelling it, but by listening to its "tone," according to a correspondent in the Chicago Daily News. The tone is produced by a little silver hammer, and after cheese has been in the warehouse at least two years, the tester goes about tapping them with the hammer, listening for the ring which assures him that they are ready for market.

The actual making of Parmesan cheese is a short process, but its curing long. After the cheese has been formed it is put in a brine bath for fifteen days, next sweetened and then stored away for about eight months. At the end of this time it is painted with special vegetable oils, which give it a glossy black coating, and then stored with hundreds of others to complete its ripening.

Its special flavor is supposed to come from the grass of this region, which is also famous for its violets. Parmesan cheese is popular everywhere in Italy, and American travelers find it sprinkled not only on their spaghetti and macaroni, but also over soups, vegetables and eggs.

"Two Bits"

A Mexican real, a small silver piece, was one of the coins which circulated in this country in colonial days and for a while after the Revolution, Mexico at that time being a Spanish colony. This small coin was also known as a "bit." Because Mexican and Spanish money had a fixed and standard value, which our own money lacked, it was the usual medium of exchange, and was more often seen than British or colonial currency. And because of the familiarity and the convenience of the Spanish dollar and its fractions, we came to use a dollar currency instead of pounds and pence. A real, or "bit," had the face value of one-eighth of a dollar, or 12½ cents; two reals, or "two bits," one-fourth of a dollar, or 25 cents.

Use of Word "Call"

According to the dictionary, the correct prepositions to use with the verb call are as follows: "Call to a passer-by; call after one who is departing or fleeing; call on or upon a friend, or at his house; call on or upon one for aid or service; call upon the country for troops; he is called by the name of Lincoln, after the great emancipator; his integrity has never been called in question."—Literary Digest.

Snakes Have Quick Tongues

Garter snakes are among the commonest of our native reptiles. The quick, darting forked red tongue garters many insects for food, which together with frogs, toads, salamanders and worms, forms its principal diet. It is perfectly harmless and of great economic value. It hibernates below the frost line in soft mud or sand and awakes in early spring after being awakened by warming suns.

Scandinavian Countries

"Scandinavia" is derived from the Romans, the name used by the Romans to designate what was supposed to be a large island either in or north of the Baltic sea. In ancient times very little was known of this great land mass of peninsula. As a geographical term, however, Scandinavia is passing out of use, but the appellation is employed in an ethnographic, and especially in a literary sense.

Chief Colors in Cats

The chief colors which appear in cats are black, white, red, gray, and silver, says a writer in London Answers Magazine. All the breeds of cats known sprang originally from two types, one of which inhabited Europe and the other Northern Africa. It was the latter type, which was tamed by the Ancient Egyptians, the greatest cat-lovers and worshipers in history.

Sense of Caution.

A sense of caution seems to be a part of the wisdom that comes with the years. Or, to look at it another way—maybe the older people are more cautious simply because if they were not—they would never have survived to become older.

Love of Card Games Is Noted in Briton's Talk

The Briton's love of card games is reflected in his speech, says a writer in London Tit-Bits Magazine. "That's the card," we say when a person does the correct thing, i. e., he has played the right card. We call a sharp fellow "a knowing card"; a man of personality "a great card." "A queer card" describes someone we don't quite understand, or don't quite trust. "When in doubt play trumps" is advice to play the bold game in life—to go all out for a win.

We say of a successful man that he "played his cards well." To "throw up the cards" is to cease to struggle. When the other fellow appears to hold every advantage, we complain that he "holds all the cards."

A queer thing about a pack of cards is that it is like a calendar. There are 52 cards in a pack, and 52 weeks in a year. There are four suits in a pack and four seasons in a year. There are thirteen cards in each suit, and thirteen weeks in each quarter. Counting the Aces as 1, the Knives as 11, the Queens as 12, and the Kings as 13, the pips in a pack total 364. Add 1 for the Joker and we get 365 pips in a pack.

Different countries use different symbols to represent the four suits. Germany used to use Leaves, Hearts, Bells and Acorns. In Spain, Columbine, Roses, Pinks and Rabbits have now changed to spades (swords), Copas (chalice), Dineros (money), Bastos (cudgels or clubs). French cards have a Pique (pike-man), Coeur (a choir-man), Carreaux (tiles or artisans), Trefle (clover or farmer).

Our English "Spades" are a mixture of the French spool, a pike, and the Spanish name, espada; "Clubs" picture the French trefle, but adopt the Spanish name; "Hearts" is a corruption of the French Coeur into Coeur.

