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# MEDICINE IN FUTURE MUST ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE, SAYS SIR DAVID BRUCE

## President of British Association for the Advancement of Science Declares Men Must be Kept Well Instead of Made Well—Outlines Recent Advance of Medical Science.

A despatch from Toronto says:— Science plays an important, though, perhaps, secret part, in the life of every citizen, and it was in appreciation of that fact that a large number of Toronto people turned out to Con- vocation Hall to attend a fine send-off to the inaugural meeting of the Brit- ish Association for the Advancement of Science, and to hear Major-General Sir David Bruce, president, give an outline of the recent advance of medi- cal science.

Sir David's address was so exten- sive in its scope that it is impossible to indicate its content in a few words, but in addition to challenging modern medicine to take the offensive in the battle with disease, he stressed, among other things, the necessity of spending money to provide the inhabitants of modern cities with hygienic surround- ings; the responsibility of the indi- vidual citizen to accept vaccination of his children; the importance of the widespread application of the new knowledge about the life-giving vita- mins to diet, and the need for still more energetic attacks on tuberculosis, a disease which he thought would be conquered ultimately, given the whole- hearted co-operation of all health- promotion forces.

"Medicine in future must change its strategy; instead of awaiting attack it must assume the offensive," said Sir David. "It must no longer be said that 'the man was so sick he had to send for a doctor.'"

"The medical practitioner of the future must frequently examine people while they are apparently well, in order to detect any incipient depart- ure from the normal, and to teach and urge modes of living conformable to the laws of personal health, and to the public health authorities must see to it that environment is in accord- ance with scientific teaching.

"It may be a long time before the

change is widely accepted, but already enormous advances have been effected, and it depends only on the intelligence and education of the populations how rapid the future progress will be.

"Public opinion must be educated to recognize that most diseases are pre- ventable and say, with King Edward VII, 'If preventable, why not pre- vented?'"

"It is one of the first duties of those in power to see that their people have, in addition to houses with plenty of light and air, a good water supply and a good drainage system," continued Sir David. "Money cannot be spent to better advantage than in the attainment of these three essentials to health."

Dealing with still another subject, Sir David spoke of the need for a better understanding of diet as a means of preventing those diseases due to defective diet. A diet was no longer recognized as complete if it contained proteins, carbohydrates, fats and salts: It had also to contain certain substances which were known as vitamins. Without vitamins the other four substances could neither promote growth nor support life in- definitely.

The natural fruits of the earth were not deficient in these life-giving substances, but much of civilized man's food was deficient. "It is only when man begins by artificial means to polish his rice, whiten his flour, and tin his beef and vegetables that the trouble begins," said the president.

Sir David brought his address to a close with an eloquent plea for inter- national co-operation in the field of science. "Science, indeed, knows no boundaries of nations, languages or creeds. It is truly international. In spite of interruptions, it is the duty of science to go on steadily forward, illuminating the dark places in the hope of better times."



FAMOUS INVENTOR ATTENDS MEETING OF SCIENTISTS Left to right: Col. H. Chase, commandant of the Royal 22nd Regt., Quebec, with Sir Charles Parsons, inventor of the steam turbine.

## Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The Potato Growers' Association are taking steps to secure a supply of labor to handle the greatly increased potato crop of the Island, which promises to yield a 300 per cent. crop, as compared with last year, on account of the increased acreage. It is expected that 9,000 acres of certified seed potatoes will be harvested.

Halifax, N.S.—Greater Halifax has today the largest permanent population in its history, according to figures given out following a careful check for directory purposes. The total population of Halifax, Dartmouth and suburbs is 70,000, Halifax city alone having 59,575 and Dartmouth 7,647.

Woodstock, N.B.—One log is rafted every two seconds throughout a nine-hour day at the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co. rafting grounds at the mouth of the Nashwaak river. A new series of rafting records have been established during the present season which are believed to have eclipsed anything which has previously been produced by a crew of similar size anywhere in America. A crew of twenty-five men are engaged in the actual rafting in addition to some sixty-five men employed along the river. About twenty million feet of the company's lumber has already been rafted this season and the total clean-up for the season is expected to be twenty-nine million.

Sherbrooke, Que.—More than 350 immigrants have been located on farms throughout the Eastern Town- ships since the first of the year by the Eastern Townships Immigration Society. Most of the immigrants are English and Scotch but many come from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland. Positions have been found read- ily available for all men secured.

