

WITH THE CHURCHES

A. O. T. S. CLASS MEETS
The A.O.T.S. Class of Queen Street United church, met for study at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Padfield.

KNOX W. M. S.

The November meeting of the W.M.S. of Knox United church, was held in the school room of the church on Thursday, November 10.

HELD SUCCESSFUL FOWL SUPPER

The ladies of the Presbyterian church held a successful fowl supper in the church basement last Tuesday night. The attendance was large and a most enjoyable couple of hours spent.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Alma Kress, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kress, is a patient in the Durham hospital where she is recuperating from an appendicitis operation Tuesday morning.

Misses Charlotte and Margaret Fletcher, Mrs. Hugh R. Riddell, and son, Gordon, attended the funeral of a cousin, Margaret Fletcher, in Paisley last Friday.

Mrs. J. C. Wright, and son, Mr. Wm. Wright of Hamilton, spent the week-end with the former's sister, Mrs. J. Bryon. Together, they visited friends at Kincardine on Sunday.

Mrs. Stewart Pendef, of Belleville, spent Sunday at the home of her brother, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Morlock.

Miss Margaret McKenzie, Toronto, spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Allie Blackburn, Mimico, visited with her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Grant, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brankstein, Essex, spent last week with Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Pickering.

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Ramage, Gorrie, visited the former's home folks here on Friday.

Dr. Ward Koch and Mrs. D. Smith of St. Catharines and Thorold visited over the week-end at their homes in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Renwick and children, Toronto, were week-end visitors with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Renwick, Sr.

Mrs. S. McBeth and son Stanley were in town for a week and returned to Toronto with their house furnishing for their new home in that city.

Misses Jessie Priest, Belleville, Joy, McMaster University and Jean, of Forks-of-the-Credit, and Mr. Jack Priest of Toronto, spent the week-end in the parental home.

Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Priest and Mr. John Ritchie were in Warton on Thursday attending the ordination service of Rev. L. E. Begg.

Miss Audrey Bell returned to Hamilton on Sunday to resume her studies in McMaster after spending two days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Bell.

Miss Bessie Smith, Petrolia, spent Friday at her home in Knox manse.

Misses Jean Harding, Nora Stewart, Emily Hunt and Myrtle Mortley spent the week-end holiday in London.

Mr. and Mrs. George Constable, Mr. A. Constable, of Churchill and Mrs. Hope of Toronto were week-end guests with Mr. and Mrs. V. Blyth.

Miss Ruby Blyth returned on Sunday to Toronto after the short vacation with her sister, Miss Winnie Blyth. She was accompanied to the city by Miss Wilma Smith.

Mr. A. Hincks, Toronto, was a guest the first of the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McKechnie.

Miss Gussie McAllister, Toronto, was a holiday visitor with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McAllister. Mr. McAllister is in poor health at present.

Miss Agnes Petty, Toronto, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Petty, over the holiday.

Inspector Wright, Hanover, is visiting the Durham Public School this week.

Miss Harding, of the staff of the Midland Argus, visited with Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wilson over Sunday. We were pleased to have a call from Miss Harding while in town.

Miss F. B. Nichol, teacher at Malburne Collegiate, Toronto, spent the week-end holiday at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gray, attended the funeral of the former's mother, Mrs. R. H. Gray, in Atwood, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowat Elliott, and son, George, are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gagnon.

ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION

There were 3,342 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of October, as compared with 3,268 during September, and 4,590 during October, last year.

The fatal accidents numbered 32, as compared with 16 in September and 33, in October a year ago.

The total benefits awarded amounted to \$317,506.31, of which \$262,732.26 was for compensation and \$54,774.05 for medical aid, as compared with \$422,115.92, awarded in September and \$575,076.25 awarded last October.

The total accidents reported to date this year number 35,283, as compared with 44,498 for the same period last year, and the benefits awarded amount to \$4,247,773.52, as compared with \$4,996,795.43 for the corresponding period last year.

