

BUFFALO BILL: LIFE OF COL. WILLIAM CODY

Many People Seeing His Wonderful Wild West Show Have no Conception of Why it Was Formed

Here is broncho-busting, sharp-shooting, prairie-crossing, Indian-fighting "Wild West Buffalo Bill"! He has been in more Indian fights than any other living man! He made his name as a scout and guide during the Civil War when the man who ventured into the unknown country carried his life in his hand!

He originated the wonderful "Wild West Show" which every boy manages to see! His right name is Col. William F. Cody. But maybe you have often wondered how and where he got the title of "Buffalo Bill." It isn't just a mythical name which he adopted because he liked it.

Away back in 1857, Col. Cody made a contract with the Kansas Pacific railroad to supply its employes with all the meat needed while the line



was being constructed. He carried out this agreement. In 18 months he killed 4,280 buffalo.

The Name's Origin.

The men in camp and the men on the range knew this and thought it such a wonderful achievement that they nicknamed the colonel "Buffalo Bill." The name stuck to him and now the public hardly remembers that he has any other title.

"Buffalo Bill" was born in Iowa, Feb. 26, 1846, and he came naturally by his love of "all out doors." All through the troubles with the hostile Sioux and the Cheyenne Indians, "Buffalo Bill's" ingenuity and bravery and knowledge of the Indians made it possible for the white men to gain possession of land, and to protect themselves against sudden attacks.

Many years ago, after experiencing the most thrilling adventures of the frontier, "Buffalo Bill" decided to perpetuate some of the doings of Indian days for the sake of the boys of today. So he established the "Wild West Show." And there is nothing he likes better than to see boys watch with breathless interest the doings of frontier days, reproduced in his big true-to-life show.

He has made a fortune, it is said, and we know that he has spent many months abroad, where he is believed to have been presented to many crowned heads. He is a unique character in the history of the United States.



A Girl's Nerve Climbs

Constance Bennett shinning up the 50-foot flagpole surmounting the Equitable Building tower, in New York, 420 feet above street level. She did it "for fun"

FUN AT THE PARTY



A capital game, which boys and girls may find interesting for social gatherings is this:

Write the fortunes for the boys on black paper with white ink, and the girls' fortunes on yellow paper with black ink. Roll them up very tightly and tie with narrow ribbons. Float the fortunes in a bowl of water, tinted with bluing and allow each guest three turns to try to secure a fortune by stabbing them with a hat pin. The fortunes must be read aloud when attained.

