### Slang Words With Stories Behind

Did your wife buy any white elephants at the sales earlier this You've probably never thought why this seemingly inappropriate term should be applied to useless bits and pieces.

Real white elephants in ancient Burma and Siam were regarded with such awe that they had the title of lord and their households were superintended by high-ranking

Naturally, the upkeep of such archs who wished to punish their rtiers in a rather subtle way, burdened them by giving them one of these sacred animals. Most everyday slang has an in-

teresting history. Stealing some one's thunder or getting the credit for another person's work, goes back to the late seventeenth cen John Dennis, a critic and drama-

tist, invented a new kind of stage thunder for a piece of ! After his play had failed, h went to watch a performance of "Macbeth," and to his intense dis gust found that his invention had

"See how the rascals use me!" he exclaimed. "They will not let my play run; and yet they steal Lick into Shape

Raw National Servicemen are licked into shape by a sergeantmajor. This saying comes from old European folklore. It was believed that bear cubs were born without shape and were given form by the action of the mother's tongue. Human unlicked cubs are often hauled over the coals for some mistour. In mediaeval days, whn English kings needed extra money in the exchequer, they ap-

proached the Jews. Should a man prove awkward, he was literally hauled over the coals of a slow fire and gradually roasted. sir Walter Scott alludes to this barbarous practice in "Ivanhoe." Probably, as a result of this treat-ment ,the victims kicked the bucket. At least two good authorities maintain that this colloquial way of

saying that a man has died, has been borrowed from the farmyard. A bucket was another word for a beam or yoke, and in East Anglia as applied to the frame from which a newly slaughtered pig was suspended by its heels. "So Long"

An alternative and rather doubtful theory is that the bucket is the pail kicked away by a suicide. Some people prefer to say that a man has pegged out. This term is borrowed from croquet, in which a peg is hit with the ball as the stroke in a game.

When you remark, "So long, old hap," you are actually saluting a pedlar. "So long" is said to be a nautical distortion of "salaam," and and "chap" is an abbreviation of chapman, the old term for a man who peddled his wares about the

Mob is an abbreviation, too. It omes from the Latin "mobile vulgus" which means an excitable There is a story behind most slang, but the odd thing is, no one can tell us how the word "slang"

### ROCKING THE BOAT

Teacher (showing the class a copy of the picture of Washington crossing the Delaware): "Now, can any little boy or girl tell me the name of this picture?" Small voice in the rear: 'Sit down, You're Rocking the

Juvenile Jet Genius - At the age of 13 most boys pipe dream

about building rockets and other high-speed conveyances, but

Ronald Wheeler, 13-year-old high school student has done some

thing practical on the subject. He recently proposed the addition

of a third combustion chamber to the ordinary dual chamber jet

unit which would greatly increase the speed of jet planes. Jet

experts were amazed by Ronald's "remarkable thinking" on the

his proposal may be put to use.

hiect, and they invited him to G.E.'s jet center where someday.



Ontario. Here, officers of the RCAF bears the flags of six nations in the North Atlantic Treaty Organ ization represented in the class of 84 pilots. Flags are, left to right: Belgian, French, Italian, Dutch, Norwegian and Canadian

content, and who could ask for

more? A third-cup gives only about

ninety calories, less than eight

Now, with the preliminaries over,

here are a few cottage cheese recipes

Russian Paskha

3/4 pound dry cottage cheese

1 cup chopped nut meats 34 cup candied orange peel

(1) Sieve the cheese if lumpy.

(2) Blend all ingredients together

(3) Line a turk's head or other

mold with muslin. Fill and put a

weight on top. Let set over night.

Unmold and serve with fresh fruit

and plain or whipped cream. Yield:

Hungarian Cheese

1 tablespoon caraway seeds

1 tablespoon capers, minced

1 tablespoon dry mustard

(1) Put the cheese through

in a ring of tomato jelly)

1.cup cottage cheese 1 cup butter

1 anchovy, chopped

icer or fine sieve

l tablespoon paprika

(As appetizer on lettuce or as salad

1/2 cup seedless raisins

with a "foreign" accent, all well

ounces of orange juice or an unbut-

tered English muffin.

1/2 cup sour cream

cup butter

eight servings.

