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Men's Stanfield Wool Underwear.

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We have a full range of
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Prices are Very Low.

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Henry Blair's



Baths and Bathtubs.

That the bathtub was once generally condemned by medical authority in the United States and that all bathing was pronounced illegal in Boston by legislative authority, "except for medicinal purposes," will probably surprise some who think that the regulation of our private habits has reached its maximum in the year 1921. Such, however, are the facts, as related by the writer of "An Outline History of Tubbing," contributed to Gas Logic (New York, August). According to him, the first bathtub to be built and used in the Republic was perpetrated by one Adam Thompson, of Cincinnati, in the year 1842. The word "perpetrated" is used advisedly, we are told, for Mr. Thompson's tub appeared as a serious misdemeanor, if not a high crime, in the eyes of the press, the public, the medical profession, and the legislators of the day. He goes on:

"We have no record that it was inveighed against by the clergy, but it was roundly denounced in the public prints as subversive of democratic simplicity and pioneer hardihood. The good doctors averred that so luxurious a form of bathing, practised in winter, would lead to 'phthisis, rheumatic inflammation of the lungs, and the whole category of syphilitic diseases. To prevent any such disaster, the Common Council of Philadelphia considered, but failed to pass by a margin of two votes, a measure making bathing illegal between November 1 and March 15. Virginia by legislative action laid a tax of \$30 on all bathtubs, while Boston went the whole hog by making bathing unlawful save on the advice of a physician. Be it said in extenuation of the hygienic condition of the Bostonians that the ordinance was never enforced and that in 1862 it was repealed."

"President Fillmore braved the shafts of ridicule in 1851 and had a bathtub installed in the White House and report says that this action so far destroyed the prejudice that by 1860 every hotel in New York had a bathtub, and some of them two or three, a fact which must have to some extent lessened the Saturday night congestion in these latter hostilities. During the sixty years since this event progress has reached the point of 1,000—1,000 baths, school baths, public baths, Senatorial baths, soon to be reopened, and even compulsory baths. The last, it is true, operate only with respect to certain special classes, or we might with more accuracy say conditions of men, one of whom perhaps not unjustly understood his thirty-day sentence to be for 'fraternity'."

"While tiled and porcelain bathtubs, with unlimited supplies of hot water always available from automatically regulated gas water heaters, may be a long step in advance of Mr. Thompson's mahogany tub lined with sheet lead, or its immediate copper-lined successors, whose water emanated from the kitchen stove via the teakettle, it is only in the mechanical apparatus of the bath that we have surpassed the bathing arrangements of other ages and other races. Socially and sanitariously speaking, we have yet some to go before reaching the standards of ancient Persia or Rome and of Japan."

"The luxury of Egyptian baths has been duly exploited by a well-known soap manufacturer, and the splendor of the great Roman thermæ, club houses, theatres, gymnasia, libraries and baths in one, has been sung by historians and archaeologists from the time of their erection down. The aged, daily hot-bath habits of the Japanese cause them to look with scorn of the elect upon the unwashed who are so uncivilized as to omit the daily hot bath."

"The heating devices of these and some other and simpler baths are worthy of notice and interesting in comparison with modern arrangements for the same purpose. One of the simplest methods was to heat stones or firebricks and place these directly in the bath vessel. Remains of a primitive prototype of the Turkish bath have been discovered in Ireland in the form of a hive-shaped stone hut, with an opening at the top for the head of the bather and one at the side for entrance and egress. This bath was warmed up by burning peat inside it. When a sufficiently high temperature had been attained the peat was raked out and the bather took his place on a stone seat, indignantly a rather warm one, a friend closed the door and banded it up with sod, closed the aperture about the bather's neck with a necktie of the same, and left the unfortunate to sweat it out, after which process the victim probably scampered home and to bed without any further cooling down or rubbing-off ceremonies."

"Japanese baths are heated almost to the boiling point by pipes containing hot charcoal immersed directly in the end of the tub, to the serious detriment of unwary Caucasian toes when long-legged foreigners are initiated into the native-bath mysteries."

"The Roman thermæ were heated by a great hypocaust, or furnace, which sent hot air through the hollow walls of the various chambers, and also brought up the temperature of successive reservoirs of water from cold to temperate and hot. Charcoal or wood was the fuel."

"The Russian and Turkish vapor baths, which were adaptations and successors of the Roman dry baths, were not infrequently produced by the simple process of pouring water upon hot stones or bricks or directly upon a charcoal stove. The immemorial time-honored morning bath of Merrie England's dispenses with the heating problem by the simple expedient of ignoring it. Cold baths are said to have been the fashion among the Angles and Saxons, and the fashion has never changed."

