SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IV. — August 30.
BEGINNING THE WORLD MISSIONS
Acts 11:19-26; 13: 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT — And he said unto them. Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to the whole creation. Mark 16:15.

THE LESSON IN ITS SETTING

TIME. — The church at Antioch was founded in 42 A.D. The missionary journey of Paul and Barnabas was in 47 A.D.

PLACE. — Antioch was situated in the northern part of Syria about 20 miles from the seacoast, on Orontes River. Cyprus was an island located in the Mediterranean Sea opposite to and about sixty miles from Syria. Salamis was a seaport located at the eastern end of the island, while Paphos was a seaport located at the western extremity of the same island.

"They therefore that were scattered abroad upon the tribulation that arose about Stephen." This refers back to the persecution and scattering of the Christians from Jerusalem mentioned in Acts 8.4. "Travelled as far as Phoenicia". The country immediately north of Palestine on the Mediterranean coast, part of the Roman province of Syria, in which were the great cities of Tyre, Sidon, Beirut, and Tripolis. "And Cyrus". An island sixty miles from the Syrian coast, and forty-five miles from the coast of Asia Minor, approximately thirty-five hundred square miles in area, about three times the size of the State of Rhode Island. "And Antioch, speaking the word to none save only to Jews". These missionaries were Jews themselves, and felt more confidence in confining their efforts to fellow Gentiles.

"But there were some of them, men of Cyprus and Cyrene". Cyrene was a city of Libya in northern Africa, west of Egypt. (See Acts 2:10; 13:1). "Who, when they were come to Antioch, spake unto the Greeks also preaching the Lord Jesus". Those to whom the Christians preached were Gentiles, who were probably worshipping in the Jewish synagogue in Antioch, though they were not proselytes, i.e.. they were not Greek-Jews.

"And the hand of the Lord was with them: and a great number that believed turned unto the Lord". No one person is mentioned in this account of early missionary activity. These men were not sent out under the auspices of the Jerusalem church. They went everywhere preaching the Lord Jesus because he was precious to them, because love for him filled their hearts, because Christ had changed them and given them new life.

"Now there were at Antioch, in the church that was there, prophets and teachers". Prophets were men inspired by the Holy Spirit with a direct message from God (Acts 2:17; 1 Cor. 12:28; 14: 1-15). They must have been present in most of the apostolic congregations (1 Cor. 12:28. Eph. 4:11; Acts 11:27; 15:32), and apparently ranked next to the apostles in authority. "Barnabas, and Symeon that was called Niger". Nothing is known of this man except that he was of Jewish origin, as his first name indicates. "And Lucius of Cyrene." This is a Latin name, though his birthplace or home may indicate that he was of the Jews who abounded in Cyrene and the other parts of northern Africa. "And Manaen the foster-brother of Herod the tetrarch, and Saul. The Herod mentioned here must have been Herod Antipas. It should be especially noticed that the name of Saul appears last. He is not given first place, even after his first missionary journey, by the officers of the church (15:25). Officialism is slow to recognize work not done in its own way.

"And they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Spirit said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. It may be that the church was now assembled together with the express purpose of talking and praying about the great task of carrying the gospel to the heathen. Barnabas had already been called of the Lord to labor among the Gentiles.

"Then, when they had fasted and prayed and laid their hands on them, they sent them away". Barnabas and Saul were not here ordained to be apostles, they were apostles before this. It was, however, a service of solems dedication, in which these men received the blessing of fellow-Christians in the church at Antioch.

"So they, being sent forth by the Holy Spirit". Every work for Christ is a partnership with God. We work together with God (2 Cor. 6:1). A missionary not sent forth by the Holy Spirit is doomed to the deepest disappointment, and perhaps tragedy. "Went down to Seleucia". The seaport of Antioch, at the mouth of the Orontes River, mentioned only here in the New Testament. "And from hence they sailed to Cyprus". Probably the missionary apostles were induced to take this route because Cyprus was the birthplace of one of them.