# Hand & dane Andrews.

Cottage cheese was probably call? | value and thrifty cost its low-calory ed by that name because it is so easily prepared—in fact has been prepared, for centuries, in almost any small rural dwelling where there is a surplus of milk. Not only is the process of manufacture very simple, it has the advantage of requiring no curing. The fresher it is, the better. Long before we had refrigerators or cold storage, country folks conserved their oversupply of milk in this flaky, delicate cheese, which needs none of the skill or special conditions necessary for some of the "big name" types.

A cottage cheese with a larger lump and a fresher, less acid flavor, has replaced in many parts of the country, especially on the West Coast, the more familiar type, with smaller, softer lump and more pronounced flavor.

It is made by the short-set method-that is, the skim milk, after the addition of the lactic acid culture, is incubated only four to five hours, or less than half the time required by the older process. It is this shorter set that develops less acid. The milk is helped into becoming cheese so quickly through a little rennet which, not incorpor-

ated in the other procedure, has great coagulating ability. Not only is cottage cheese timely through its traditional association with spring menus, but also because it is an excellent economical source of high-quality protein-of the same kind of protein provided by the meat

(2) Cream the butter with the crushed caraway seeds, capers, that is now so expensive. Five tablechives, mustard and anchovy and spoons of this cheese furnish progradually add the cottage cheese. tein equal to that in one loin pork (3) Form into a mound; sprinchop. Acd to kle with paprika and garnish with greens. Yield: four servings. French Cheese and Potato Pie

2 cups cottage cheese 2 cup sour cream 21/2 cups freshly cooked potatoes, 1/2 teaspoon calt Pastry made from two cups flour

or one package pastry mix A little milk tablespoon butter. Method: (1) Whip cheese until it is both and run through a fine sieve.

(2) Mix with sour cream and add atoes while they are still warm. (3) Cover bottom and sides ten-inch pan with pastry, rolling the edge to form a border. (4) Fill with the cheese and potato mixture; brush top with milk and dot with small pieces of butter. Bake in a medium oven (350 to 375 degrees F.) about forty-five minutes

or until brown. Yield: six servings. Now, to get away from the subect of cheese, here are a few assorted recipes I feel sure that you and your folks will find to your liking.

Brunswick Stew Stew together a large frying thicken which has been cut into pieces and one-half pound of diced salt pork.

When chicken can be slipped rom bones, remove bones and return chicken to kettle with salt pork, two cups diced potatoes, one cup sliced onions, two cups fresh lima beans, two teaspoons salt, one-half teaspoon pepper, one-eighth teaspoon red pepper and a half clove

Cook until beans and potatoes are tender. Then add two cups fresh or canned tomatoes and cook until well blended. Lastly, add three cups fresh corn and cook 10 minutes or in the dumplings. Cover and cook 20 minutes. Don't stir. Serve while Keep enough water in kettle to still hot with cream.

## Fashion Note

The state of the s



cook without sticking, but the stew

Chocolate Polka Dot Pie 1 envelope unflavored gelatin 4 cup cold water 2/3 cup cane or beet sugar 1 tablespoon Edwardsburg cornstarch eggs, separated

2 cups milk, scalded 1 package semi-sweet chocolate morsels 1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring 4 teaspoon salt 1 10-inch pastry crust Method:

Soften gelatin in cold water. Combine one-third cup of sugar and cornstarch. Beat egg yolks slightly; slowly add scalded milk. Stir in sugar mixture. Cook in a double mixture coats spoon. To one cup custard add threefourths package semi-sweet choco-late morsels. Stir until chocolate is melted; set aside. To remaining custard add softened gelatin. Stir until gelatin is dissolved; add vanilla. Chill until the consistency of

unbeaten egg white.

Beat egg whites until stiff; gradually beat in salt and remaining one-third cup sugar. Fold into custard gelatin mixture. Stir the chocolate mivture, and turn into the pie shell. Turn gelatin mixture over choc olate layer and chill until firm. Scatter remaining morsels of chocolate upside-down over pie to resemble

polka dots. Chocolate Dumplings 1 cup water 1 tablespoon cocoa 1/8 tablespoon salt 1 tablespoon butter 1 cup sugar 2 tablespoons flour

1/2 cup flour

1/4 tablespoon vanilla Heat water to boiling. Mix othe igredients and add to boil water. Cook until thick. Set off the flame until ready for the dumplings Dumplings

2 tablespoons beet or cane sugar 1/4 teaspoon vanilla ½ teaspoon baking powder ½ teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon butter 2 tablespoons milk Put flour, baking powder, salt and sugar in a bowl and work but-

ter into it. Add beaten egg, vanilla

### Suitable Colors, Naturalness, Simplicity, Are Keynotes of Good Grooming

the keynotes of good grooming.

