

Derivation of Names of Parts of Church

When you enter a place of worship, you first pass through the porch, and may then proceed to an aisle, or possibly take a seat in the nave, or near the chancel.

Porch, aisle, chancel, and nave are all queer words. Some have been built up just anyhow; others are derived from the Latin, and twisted weirdly in the process.

"Porch," for instance, is the word-child, just recognizable, of the Latin "porta," a gate. Why "ch" pushed "ta" out of it, one cannot say.

"Aisle"—the schoolboy who called this word a "wicked speller" was quite right. It is what our Saxon forebears made of "aisa," a wing. An aisle, of course, is a "wing" of a church.

"Chancel" is really the "canceled" or shut-off part of a church, and its word-parent is "cancelli," meaning latticework.

The connection—or the excuse for the word "chancel"—lies in the fact that carved screens, or latticework, generally divided the east end of a church from the other parts.

"Nave" is from the Latin "navis," a ship. A church in a religious sense is an ark. So—"nave!"

Found Compensation for Her Affliction

A clergyman called on an old lady who had been bedridden for some years.

"Well, Mrs. Davies," he said, "and how are you today?"

"Oh, I'm pretty well, thank you," was the cheerful answer.

"Ah, that's right," said the clergyman, sympathetically. "I hardly expected to find you in such good spirits, considering your affliction. I was afraid I should find you down-hearted."

"No, no, sir!" she cried interrupting him. "No, no, indeed, sir, I've much to be thankful for. Why, only the other night, when that house just opposite was on fire, I couldn't help thinking of all the poor people crushing each other in the street, and many of them not getting a sight of the fire at all, while here was I, all nice and comfortable in bed, and I could see it beautifully through my window without even turning over! Oh, no, I've a lot to be thankful for."—London Tit-Bits.

Evolution of Trousers

The Haberdasher says: "Trousers are comparatively young things, having come in about the same time the last century did. George III was the last English monarch who wore knee breeches as a regular thing. The change from breeches to trousers was not a studied one, however, for there was a period of transition. During that time men took to tight and gaiters, and these were the forerunners of trousers proper, that is, the straight up-and-down, loose-cut models we know today. We cannot say who first introduced them to America, but then, as now, our countrymen over here followed the fashions of England very closely, and it is quite likely that they made their appearance simultaneously in England and in the States."

Eskimo Theory of Death

The Eskimo theory of death is peculiar to Christian eyes, and has resulted in many tragedies. It was believed that a man had two souls, one good, one evil. When he died the good soul expected to spend eternity in bliss and comfort in a warm place underground. His bad soul was supposed to remain on the spot where the body died, a lasting, harmful influence over those who were luckless enough to encounter it. When a person became ill the medicine man was sent for. Almost always he pronounced the case hopeless. The invalid was then taken out of the igloo and placed on the snow to perish. It was a logical proceeding, for if he died indoors the igloo would have to be abandoned and sealed up forever.

First Use of Spectacles

Spectacles are of French origin. The proof ocular, which is the kind that ought to be acceptable on the subject, lies in the fact that the oldest known portrait wherein spectacles appear is that of Cardinal Hugues de Provence, painted by one Thomas of Modena, which represents the prelate with the w. k. globes in front of his eyes. The fresco in the church of Saint Nicolas of Treviso, of which the portrait forms a part, is dated 1352. There is, it appears, in the national library at Paris an illuminated manuscript, dated 1380, which shows St. Paul wearing spectacles. One would like to know where St. Paul got the idea. He was a great traveler.

Age of Jesus

There is not sufficient evidence in the Bible to determine the exact age of Jesus at the time of his death. In Luke 3:23 it says: "And Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age." This was when he began his ministry, after he had been baptized in the Jordan by John the Baptist. But the duration of the ministry of Jesus is not specifically stated in the Scripture. Most Bible scholars think it lasted about three years. This would make Jesus thirty-three years of age at the time of the crucifixion. There is no direct historical data on the subject.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Fire Worship

The religion of fire worship, called Zoroastrianism, is a survival of a faith of great antiquity. It flourished during the Fourth and Sixth centuries B. C., and its adherents have always paid great reverence to the elements, especially fire.

The devout Parsee engages in frequent daily prayer and worship, and when he worships turns his face to some bright object. The name "fire worshiper" was popularized by Moore's poem, "Lalla Rookh."