"And when they were at Salamis." This was the nearest port of Cyprus for voyagers from Seleucia located at th eastern end of the island, and mentioned only here in the New Testament. "They proclaimed the word of God in the synagogues of the Jews: and they had also John as their attendant." This is not John the apostle, the author of the fourth Gospel, but John Mark, the author of the second Gospel, the cousin of Barnabas. The word here translated attendant is used elsewhere by Luke to designate an officer or servant of the synagogue in Nazareth (Luke 4:20).

"And when they had gone through the whole island". The phrase would seem to indicate that they had preached the gospel in all the important places throughout Cyprus. "Unto Paphos". A seaport near the western extremity of the island, the modern city of Buffo, and the seat of the proconsul, the administrative centre of the island since its annexation by the Romans in 58 B.C. "They found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-Jesus." Cf. the record of Simon the sorcerer (Acts 8: 9-25) and of Sceva (Acts 19: 11-16). The word here translated sorcerer simply means wise man. He represented in his single personality both the modern fortune-teller and the modern man of science.

"Who was with the proconsul, Sergius, a man of understanding." Cyprus was a province which had become so thoroughly Roman as not to need the presence of troops, and was governed by a civil magistrate under the rule of the Senate. An inscription was discovered at Soloi on the north coast of this island, dated in the proconsulship of Paulus, and probably refers to this very person. A person like the proconsul, keenly interested in nature and philosophy, would enjoy the society of Bar-Jesus. "The same called unto them Barnabas and Saul, and sought to hear the word of God." Certainly this man had heard of the Jewish faith and of the doctrine of one supreme holy God. He, like great multitudes of other intellectual men of his time, was dissatisfied with the idolatrous and sensualistic religions of the Mediterranean world.

"But Saul, who is also called Paul." This is the first time that we meet the name Paul. Why he should take this name in preference to the name Saul is not known, but we do know that here the great apostle is entering upon a new period of life, and a new name could not be taken at a more appropriate time than this. "Filled with the Holy Spirit, fastened his eyes on him, and said, O full of all guile and all villainy." The first word has reference to deceit, and the second to innate wickedness. "Thou son of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness." (Cr. John 8:44) There is hardly a more terrible indictment of one man by another in all the Bible than this fierce denunciation proceeding from the lips of the apostle Paul. "Wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?" The word here translated to pervert is the same word translated in verse eight to turn aside.

"And now, behold, the hand of the Lord is upon thee, and thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season. And immediately there fell on him a mist and a darkness; and he went about seeking some to lead him by the hand." For the expression the hand of the Lord, see Ex. 9.3; Judges 2:15; 1 Kings 18:46.

"Then the proconsul, when he saw what was done, believed, being astonished at the teaching of the Lord." So remarkable is the conversion of a Roman proconsul, thus early in the history of the Christian church, that some, including Renan, regard the statement as absolutely incredible. But the narrative, aside from our belief in inspiration, is utterly free from any details that would indicate the narrative to be one written out of the imagination of later generation.

Talks With President

—Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, leaving the White House after a conference with President Roosevelt. Must have been an interesting talk.

Oh, Buoy! Oh, Buoy!

—Mrs. Walter Batchelor, who before her marriage was Lovee Sabalis, one of the foremost stage beauties in New York City, stages a one girl beauty show as she floats around in the pool at Arrowhead Springs, Near Los Angeles.

Origination of Algoma Names

J. W. Curran, writing in the Sault Daily Star. — Mamainse, first written Mamens by the French. A corruption of "nameys," small sturgeon. Refers to the good sturgeon fishing there.

Neebish — First spelled Onipish by French. Ottawa word for a particular "water" or channel. Directed canoemen to follow it instead of the longer route to the Soo via the eastern side of Sugar Island.

Garden River — Translation of the original Ojibway name, "Kiti-Gawn," garden or field. In the old days the Ojibways grew their corn there, and some of the old corn mounds can still be seen.

Searchmont — After a Philadelphian who was interested in the original Chergue works.