Make-up must never be artificial.

It should define and not distort brown, or black, can be used sparyour features. It is natural for lips | ingly. A little eyebrow brush is to be red, cheeks rosy, and comnecessary. plexion smooth. .

As a rule one should use make-up sparingly. It must always be blended delicately so as to leave no ines of demarcation. It must never be obvious as make-up. First, here are some helpful sug-

gestions on shopping for your cos-metics. Most cosmetics companies put out color charts and employ rained sales girls to help you. Powder-For naturalness, select powder the exact, shade or just a tiny shade lighter or darker than your own skin. It must blend and rmonize so as not to show up as powder. You can determine your true pigment on your inner wrist

If you are sun tanned or a brunette, you'll want powder with lots of ocher. If you are a redhead with freckles, or excessively florid, shop for a bisque or beige with no pink in it. This will conceal the freekles and give you a lighter appearance. Many brunettes have white or

ory, as well as swarthy olive complexions, while blondes may be very dark or sun tanned, as well nothing; if he has failed to answer as fair. If you cannot find your shade of powder, you can mix several colors Powder Base - Do you use a

powder base? If your nose persists in being shiny and your skin is ot smooth, a powder base is helpful. Powder bases come in liquid, paste, and solid form and should also match the color of your powder. Astringents and Lotions - You try different types of astringents and lotions, which cleanse and act as fresheners, to see which type you like best.

There are especially prepared skin fresheners and cleansers of saturated cotton squares with which you can renew your make-up several times a day,-if necessary. Cold Cream and Lotions-If you use a powder base, you will need a deeper cleansing aid than just soap and water. There are many deep pore washes, complexion brushes, or cleansing creams, but a cleansing cream will not take the place of a night cream which has richer oils. Lipstick and Rouge-Of course,

ou'll want lipstick and rouge, even if you use ever so little. Buy them together to match and blend with your own skin and with your nail polish. They are obtainable in liquid, paste, stick, or dry-cake form. As in the solar spectrum, red shades which have blue, purple, violet, mauve and orchid tones blend with each other and also with raspberry, plum, pink and rose, all of which are more suitable for pink and fair comple

Reds which have orange, flame, yellows, tans, and browns blend with each other and harmonize with redheads, sun-tanned, swarthy olive, mette skins. Eye Make-up-While buying lip-

sticks, you might as well treat your eyes to a little delicate dainty make-up also. Select a tan or brown eye shadow to blend with your own skin color, or a contrasting shade of green to go with the orange-type Violet, blue, and gray shades contrast with pink and deep red shades. If your skin is a neutral or a fair

shade, always play up to the color

of your pupils-to intensify them-

A camel's-hair powder brush is good for dusting off excess powder.

Learn Morse Code The 'Code-voice' Way

Screen make-up has introduced lip-

stick brushes and many use these

When Columbia's undergrae school for men recently decided to called on Fred S. Keller, Professor cause during World War II Keller had developed a new teaching technique known as the "code-voice or inner arm approaching your method." This is now widely used by the armed forces in training know the Morse code.

In carrying out the code-voice method the student, after hearing a signal, is given three seconds to write down the equivalent character. The instructor then announces rectly identified the signal, he does or made a mistake he writes the correct signal underneath the space he should have filled in correctly.

The signals are sent until a run of one hundred has been completed, with all thirty-six characters represented at least twice in each run At first the students make many errors, but after eight hours of nals are correctly identified at the rate of five five-letter groups a

In developing the code-voice m thod Professor Keller applied what psychologists call the "reinforcenent theory." This was developed after thousands of rigidly controlled experiments were conducted in the past twenty years with white rats, chimpanzees and human beings to find out how the higher species respond to stimuli in the presence or absence of a reward, or



Shoulders, Etc.-The men of the ed they know art when they see it by christening movie actress Andrea King "The Shoulders." Their findings concurred with those of Yucca Salamunich who recently proclaimed Andrea the possessor of the most beautiful shoulders in Hollywood.



it's Hitched To The Stars - Like a weird machine from another planet is the meteor camera built to catch "shooting stars". The 5000-pound camera is expected to photograph 40 times more meteors than sky cameras now in use. Here, Graham Wallace operates the controls that aim the huge lens.

