"What the fly" with ILLETT'S LYE

A teaspoonful of Illett's Lye sprinkled in the Garbage Can prevents flies breeding

Use Gillett's Lye for all cleaning and Disinfecting

Costs little but always effective

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Home Hints

Sunlight

WRIGLEY'S NEW ready pack P.K. CHEWING SWEET

The Peppermint-flavored jacket and another inside—mint-flavored gum inside—in long-lasting delight

Our American Cousins Fed on Misinformation

American Farm Journal Gives Extraordinary Editorial Which Invites Comment From Our Hydro Electric Province

THE FACTS FOR OUR READERS

Under a prominent heading an American farm journal ("Successful Farming") gives its readers some strange information. The article is headed as follows:

ONE-THIRD OF FARMS ARE MODERNIZED

Then comes the bald statement:

One out of every three New York State farms uses electricity. It is also shown that each home has an average of 23 outlets, 12 for each tenant home and 9 for the barn.

The editorial continues: "There were 860 motors on 1,181 farms; nearly 30 per cent. of which were of quarter horsepower and the great majority were of one horsepower or less, used mostly for milking machines, pumping, cream separating, shopwork, etc.

"Aside from lighting, electricity is most used in these New York homes for irons, vacuum cleaners and washing machines. And in decreasing number used for toasting, battery charging, curling irons, heaters, percolators and sewing machines. Less frequent use is made of electric pads, stoves, grills, fans, waffle irons, hat plates, ranges and refrigerators.

"It would seem that these New Yorkers have stuck pretty closely to the cheaper equipment and the uses that most relieved the workers from drudgery. If it were not for this factor, refrigerators should stand well at the head of the list, and fans have a very important place. Only about a fifth of them are pumping water by this efficient method.

"In other states or localities the equipment will vary according to the way in which equipment has been made popular by salesmanship or demonstration, or perhaps buying ability."

Worthy of Comment

If this journal did not have any Canadian circulation one might simply pass the article by with a shrug and a smile, but many Canadians will see it, and the editor of this page cannot refrain from comment.

U.S. Authority (?) Quoted

A certain Professor A. E. Stewart of the United States has recently been in the public eye owing to the publication of a pamphlet striving to point out how much better privately operated electrical production plants are than publicly-owned projects. In this pamphlet he failed adequately to bring out the accomplishments of the Ontario electrical undertaking, effecting certain comparisons, on the basis of percentage of farms served, between Ontario and some of the States of the Union.

Doesn't Mention N.Y. State

Of the States cited by this writer, the State showing the greatest percentage of farms using electricity was California, where the extensive use of electric power for irrigation pumping has simplified the difficulties of rural electrification. Even in the case of California, however, only 23 per cent. of the farms were reported as using electricity. In the other States mentioned, the percentages ranged from 7 per cent. to 2 per cent. The per cent. of farms using electricity in New York State was not even mentioned, and it seems certain that if the figure had been 33 per cent., or even one-tenth of that amount, it would not have been omitted by Professor Stewart. For the whole of the United States, Professor Stewart estimated that about 2.6 per cent. of the farms were electrified, and as this includes California and the other selected States, it seems clear that the per cent. of farms receiving electrical service in New York State must have been very small indeed.

The New York State Public Service Commission has jurisdiction over all electrical utilities serving consumers in the State, but, in the extensive statistical reports published by it, rural consumers are not regarded as being sufficiently numerous to justify separate classification.

Ontario's Rural Service

The rapid extension of facilities for electrical service in rural Ontario is a noteworthy source of satisfaction to all who have at heart the best interests of the Province as a whole, and agricultural industry in particular. Every since, in 1910, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario began to transmit power from Niagara Falls over the first sections of its transmission lines, the problem of providing electrical service in rural districts has been studied. Various means of overcoming the handicap of high cost of service which is inherent in territory where consumers are so much more widely separated than in the cities and towns, were investigated, and the first rural lines were constructed in 1912. It was not, however, until some years later that the co-operation of the farmers and of the Provincial Government had been enlisted to such an extent that a really rapid expansion of the service was possible.

Some Startling Figures

The activity that has been in evidence in recent years may be illustrated from figures taken from the Annual Report of the Commission for 1927. To the end of that year, rural primary lines totalling 3,100 miles in length, and costing over $6,600,00, had been approved for construction. Of these, over 2,900 miles were in actual operation, serving 25,000 consumers, distributed over an area of about 12,000 square miles in 211 townships. It is planned to construct, in 1928, and probably in subsequent years, additional rural lines at the rate of about 1,000 miles per year. Extensions can be made from the power lines that traverse the Province wherever there are three farm consumers or the equivalent for each mile of line needed to distribute the electrical energy.