Batawing — The old Indian name of the Soo. Spelled first Pouatig, "rapids there". Used by residents. Outsiders called it Pou-it-ig-oo-ung, "rapids there."

Parisian Island — Named, it is said, by French missionaries of the 18th century. Proper name is "Isle Parisienne."

Montreal River — Probably by early Montreal fur traders. The old Indian name was "Gawasajewun," "falling down rapids". Describes the miles of froth from rapids on the lower 40 miles of the river.

Rankin Location — After Col. Rankin who secured it as a copper concession about 1860.

Coppermine Point — Refers to the old mine there.

Whitefish Island — Refers to the superior fishing there.

Gawas — "Falling down". Refers to rapids.

Campment D'Ours — Bear Camp.

Manitoulin — Manitou, or Muneedo, the great spirit, plus it is suggested the word isle. Thus "Manitou's Island." An Indian says he is going to "Manitowaning" and does not use the word "Manitoulin." Manitowaning is literally "Manitou's cave here." The reference is to the cave at Manitowaning.

Tarentorus, Korah — Can any reader give the origin of these names?

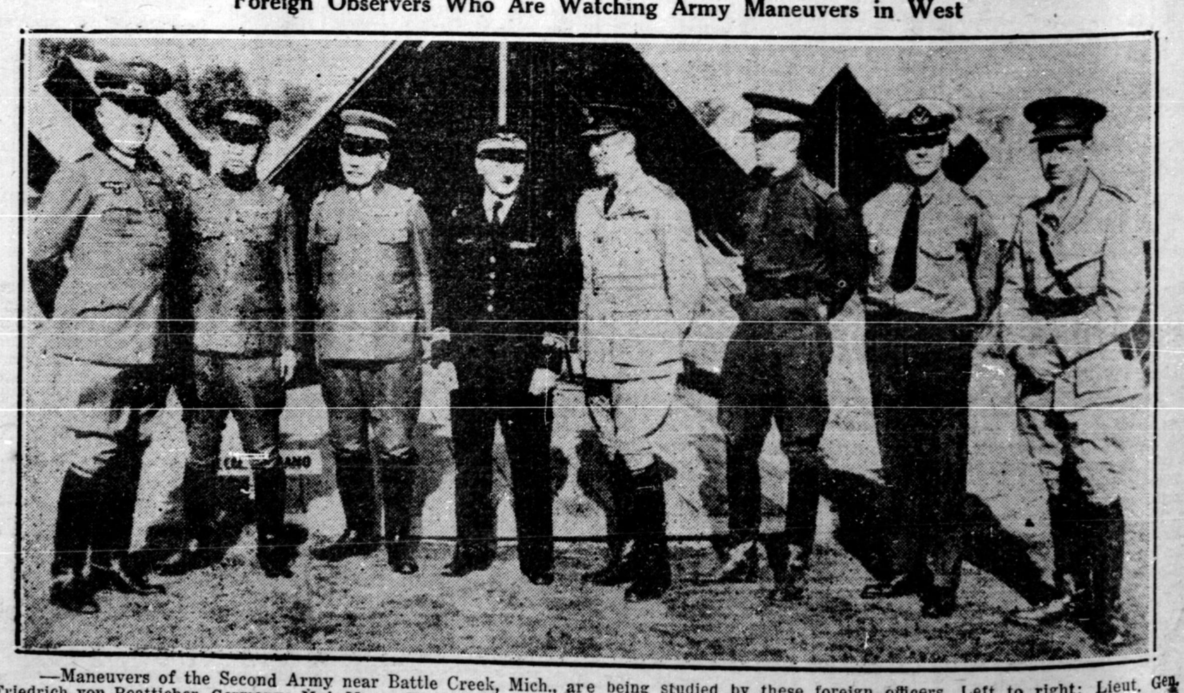
Shikwampa River — Walled in by rock. The river is confined at one place.

Prince Township — After Judge John Prince, first magistrate of Algoma. Said to have been a natural son of William IV.