Gowanda, Ont.—There is probably greater activity in silver mining in this district and certainly more real mining development under way, than at any time since the discovery of the camp many years ago. For the time being the Castle Tretneway is the main producer with a small milling plant in operation. Production last month was at the rate of about 115,000 ozs., and ore developments continue good. Pelly Station, in a National Park to Brandon, Man.—Fifty more boys embrace 900 acres.

from all parts of the British Isles arrived here under the auspices of the Salvation Army and were placed on farms. This is the third party under the Salvation Army immigration scheme to arrive at Brandon, the first two aggregating some two hundred boys, nearly all of whom are now settled on farms in the neighborhood.

Regina, Sask.—Building construction in Saskatchewan actually started during the month of June was valued at \$674,000, an increase of \$114,178 over the month of June, 1923. Build- ing permits in Moose Jaw for the first half of the year totalled \$390,347, and in Saskatoon to \$936,130.

Edmonton, Alta.—Successful straw- berry culture three hundred miles north of the international boundary, has been proven by E. A. Gordon, of this city. One hundred plants brought out from Ontario wintered well, blossomed heavily, and produced prolifically a well formed, colored fruit of fine flavor and firmness. Mr. Gordon has likewise had much success with fruit trees, cherry, wild plums, and crab apples.

Victoria, B.C.—Whaling operations this year, according to report, are very successful. Four stations and six or seven whalers are working. Some of the vessels have an average of thirty head so far for the season, and whale- oil is finding a ready market in Eng- land, whilst whale meat cannot have become an established commodity along the West Coast of Africa, the entire British Columbia whale meat pack of last year being sold there.

## Royal Northwest Mounted Honored by Stone Column

A despatch from Winnipeg says:— On the site of the first Royal North- west Mounted Police headquarters at Old Fort Livingstone, a memorial will be unveiled on Friday by Sir Freder- ick Haultain, Chief Justice of Saskat- chewan.

The memorial, which will take the form of a pyramidal stone column, with a bronze tablet suitably inscribed, is to be erected six miles north of Pelly Station, in a National Park to Brandon, Man.—Fifty more boys embrace 900 acres.



FAMOUS PROFESSORS IN TORONTO FOR MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION Left to Right: Prof. A. S. Eve, of McGill University; D'Arcy W. Thompson, professor of natural history, St. Andrew's University; Sir George Greenhill, only survivor of the delegation to Toronto in 1884; Sir William H. Bragg, Quain professor of physics, London University.

## AGRICULTURE ADVISED INSTEAD OF COMMERCE

### British Boys Should be Urged to Choose Farming in the Dominions.

A despatch from Toronto says:— An interesting report on the oppor- tunities for immigrants in Canada, as viewed through the eyes of a special committee of the Educational Science Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was pre- sented on Thursday, and the general trend of it is advice to immigrants to count upon going on the land instead of into industrial or commercial lines. The report stated in part:

"While a boy is at school the prob- lem of his future career seldom troubles him; he is content to wait on opportunity when school days are over. Few boys up to sixteen have any definite ideas or desires on the subject. Unless their parents or friends have places already marked out for them, they tend to follow some prescribed course of study leading up to such examinations as offer certifi- cates qualifying for entrance into the various professions or into commercial life. Thus the school curriculum very often determines a boy's career. In the case, however, of the many boys who show no power or liking for any special school subject, their future occu- pation depends often on some chance opening. Banks and other offices are full of such young men, yet many of these would, from their character and physical qualities, be far better suited for the more vigorous and freer life on the land overseas."

## Babies of To-day Have Better Chance for Life

In the midst of the dire predictions of what is going to happen to the world if the Dawes report is not adopted comes the comforting assur- ance from the British Medical Ass- ociation that babies born to-day have an expectation of ten years more of life than had their grandparents. The assertion is confirmed by insurance actuaries, one of whom said:

"A great improvement in longevity has been noticed even in the last few years, as was shown when the insti- tute actuaries revised their table about two years ago. Accurate statis- tics show that the improvement of mortality for men since 1890 is 20 per cent. and for women 22 per cent."