The Cost of Power

As in the case of the towns and cities, service is given at cost, with the additional advantage in the case of rural power districts, that the Provincial Government, as part of its policy of assisting agriculture in various ways, makes a grant towards a part of the original cost of constructing the lines, which reduces the interest and sinking fund payable by the farmers. The average charge for rural consumers in 1927 amounted to about $4 per month. Considering that the service, in a large portion of cases, included lighting of barns as well as houses, the operation of motors for such farm work as feed-chopping, milking, separating, silo-filling and water pumping, and also in many cases, an electric range, and other household appliances, the average charge of $4 is remarkably reasonable. Out of the revenue derived at these rates, however, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission pays all expenses of producing and delivering the power, pays off a part of the original cost of all the equipment used, from the generating station to the last distribution transformer, and has a substantial surplus in hand that can be returned to the consumers. Last year, there was returned in cash about $230,000, from the surplus of previous years.

Users Benefit

It is found that, when a rural power district is first built, some of the farmers are hesitant about taking the service, and others do not make full use of it. But, as time goes on, the Commission, and all soon find it profitable to extend their use of electricity. Under service at cost, the effect is to reduce the charges, as is clearly seen from the figures in the report. While the "service charges" for farmers in the "light farm service" class, for example, may be as high as $4.55 a month in some of the newer districts, yet in the older districts the "service charge" may be as low as $2.50 per month for the same classification. It is anticipated that this tendency to increase the use of this beneficial service, as well as to reduce the cost, will characterize future operations in the field of rural electrical development in the Province of Ontario. So, on the whole, Ontario compares not so badly with any State in the Union to the South.

A Modish Daytime Frock

Decidedly smart is this chic frock having a tucked vestee, set-in pocket, long or short sleeves, and a trim belt. The plaited skirt front is joined to the bodice, thereby giving a two-piece effect, and the back is plain. NO. 1637 is for Misses and Small Women, and is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 2⅞ yards 39-inch, or 2¼ yards 54-inch material, and ⅜ yard additional 39-inch contrasting for View B. Price 20 cents the pattern.

The secret of distinctive dress lies in good taste rather than a lavish expenditure of money. Every woman should want to make her own clothes, and the home dressmaker will find the designs illustrated in our new Fashion Book to be practical and simple, yet maintaining the spirit of the mode of the moment. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

The Woods Appeal to the Primitive

Primitive are all the elements of woods lure. Mystery is one element. There's a beckoning of the unknown, a summons in hidden places. Mystery accounts somewhat for the hushed voice, the muffled step and the legato walk with which men commonly enter the woods.

One great factor of woods lure in the calm but ceaseless change in which the realm of Nature evolves. The turning of the seasons, the prismatic pattern of the leaves, the scattering and the forming of the clouds, the very process of erosion; these and like manifestations of Omnipotence and Eternity call for the spirit of man to respond. Nowhere else is there equal sublimity or greater devotion than in the woods. But I do not think that all men—certainly not all young men—partake sensibly of such high communion. There's a blood-lust a craving for the vigor and the shout of pursuit, that cries loudly for the smoking rifle and the wearied limb. There's the strong physique to be hurled into the lunt, the untried cunning that must answer itself whether or no man or beast is the master.

Sunday School Lesson

August 12. Lesson VII—The Council at Jerusalem, Acts 15: 1-11. Golden Text—If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.—John 8: 36.

ANALYSIS

I. THE POINT OF ISSUE, 1-3.

II. THE ASSEMBLY AT JERUSALEM, 4-11.

INTRODUCTION—No body of thoughtful men and women can unite their forces in service and worship without sooner or later experiencing some shades of difference in opinion and conduct. Human nature is very varied. There are minds that are naturally conservative and cleave to old traditions. Others are eager for change, and see the golden age ahead, and are impatient with those who cannot see with them. Nor is this necessarily an evil, since difference of opinion and discussion are not perils unless we exercise them in an unloving spirit of rivalry. In the story of the first council we have an instructive instance of this fact, while we also have a model by which the church may, in every age, try to settle the differences which break out among us.

I. THE POINT AT ISSUE, 1-3.

V. 1. The difficulty arose out of the forward step taken when the offer of the gospel was made to the Gentiles. It had already been decided that membership in the church was open to all those who came in faith. But the method in which this was to be done had not yet been settled. Some claimed that the Gentiles should receive circumcision and observe all the laws of the Jewish people. This was the attitude of the Pharisaic party, who evidently had sent down their representatives to the church at Antioch. A further question was, Whether the Gentile convert could enter into full social communion with the Jew? Thus the issue was very real, affecting the social and religious rights of the new converts. If the narrower view prevailed, this became a denial of the universal mission of Jesus.