End of a Long Search

—Eugene Weiner, Sr., New York coffee importer, is reunited with his son, Eugene, Jr., 6, after he spent a fortune and five years to find the boy. They became separated when boy's mother, the former Day Dawne, vanished after divorce. Her death in Los Angeles disclosed Eugene's whereabouts. Court gave father custody.

Foreign Observers Who Are Watching Army Maneuvers in West



—Maneuvers of the Second Army near Battle Creek, Mich., are being studied by these foreign officers. Left to right: Lieut. Gen. Friedrich von Boatticher, Germany; Maj. Masao Konish, Japan; Lieut. Col. T. Asano, Japan; Maj. Norbert Champsaur, France; Squadron Leader Walsh, Canada; Capt. Hiuttich, Mexico; Commander Puga, Chile, and Maj. G. McCarter, Canada.

FARM NOTES

Conducted by PROFESSOR HENRY G. BELL

With the Co-Operation of the Various Departments of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Question — We have difficulty in getting a drill at the proper time for wheat seeding. Can I get just as good results if I put the fertilizer on broadcast and harrow it, as I likely would get if I drilled it?

Answer—General results indicate that best results from fertilizer on wheat are obtained where this available plantfood is drilled into the wheat seed bed. The probable reason is that when 200 to 250 lbs. fertilizer is applied to the acre, if it is sown through the fertilizer dropper of the fertilizer-grain drill, it will fall into the holes made by the disc, fairly near to the seed. By the time the seed is germinating, the fertilizer will have dissolved and will be ready to give the growing crop immediate help. If the same amount of fertilizer on the other hand has been sown broadcast and harrowed in, the application amounts to so little fertilizer per cubic foot that when it is harrowed into the soil, the particles are so widely dispersed that even if they do dissolve there is usually very little help given to the young crop. It is an established fact that much available phosphate of the broadcast fertilizer becomes fixed in slowly available or unavailable forms, whereas if the same fertilizer is drilled, more of it remains in forms which are immediately available to the crop.

Question—My neighbor and I were discussing how heavy you can fertilize wheat profitably. I say about 100 lbs. to the acre. What do you say?

Answer—The question as to how heavily you can fertilize wheat profitably will depend in no small degree on the character of the soil on which the crop is grown. If the field is in reasonably good condition, you should be able to realize results from more than 100 lbs. of fertilizer per acre. This Department of Chemistry, O.A.C., has tested rates on eight different farms in recent years. The average yield without fertilizer was 24.1 bus. per acre. With one bag or 125 lbs. of fertilizer per acre the yield increased to 30.5 bus. per acre. There was a gain of 6.4 bus of wheat for an investment of approximately $1.50. Where the fertilizer was increased to two bags per acre, the yield was increased to 36.9 bus. per acre or there was a gain of 12.8 bus. of wheat for an investment of approximately $3.00. At anything like normal prices for wheat, you can see that the larger quantity made decidedly the larger profit. Of course, this can not be increased indefinitely, but in normal conditions, 200 to 250 lbs. per acre should give excellent returns on the money invested, both in the added vigor which the fertilizer gives to the wheat(which is virtually protection against winter killing), and in the increased yield itself. Additional fertilizer will also have a highly beneficial effect on grass and clover seed which is sown with the wheat.

'SALADA' TEA is delicious 301

Home Hints

By LAURA KNIGHT

Red, Ripe Tomatoes

Do you know that 75 years ago tomatoes were considered poisonous? They were planted in the garden because the vegetable was considered beautiful — but taste them — oh no. There is no record of who tried them as food, but whoever it was — they merit a vote of thanks.

Now that tomatoes are plentiful try some of these interesting recipes:

Grilled Tomatoes

Wash tomatoes and cut in slices about ½ inch thick. Sprinkle lightly with sugar, salt and pepper and dip in fine cracked crumbs. Brown quickly in butter in a frying pan, first on one side and then on the other. Serve at once.

Veal Cutlets

Veal steak cut ½ inch thick, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons melted butter, fine dried bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 1 cup water.