ALLAN PARK WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Allan Park Women's Institute, met at the home of Mrs. Jos. Brown, on Wednesday afternoon for the November meeting.

There were nine members and a number of visitors present.

The meeting opened with the usual opening ode, followed by the Lord's prayer in unison. Miss Gladys Mighton took the secretary-treasurer's report in the absence of Mrs. W. Mather.

Mrs. Ben. Coutts, read the scripture reading, 16th psalm. The minutes were read and adopted and the roll call was well responded to by a verse of Thanksgiving, and it was decided not to send a delegate to Toronto.

Mrs. John Sharp and Mrs. Ben. Coutts, thanked the Institute for fruit sent their husbands while ill.

Miss Mary Hopkins gave a very interesting paper and Misses May and Myrtle Sharp gave musical selections which everyone enjoyed very much. Miss May Sharp gave a ring contest, which proved very interesting.

It was decided that at the next meeting the exchange of Christmas gifts will take place. This meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Ed. Bailey, on December 14. A question drawer was then given, and the flower collection was taken up.

The meeting closed with National Anthem, and the hostess and her assistants served a very dainty lunch.

COAL TAR PREVENTS DECAY

The dipping of fence posts in boiling coal tar before setting them into the ground is reported by the Dominion Range Experimental Station at Manyberries, Alta., to be the most economical and at the same time the most effective of three well known methods of treatment. While creosoted posts stand up well their cost is considerable greater than that of coal tarred posts.

A new handy home method of treating posts to prevent decay which is being tried out with some degree of success at Manyberries is to thoroughly char the base of the posts in a fire immediately before setting them out.

A survey last year of two miles of fence posts set out on range land in 1927 showed that both creosote and tar treated posts showed little if any signs of decay, while on some of the untreated posts decay had penetrated to a depth of three-quarters of an inch. It has also been found that decay sets in more rapidly in gumbo flats and clay soils than on gravelly hills and ridges.

Decay in fence posts or wood of any kind is caused by a fungus that feeds on the cells of the wood. Warmth and air are necessary to the growth of this organism, and its activities will be greatest on the fence post in the first six inches of its length below the surface where the soil is warm and well aerated and where some moisture is usually present. Treatment by a substance such as coal tar makes the surface impervious to air and moisture, thus preventing the growth of destructive organisms.

In the smoking room of the big hotel the Scot had been telling everyone of the great deeds he had done.

Englishman (at last)—Well, now, suppose you tell us something you can't do, and by jove, I'll undertake to do it myself.

Scotchman—Thank ye I canna pay my bill here.

"RUN TO GOSHEN REGARDLESS"

(Continued from page 1.)

Academy. Indeed, the judges regarded his "Dying Hercules" as one of the outstanding canvases of the year. Before painting his Hercules, he had modeled it in clay and this piece of sculpture brought him the gold medal of the Society of Arts. At the height of his success in London, money began to run low and Morse had to return home.

Nothing could make home lay his brushes aside, however, and back in the United States, he found himself in demand as a portrait painter. He spent four winters at Charleston, in South Carolina. He painted president Monroe and the members of hundreds of old southern families. He climbed from height to height making portraits of such distinguished men as General Lafayette (for the City of New York) and Henry Clay. It was as a famous American artist and the Founder and President of the National Academy of the Arts of Design that he went back to Europe in 1829.

Returning home from this pilgrimage three years later, he received the inspiration which did not let him rest until he had given the world the telegraph.

It was the packet Sully, which sailed from the port of Havre on October 1, 1832. Morse, artist as he was, had more than one side to him. Perhaps every young man in those days had a dash of Science in his mak-up, for the universe was opening up to Science, just as today, most intelligent young men find themselves willy-nilly, interested in economics; perhaps Morse had more genius than most. At any rate, he was greatly impressed by the dinner-table conversations about the recent discoveries in electro-magnetism.

Somebody raised the question of the length of wire in the coil of a magnet.

"Was the velocity of electricity retarded by the length of the wire?"

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, who seemed to be the authority, pointed out that electricity passed instantaneously over any length of wire. Experiments had proved it.