Suwanee River Rises in Swamp in South Georgia

The Suwanee river (or Swanee) rises in the Okefenokee swamp in Georgia and flows southwest, emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, twelve miles north of Cedar Keys, Fla., after a course of 240 miles. The scenery along its banks is attractive, and the river is celebrated throughout the country by the song "Old Folks at Home."

Stephen Foster originally wrote the first line: "Way down upon the Pedee Ribber," but was doubtful as to the suitability of "Pedee," probably because it was not a musical name. He subsequently searched a map for something better, and found the name "Suwanee," and he immortalized it in his great song.

Federal Hill, an old Southern mansion near Bardstow, Ky., is said to be the place where Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home." In 1921 it became the property of the state of Kentucky. Foster was born and reared in the North.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Discovered Use of Vinegar

Louis Pasteur made possible the modern methods of vinegar-making. In 1864 he discovered the bacillus which acidifies beer or malt. He circulated in this country in colonial days and for a while after the Revolution, Mexico at that time being a Spanish colony. This small coin was also known as a "bit." Because Mexican and Spanish money had a fixed and standard value, which our own money lacked, it was the usual medium of exchange, and was more often seen than British or colonial currency. And because of the familiarity and the convenience of the Spanish dollar and its fractions, we came to use a dollar currency instead of pounds and pence. A real, or "bit," had the face value of one-eighth of a dollar, or 12½ cents; two reals, or "two bits," one-fourth of a dollar, or 25 cents.

Egyptians Liked Colors

At the height of the glory of the Nile in ancient Egypt, the people had 18 or 20 different colors for paint making. White they got from an earth of Melas; red came from an earth found in Cappadocia known as red ochre; yellow came from yellow ochre, an earth of iron and clay which was used as a paint by the Egyptians, Grecians and Romans. Black came from charred plant life and from charcoal. Green came from copper mines, and royal and imperial purple came from the famed ancient chemical city of Tyre as early as 1000 B. C.

Residence of California's Governor

Monterey, by royal decree in 1775, was ordered to be the residence of the governor of all California, both Alta and Baja (though Felipe de Neve did not arrive at Monterey until February, 1777), says a writer in the Los Angeles Times. It continued to be the official residence of all Spanish and Mexican governors (except for the period in 1832-33 when there were two governors, one in the north and one in the north) until Flores abdicated in January, 1847.

Massed Horse Races

Up to 150 years ago most race tracks around the world permitted all spectators on horses to enter the course and to ride, during the races, directly behind the collar's heads. Consequently, says Collier's Weekly, few of these horses ever had their minds on the race. Their only thought was to save their lives—from the thundering and howling mob at their heels.

Families Control Art

First-rate Chinese lacquer work is largely kept in the hands of certain families or districts, where the individuals employed attain wonderful hereditary skill. This accounts in some measure for the fact that no individual names seem to stand out as skillful artists or creators, but a piece of work being known to a native connoisseur as the product of such and such a district, not of such a man.

The Speedy Salmon

Salmon swim at a normal rate of a mile an hour, according to a Scottish Fishery board report, and one marked salmon traveled 300 miles to the Firth of Forth at an average speed of 1½ miles an hour.

THE NICER WAY

(Durham Chronicle)

A motorist from the United States was coming through town the other day. He came up the highway from the south at the regulation 50 miles an hour. He was followed by a member of the Provincial Police. When he came inside the town limits, it is said that he did not slacken down to the regulation 30 miles an hour, and at the foot of Durham hill, the officer swung him down, and he paid over a fine of five dollars and costs.

The motorist certainly broke the law, and this newspaper would be the last to condone traffic offences, but the incident called to mind the story told us the other day by a Canadian motorist who was motoring through a city in the United States. The traffic policeman goes on for three weeks. London vinegar-makers use some fifteen tons of these twigs a year. Cutting them is a job for specialists. Only long experience enables you to select the best kind.—London Answers Magazine.

REPORTS LOTS OF WORK FOR WILLING, ABLE MEN

Any man physically fit and accustomed to working, who can handle a fork fairly well and is willing, can get a farm job any day in the week. J. E. Whitecock, Halton provincial agricultural representative, told the press.

"We're in the middle of harvesting and there is quite a shortage of suitable farm help; as for experienced men—well, there just aren't any," said Mr. Whitecock, who is stationed in Milton. Several municipalities, he said, had sent out men from relief rolls to answer farmers' demands, but the majority of them were physically unfit to work.