Cut the veal in neat pieces about the size of a silver dollar. Season with salt and pepper and dip in melted butter. Roll in crumbs, dip in egg, slightly beaten, and roll again in crumbs. Saute until well browned on both sides. Add water, cover closely and simmer slowly for 45 minutes. If the oven is going for baking, cook the cutlets, closely covered, in the oven. Serve with the gravy in the pan.

Devilled Tomatoes

Three tomatoes, salt and pepper, flour, butter for sauteing, 1 teaspoon mustard, ¼ teaspoon salt, few grains cayenne, yolk of 1 hard-boiled egg, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 4 tablespoons butter, 2 teaspoons powdered sugar.

Wipe, peel and cut tomatoes in slices. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and saute in butter. Place on hot platter and pour over dressing made by creaming butter, adding dry ingredients, yolk of egg rubbed to paste, egg beaten slightly and vinegar, then cooking over hot water, stirring constantly until it thickens.

Baked Tomatoes

Wipe six small tomatoes and make two one-inch gashes on blossom end of each, having gashes cross each other at right angles. Place in pan and bake until thoroughly heated. Serve with sauce for devilled tomatoes, adding, just before serving, 1 tablespoon heavy cream.

Stuffed Tomatoes

Prepare six medium-sized tomatoes. Take out seeds and pulp, sprinkle inside of tomatoes with salt, invert and let stand half an hour. Cook 5 minutes 2 tablespoons butter with ½ tablespoon finely chopped onion. Add ½ cup finely chopped cold cooked chicken or veal, ½ cup stale soft bread crumbs, tomato pulp and salt and pepper to taste. Cook 5 minutes, then add one egg slightly beaten, cook 1 minute and refill tomatoes with mixture. Place in buttered pan, sprinkle with buttered cracker crumbs and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Tomato Canapes

Three ounces cream cheese, 2 tablespoons Rocquefort cheese, 2 tablespoons heavy cream, ¼ teaspoon salt, shake of cayenne, 2 medium-sized tomatoes, toast, mayonnaise.

Mix the two cheeses together with cream and seasoning, until smooth. Cut rounds of toast the same size as tomato slices. Spread with cheese mixture, cover with slice of tomato and garnish with mayonnaise and parsley.

THIS WEEK'S WINNER
FISH AND VEGETABLE SALAD

2 cupfuls of cold boiled fish (canned salmon or tuna may be used)
1 cupful of mayonnaise
1 cupful of coursely chopped celery
1 tablespoonful of capers or chopped pickle
1 cupful of cooked peas
2 medium sized cooked beets
2 hard-cooked eggs

Add to the fish, the celery, peas and capers, or pickles. Mix with the mayonnaise, taking care not to break the fish into too small pieces. Pile lightly on crisped lettuce leaves and garnish with alternate slices of cold boiled beets and hard-boiled eggs.—Miss Pearl Hunt, Huron St., Southampton, Ont.

Attention!

Send in your favorite recipe for pie, cake, main-course dish or preserves. We are offering $1.00 for each recipe printed.

HOW TO ENTER CONTEST

Plainly write or print out the ingredients and method and send it together with name and address to: Household Science, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

"Swing" Dance

"Swing" music, which started to become popular about last New Year, but which has nefer been clearly defined in the mind of a large part of the public, has been crystallized into a definite form and has been followed by the "swing" dance. Comments the New York Times.

What the term "swing it!" means, exactly, and just how the "swing" dance is done, was described in detail at the third session of the fifty-third annual convention of the Dancing Masters of America, Inc., at the Hotel Roosevelt.

Miss Virginia Gollatz of Pasadena, Calif., not speaking as a specialist on "swing" by comparison with the other teachers present, but nepertheless with the approval of the convention faculty, said this.

"Swing music is any music in 4-4 time, preferably popular music, but in which the drums are accentuated rather than syncopated."

The faculty committee, which really had only become fully conscions of the country's trend to "swing" at a meeting the night before nodded.