Morse who had been listening intently and chewing on his thoughts, exclaimed: "If the presence of electricity can be made visible in any part of the circuit, I see no reason why intelligence may not be transmitted instantaneously by electricity."

Deeply engrossed by his idea, excited by his inspiration, he paced the deck. He pulled a sketch book out of his pocket and scratched with his pencil the beginning of telegraphy. The instrument in use today, a century after instrument in use today, a century later, after all the influences of time and widespread research, differs but slightly from the original conception outlined on Morse's pad. An electro-magnet still attracts the lever and produces dots and dashes but Morse's "weak permanent magnet" has been replaced by a spring. On the other sheet of paper, the inventor jotted down a series of dots, and dashes and spaces, the beginnings of the code. They seem the most practical symbols to him.

"Well Captain," he said before New York came in sight, "should you hear of the telegraph, one of these days, as the wonder of the world, remember the discovery was made on board the good ship Sully." Before the Sully reached port, Morse had worked the idea out to a certainty.

er the discovery was made on board the good ship Sully. Before the Sully reached port, Morse had worked the idea out to a certainty. But the discovery which was to change the communications of the world so radically and with one stroke bring in a new era, lay hidden for three years. Morse was too busy painting for a livelihood to spend time perfecting his apparatus. His mind worked on it, however, and sometimes he was almost in despair, knowing what a tremendous force he had but could not reveal.

But his chance came. In 1835, he was appointed professor of the Literature of the Arts of Design in New York University. This brought him a small but regular income and he joyfully seized the opportunity to turn one of his rooms in Washington Square into an experimental workshop.

The first telegraph instrument was built on a picture frame, with a lead pencil suspended by a pendulum to make the dots and dashes. A simple crude, almost childish apparatus, but Samuel Morse was confident of its potentialities. If the friend of General Cummings who handed him the first message was pulling his leg, Morse could afford to smile quietly to himself. "Attention the Universe! By Kingdoms, Right Wheel!"

This first telegraph message was transmitted at a public demonstration on January 24, 1838. In the same year Morse demonstrated his invention on Philadelphia and before the President of the United States at Washington. For five years after that, he used all his energies to persuade Congress to vote \$30,000 for the building of a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore a paltry forty miles. For five years he was laughed at and abused.

Just before the closing of Congress at midnight on March 3rd, 1843, Morse crept down out of the gallery and trudged slowly to his hotel, broken by defeat. The stupidity of mankind was incredible.

He came down to breakfast next morning as melancholy as a man might be when he knows the value of a gift the world has rejected. He could not believe his senses when Annie Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, rushed up and overwhelmed him with congratulations. In its last moments, Congress had passed his bill.

It was Miss Ellworth who had the honor of sending the first public telegraph message: "What Hath God Wrought?"

Until 1845, the first telegraph line was operated free, and was looked upon by a gaping public as a novelty, some sort of a toy that would never have any practical use. There is no need to comment on its short-sightedness.

In 1871, Superintendent Mlot, of the Erie told Engineer Isaac Lewis to "Run to Goshen regardless..." and Isaac Lewis said "Do I look like a fool?"

It is all the rest of the story of telegraphy is all around us, a commonplace of everyday life, with automatic printers and carrier current and other devices, developed to uncanny perfection.

The centennial of Morse's discovery has been fittingly celebrated this year President Hoover, in the White House at Washington, using the gold key which has become a historical instrument, and a Western Union wire, opened a radio programme which linked millions of listeners anxious to pay their tribute to the artist whose ideas were once derided.

Mrs. Lella Morse Rummel, 82-year old daughter of the inventor, spoke from Paris, France; Miss Lella Livingstone Morse, granddaughter, joined the broadcast from Washington; Senator Guglielmo Marconi spoke from London; Karl Friedrich von Siemens, whose father had been associated with Morse spoke from Berlin, and others added their tribute, including Cass Gilbert who, speaking from New York, recalled that Morse had been a distinguished painter before telegraphy had brought him a greater fame.