The editor of "Whitaker's Alman- ack," moreover, is recasting the tables relating to the expectation of life, which he calculates now more than ten years longer than was the case a few years ago.

## Southern Alberta Wheatfields Ready for Harvest

A despatch from Lethbridge, Alta., says:—Spring wheat cutting started on a 320-acre field at Coaldale on Thursday. The yield is estimated at 25 bushels an acre. Cutting has also started at other points in South- western Alberta and will begin next Monday, except in districts close to the mountains, where the crop is very heavy.

## The Week's Markets

TORONTO.  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.53 1/2; No. 2 North, \$1.44 1/2.  
Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 75c; No. 3 feed, 54c.  
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.  
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.28 1/2.  
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$29; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$37; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.05.  
Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, red or mixed, \$1.15 to \$1.20, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.  
Ont. flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt ship- ment, \$6.50; Toronto basis, \$6.50; bulk seaboard, \$6.20.  
Man. flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$8.20 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$7.70.  
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$17.50; No. 2, \$17; No. 3, \$15; mixed, \$13; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.  
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.  
Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f. o. b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.  
Cheese—New, large, 18 1/2 to 19c; twins, 19 to 19 1/2c; triplets, 20 to 21c; quadruplets, 21 to 22c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 37 to 38c; No. 1 creamery, 35 to 36c; No. 2, 34 to 35c; dairy, 28 to 29c.  
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 42 to 44c; extra, loose, 40 to 41c; firsts, 34 to 35c; seconds, 27 to 28c.  
Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs. 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 45c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 50c.  
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chick- ens, 2 lbs. and over, 50c; roosters, 20c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 35c.  
Beans—Can. handpicked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2c; per lb., 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.50; No. 3, \$2.50 to \$2.75.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 28 to 27c; cooked hams, 40 to 41c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 20 to 22c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, boneless, 33 to 38c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$32; heavyweight rolls, \$27.  
Lard—Pure, tierces, 17 1/2 to 18c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; pails, 18 to 18 1/2c; prints 20 1/2 to 20 3/4c; shortening, tierces, 15 1/2 to 16c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c; pails, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.  
Export steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; export heifers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; baby heaves, \$7.50 to \$10; butcher steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.25 to \$4.25; butchers' steers, choice, \$4.25 to \$4; med., \$3 to \$4; fair, \$3.50 to \$4; bolognas, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; feeding steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4.25; milkers, springers, choice, \$7.50 to \$9; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; calves, choice, \$3 to \$3.50; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$12.50 to \$13.50; do, bucks, \$10.50 to

\$11.50; do, culls, \$9 to \$10; sheep, light ewes, \$6 to \$6.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.75 to \$10; do, f.o.b., \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, country points, \$9 to \$9.25; do, select, fed and watered, \$10.70 to \$11; do, off cars, long haul, \$10.15 to \$10.40.  
MONTREAL.  
Oats, CW, No. 2, 62 1/2 to 65c; do, No. 3, 61 1/2 to 63c; extra No. 1 feed, 60 1/2 to 61 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 59 to 60c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$8.20; do, 2nds, \$7.70; strong bakers', \$7.50; winter pats., choice, \$7.25 to \$7.35. Rolled oats, bag of 90 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.20. Bran, \$29.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Middlings, \$37.25; Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.50 to \$17.  
Cheese, finest weats, 17 1/2c; do, eaats, 17c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 34 1/2c; No. 1 creamery, 33 1/2c. Eggs, fresh extras, 40c; fresh firsts, 33c.  
Med. to fairly good veals, \$7; mixed lots of heavy drinkers and com. veals, \$5; grassers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, good, \$12; do, com., \$10; hogs, \$9.75 to \$9.85; cows, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

## BRITISH SCIENTISTS PRAISE ONTARIO APPLES

### Each Visitor Given Several at Ontario Government Reception.

A despatch from Toronto says:— When the officers of the British Ass- ociation received official welcome from the Provincial Government at the Par- liament Buildings, they were intro- duced to one of the lesser-known won- ders of the modern world—rosy cheeked Ontario apples, which had been kept in cold storage from last autumn. They were in perfect condi- tion, and the Cabinet Ministers of Canada's banner province, who acted as hosts, received many compliments from the delighted visitors as they carried off a pocketful each.

Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Public Works, welcomed the officers on behalf of the Province, while other Cabinet Ministers present were At- torney General W. F. Nickle, Hon. John S. Martin and Hon. W. H. Price. Prof. J. C. McLennan introduced each of the officers in turn.

## REPORT IMPROVE- MENT IN U.S. CRGPS

### Wheat Harvest Will Total 814,117,000 Bushels— Corn 2,576,400,000.

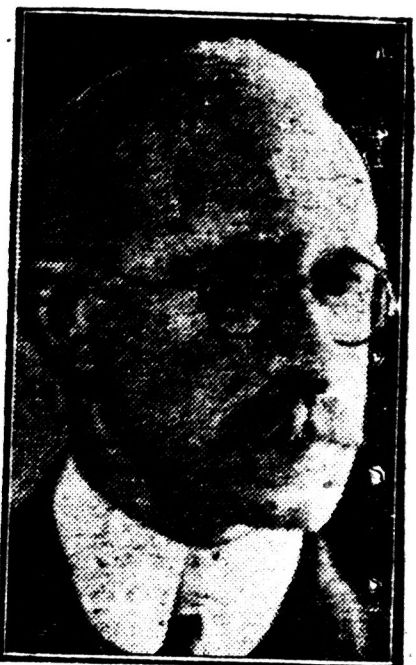
A despatch from Washington says:—Most of the country's crops improved substantially during July, and production prospects at the be- ginning of this month were consid- erably better than a month ago. The Crop Reporting Board of the Depart- ment of Agriculture, issued forecasts for the principal crops, basing its cal- culations on the condition of the crops on Aug. 1. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes and rye all showed increases over last month, but sweet potatoes, tobacco, rice, hay, apples and pean- uts registered declines.

A wheat crop of 814,117,000 bushels is indicated for this year. Winter wheat harvests are considerably greater than expected, and 589,350,000 bushels are in the preliminary esti- mate.

The unusually favorable weather resulted in exceptionally plump, heavy kernels of high quality, and an av- erage of 16 bushels per acre for the country. July weather resulted in an increase of 48,000,000 bushels of winter wheat over the forecast made a month ago, the major part of the increase being in Kansas and Nebraska.

Spring wheat had almost ideal weather in Minnesota and in part of North Dakota, but farther west it was less favorable, and in Washington the crop is unusually poor. From Aug. 1 conditions a forecast of 224,767,000 bushels was made for the spring wheat crop. That is 28,000,000 bush- els more than the forecast last month.

Corn deteriorated much less than usual in July, and while the condition of the crop on Aug. 1 is the lowest on record, with three exceptions, since statistics were begun in 1963, a fore- cast of 2,576,400,000 bushels is made for this year.



Sir Richard Paget, Specialist on the legal aspect of the development of inventions, of London and Somerset, who addressed the British scientists on voice production.

## SCIENCE GIVES LABORER OF TO-DAY MORE COMFORTS THAN KINGS OF OLD

"Jack Jones, Labor member of Par- liament for Silvertown, has more lib- erty than any Anglo-Saxon, Norman or Angevin king. Science has given him more power over nature, he can travel faster and farther, makes his influence felt over more human beings and can gratify a far larger range of personal tastes than it is possible for any individual, however happily plac- ed in that remote age."

H. A. L. Fisher, member of Lord George's war Cabinet, in a recent address. To illustrate further his theory, "good old times" really are a long way behind the present in comfort, con- venience and happiness. Fisher added: "There is not a single slum family in Glasgow to-day which is subject to such a high rate of infantile mortality

as were the families of Anglo-Saxon kings. At every turn the liberty of the medieval Englishman was curtail- ed—by privileged nobles and churches, by poverty, bad roads and the ab- sence of sanitation, by uncertain food supplies, imperfect medical art, pre- valent ignorance and, not least, by weakness of the central government which allowed every kind of local op- pression to be practiced."

Following this speech one news- paper suggested: "If a loud bang is heard in the neighborhood of Beacon- field it will be because Gilbert C. Chesterton has blown up with indigna- tion while reading the reports there- of."

But as yet nothing has been heard from this high priest of romantic medievalism.



The group of Canadian marksmen, who carried off high honors at the National Rifle Association's 61st annual meeting at Bisley, are shown in the above photograph. Pte. Desmond Burke, the King's Prize winner, is seated at the left in the front row.