Miss Gollatz proceeded to demonstrate. "Take two slow steps, as in the fox trot," she said. "Than swing the right leg from the hip—that is, the man swings the right and the woman the left. Swing the leg all the way from the hip. Then for variation number one, take two slow steps, follow with two 'cut' steps and then swing."

The "cut steps", her execution showed, were quick, small steps. The faculty members approved again. It was further explained that much of the popular music being written today is particularly adapted to "swinging it" in dancing.

A Compliment

Canada was paid a compliment at the Fourth International Conference on Anti-Locust Research, recently held at Cairo, Egypt. The Conference considered that the formation of the Canadian Committee on Grasshopper Research and its close co-operation with workers in the United States was the type of organization required. It was also shown that the work in Canada has progressed nearer to a solution of the grasshopper problem than in any of the other 24 coutnries which sent delegates to the Conference.

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Neew-style Rail Cars Being Tried in England

COVENTRY, Eng.—Speed, silence and economy are the triple advantages claimed here for new pneumatic-tired rail cars now being tested for the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

Trolley buses are replacing street cars in London.

Issue No. 35 — '36

The Edwards of England

(1) Edward I. 1272-1307; (2) Edward II. 1307-1327; (3) Edward III. 1327-1377; (4) Edward IV. 1461-1483; (5) Edward C. 1483; (6) Edward VI. 1547-1553; (7) Edward VII. 1901-1910; (8) Edward VIII.

Frank Queen in the London Daily Express observes—

Seven other Edwards span seven hundred years of England's history.

EDWARD I

Most magnificent of all the Edwards, perhaps of all the Kings of England, was Edward the First.

Edward I subdued the Scots and the Welsh. He took from the Scots the coronation stone of their kings at Scone, and brought it to London as the seat of Britain's kings. Edward VIII. will sit on it in Westminster Abbey.

Edward I. cleaned up the corrupt judges, curtailed the vast riches of the Church, set up the first model Parliament in England, summoning two knights from every shire and two citizens from every town. "What touches all should be approved by all," said Edward.

He laid the base of the English Constitution. Either he was a prophetic genius, or the art of governing does not change. For our Constitution suits us still, though Edward called his Parliament in 1295, when the life of the people was utterly different from our own.

Then the feudal system was at its height. Nobody owned land. Every occupier held it as a fief from the lord above him. The King was the supreme Land-Lord. Nobody paid rent in cash. Instead, you paid in military service if you were a baron, or even a bishop; in kind — that is, in goods or labor, if you were a freeman or a villein (serf).

Then, London was a city of 40,000 people. The other towns contained only a few thousand.

Yet in these same days glorious cathedrals were rising all over England, monuments of enduring beauty and piety. Then it was that Salisbury's tower lifted its lovely head to heaven, and Westminster Abbey flung forth its delicate flybuttresses, pinning it to earth like the slendor cables that hold a ship to her station. The universities were born.

SECOND AND THIRD

The days of Edward II, first Prince of Wales, were dark and bloody. He was weak and leaned on evil, corrupting favorites. The barons took the Law that his father made into their own hands, and wars and feuds rent the country. In the end a scoundrel murdered him. The next Edward had to fight to gain his throne from the usurper.

This Edward, the Third, was the man who conquered more of France than any English King in history. It was a bad business for France and England. He had a son, the Black Prince. The Black Death is the big thing in the reign of Edward III.

This plague swept off half the people of England. It made labor so scarce and valuable that every landlord tried to steal his neighbors' villeins. The landlord offered wages, a new thing, to anyone who would labor and all the laws and courts in the country could not keep wages from rising.

And when the demand for labor was still unsupplied the landlords took to sheep farming, which required only a shepherd and a dog. England, which had once been a granary of corn, became a wool-growing land, the Australia of the Middle Ages.