"Not all the baths of history, however, were remarkable for temperature or the lack of it. There were mud, sand, wine, milk, and veal-broth baths. Perfumes, pomades, the juices and effusions of strange herbs and plants added to the baths of noted personages. One beau of London was wont to have the yolks of 100 eggs put into his bath, truly a luxurious bath to the modern market mind."

Literary Digest, Sept. 2.

Wedding Bells.

GEARIN-WALSH.

A quiet but very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Patrick's Church Sept. 7th, when Miss Rose Gearin was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Frank Walsh, of the Reid Mfg. Co. the Rev. Dr. Kitchin performing the ceremony. The bride was handsomely attired in white silk with large picture hat. Miss Mary Grills acted as maid of honor and was prettily attired in pink and white. The groom was very ably supported by his friend, Mr. Patrick Molloy. After the ceremony was performed the happy young couple drove to the residence of Mrs. Grills, Bartlett's Hill, where a sumptuous supper was partaken of and the health of the bride and groom toasted. Amusements were indulged in until the wee sma' hours of the morning. The bride was the recipient of many useful presents testifying to the esteem in which the young couple is held. The writer joins with their many friends in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Walsh many years of matrimonial happiness.

A GUEST.

Messrs. D. Johnson and B. Peel, who were attending the Sun Life outing at "Bigwin Inn," Lake of Bays, Ontario, returned home by Sable I.

C. H. E.

SCHOLARSHIP LIST, 1921.
(Issued subject to correction. In Alphabetical Order.)

1.—Jubilee Scholarship of \$1,500 awarded to the candidate who takes the first place in the Senior Associate Examination.

Olive Mews, Bishop Field College.

2.—Four Intermediate Jubilee Collegiate Scholarships of \$100 each—conferred to Outport Schools:

1.—Alice Cullen, Presentation Convent, Carbonear.

2.—Annie Fitzgerald, Presentation Convent, Carbonear.

3.—William Reynolds, Methodist Superior School, Salem.

4.—Hilda M. Walsh, R. C. Academy, Grand Falls.

5.—Six Intermediate Open Scholarships of \$25 each:

1.—Helen Earle, Methodist College.

2.—Allan A. Knight, St. Bonaventure's College.

3.—Helen McGrath, Mercy Convent Academy.

4.—Leonard Miller, Methodist College.

5.—George Roberts, Methodist College.

6.—G. Bernard Summers, St. Bonaventure's College.

7.—Four Preliminary Jubilee Scholarships of \$100 each—conferred to Outport Schools:

1.—Elva Follett, Methodist Superior School, Western Bay.

2.—San Hayward, Academy, Grand Falls.

3.—Fannie Marshall, Convent, Burin.

4.—Wilfred Templeman, Methodist Superior, Bonaville.

5.—Six Preliminary Open Scholarships of \$20 each:

1.—G. M. Brownrigg, St. Bonaventure's College.

2.—Marie Erickson, Bishop Spencer College.

3.—Jack C. Goobie, Methodist College.

4.—Alma Hudson, Methodist College.

5.—Mildred Sampson, Methodist College.

6.—Hilda White, Methodist College.

7.—Thirty Preliminary Scholarships of \$10 each—conferred to Outport Schools:

1.—William W. Bennett, Academy, Grand Falls.

2.—William J. Bishop, Academy, Grand Falls.

3.—Reta M. Bryan, R. C. Academy, Grand Falls.

4.—Beatrice Clarke, Methodist, Victoria.

5.—Marion Colbourne, Academy, Grand Falls.

6.—Patricia Collins, Convent, Placentia.

7.—Maggie Conway, R. C. High, Colliers.

8.—Alice E. Cooper, C.E.I. High, Curling.

9.—Harrie Currie, Academy, Grand Falls.

10.—Barbara Dunford, Methodist Academy, Grand Bank.

11.—Annie R. Healey, R. C. Academy, Grand Falls.

12.—J. B. Jones, R. C. Academy, Harbor Grace.

13.—Constance Kieley, Convent, Placentia.

14.—Alice Kent, Convent of Mercy, Bell Island.

15.—Grace M. LeDrew, R. C. Academy, Grand Falls.

16.—Millicent Lodge, Methodist, Catalina.

17.—Irene McCarthy, Convent, St. Joseph's.