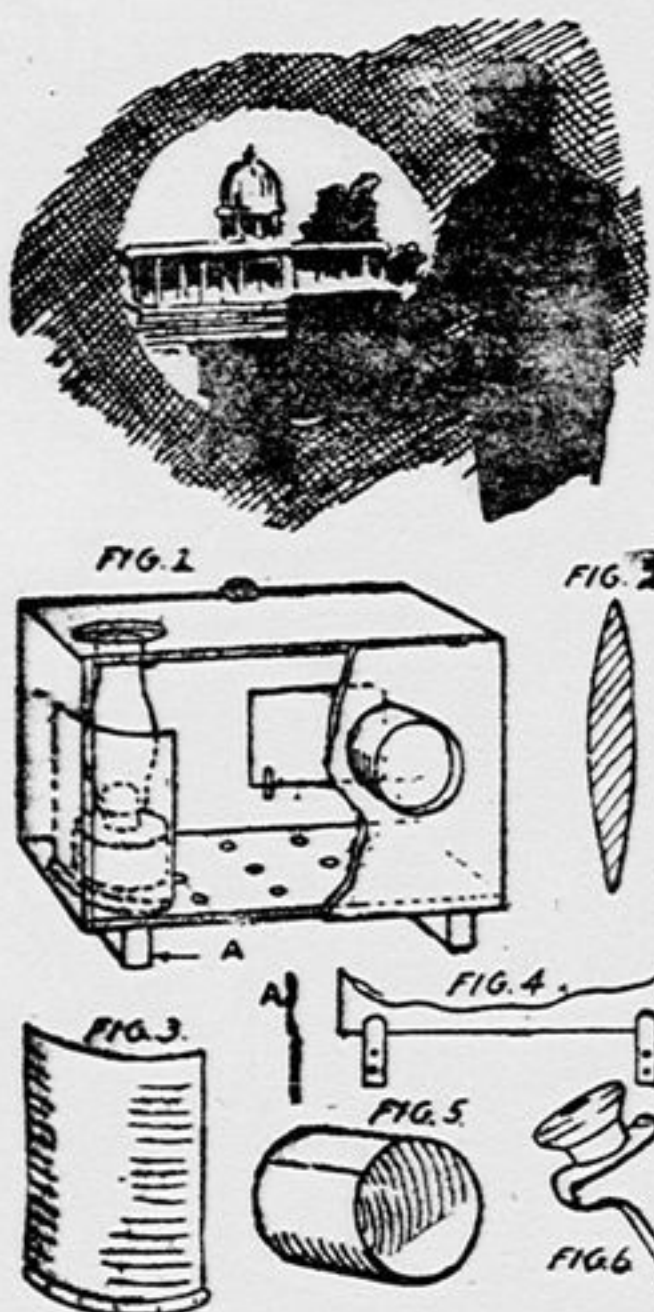
A POSTCARD REFLECTOR

Beats a Magic Lantern Because Glass Slides Not Needed

Why spend money to buy a magic lantern when you can make a postcard reflector yourself at trifling cost? Moreover, the postcard reflector has an advantage over the common magic lantern, in that with it you can throw on the screen, postcards, photographs, insects, pierced flowers, etc., in their natural colors, without going to the expense of buying slides.

In Fig. 1 is shown the "insides" of a postcard reflector that is within the ability of anyone to make. The main part is a box about 8x12x14 inches. The box should be light tight and a lid should be provided for it. The inside is stained a dead black with ink, or a mixture of turpentine and lamp-black. Be sure to get all portions of the inside well blacked.

Now with the lid off, and the box lying on its side, place a curved reflector (A) in one corner, and fasten it firmly to the bottom by the tabs left for the purpose. The shape of this reflector is shown in Fig. 3. Next set a lamp up close to the reflector



Study this diagram carefully

and cut a hole directly above to allow the chimney to go on. The reflector should be made of very bright tin.

Now light the lamp and put the cover on the box, noting where the reflection thrown on it is brightest, and directly opposite this point cut a hole to receive a slip tube containing a double convex lens. The size may range from two to three or even five inches in diameter, but the hole cut must be, of course, similar to the size of the lens you use. The tube can be made from sheet iron or anything that happens to be the right diameter and three or four inches long. Fig. 5 shows its general shape.

When this is done, fasten a couple of metal clamps, cut from tin so that they will hold a card firmly against the back or the lid of the box right where the reflected light is brightest. Fig. 4 shows how they work and the shape to which they are bent. Another pair may be put a little lower for holding cards on which the view is lengthwise.

Now hinge the cover to the bottom board and at the top fasten a friction clip, as shown in Fig. 6, for holding the back shut while the card is in position. Fig. 2 explains what is meant by a double convex lens. These are the kind used in reading glasses and the two-inch size is listed by dealers for 40 cents each.

If a clear-cut image is not thrown slip the tube back and forth in the hole until this is obtained. If you cannot get a clear image then it shows that the slip tube is too short, and a longer remedy the difficulty. The machine should have small blocks nailed to the bottom, as in Fig. 1 (B), and holes bored to the bottom to admit air to the lamp.

PERSONAL

Mr. Robt. Adlam of Toronto was in town for Thanksgiving.

Mr. W. Clark of Preston spent the holiday with his wife here.

Mr. and Mrs. John McLean of Hespeier were here over Monday.

Miss Emma Moffet of Hamilton spent the holiday with her brother and family in town.

Miss Ethel Kinnee of Toronto spent the holiday at her home here.

Mr. Wm. MacKay of St. Marys was in town a couple of days last week.

Mr. John Runstadler of Toronto spent a few days as guest at the Middaugh House.

Mr. J. S. Case of Mt. Hope near Hamilton, was a guest at the Methodist parsonage over Thanksgiving.

Mr. Chas. Mistelet of Rodney visited his son, Mr. H. G. Mistelet, of the Royal Bank, over Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Harris were guests of their daughter, Mrs. Mistelet, over Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Bert Craigie of Paris spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. MacKay. She was here to visit her brother, Frank, who left for overseas.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA

The Grand Trunk Railway System issue round trip Homeseekers' tickets at very low fares from stations in Canada to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, each Tuesday until October 31st, inclusive via North Bay, Cochrane and Transcontinental Route or via Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth and are good returning two months from date of issue. Through tourist sleeping cars are operated each Tuesday for Winnipeg, leaving terminal route without change. Reservations in tourist sleepers may be obtained at nominal charge on application to any Grand Trunk ticket office. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton, with smooth roadbed, electric lighted sleeping cars, through the newest, most picturesque and most rapidly developing section of western Canada. Before deciding on your trip ask Grand Trunk agents to furnish full particulars or write C.E. Horning, D.P.A., Toronto, 54