After Edward III, Continental wars brought England to the edge of ruin. The land was filled with desperate returned soldiers, the treasury was empty, the Church and nobles at each other's throats, the common people were the prey of thieves, high and low. In these days came the first Socialist movement in England, when John Ball, the travelling preacher, asked:

When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?

and the peasants, fired with a vague religious fervor, and a very definite bodily hunger, marched on London and sacked it.

EDWARD IV

Edward IV, was the strong man, who rose out of the next sixty years of anarchy. He was the chief of the Yorkist faction that won the Wars of the Roses. He was brave, liberal, lazy and immoral.

Under him, Caxton set up his printing presses, England took to manufacturing her wool instead of exporting it; the great merchant guilds flourished; and the King went into business on his own account. Only raw materials were allowed to be imported, foreign corn was forbidden entirely. England was 100 per cent Protectionist.

Edward IV left a prosperous heritage to his young son Edward V.

Edward V was the elder of the Princes in the Tower. He disappeared with his brother. Who killed him? History says his uncle, the regent who became Richard III. But history for the next hundred years, was written under the Welsh Tudor Henry VII who slew Richard in battle, and under his Tudor descendants.

EDWARD VI

Edward VI was the son of Henry VIII, and the brother of Elizabeth. He inherited the row between the Church and Henry VIII. His reign was run under the regime of the powerful nobles who had shared in the plunder of the monasteries and meant to keep it. In these days the greedy new masters enclosed not only Church lands but the common lands of England. They drove the peasants off the soil into the towns, on to the roads; they created the swarm of "sturdy beggars" which made necessary the Poor Law. These lords, the Cecils, Russels, Cavendishes, made the Great Dispossessed, the forerunners of our dole population.

And they ended that social partnership between Church and People which has never been restored since. Edward VI was a boy through all this, but his reign marks the end of the Middle Ages and the first chapter of British industrialism.

EDWARD VII

Edward VII marks the end of another era—the age that gave us a world-wide Empire and saw the limit reached of British International expansion. Through the Great War, which came after his death, gave Britain more territory, it narrowed her world markets. Free Trade went overboard even before the war. Already, in the days of Edward VII, the voice of Imperialist consolidation was then heard—Joe Chamberlain proclaiming the need of the closed Empire market.

Into a world of economic nationalism, of terrific industrial production and still undiscovered markets for that output comes Edward VIII. His age is that of high wages and high standards of living—and yet mass unemployment, and poverty. His reign is Our adventure. It will be memorable.

Odd Bridge Hand Arouses Experts

EDMONTON, — One in 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 —or, more briefly, five with 67 ciphers after it—are the chances of getting the freak hands dealt four Edmonton bridge players the other day.

University of Alberta mathematicians studied the permutations and combinations behind the deal and produced odds worthy of a daily double.

The players were W. W. Bridge, S. C. McLeod, W. Gunn and R. St. Denis.

Bridge received the ace, king, nine and five of clubs; McLeod the same cards in diamonds, Gunn the same in hearts and St. Denis the same in spades.

Bridge got the jack, seven and three of hearts; McLeod the identical values in hearts, Gunn in spades and St. Denis in clubs.

Finally, each received the 10, six and two in different suits. When they picked up these hands in billion billions, they found they each had cards numbering consecutively from two to the ace in different suits all round.

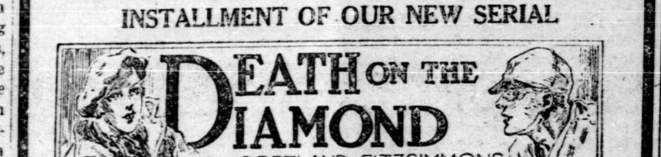
The British Government now maintains 14 wind tunnels for testing aircraft.

No Unemployed In This Ontario Town

"There is not a single able-bodied man on relief. The town is not one cent in arrears on its bonded indebtedness and does not owe the bank a penny," declared E. G. Odette, summing up conditions in Tilbury, his home town, during a recent banquet there to celebrate the district's business progress. Mr. Odette who is Ontario's chief liquor commissioner is shown, at right, chatting with Ross Mackinnon, left, and A. E. Barit; heads of the automotive firm which is the town's chief industry.

