

BY W. M. MORRIS.

It was time to go to the Convention, and, walking down the street, though the rain, one of them recalled of his own mind the words of Ainos. Shall two walk together except they be agreed? In the hour of friendship and in the hour of sorrow and grief there was a theoretical oneness on all things, a unity of truth and a desire to conquer the best kind of a solution for rural children. The spirit of mutual goodwill pervaded the Convention; the Alkescene School Attendance Act was studied from every angle; the people all pulled together to devise the best ways and means of giving a more educational life to the rural school. The final resolution was that the Act was a good one, and another urging School Boards to accept the School Regulations, with a view to providing Secondary Education for the children, was carried unanimously.

Some two hundred such Conventions have been held in all parts of Ontario since last Easter and the above resolution was the nearest approach to the abolition or suspension of the Alkescene School Attendance Act. The result at these meetings has ranged all the way from twenty people to two hundred people, and has been held as School Attendance, Health Education, Continuation Schools, Consolidated Schools, the Curriculum of a Rural School, the Status and Qualifications of the Teacher have all been discussed and motions of various



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### Archaeologists to Search for Remains of Royal Palace at Ophel Hill.

A despatch from London says:—An international group of archaeologists will begin excavations in the spring at Ophel Hill, Jerusalem, to search for the remains of the palace and the tomb of David. Inspired by the success of the Luxor undertaking these men hope to demonstrate that Ophel Hill, in the southeastern part of the Holy City, was the real "City of David" or Mount Zion, and not the southern end of the western hill, as tradition has it.


It is believed this excavation will reveal all the tombs of the Kings of Judah for 200 years after David, including those of Solomon and his wives, the site of an old wall and the remains of the original sanctuary of the Jews, with their relics and inscriptions, throwing light upon pre-Hebrew and early Hebrew civilizations. As many scholars hold, this hill, now given over to agriculture and thickly populated down from the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, may furnish information on the brilliant Maccabean period.

British and French archaeologists societies will join in the work and the American Archaeological Society of Palestine has been invited. For the purpose of the excavations, the Egyptian Fund, of which Dr. H. R. Hall, director of Egyptology in the British Museum, is chairman, will finance the undertaking and have general supervision; but the actual excavations will be entrusted to Dr. R. A. Macalister, who is now in the United States, and to the University of Dublin. The French work will be represented by Raymond Weil, who made an important excavation in the southern end of Ophel hill for Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris just before the outbreak of the war and who is now Vice-President of the League, who is familiar with the terrain.

Excavations at Ophel were begun

in 1870 and in recent years work has been done by Father Vincent and the Frenchman Well that has achieved results which have led Prof. Garstang, Dr. Hall and other British archaeologists to the belief that Orbel was probably a frequent place of sales of cattle and sheep, and that the site was an important one.

Excavations at Orbel were suggested a few months back by Prof. John Garstang, director of the Palestine antiquities department, who made one condition that of £500 be raised to insure a thorough job. The British share is £250,00, of which enough has been obtained to make certain the preliminary work of Dr. McAlister in the spring. The British will undertake the excavations of the Orbel hill and the French will continue the work on the south end, which was interrupted by the war.



**Heads Health Campaign**  
Dr. Gordon Bates, who has just completed a tour of New Brunswick, which covered 2,000 miles, conducting an intensive public health campaign on behalf of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council.

The man who does what he please  
is seldom pleased with what he does.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, says:

One of the great foundations of Canada is the vast quantities of the constant re-creation of new and very unknown resources. It is but a comparatively few years since Northern Ontario was on the map merely as so much space. Today from out of that area are springing minerals which make Ontario the largest mineral producing province in Canada, and from its forests areas millions of acres of pulpwood are being cut. It is reported that during late James Bay are seventy four rivers, each with its lake connected with pulpwood areas. Ontario's economy has a potential "wood mine" in her northern area.

