

SCHOOL STUDY SPORTS

THE JUNIOR BRITISH WHIG

BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN THE WORLD

HUMOR PLAY WORK

THE SWIMMING CLASS — LESSON III

By JACK GIBON The Man Who Taught One Thousand New Orleans Boys and Girls

Right now the beginner faces the hardest job he will have in learning to swim. That is—getting rid of any possible fear of the water. Many persons who are not swimmers have an inherent dread of the water—they are afraid of getting their heads wet. And anybody who wants to swim will have to get rid of that fear right now.

If you have mastered the dry land exercises given you last week, you are ready to go into the water. That does not mean that you can expect to plunge in and go speeding off at a champion's pace—far from it.

You have two important things to learn first—breathing and balance. We will take breathing first. Now you naturally inhale through the nose and exhale through the mouth. In swimming, that habit is reversed. You breathe in through the mouth and out through the nose. Practice it a few times before going into the water.

Now you're ready! Jump into water—not deeper than your waist—and play around for a few minutes. First duck your head (you can hold your nose the first time, if you want to.) You'll find out it isn't so bad. But it probably will take all your nerve to

duck your head without holding your nose. Start bobbing up and down slowly. Start by taking a deep breath through your mouth; then as you go down, exhale through the nose. Do not come up until the breath is all gone. Due to the fact that air is coming out of your nose, no water can enter it. After you practice this exercise, you will find that it is not at all unpleasant—most persons I have taught to swim rather liked it. In fact, practice that until you can do it.

Now for balance. Swimming is only a matter of balance, anyway. Take a deep breath, and put your face into the water. Give yourself a little push-off, and kick your legs in the manner described last week. Arms should be pointed over the head. After you

practice it, making sure that your body is perfectly straight and your legs moving, you will find you will make progress through the water.

Why, when you've done that, you've almost learned to swim! But DO NOT go into water more than waist-deep.

Next Saturday Mr. Gibon will tell about the effective use of the trudgeon. This is the stroke which, in his long experience in teaching boys and girls to swim, he has found best for beginners.

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

The First Swim

Been thinking all the time about how happy I would be when school would all be through at last and I'd be glad and free to go to that old swimming hole, the scene of summer joy—the finest place on earth to be if you're a lucky boy.

I thought how quick an afternoon would fly if I were there, a paddling in the shady pool without a single drop of sun, with a striking through the leaves splashing on the bank, and I would have no thames to write to please a fussy crank.

I'd close my eyes, and that old pool was heaven, seemed to me, and I could hardly wait until upon its bank I'd be. Well, yesterday the day was warm; I thought the time was here to beat it to the pool and plunge into its depths so clear.

So in I went, and Jimmy! The water was cold! First thing I did was to swim all the pool that I could hold. A water-bug got onto me. You should have heard me yell! Then something stung me on the head and it began to swell.

I got some water in my ears; it made me feel so queer—and then some cows came. First thing I did was to swim all the pool that I could hold. A water-bug got onto me. You should have heard me yell! Then something stung me on the head and it began to swell.

Agent: "Can I sell you an encyclopedia?"

Bill: "Ouch! Who threw that brick?"

Will: "Aw, don't take it so hard."

RADIO EXPLAINED

By E. H. LEWIS INSTRUCTOR NEW YORK, Y.M.C.A. RADIO SCHOOL

ELECTRON EMISSION OR EVAPORATION.

When a shallow dish of water is set in the sun for a certain length of time we find that the water disappears or is evaporated. If the sun were not shining or the atmosphere were quite humid the water either would not evaporate at all, or, at best, more slowly. It is well known that water does not evaporate at low temperatures. It is, in fact, heat which causes the evaporation. In much the same manner, if a metal body, for example, the tungsten filament of a vacuum tube, is heated enough free electrons will be evaporated from the filament. Even though the electrons may leave the filament with high velocity, they would be quickly stopped by air at ordinary atmospheric pressure and ordinary conditions. But if the evaporation were in a vacuum (a space containing very thin or no air) they would not be so quickly stopped. This is because the electrons are so very small. As a matter of fact, even though the electrons may be evaporated, emitted or projected to some distance from the filament, they will normally be attracted back at the same rate they are projected. This is because when the electrons leave the filament they leave the filament with a positive electrical charge remaining upon it. Then, the electrons being themselves negative charges, they are attracted back because of the positive charge on the filament. There are then at all times electrons being projected from and returning to the filament, so that a cloud of negative charges is present all around that body of metal. Since,

as we have seen, these electrons are negative charges, the cloud must be a large negative charge surrounding the filament, and there must be also a repelling effect of the cloud upon electrons just leaving the filament. Now, if the temperature of the filament is raised, as, for example, by passing a larger current through it, more electrons will be emitted in a certain length of time. That is, the electrons will be emitted faster. But the faster they are emitted the faster they are attracted back (or repelled back by the electron cloud), and a condition of equilibrium is still maintained, although, of course, it will be a new condition. In addition to the temperature, the conditions which determine the rate of electron emission are shape and chemical characteristics of the material. There are also other considerations, but those named, perhaps, the most important. It has been stated in a previous article that molecules and atoms may also be evaporated from a substance. If the temperature of the filament is high enough atoms of the tungsten will escape from the metal with considerable velocity and will strike the glass walls of the vacuum tube. The same thing occurs in an ordinary tungsten filament incandescent lamp. If enough of these atoms are allowed to leave the filament it is burned out or ruptured at a certain place. Also, every increase in the number of atoms evaporated means a decreased life of filament. It is quite necessary, therefore, not to heat the filament of a vacuum tube any more than is required.