Announcement

SEE NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE FOR THE OPENING INSTALLMENT OF OUR NEW SERIAL



A Gentleman Passes

A gentleman has just passed on.

He was kind and courteous, respectful to his superiors and indulgent to his inferior.

He had courage without bluster and pride without vaunting.

He was a loyal friend and a devoted companion.

He never picked a quarrel nor fled from a fight.

He loved little children and delighted in their enjoyment.

He was generous and never critical.

He was full ofthe joy of living. His name was "Hurley" and he was a sheep dog, eleven years old.

An Apron Smock in Three Versions

Every woman loves a commodious smock to slip into when she prepares refreshments or works in the garden or "slaves" at the office, and this fetching model will answer a thousand needs.

Like most good smocks, it opens down the front and boasts two ample pockets. The sleeves are slit for quick movements and cut in one with the yoke, a feature beginners will find easy to understand. Complying with the trend to simplicity it requires only a few bright buttons and piping for decorative purposes. For versatility add a belt and note the spreading hem which gives a tunic effect —very smart and arty. The pockets may be eliminated. Two lengths are available—the three-quarter or full length.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1904-B is available for sizes 14, 16, 18 20; 40, 42 and 44. Corresponding bust measurements 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 (34)) requires 2¾ yards of 39 inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of pattern wanted. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully and address your order to Barbara Bell, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

FREE FREE FREE
New list of pianos, chesterfields, sewing machines, dining room suites, Simmons beds, mattresses, springs, and everything for the home. Furniture Warehouse, 90 Chestnut St., Toronto. (Dept. WL 1)

Prairie Dam

Herman Trelle, famous "wheat king," known as "Trelle of the Peace" come out with a plan to dam the Saskatchewan river to produce rain for the Western Prairies, which is given much publicity in Western newspapers, observes the Ottawa Journal. Mr. Trelle's plan, briefly, is to build two great dams along the Saskatchewan river, one of them near Saskatoon, plugging up the river, creating great reservoir basins. The reservoirs would send up moisture in the form of evaporation, the evaporation would come back from the consequent clouds in the form of rain.

For Mr. Trelle as a wheat king, as a scientific farmer, all of us must have respect. For Mr. Trelle as a scientific engineer we are bound to have less respect. Therefore, when competent engineers are skeptical of such a plan on can but join in their skeptismn. Competent engineers have said that the Saskatchewan river does not contain sufficient water to produce anything like the results envisioned by Mr. Trells.

There is something else — cost. Mr. Trelle admits that his plan would call for millions, but thinks all charges could be met by eletrical energy generated by his dams, the electrical energy made available to "thousands of farm homes and industries."

Which brings us to the realm of economics. Little is easier than to imagine thousands of industries fed by electrical energy. A much more difficult thing is to show where and how the industries would market their products. We have a lot of industrial plants in this country just now not overly active.

Not being engineers ourselves, and not even professing knowledge, of much of it, in the sphere of enonomics, we are not condemning Mr. Trelle's plan out of hand. But we dislike the idea of its being taken seriously before those in a position to judge of it have passed upon it practicability.

Brief Comment

If King Edward keeps on flying, pistol tossers are going to have a difficult time — Kitchener Record.

The June bridegrooms are now commencing to turn from cigarettes to the pipe. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

No doubt the tariff will ultimately get the blame for what the drought has done to crops this year. — Financial Post.

Farmers are learning that before they begin saving for a rainy day, they must have the rainy day. — Guelph Mercury.

Some people aren't satisfied with getting everything for nothing. They demand to have it delivered. — Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

Toronto's Relief Costs Show $737,818 Decrease

TORONTO—Toronto's direct relief costs for the first seven month's of the year were $5,571,889, a decrease of $737,818 from the corresponding period a year ago, it was reported recently.

There were 69,166 individuals on relief during the peak week in July, compared with 97,676 Jan. 1 and 112,475 at the beginning of 1935.

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