#### Rich Goldfield Bears A Curse

Will the "curse" which has ap-parently decomed all efforts so far field in the British Commons to locate the richest single gold-dog the footsteps of the fourteen-men party which has just set out for the fabulous Lasseter gold reei in a trackless, almost waterless area Australia's Northern Territory These gold-seekers of 1951 care

them maps laboriously made by a long-dead, skilful gold prospector, L. Harry Lasseter. More dead than alive, he emerged from the desert to Alice Springs in 1897, to tell the amazing story of goldbearing outcrops of enormous richness. His maps contained full technical data-and he went back with them determined to overcome the physical hardships and dan-gers which had prevented him from exploiting his great discovery

But Lassetter never returned a second time. A relief expedition found his body, wracked by dysen-tery and sandy blight, in the de-sert where he hat died after encountering hostile Aborigines and being deserted by his camels. The maps and technical data were found

Since then the so-called "curse" has prevented other explorers from finding bis dream gold. Many lives have been los

Thousands of pounds have been lavished on expeditions. Some prospectors tried to find it by plane. The 'plane crashed. A ground party with a huge desert lorry got near the reef as described in his diaries. Then the lorry broke down. Men crossed mounts broke down. Men crossed mountains and chasms, were attacked by nomad Aborigires and weakened by desert sickness-but failed to find the gold.

ing on boiled tadpoles when a R.A.A.F. plane found them in the

ged them for years to him and his

evitably descends on all who try to follow in his footsteps.

But the fourteer men now or

They remember the discovery near

Victoria many years ago of "The

gold-, and they take heart. They know that all men who have sought

gold in Australia are convinced that

much more gold than the 72 tons (worth \$30.000.000) which passed

Bank of Victoria, at Walhalla, in the

If you want to be delectable in

one sort of way, wear dark, dull, sweat-soaked clothes. This attire

ontrol Association meeting last

Brown had spent last summer

touring Canada, which has a com-

easy meals from the two scien

appeal of plain water.

week in Chicago.

awaits discovery there.

How To Attract

Mosquito Bites

roaring fifties" of last century still

expedition, and that this curse in

Australian Government officials themselves have taken part in the it. Hard-headed mining experts their way to Lasseter's reef believe they will find "conclusive evidence once and for all time" that it exists. who laugh at superstition have had a go. They all knew that in his last message to his wife Lasseter wrote: "Darling, do not grieve for me. I have done my best and pegged the reef . . . Welcome Stranger," one of the largest masses of gold ever discovered (it contained 2284 oz. of fine



New Queen's Principal - Appointment of William Archibald Mackintosh, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C., as principal and vice-chancellor of Queen's University, effective September 1, has been announced by J. M. Aacdonnell, chairman of the

University Board of Trustees. Dr. Mackintosh has been widely recognized as an outstanding economist, educator and administrator. Other universities have sought him as their head, but his heart is with Queen's. He was honored by the King with the C.M.G. for his services to the allied cause in World War II. He is a Ph.D. of farvard, an LL.D. of Manitoba Jniversity, a Fellow of the Royal iociety of Canada. He is viceprincipal of Queen's, Dean of he Faculty of Arts, and director of the School of Commerce and Administration.



Easy On The Sait, Chum-Army veteran Alfred Furniss, a victim of rheumatoid arthritis, sprinkles salt on his food with an eye dropper as part of the carefully measured metabolic unit investigation being carried out in various hospitals across the country. Nursing Sister Helen McLean is tion being carried out in various hospitals across the country. Nursing Sister Helen McLean is shown with him at Sunnybrook Veterans' Hospital. Patients have every bite of food measured down to the last milligram so that research doctors of The Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism like cortisone and ACTH have on the disease. The Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society campaigning for funds this month to continue this and other research programs and to add to the number of clinics and mobile units across the country designed to bring more and better treatment number of clinics and mobile units across the country designed to bring more and better treatment to the thousands of victims of the disease. Two of the reef-seekers were liv-

desert. It is believed that a native tribe who came upon Lasseter transferred ill luck which had dog-John Russell together the subject of artificial in-semination—its advantages or other-

wise-seems almost bound to crop up. Dr. John B. Herrick, a noted United States veterinarian recently pointed out one of the main advantages-namely, the control of venereal and other disease that can be spread from herd to herd by an infected bull.