"We know," said Marconi, "that while he had long studied and worked on the subject, the inspiration contained in the definite germ of his idea came to him in a flash during his voyage on the packet Sully, in which he was returning, as he wrote at the time, from Europe to his dear America." One evening during a dinner table conversation he suddenly remarked, "If the presence of electricity could be made visible in any part of the circuit, I see no reason why intelligence may not be transmitted instantaneously by electricity."

"This was a moment of great importance in modern history, but the dinner table company was not startled by Professor Morse's remarks.

"None but Morse himself then realized the fundamental importance of his inspiration. He decided to devote himself to the development of a practical system of telegraphy. Later he modeled with his own hand and denied himself comfort and luxury in order to further his experiment.

"As the result of an accident which

caused communication to be suddenly interrupted during his earlier experiments in telegraphing across a river, when a ship broke his cable with an anchor, Morse devised a plan to arrange his wires along the banks of the river and to cause the water itself to conduct the electricity across. On Dec. 16, 1842, he successfully tested this arrangement across the canal at Washington—a truly remarkable achievement of wireless through the water."

Miss Morse, the granddaughter, speaking from the Capitol at Washington, said:

"The first President of United States States, George Washington, had to wait weeks at a time to secure answers to important questions. In 1832, one hundred years ago, Samuel F. B. Morse, said in Paris: 'The mails are too slow—the lightning were used it would be better to transmit intelligence.'

"Today, one hundred years later, it is thrilling to me, his granddaughter, to stand on the same spot in the Capitol of the United States, sending by the first instrument, speaking to my millions of radio listeners where he sent the first telegraphic message: 'What hath God Wrought?'—and what may I not predict for the future developments of this wonderful radio over which I speak and which is the result of that inspiration of Samuel F. B. Morse one hundred years ago?"

LITTLE THINGS TO FIGHT

Dr. Lionel Stevenson, Provincial Zoologist for Ontario, in a recent review of work being done in connection with the control of internal parasites of animals stated that those which give principal cause for concern in the livestock industry are comparatively few. Of these he named six principal internal parasites in sheep, two in swine, two in cattle, three in horses, two in poultry and five in fur-bearing animals. In the case of most of these parasites it is possible to check their ravages by simple control measures.

BORN

Atkinson.—In Durham Hospital, November 14, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Atkinson, a son.

McClocklin.—To Mr. and Mrs. Ray McClocklin, on Thursday, November 10, at the Red Cross Hospital, Durham, a daughter (Marjorie Armetta).

There is nothing as dreadful as a great victory—except a great defeat.—Duke of Wellington.

PRICES REDUCED on Richmond Oxfords. We can now supply you with these well-known Oxfords, in calf or kid, in various styles, at the reduced price of \$5. Former price \$6.00. REPAIRING AS USUAL. The Cash Shoe Store J. S. McIlraith

The People's Mills KEEP ON HAND Best Grades of Flour, Oatmeal and Cereal. FEEDS Bran and Shorts, Oat Chop, Crimped Oats, Western Barley Chop, and Standard Re-cleaned Screenings Chop, and other feeds. Gann's Fertilizer Will those requiring fertilizer kindly leave their order early as possible? STOCK FOODS Master's, Wm. Knechtel & Son, Blatchford's, and Gann's. Custom Chopping done every day as usual. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. John McGowan PHONE 5 DURHAM

Some Prize Winners in Competitions Sponsored by Ontario Department of Agriculture. On either side of Miss Ontario are shown winning growers' trucks in the Ontario Farm Products Parade. Lower left and lower right are other prize-winning entries, the one on the right showing in the background historic Parliament Buildings and a section of the huge crowd which swarmed the route of the Parade. The first prize-winning display in the Window Competition is shown in the lower centre. The Department, realizing that better times for the Farmer mean better times for everyone, sponsored competitions in every city in Ontario to stimulate the sale of Ontario Farm Products, and from all parts of the Province word comes that the programme was a pronounced success.