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CORN ON THE COB

A young man in Grey county sat down at a meal and ate eight feet of hot corn on the cob: That is to say he set aside 96 inches of bare cob before he had done. We have this on the authority of the Flesherston Advance, who demands to know if anyone can better the record. It is not likely that anyone can. The minister of agriculture ought to set up a bronze tablet to him at Geulph College.

It was one of these deeds which, rising to an unusual height is liable never to be equalled. The average man who eats two feet of corn, as a rule feels that he is a bit of a champion himself. He has a sort of content, a sense of approval of himself and the world at large—even an approval of the government—which may be new to him. Corn on the cob gives a man a sense of well being seldom otherwise achieved.

If Mr. Bennett and Mr. Aberhart or Mr. Stevens, or even the young man who advocates national government were to sit down opposite the present writer and enjoy corn on the cob he could say whatever he liked for the time being. The fate of nations could wait while the butter was tending to drip off the corn.

An Englishman came to a town on the Georgian Bay 25 years ago. He arrived in the autumn and met with a terrible winter. He vowed that he would never endure another. He would return to England. But one day in early August he encountered his first cob of green corn. He stayed in Canada and devoted his life to corn on the cob. The thought of it consoles him through the long winter season, he shivers but is content, knowing that the cob of corn awaits him, if he will but hang on until the time comes.

One has a sort of pity for nations and races that cannot have corn on the cob. It may be no man but one in Grey county can eat eight feet of it, but quite a few can get away with two feet — or, at least, his foot and a quarter.

Take a nice cob of corn and break it in two so that it can be more easily handled, bathe a row or two in butter, give it a touch of salt and go to it. Who owns the earth? You do, for a minute or two. Here's to corn on the cob. It's great.

We are drifting away from too many of these natural foods which were the delight of the pioneers. Buckwheat pancakes and pork gravy made a breakfast famous. The dish composed of beans and molasses is but a memory. Boston baked beans is but a shadow of the real thing. Take for instance the greatest delicacy known to the pioneers, potato cake. Nearly everybody who makes feeble potato cakes of today uses too much flour and not enough potato. A potato cake made not too thick and slit down the middle with a pat of butter slipped into the middle of it, is as beautiful as a poem. —Toronto Star.

News From The Fight Camps

SPECULATOR, N. Y., Sept. 7—Willie McGee, a rough, tough Negro, came into Max Baer's camp, made the former world's heavyweight champion look bad for a while, but wound up taking a bouncing around for his pains.

For the better part of the first round of their two-round session, McGee more than held his own and landed a number of effective punches Baer didn't relish. In the second round however, Baer took the offensive and battered the Negro all around the ring in one of the most impressive performances he has shown since he began training for his meeting with Joe Louis September 24.

Baer worked two rounds with Tony Cancellara and one each with Lou Scozza and Cecil Harris. The last named took a sudden trip to the canvas when Baer put over a hard right.

Day of Leisure

POMPTON LAKES, N. J.,—Sept. 7—It was a day of leisure for Joe Louis, but the Brown Bomber, who fights Max Baer in New York September 24, took a busman's holiday and watched another fighter go through his training paces.

Louis was an interested spectator as Ray Impelletiere stepped through five rounds with Joe Ferrone and Leonard Dixon in preparation for a bout with Ford Smith in New York next week.

"I like to watch other boxers work," explained Louis. "There's something to be learned from almost every one of them, some little feint or shift that maybe I can use myself. There's a lot about boxing I can learn."

BOSTON, Sept. 6—A bridegroom, who claims he was purchased by his wife for one thousand dollars, on the installment plan—\$50 down and \$10 payments—has asked the court to annul his marriage.

Myer L. Zola, 28 year old Mattapan bookkeeper, charged that his bride, the former Shirley Freyda Hersch, also of Mattapan, has refused to fulfil her marriage vows, because she thinks he ought to give her \$1,000 to meet her payments on him.

Zola charged that he was "bought" from a Revere girl to whom he was engaged, six weeks before their scheduled marriage. The down payment and two installments have been paid to his erstwhile fiancee, he said. He was married last November.

QUACKERY

The most cruel thing that can be done to a sick person is to bring to him a quack doctor or to give him quack medicines. It would be less cruel to refuse him any attention or any nursing at all. For in addition to the cruelty of setting ignorant persons to experiment on the patient, there would be in such cases the additional cruelty of arousing hopes of recovery that could not be realized.