"Toronto sent me 20 men on relief last week," Mr. Whitecock explained, "but not one of them had ever worked on a farm or knew the first thing about farm work. One was a baker, another was a sailor and a third man had worked in a shoe-shine parlor. Some had been on relief long periods and had gone soft. They could stand days of hard work on a farm. The city authorities sent them out as good men, but they just weren't suitable."

"Of the 20," he went on, "five were out of the question and I placed the other 15. About half of them are still working, doing the best they can and the farmers are willing to give

PRISON REPORTS

The annual report upon the prisons and reformatories of Ontario for the year 1936 contains much information. The number of persons committed for the year was 24,952. The number sentenced to prison was 16,356. The cost to the province of the five institutions at Guelph, Mimico, Toronto, Barwash and Fort William for the year, totalled \$1,262,784. The salaries of officials in the places are as follows: Brampton, \$1695; Milton, \$1980; Orangeville, \$2775. The number of persons committed to Brampton gaol was 105, of whom 4 were women; Milton, 109, five being women; Orangeville 41, no women; total cost of maintenance at Brampton, \$2,732.94; average cost of each prisoner per day, \$2.50; Milton, \$2,779.89, per day each prisoner, \$1.34; Orangeville, \$4,099.01, per day for each prisoner, \$4.34.

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Aug. 27 to Sept. 11

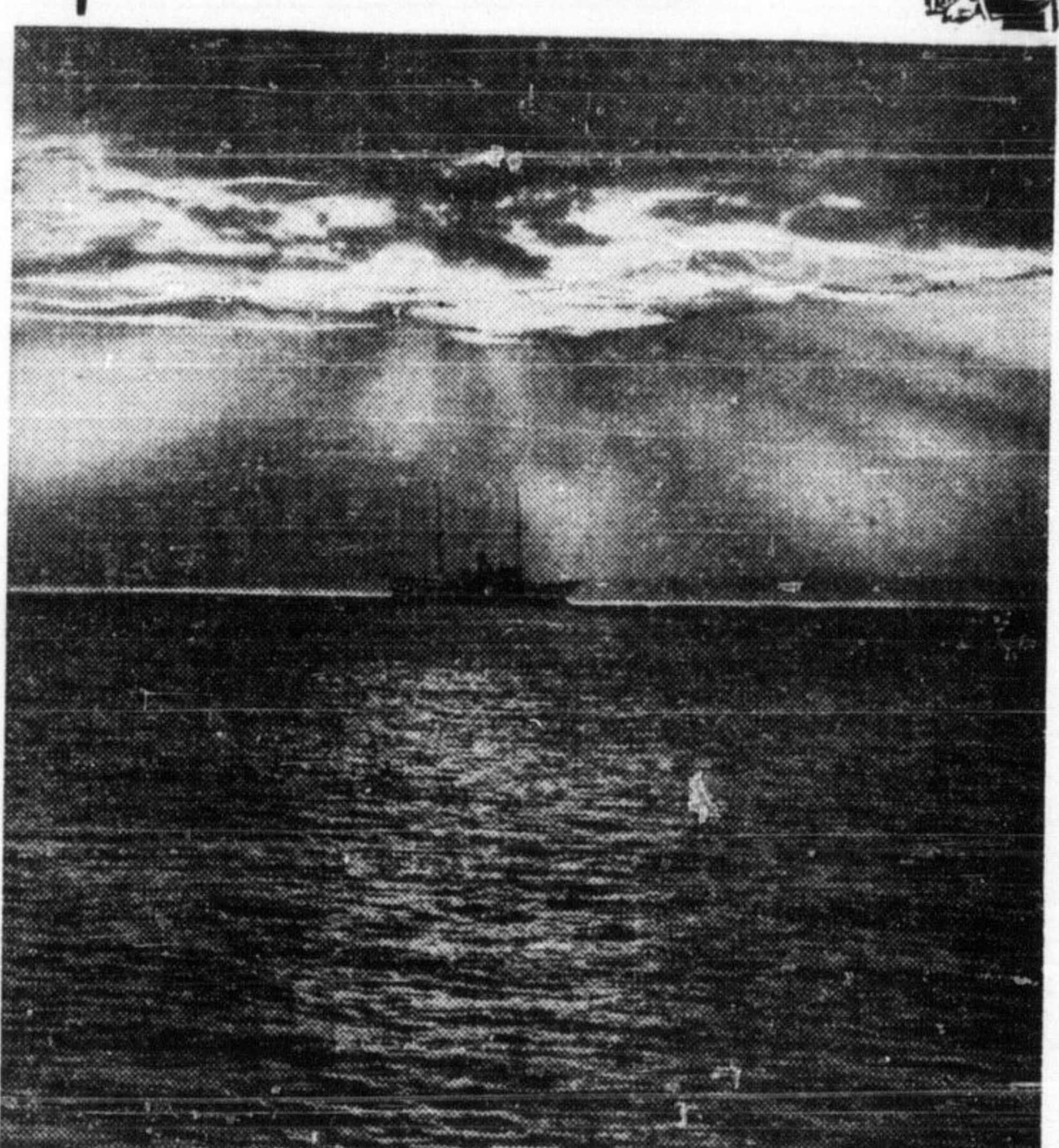
The world's largest annual Exhibition presents an unprecedented array of new, inspiring, unique attractions for Coronation Year. Famous stage, screen and radio dance bands, Horace Heidt and his Brigadiers direct from Hotel Biltmore, New York City, Aug. 27 to Sept. 4. Guy Lombardo and his renowned Royal Canadians, Sept. 6 to 11... Military Tattoo—inspiring military spectacle, evening Aug. 28 only... Pageant "Empire Onward", enthralling drama, Aug. 30 to Sept. 11... Frol'ex land, entirely new amusement area... United States Navy Band, 85 star musicians... Horse Show, Sept. 3 to 11... Harness Racing, Sept. 7 to 10... International Dog Show, Sept. 6, 7, 8... Tom Mix circus, the famous screen star in person with his own three-ring circus and Wild West shows... Lucky Teter and his congress of "carobatic" daredevils, Aug. 30 to Sept. 3... World pro. title Marathon swims, 10 miles for men—Aug. 31, 3 miles for women, Sept. 2... World title powerboat races, Sept. 8, 9, 10... Movie doubles contest daily... Hollywood on Parade, see how movies are made... scores of other engrossingly interesting, educational and recreational attractions.