It is possible, of course, for such dread diseases as brucellosis and trichomoniasis to be spread by artificial insemination as well as by natural service. But field experience has shown a decrease in reproductive diseases when artificial insemination is used.

The reason is that artificial breeding personnel pay close attention to anitation.

is guaranteed to pique the appe-tité of the most blasé mosquito, Prof. Anthony W. A. Brown, University of Western Ontario etomo-logist, told the American Mosquite . . . . This strict attention to disease control in artificial insemination studs starts with the purchase of the bull. Managers of the bull studs check breeding records, make sure the bull is free from disease before plete set of mosquitos, accompanied by an assistant and two dummies— 12-gallon electrically heated water he is added to the stud. And the bulls have little chance to pick up diseases from a sterile artificial vagina.

tanks on stilllike legs. Setting up their dummies in likely spots and dressing them in various costumes, the experimenters would count the number of mosquitos that alighted and futilety ttempted to feast.
(More discriminating insects get Methods of insemination

who excluded repllants for fear of spoiling the experiments.) Among Brown's conclusions Moist clothing is four times as attractive to mosquitos as dry garments. And sweat has twice the White or green cloth does no draw mosquitos so strongly as dark

Such shiny textiles as rayon satis or nylon are significantly less apmethod held risks of infec petizing. And luminescent dyes, which glow in sunlight, discourage

> The very small chance for spread through natural service.

chance to pick up a disease from a cow and pass it along to each cow e serves. Trichor noniasis, one of the most serious venereal diseases of cattle, is spread mostly through service by a bull.

service by a bull is far greater when a "community" bull is used.

In Holland, for instance, use of community bulls is a common prac-tice. But there is also a high rate of

As a double check, bulls can be given periodic laboratory examinations for brucellosis, vibriosis and

personnel stress the importance of cleanliness and sanitation. Inseminators are shown the great need of using sterile inseminating equip-ment, scrubbing boots and carrying heir own disinfected water. / In the early rays of artificial in-

ination, the semen was deposited in the horns of the uterus. This now inseminators use what is called the deep cervical method. Usually, there is some mucus present in the cervical canal. This traps any microorganisms, allowing the sperm to move along the canal and fertilize the egg.

f disease through artificial insemination is a sharp contrast to the optunities for spread of disease

along to other farms.

the reproductive traci. It is a fact that 8 to 10 per cent

omic interest to farmers.

here is a suggestion for swine sanitation, which might be of great interest to the farmer who feeds large numbers of hogs on an enaught by the colleges and bull stud closed, paved floor feeding shed. Periodically, the floor is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. When the floor is dried, and before the pigs are allowed in the pen, a corner of the pen floor is wet down with water. This wet corner is invariably

used by the hogs for toilet purposes, leaving the remaining space dry and clean where they can rest comfortably. This method also saves labor ction. But in cleaning out the manure. As in the case of domestic cats using a sand box if given an opportunity to do so, hogs are easily trained to lean habits DINING OUT

A man and two children entered restaurant and ordered three lates and three glasses of water. Then they took out sandwich

began to eat. Natural services gives the bull a "What are you doing?" "And who are you?" asked th "I'm the manager." "Good," said the man, "I was just going to send for you. Why isn't the orchestra playing?"

Disease can be spread from cow to cow within a herd, even though the bull does not breed any cow outside the herd. The danger of spreading disease through natural

A bull that travels from farm to

venereal diseases of cattle. It is hard to understand why community or travelling bulls are used when superior bulls are available

to dairymen through artificial breed-ing centres. Certainly, one of the main advantages of artificial insem-ination is the control of discovered ination is the control of diseases of

of all cows in the average herd have some sterility at one time or another. Some of this sterility can be attributed to the bull. Therefore, means of controlling these venereal ses of cattle are of real econ-To switch from cattle to pigs,

a specialty of such seeds.



Growing coniferous evergreen is one of the most rewarding ways to use the garden space that is set aside as a nursery. Some of the home-grown seedlings will be large enough to move into rmanent quarters within four

Since evergreen seedlings are too delicate to be entrusted to the full strength of the sun during ever, visit the circus, if it has a their first year, a partly shaded corner of the vegetable garden makes an ideal nursery area for If there is no natural protion available, alternating strips of light and shadows can be furlight and snauowashed with a lath shade.

Good garden soil is suitable for the seed sowing, but soil that is heavy and sticky needs sand and humus added to make an easily penetrable, non-crusting germina-tion medium. A solid of proper structure will also reduce the danger of plants' roots being injured by frost action in the winter months.