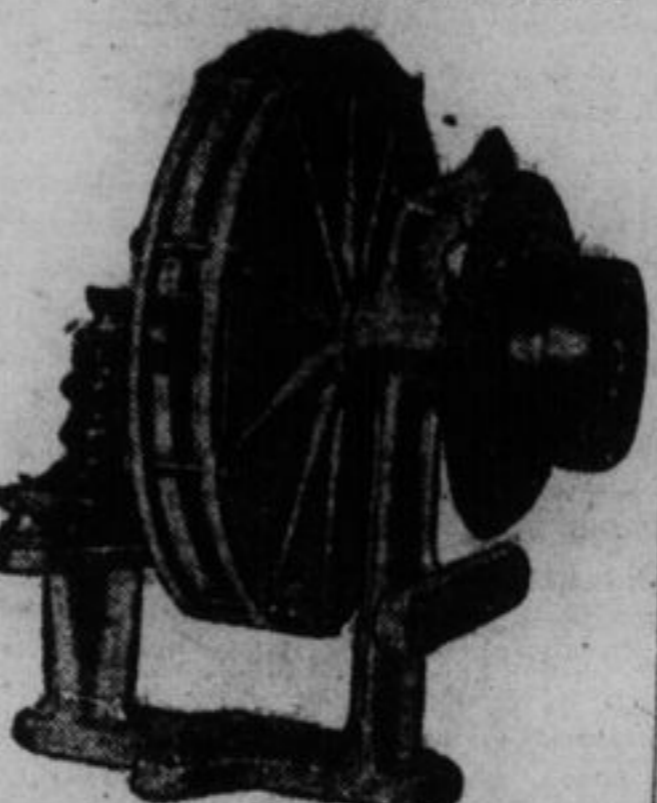
APPARATUS AND DEVICES

By RALPH BROWN, RADIO ENGINEER

A VARIABLE CONDENSER FOR THE TRANSMITTER.

In radio transmission where vacuum tubes are employed it is very often necessary to use a variable condenser, for example, in the antenna circuit, to vary the wave length. The variable condenser shown is very well adapted for this purpose, and, in fact, may be used in any transmitting circuit where a variable condenser is required. It will stand up to 4,000 volts, as has been shown in tests made by the manufacturer. It will

stand five amperes of current at its maximum capacity setting. The construction is shown in the illustration. The variation of capacity is secured by turning the drum, which is controlled by the knob. This knob and dial are the only parts showing on the front of a panel, the condenser being easily mounted on the back. The condenser may also be mounted on a table for experimental work. Very smooth and close adjustment of capacity is had and results in close tuning. The condenser is available in two sizes, one with a capacity range of from 0.0001 to 0.005 microfarads and the other with a range of from 0.0001 to 0.012 microfarads. The smaller size is best suited for reception. With the capacity range of the larger size, the wave length range may be varied from 50 to 150 meters, the average low power transmitter.



ser shown is very well adapted for this purpose, and, in fact, may be used in any transmitting circuit where a variable condenser is required. It will stand up to 4,000 volts, as has been shown in tests made by the manufacturer. It will

One of the advantages of this type of condenser is the freedom from warping plates, which might cause short circuits at certain settings of the condenser. Another is the low power factor, low dielectric losses, which helps in making a transmitting set more efficient. It is small for the capacity range and very rugged mechanically. Also, it is permanent in calibration, which is of considerable advantage.

Will readers interested in these radio articles kindly communicate with the editor by mail?

Rib roasts, lb. 25 to 30

Pork chops, lb. 2 to 35

Hogs, live weight, cwt. 15

Bacon, dressed, cwt. 20

Bacon, breakfast 35

Spring lamb: Carcase, dressed 8.00 to 10.00

Fronts, lb. quarter 25

Hinds, lb. quarter 30

Leg, lb. 25

Loins, lb. 30

Chops, lb. 30

Mutton, lb. 18

Veal, lb. 10

Sausage meat lb. 30

Hides and Wool: Wool, unwashed, coarse per lb. 8c

Wool unwashed medium 10c

Wool unwashed fine 12c

Wool washed coarse 10c

Wool washed medium 12c

Wool washed fine 15c

Wool, rejects 40c each

Deacon skins 40c each

Lamb and sheep skins, up to 65c

Horse hides 2.00

Tallow, rendered 6c per lb.

Ginseng 8c per lb.

Beeswax, clear 30c per lb.