See Peculiar Charm in Oriental Streets

It is really quite impossible to draw a comparison between our wide and spacious avenues and boulevards and the crowded, smelly, bazaar streets of the Orient. Pierre van O'Passen asserts in the Atlanta Constitution. They are built and run on entirely different standards. There may be grace, majesty and beauty in a noble poplar-lined thoroughfare, yet tourists go to the end of the world to see a scene as Ben Sharrar describes: "I entered a long stone passage, lined with shops, more a flight of steps than a street. I moved through the bowels of a great market lit with occasional shafts of the sun which dropped through manholes in the overhead vaulting. . . . It was bound together with stone arches. It was hung with draper's goods, dead sheep, shoes and kerchiefs. It was thronged with an unwashed multitude, their heads bobbing up from the lower depths as they climbed the grade, turbaned heads, skullcapped heads, fuzzy-haired heads, wrinkled heads, tarbooshed heads, colpacked heads, derby-crowned heads, nose-and-earringed heads. It choked with noise. It brayed with asses and tinkled with camels. It danced with gesticulation."

Luncheon Club Rules in Queen Anne's Time

We think luncheon clubs are new stuff, forgetting there is nothing new under the sun. Rambling through my Addison the other day, I found that the Spectator's club, organized by Brother Editor Addison, had some rules that have a familiar ring and some unfamiliar. For example:

None shall be admitted into the club that is of the same trade with any member of it.

If any member swears or curses, his neighbor may give him a kick upon the shins.

If any member tells stories in the club that are not true, he shall forfeit for every third lie a half-penny.

If a member brings his wife into the club he shall pay for what ever she drinks or smokes.

If any member's wife comes to fetch him home from the club, she shall speak to him without the door.—Merle Thorpe in Nation's Business Magazine.

Waterproofing Paper

The most important thing in the making of waterproof paper is the proper choice of the sheet. The toughest papers are now made from jute and also from wood, the kraft or sulphate pulping process being used for the latter. The wood or other raw material must be long-fibered and tough to start with. Waterproofing is accomplished by the use of sizing agents, such as resin, waterglass or waxes and paraffin. One type of water and grease-proof paper is made by immersing sheets of paper made from sulphite pulp in strong sulphuric acid solutions. The action of the acids tends to harden the fibers and render them transparent as well as resistant to moisture and grease. The strength, however, is not increased by this process.

O, Ye of Little Faith!

Science destroys old poetic ideas, but supplants them with a more imaginative new poetry. It has given us a globular world spinning on an axis and revolving about a sun which is rushing through space at more than 12 miles a second. For a sky that was a roof, it has given us a great sea of ether extending to infinity, in which the stars are not lamps but great glowing suns, some of them a hundred million times the size of our sun. And our own little earth is shown by science to be full of magical chemical and biological processes. In truth, the wonders already made known to man warrant him in believing many things that are quite as wonderful as eternal life.—Capper's Weekly.

Last Word, as Always

Motoring with one's wife should be the most enjoyable recreation there is. However—with blame placed upon neither husband nor wife—it is not always considered an event in which one might delight.

"The car is behaving very well today, Jane," said O'Grouch, who was trying to win his way to peace and quiet for at least a few miles.

"I know," flashed back the better half. "Now it's up to you, John."

Early Canadian Coal

The first recorded mention of coal in Canada was made in 1654. At a very early date coal was gathered in Nova Scotia without mining, and mention of this was made in 1721. In 1748 coal was shipped from Cape Breton, as is stated in a letter of M. Duchambore to the French minister. In 1785 coal was mined at Sydney, Cape Breton, under license from the crown. In 1798 the coal in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, attracted the attention of the authorities, and Admiral Sawyer of the British army ordered a small cargo to be sent to Halifax for the use of the admiralty.

Polar Exploration

Early efforts in polar exploration were largely for commercial interests. During the Twentieth century the renewal of exploration in the Arctic and Antarctic regions has been due largely to the spirit of scientific research, but also for geographic achievement. Peary, at the North pole, made a great number of observations which are very valuable in the study of geography, physiography, meteorology and oceanography.

GO TO IT!