JAMES LOVED ENGLAND: CAREER OF NOVELIST

Famous Scholarly Novelist Studied and Wrote of Life in United States But Preferred England

Henry James, the novelist who lived most of his life in England and finally became a British citizen, was born in New York City April 15, 1843. His father was a clergyman, and famous Swedenborgian, of the same name. His brother, the late William James, attained fame as a psychologist of graceful pen. The family throughout was intelligent and cultivated, so it is not surprising to find the author from early years devoted to study and contemplation. Even before crossing the ocean for the first time Henry had been deeply interested in the society of other lands. He himself relates how he spent many boyhood hours pouring over the pages of Punch, absorbing English traditions and atmosphere, for which he conceived the greatest admiration. His four years from 1855 to 1859, confirmed his suspicions of the superiority of European culture over the canons of American society and when he returned it was to place a powerful microscope over his fellow countrymen and women.

Even before 1862, the year he entered the Harvard Law School, his story telling bent had asserted itself powerfully. It was his wont to shut himself up in his room for several days at a time, refusing food except what was brought to him and devoting his soul entirely to the task of evolving plots, characters and sidling descriptions and dialogues. The members of his family were enthusiastic over his literary productions and, contrary to the usual case, magazine editors soon shared their feelings. Finding that he could well support himself by his pen, his law went by the board.

At Harvard he came under the influence of James Russell Lowell and other Harvard literati. His work took on a deep scholarly tinge, which remained throughout his career. In 1869 he went abroad again, this time to make his residence in Paris. But he soon found that London and nearby spots in England fitted better his temperament and there he spent the major portion of his life, except when taking vacations in Italy.

OTTAWA'S STOCK FEED

New Mixture Offered the West by the Government

The Government elevators at Port Arthur, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary are equipped with up-to-date cleaning machinery and facilities for grinding and bagging by-products of grain elevators. The grain dockage is recleaned to remove the weed seeds, chaff and dust, and then ground to destroy the vitality of all seeds. The results of feeding experiments conducted at Ottawa Experimental Farm have shown that mixed grain meal to be a cheap and valuable feed for live stock. It is now available to Canadian feeders and feed dealers in car lots at moderate prices. Prospective purchasers should apply direct to the General Manager, Government Elevators, Fort William.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

The value of a good, clean ancestry, and the awful drawback occasioned as the result of a defective one, has been shown in a striking way by recent researches into family history. The good and the bad appear to be perpetuated during many generations—the bad, especially, as it were fulfilling the commandment that the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children into the third and fourth generations. The value of being well born is beyond compare, and it becomes the duty of parents to assure it for their children. Among the families whose families have been minutely and carefully traced, two stand out in instructive contrast.

In 1740, according to the records of the eugenists, a woman was born named Ada Take. True to her name, she took everything there was to be had in the way of liberties and licenses. She died a confirmed drunkard, and altogether she had 709 descendants. Among them were 100 children born out of wedlock, 181 women of immoral life, 142 beggars, 46 workhouse inmates and 76 criminals. It has been estimated that this woman cost the country \$1,200,000.

By way of contrast, the Ladies' Home Journal tells of an Englishman, born in Queen Elizabeth's time—a clergyman with a good wife. In the year 1900 there had been 1,394 descendants of this family traced and identified. Of

them, 295 were college graduates, 13 college presidents, 65 clergymen, 101 lawyers, 30 judges (one a vice-president of the United States), 75 army and navy officers, 60 prominent authors, and 16 railroad and steamship presidents.

Nothing could show more clearly the importance of good birth not only to the family, but to the state. If all cases of defective heredity could be eliminated, social problems would be more easily and effectually solved. The great personal lesson is that it pays to live a clean life, if parents have the good of their children at heart.

Horse for Sale

BRIGHT BAY HORSE RISING 5 years, from good trotting stock. Will be sold cheap to quick buyer.—J. Fallaise, Durham. 1p-d

Farm for Sale, or Rent for 5 Years

100 ACRES ON 7th CONCESSION township of Bentinck, 70 acres cleared; soil, clay loam; brick house, 7-roomed, and good cellar; barn 40'x60' on stone walls and cement floored, stables beneath; first-class water; half mile to church and school; rural telephone; no reasonable offer rejected, as owner has no need of farm; terms, \$1,000 down and balance to suit purchaser. Apply to Rev. R. J. Currie, South Woodilee, Ont. 123

Summer is Over and Winter is Coming Now is the Time to Think of Your New Fall Hat

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