Now girls you will have to live up to all this.

The Methodist Conference visiting list shows in attendance only six Browns, five Smiths and one Jones.

The Lampman hopes that the housewives who this week entertained visiting ministers of the gospel were prepared to supply pie at breakfast to those used to that course.

Men of means should take notice of the religious and charitable bequests of the late Abraham Shaw, a man of moderate means, who gave a goodly portion of his goods to church, hospital and orphanage.

Sleeping in church is again becoming common. Last Sabbath snorers were heard in two churches, a Methodist and an Anglican. Some excuse might be made for the doctor who nodded, but other people should be able to keep awake.

The 24th of May has won out as the more popular holiday, and it would be better if Kingston would fall in line and do its fire-cracker work on that date instead of the 3rd of June. You cannot even get the new generation away from the 24th of May.

More good Kingston money has lately gone to the bow-wows. Mistakenly and easily Kingstonians, particularly women, fell into the hands of smooth outsiders and believed in their talk about big returns. Now they are mourning the fact that they did not invest right here at home.

The "Standing Room Only" sign may soon be displayed over the entrance to the penitentiary, according to the Portsmouth Philosopher.

The Ontario Synod this week discussed vital topics when it got onto spiritual healing and spiritualism. The tendency to ignore big matters like these or wave them aside, as is so often done by the clergy, is wrong. A progressive church will tackle questions with which the people are vitally concerned.

—THE TOWN WATCHMAN.

Well here we are in June. Will the wedding bells ring oftener than the fire bells this month?

Farmers of Kingston township think electricity too costly. Yet it is offered at "current" rates.

No chance for bootleggers this week with so many O.T.A. supporters in town at the church conventions.

Some one asks if the national anthem should be sung before the invocation at a church service. It should not.

Last week there were no less than three generals in the General Hospital, two ill and one a doctor. The walking veterans supplied one of the commanders.

According to a Montreal clergyman, Girl Guides do not suck, peep, or refuse to obey their mothers.

KINGSTON RETAIL MARKET PRICES

Kingston, June 3.

Poultry: Chickens, lb. 35

Hens, dressed, lb. 35

Dairy Products: Creamery butter, lb. 40

Dairy butter, lb. 35

Farmers' rolls 35

Whey butter 34

Eggs, fresh, dozen 30 to 32

Geomargarine 25

Cheese 20

Fruit: Bananas, doz. 30 to 50

Grape fruit 12 to 18

Lemons, dozen 33

Oranges, doz. 30 to 70

Vegetables: Beets, 2 bunches 8

Cabbage, for 3 lbs. 25

Lettuce, for 3 25

Carrots, 2 bunches 5

Potatoes, bag 1.40

Sweet potatoes, 2 lbs. 18

Onions, lb. 9

Celery, for 2 25

Hide Market: Beef hides, 45 lbs. and down, 6c lb.

Beef hides, 50 lbs. and up 5c lb.

Kips 5c to 6c per lb.

Calfskins 8c to 10c per lb.

Wheat: Barley 75

Bran, ton 30 to 32

Shorts 32 to 34

Buckwheat, bush 80

Hay, baled, ton 28.00 to 32.00

Hay, loose, ton 28.00

Corn, yellow, feed bush 28.00

Corn, ear lots 77 to 79

Flour, standard (Govt) 4.50 to 4.90

Oats, local 55

Oats, western 55 to 60

Straw, baled, ton 16 to 18

Straw, loose, ton 14

Wheat, local 1.15 to 1.25

Fish: Cod, lb. 12 to 15

Wels, lb. 12 1/2

Pilets, lb. 22

Finnan haddock, lb. 18

Haddock, fresh, lb. 12 1/2

Halibut, lb. 28 to 30

Kippers, pair 18

Perch, lb. 10

Pike, lb. 12 1/2

Salmon, lb. 20 to 40

Steak, cod, lb. 12 1/2 to 15

Trout, salmon, lb. 18 to 20

White fish 18 to 20

Herring, fresh, lb. 8 to 12 1/2

Mackerel 20

Meats: Beef: Porterhouse steak, lb. 30 to 32

Round steak, lb. 25

Bolling cuts, lb. 18

Western carcass, cwt. 15

Western hinds, cwt. 18

Local 9 to 10

Pork: Loin roasts, lb. 30

Cramps! Cramps! Stop Them Quick

When you have cramps, it is a mighty quick relief that you want.

Good old "Nerviline" is sure as death to relieve cramps in a hurry. Just a few drops in sweetened water, and the pain is gone. Buy a bottle of Nerviline to-day and keep it handy. Nerviline is a compound of household necessity, and is so useful in case of sudden illness at night, or when cramps, nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting or the like occur. Sold everywhere in large 35 cents bottles.

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WOOL 100,000 LBS. We Will Buy 100,000 Lbs. Wool, Washed and Unwashed. John McKay, Ltd. Wool Dept., 157 Brock Street.

Table of market prices for various goods including poultry, dairy products, fruit, vegetables, hide market, wheat, and fish.

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