This reflection may be very well applied to the action of those who are always ready to set quack practitioners in economics loose on people who are earnestly desirous of getting free from economic difficulties, and who are, by reason of their bewilderment, easy victims for the fool or the fakir. In such cases, those who promise largely and recklessly are more likely to be listened to than are those who are conscientious and will not promise great results unless they are sure that they can be produced.

Every period of depression, such as we now have, gives to visionary theorists a great opportunity for thrusting their theories, even though little understood by the very men who mouth them most loudly, upon a public who are suffering without knowing just how or why; and almost anything that is promised them in loud and confident tones of voice is likely to command their belief.

It is useless to tell some of the sufferers that a period of depression in a country, every thirty years or so, and lasting only four or five years or so in every thirty years, is no proof that all our public institutions, our laws, our constitution, and our financial system, are totally bad and injurious; and especially is it no proof that a lot of demagogues or uninformed enthusiasts who promise loudly and confidently, are to be trusted to make, or to discover, better institutions, laws and systems, and that it is safe to put the future of our country into their hands.

It is not necessary to suppose that men who promise things that are far beyond their power, are insincere. In fact, their principal danger to the public, sometimes, is just that they are so sincere. The faults they find with the way our institutions are made, or allowed to operate, are very often well found, and only too true. If all that they said were humbug it would be far less dangerous to have them screeching into the ears of the public; for it would, in that case, be comparatively easy to dispose of them and to show that they were entitled to no credit. But only too often there is a great deal of truth mixed in with their misrepresentations—not intentional misrepresentations we suppose and with their exaggerations. Men and women who are not in the habit of thinking clearly or closely on long and complicated affairs, see in a speech or an article, several things that they know to be true, and they hastily, but not unnaturally, think that the man knows what he is talking about, and they draw no line between his statement of well known facts, which are generally known, and his inferences and conclusions and the wild predictions and promises he makes, in regard to which he is not, and cannot be, sure he is right.

It is necessary to draw clear distinctions. A man may be very correct in stating things that are going wrong all around us; and he may not at all be entitled to credit or belief in regard to the remedies he advocates, or the results he expects from those remedies. The public should be on guard in this particular and question very closely, not the evils of which most of us know something, but the cure that is proposed. Many people are able to tell that a man has a high fever or some other ailment, who are not in the least able to tell him what to do about it.

RESTORES VISION TO NEAR BLIND

Anxious mothers with bewildered children went hopefully to a clinic this week staged at the 14th annual meeting of the American Academy of Optometrists at New York.

They were drawn there by Dr. William Feinbloom, research fellow in optometry at Columbia University, whose newly perfected microvision lens has been held forth at a key to the world of vision for 10,000 near-blind persons in New York city institutions and more than 20,000 school children in blind institutions over the country.

The new glasses, according to Feinbloom, enable persons with as little as five per cent vision to read again and distinguish the world of color and movement.

One of the clinic patients was Rachel Levy, 13, almost totally blind for six years and an inmate of a blind home. For distance her sight was gauged at only two per cent., for reading six per cent.

The excited child, heretofore, able to read only large newspaper headlines, read ordinary newspaper before the clinic audience — a first experience for her. Dr. Feinbloom estimated the lens improved her sight for reading by 400 per cent.

Another patient was Carmen Abel 12, who has been only "shadows" since she was subject to the measles at four years of age. With the aid of the lens the child excitedly distinguished a pencilled cross on white paper. She had never learned to read.

Another was Mrs. Mary Reiser, 51, who since 1926 has been able only to differentiate between light and dark. With the spectacles her vision was restored 80 per cent Dr. Feinbloom said.

It pays to advertise in The Daily Mail.

Machine Draws Moisture From Air Belgian Eng. Inventor

A machine which extracts moisture from the air, and is expected to be of great service in countries where the water problem is acute, has been constructed at Trans, in Provence, by M. Knapen, Belgian engineer.

The main apparatus is some 12 meters high. The inner casings, which form a passage for the air, are two and a half meters thick. In the interior 3000 slates gather the condensed moisture provided by the variation in the temperature during the day and night. The amount of water resulting depends upon the numbers of the slates, the moisture content of the air and the extent of the variation in temperature between day and night.

The Knapen air wells at Trans have attracted considerable attention. The British authorities in Palestine have formed a commission to investigate the possibility of the use of similar wells on a large scale in Palestine, where the water supply problem is acute. The inventor, M. Knapen, and his collaborator, M. Kalmanowsky, are members of the commission.

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