**Nflda.**—A dispatch from St. John's, Nfld., dated Sept. 10, posted at Bell Island, states that the iron mines there are immediately in full swing, and that the staff of two thousand men taken on. The news has caused a satisfaction, especially in the St. John's and St. Lawrence Bay, from which the iron ore is shipped. The St. Lawrence P.E.I. At a recent meeting of the St. John's Potato Growers' Association, it was announced that 90,000 bushels of potatoes had been raised in the St. John's district, and that the yield was the best for many years. The potatoes were raised on the St. John's district, and the yield was the best for many years. The potatoes were raised on the St. John's district, and the yield was the best for many years.

transported to Long Island, where the State of Virginia and the United States ports will receive the potatoes.

—Used one of the largest in the history of Nova Scotia, and is practically all marketed.

—The figures are all those furnished by government.

—Produced by government, destined to a million and a half of good commercial fruit last season. There is a slightly larger crop here.

—The companies desire to have us take into consideration the needs.

—The Southern Car-

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says that the Newfoundland seal fishery will be closed on September 15, as announced on Thursday. An aeroplane will be used to "spot" the seal herds on the ice.

The sealing fleet has now been reduced to eight vessels. Seven of these will go to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and one in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

An aeroplane used by the Antarctic steamer Quest will be employed in connection with the Grand Banks company of vessels. It will be conveyed on a special platform built on the deck of the Quest.

More than 2,000,000 pounds of honey were produced in the Province of Manitoba in 1922, an average of 122 pounds per acre, according to L. T. Floyd, provincial apiculturist. Manitoba's production of honey, under the leadership of the Manitoba Beekeeping Association increased by almost 400 per cent during the past year. The Association began the year with 46 members, and now 190 are enrolled.

Man.—Last year 2,113 boats were employed in a fresh water fisheries, the equipment valued at \$695,444. Over 600 pounds of fish were sold in domestic courses, while the commercial fisheries realized over half million pounds.

Sask.—Fifty-nine cream-  
operating in the Province  
in 1922, according to  
of the secretary of the  
n Dairy Association,  
captured 8,301,105 pounds  
an increase of nearly 2,  
ds over the previous year.

Alta.—Two large irrigations in Southern Alberta "brought under the ditch." The larger of these projects, the Athabasca Northern Irrigation, comprising some 220,000 acres of land, of which 105,000 is irrigable. The smaller is the United Irrigation dis-

**Gets Big Job.**

H. J. Hunkert, who has been appointed Vice-President in charge of the operation and maintenance of the Canadian National Railways, in the reorganization, has assumed the biggest job of his kind in the world, having charge of 22,262 miles of railway. He is a native-born Canadian.

**Commissioner of Agriculture  
Says Shipping is Necessary  
for the Purpose.**

A despatch from London says:—Scepticism is being expressed in some quarters in England whether Canada can fulfil her embargo campaign promise to ship 200,000 cattle annually to Britain, and the assertion is being made that sufficient steamship accommodation cannot be obtained to transport them during the season.

W. Weddell and Company, the well-known London frozen firm, in a review of the frozen meat trade said: "The maximum number of cattle the steamers could carry is about 1,000 head each, which means 200 shiploads, and as the trade is seasonal the vessels would have to arrive on an average of one every day, and the rates would have to cover the return voyage in ballast. The competition would

Toronto.  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern  
\$1.25 1/2.  
Manitoba pat—Nominal.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, Bay ports.  
American corn—No. 3 yellow, 91c;  
No. 4, 90c.  
Barley—Malting, 79 to 81c, accord-  
ing to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 70 to 80c.  
Rye—No. 2, 84 to 86c.  
Oats—No. 2, 81 to 81 1/2.  
Milfeed—Del., Montreal, freights  
bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28  
shorts, per ton, \$28; middlings, \$26 50.  
Good feed flour, \$2.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.10  
to \$1.18, according to freights outside.  
Ontario No. 2 white cents—48 to 50c.  
Ontario corn—Nominal.  
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent, pat-  
ent, in bulk, \$3.00; Montreal, promp, city  
mont, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto bags,  
\$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk, seaboard, \$4.90  
to \$5.  
Manitoba flour—1st pat, in out-  
sacks, \$7.10 to \$7.20; 2nd pat, \$6.90.  
Wheat—Extra No. 2, per ton, track  
Bran—\$14; mixed \$11; clover, 9  
to \$12.