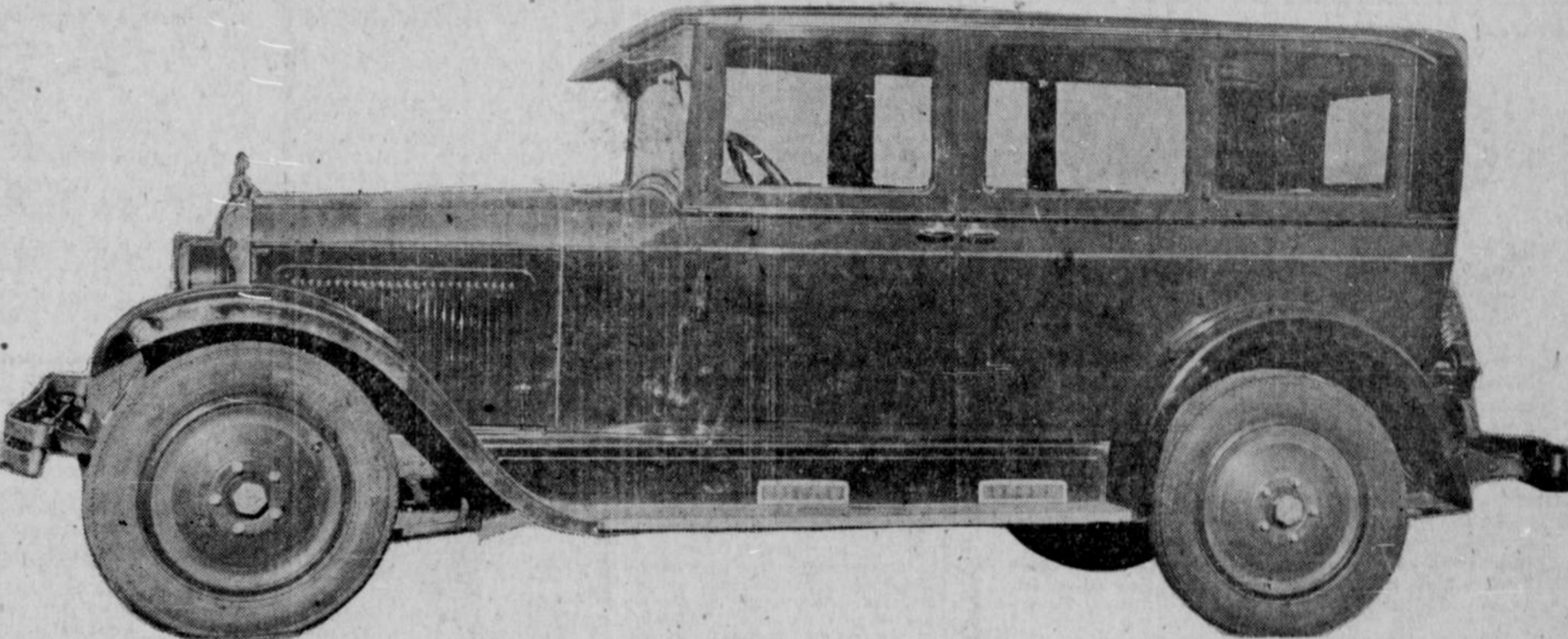
THE RACE IS ON!

KEENLY ALERT TO THE WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY BEFORE THEM AND EAGER TO CLAIM THEIR SHARE OF THE FINE PRIZES OFFERED, CANDIDATES IN THE SENTINEL AUTOMOBILE CAMPAIGN ARE SWEEPING FORWARD WITH A RUSH AS THE BIG RACE BEGINS. BUT ONE MORE WEEK REMAINS AFTER THIS WEEK IN THE "FIRST PERIOD" DURING WHICH THE MAXIMUM VOTES ARE ALLOWED ON SUBSCRIPTIONS. HENCEFORTH THE VOTE TOTALS WILL UNDERGO CONSTANT CHANGES AS THE MOST AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGNERS FORGE TO THE FRONT AND TAKE THEIR PLACES AMONG THE "TOP LINERS."

WATCH 'EM GO!

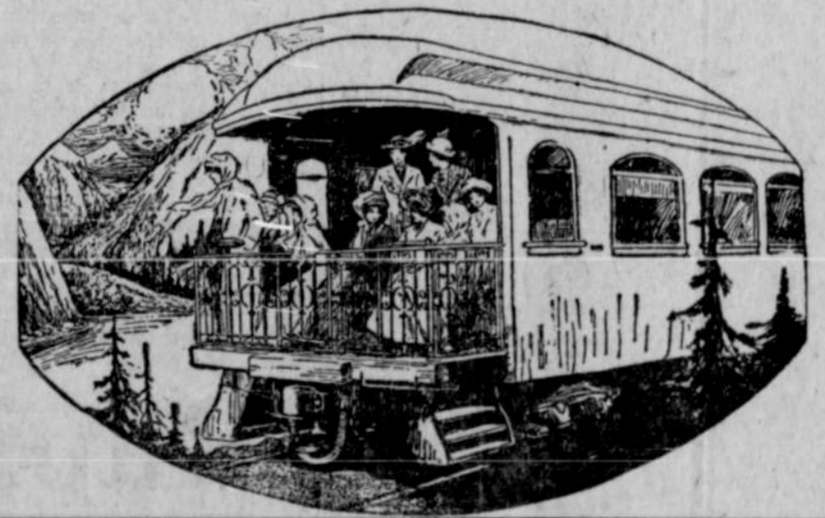
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