The seeds are covered lightly with soil, the depth varying according to their size, and the bed s covered with burlap to conserve noisture. They may take a month or longer to germinate. When they are due to appear, the bed should be inspected frequently and the burlap promptly removed at the first sight of green.

During the first growing season, especially, it is important to see that the plants never suffer from comes workable after each rain or watering. Over winter the bed should be carefully mulched with book, printed in Switzerland in excelsior, hav or pine needles. excelsior, hay or pine needles.

Evergreens that develop more slowly and require additional years in the nursery plot need not be spaced that far apart when trans-planted the first time, but should be set two feet apart when transfarm has a chance to pick up infections and diseases from each community to the second to insure symmetrical growth. planted again two years later. At all times they should have ample room to insure symmetrical growth. No tree should be moved to its permanent quarters until it has as-

sumed the form typical of its kind and has proved satisfactory in every way. \* \* While it is possible to move small evergreens successfully with bare roots, provided they are shifted immediately into a new hole, without undue exposure, I always prefer to dig even the smallest seedlings with unbroken balls of soil. I am then certain that they will suffer no setback. Letting the roots dry in the air is always a

dangerous risk. In the new location the plants are set at the same level at which they were originally grow-

Watering is essential to the su cess of transplanting. It will also dry spells to maintain continuous, even growth of the seedlings. Once the young specimens are in their permanent places, a mulch will reduce the need for watering.

Seeds of all the coniferous evergreens-arborvitae, hemlock, fir, pine, spruce, and the various cedars, as well as the one deciduous conifer, the larch or tamarackare handled in the same way. Gathered directly from the trees or from newly fallen cones when ripe, the seed is stored in a dry, cool place until planting time in spring. A point to remember is that the horticultural varieties will not come true from seed. Only the species of conifers can be depended on to produce new trees which resemble their parents.

Seeds of desired evergreens often can be collected from specimens found in one's own neighborhood Then there are dealers who make

Persons who lack the patient tart from scratch, but who still would like to assume a share of the work that is usually under taken by commercial growers, will find seedling trees in various stages of development available from some nurseries. These also are grown for a year of two in nursery rows in the home garden before they are set out as specimen plants.



house telephones are forbidden— waved cheerfully to a young couple passing in a buggy. After marriage, the boy will grow a beard and both will ride in a gray, box-like wagon like those which lined the street. Their preliminary courting is at Sunday night sings, where five hun dred young people may gather, using the benches set up for morning service . . . Officially, they do not listen to the radio or go to . . . the movies, but the word gets around somehow. They can, how-

> menagerie; it is proper to look at the different animals God has made. The Amish do things their own way. Their clocks usually run half-an-hour fast, so that they will never miss a bus or keep anybody waiting. Under daylight saving they must remember "fast time, slow time, and our time". They invented pre-fab-rication. At a house-raising in a Maryland colony started in 1939, a reporter asked why they con-structed sides for the houses flat on the ground, instead of the usual way. "Oh," said the foreman, we'll have 400 to 50 here tomorrow, the sides go up easy."

Outside the hotel in Lancaster, I met an Ancient Mariner with wandering gray locks and clothes of rusty black. He is the nearest approach to an Amish press agent, a correspondent for the local press and Amish newspapers in other States. We had dinner together. "Did you know that after every service, we have dinner for every body—free?" he asked . . . "Schnitz pies—hundreds and hundreds of

I asked about household convenithat the plants never suffer from lack of moisture. The surface soil should be stirred as soon as it be-Gregorian chant in our services— and the oldest Protestant hymn

There are one hundred Old Order Amish churches in the United States, with about ten thousand members. In Lancaster County, there are eighteen hundred Old Order Amish, all farmers except a few carpenters, broom-makers, carand what is still more unusual, he

has been around the world. I asked "Wanderlust," he said; adding after a moment: "And to follow the missionary journeys of the Apostle Paul."—From "That Old-Time Religion," by Archie Robertson.

VALUE OF FATHERS

She-"My father's a doctor. I can be sick for nothing." He-"Mine's a minister. I can be good for nothing."



WINNIE WINS ONE-Winston horse, Colonist II, to victory in the Churchill Stakes at London. Colonist II finished two lengths ahead of Above Board, owned by King George, Star-Spangled





How to Exert