V. 2. The teaching of these emissaries came like a thunderbolt to the new church at Antioch and created a great confusion. Paul and Barnabas evidently were leaders in the discussion, and they denied the principle which these Jews proclaimed. The claim was so impossible that Paul felt impelled to use all his power in opposing it. The only course to follow was to appeal to the church from which these leaders pretended to come, and it was decided to send a large and important delegation, Paul and Barnabas and certain others. If the passage in Galatians 2 describes this visit we may notice that Paul says definitely that he had also received direct commandment from God to attend. "It was in consequence of a revelation that I went up at all." We do not know the other members of the deputation, but Titus was apparently with them.

V. 3. The entire church was evidently greatly concerned in this matter and they all accompanied the members for some distance, probably to Seleucia the port. As the apostles journeyed to Jerusalem they visited the cities of Phoenicia and told of their reat work among the Gentiles, to the great joy of the brethren.

II. THE ASSEMBLY AT JERUSALEM, 4-11.

V. 4. The brethren are cordially welcomed at the mother church, and Paul and Barnabas publicly tell of the work which they had done among the Gentiles.

V. 5. The sect of the Pharisees likely consisted in this instance of those who had gone to Antioch and who now repeated their demand that circumcision was essential to salvation.

V. 6. It is not very easy to follow the procedure, but, if we may use Gal. 2, it is possible that after the first general meeting there were several private conferences when the matters were carefully thrashed out in committee. This is the usual method in all councils and is the only way by which any harmonious settlement can be gained.

V. 7. Then the entire church was called together and the first speech is given by Peter. His impulsive and generous nature led him to make a very definite contribution to the discussion. His speech is summarized in vs. 7-11.

V. 8. He refers to his own experience when he was sent to baptize Cornelius. Then God had given the Holy Ghost to these Gentiles thus showing that their hearts were fit to receive such a grace and that there was no difference in God's sight.

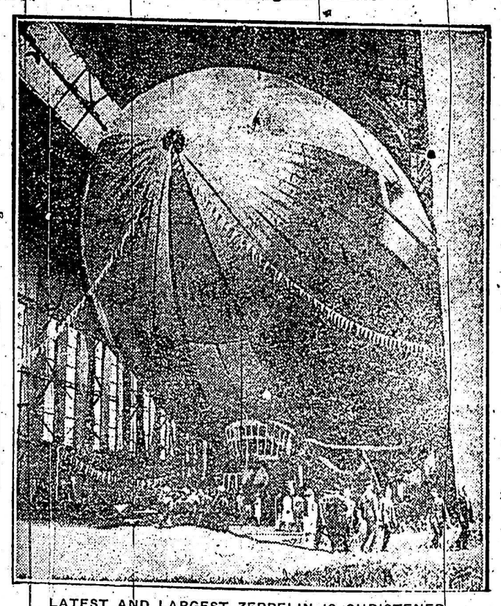
V. 10. Peter confesses that in the early days before his conversion he had felt the yoke of the law and he now pleads with the church to acknowledge that salvation comes by faith alone. Peter was followed by Paul and Barnabas, who gave a rehearsal of their work, and then James made a statement supporting the views of Peter and adding a quotation from Amos, predicting the return of the Gentiles to the true faith. The decision was then reached and it was in favor of the policy of freedom. Circumcision was not to be regarded as essential to salvation but the Gentile converts were to observe certain of the laws of the Jews.

Total Power Installation

By the end of 1927 Canada had a total hydraulic installation of 4,777,921 horsepower of which 82 per cent. was installed in central electric stations.

Adolphe Sax, inventor of the saxophone, during his lifetime, was knocked down a flight of stairs, swallowed a pin, was burned twice, drank poison, and was nearly asphyxiated, and blown up. His grievances were great, but he managed to even the score.

Will Vie With England's Best



LATEST AND LARGEST ZEPPELIN IS CHRISTENED

The L-127, which its German builders hope will cross the Atlantic with passengers, before the English complete the R-100, now building.