18.—Annie McCormack, R. C. St. Joseph's.

19.—Rene MacPherson, Academy, Grand Falls.

20.—Leo J. Mahoney, Convent, St. Mary's.

21.—Jessie Miffin, Methodist Superior, Bonaville.

22.—Ronald H. Melvin, R. C. Academy, Grand Falls.

23.—Mary Murphy, Convent, Conception.

24.—Edith M. Norris, R. C. Superior, St. Joseph's.

25.—Grace Patten, Methodist Academy, Grand Bank.

26.—Frances E. Perry, Methodist, Perry's Island.

27.—Dorothy Purchase, Methodist, Exploits.

28.—W. J. St. John, R. C. Healey's Pond.

29.—William G. Tobin, R. C. Superior, King's Cove.

30.—Mary Whalen, Convent, Torbay.

31.—Five Preliminary Scholarships of \$30 each—conferred to the Public Schools of St. John's:

1.—Allan Gillingham, Centenary Hall.

2.—Edith Gillingham, Centenary Hall.

3.—Kathleen Horan, St. Patrick's Convent.

4.—Millicent King, Centenary Hall.

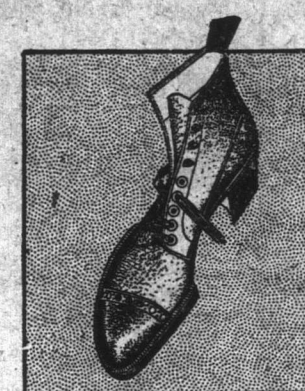
5.—Falcon Loveridge, Centenary Hall.

Game Seasons.

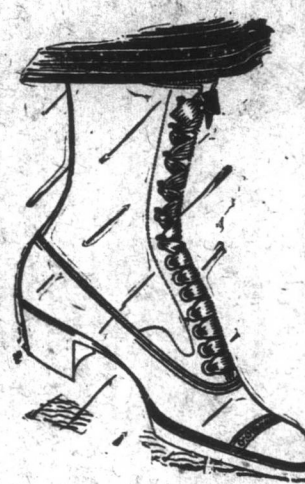
Open season, trout and salmon, ends Sept. 15th; close season, birds, rabbits and hares, ends Sept. 30th. The Comic Weekly gave the wrong date of the shooting season in reply to an enquiry, last week.

New Footwear AT LOWER PRICES.

The Quality and Style are Excelled only
by the wear they give.



Men's Boot



Ladies' Boot

Brown Calf
Laced Low
Heel School
Boot,
\$6.50

STEER BROTHERS.

Sept. 13, 15

Bananas for Brains.

There was once a popular notion that a fish diet was especially good for the brain. Well, it isn't.

As a matter of fact the phosphorus in fish does service to our joints and not to our head. The one merit that fish possesses is that it is easily digested and blood is not, therefore drawn from the brain to aid the digestive organs in their work.

By an alliterative coincidence the three things which are best for brain are bananas, bacon and brushes.

Bananas have that in them which directly feeds the grey matter of the brain. Their content of sugar, too, is excellent. Sugar, in any form, is energizing to the body, and as brain and body are closely allied anything

which reduces bodily fatigue helps the brain. Mental workers will know the heavy mental strain of working when the body is tired.

Bacon is an aid to the imagination. It is not generally known that all food, whether vegetable or flesh, has an effect on us. Turnips, for example, depress. Peas exhilarate. Mutton allays irritation of temper. Pork excites the imagination. Not long since a well known writer of exciting stories confessed that his inspiration came from pork chops. So—bacon for the brain.

There remains the brush. Probably nine persons out of ten scratch their heads when they feel a sort of temporary hold-up in the action of their brains. That is nature's stimulus to the grey matter.

Rub your head and you bring the

blood to the excited part. That is what your brain needs—more blood. Hence the vigorous use of a stiff bristled brush will, by exciting the scalp, bring blood to the brain and reinvigorate it.

The mental sluggishness that is felt after meals can be banished by brushing. It checks the cause of the torpor—the withdrawal of blood from the stomach.

So if you are a brain-worker, bananas, bacon, and a brush.

C.E.I. DEFEAT C.E.I.—In last night's League football game the C.E.I. defeated the C.E.I. by 1 goal to 0. There was a poor attendance of spectators. The game was a good one but the C.E.I. were handicapped by the loss of several of their best players. The goal for the game was scored by Chafe.

By Gene Byrne

"REG'LAR FELLERS"



CARTRID
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CARTRID
5, 6,
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