RESERVATIONS

Military Tattoo, night of Aug. 28 only—Reserved seats 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Horace Heidt Broadcast, international network, Aug. 30 only. Reserved Seats \$1.00. Pageant "Empire Onward", Aug. 30 to Sept. 11. Reserved seats 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Box Seats \$1.50. Horse Show. Reserved seats 50c. Mail orders to Canadian National Exhibition Ticket Office, 8 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

WATER POEMS



An episode in an amateur photographer's picture Odyssey of the travels of water. Exposure 1/22 at 1/25 second.

THE moods of water, tumbling, bubbling, gushing, spouting, dashing, splashing, trickling, rolling, rippling, dripping, glad, angry, smooth, rough, serene, peaceful, make adjectives for poets. For the amateur photographer with any poetry in his soul whatever, they make themes for beautiful pictures and the subject of a delightful picture hobby.

We know of one amateur photographer who used his camera to picture the grand circle water makes in its journey from land to sea to the clouds and back to the land again. This picture epic of water began with a photograph of a tiny woodland spring, then pictures of a rivulet, a brook, a river, a mightier river with its waterfalls and cataracts, the bay through which it flowed into the ocean, the ocean itself, a cloud and sunbeam picture over the ocean, thus picturing water being caught up for its return journey, and finally rain.

This idea far from exhausts the possibilities of poetic water pictures, especially when human interest is added. The majestic sweep of water over Niagara Falls is a poem in itself but a honeymooning pair in the foreground adds romance. A fair swimmer in clear water under a sunbeams shimmering light, a pseudo-moonlight picture over a placid lake of a youth and a girl, a shot into the setting sun with a small lens opening gives a poetic mood to "the waters stilled at even." Foam at the prow of a careening yacht or its churning wake over the stern depicts the poetry of motion.

Verses may be illustrated. "Where the breaking waves dash high on a stern and rockbound coast" is a place for photographs of one of water's most inspiring moods, and then, from the billtops "there is not in the wide world a valley so sweet, as that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet."

Endless are your opportunities for making delightful photographs of water scenes. But there's a trick to successful water photography. It's largely a matter of shooting so that the pictured water has the right "feel" or texture.

For example, it's possible to shoot spray too fast, so that it has a hard, brittle look, thereby losing its essential sense of movement. On the other hand, rippling water should be shot fast enough so that the ripples are distinct, each with its own highlights.

Another point is lighting. Choose the angle that gives you the maximum "texture," the characteristic interplay of light and shade. No one can tell you exactly how to go about this; a little experimenting will tell you better than volumes of words. But keep this in mind. Any fair-sized body of water reflects a lot of light. Your exposures, therefore, can be smaller than for a comparable summer landscape.

John van Guldfer

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