Alsatian Chief Is Released By M. Poincare

Dr. Ricklin, Leader of Autonomists in Chamber, Receives a Pardon

Paris — President Gaston Dermergue, at the instance of the French Government, has pardoned Dr. Ricklin, leader of the Alsatian Autonomists, whose condemnation to prison at the Colmar trials last May aroused a furore in France and whose election to Parliament created consternation in Government circles. Three other Autonomists imprisoned at the same time have been recently set free and that action is regarded as among the most courageous which the Government has taken since Raymond Poincare has been Premier. Thus Poincare follows Britain's methods with subject rebels. Smuts and Botha of recent date made true imperial subjects. So, France will find, will these Alsatians.

These Alsatians, however, in the course of their trial, pleaded that their demands for an autonomius government in Alsace was the limit of their wishes and that never did they desire Alsatian withdrawal from France. They reiterated that they had fought the Germans on the same point as strongly as they have opposed the complete absorption into France.

Following the armistice there have been French governments which have admittedly proceeded too fast in trying to make all Alsatians good Frenchmen. The efforts were too strenuous to teach French to the inhabitants who knew only German, and to break up a system of confessional schools which applied to Alsace and not to France. M. Poincare saw that Alsace must be absolutely a part of France, but that the process of assimilation must be gradual.

The Alsatians could be encouraged and were ready to be loyal Frenchmen, but could not be bullied. Wisely, Mr. Poincare has busied himself reversing the mistaken policies and has promised that the Government would "respect their traditions and customs and preserve so long as they had the desire their school and religious system, namely the confessional and bilingual instruction and a regime of the concordat."

M. Poincare went further and appointed an Alsatian, Alfred Oberkirch, Undersecretary of State to adviso on Alsatian matters. Finally he has allowed the sentonced Alsatian leaders to go free. In every way the Government has shown its good will, and though there may be some grumbling now, if the Alsatians are wise and show in Parliament their sole wish is to be thorough Frenchmen, the past will be forgotten and the Alsatian problem may quite probably be completely liquidated. Certainly a splendid beginning has been made.

The Bolshevik Menace

J. Baker White in the National Review (London): The Bolshevik leaders regard the Britih Empire as the greatest barrier against the World Revolution, and believe that until that barrier is destroyed World Revolution will never become an accomplished fact. They recognize also that the Empire cannot be brought to the ground by an attack concentrated merely on the British Isles, but that our Colonies and Dominions must be attacked as well.

If the colleges are going in for intellectual championship contests, some provision should be made for the lightweight class.—Springfield Republican.

Canada's Treaties

By R. J. Deachman.

This is the open season for Trade Treaties. Minister of Finance Robb has put through a few more. Financial experts on the other side of the House cry "Ruin!" The cry is a bit far fetched. The fountains of the Great Deep will not be broken up because we increase either our exports to, or our improts from Checko-Slovakia, Esthonia or Portugal.

Our Trade Treaties.

We have made a number of Trade Treaties in the past and they seem to have done some good. Our trade with those countries is in a really prosperous condition. Canada has treaties or has admitted to treaty privileges, France, Belgium, Holland and Italy, and a number of others. The United States, on the other hand, has a stand-and deliver tariff. No concessions are made to anybody. They work on the theory that the foreigner pays the tariffs. Mr. Dooley exploded that long ago when he said: "Yis, the forliner pays, providin' he gots past Ellis Island!"

It is not difficult to determine what has really happened in regard to our Treaties with different countries. We can get a clear idea, by making comparisons between Canada and the United States. We can also go back to the days before those Treaties were made and note the changes which have taken place since. It is customary to suggest that we have been in the habit of giving away our birthright. How we sell our birthright in disposing of wheat out of which the "Dagoes" make macaroni, is a problem which we prefer to leave to others. If a part of our birthright goes with each bushel, wouldn't the same amount of birth-right go out with a bushel of "Yankee" wheat?

Nineteen hundred and twenty-two, as everybody knows, was the bottom of post-war depression. If we take the comparative imports and exports of Canada and the United States with France, Belgium, Holland and Italy in 1922 and again in 1927, we will have an idea as to the relative progress made by the two countries during this period:

Canadian and American Trade With France, Belgium, Holland and Italy

	Exports of United States	Imports of United States	Exports of Canada	Imports of Canada
1922	$602,353,364	$290,848,737	$45,488,260	$22,171,140
1927	624,865,134	436,116,177	82,190,104	49,083,598

You will note from these figures that exports from the United States to the countries named increased in the period by more than 3 per cent. Exports from Canada went up over 80 per cent. Total increase of exports from the United States amounted to over $22,000,000. From Canada in the same period, exports increased over $30,000,000. On the other hand, American imports increased $146,000,000. Canadian imports by approximately $26,000,000. It is interesting to note that United States figures reveal exports as fairly stationary—in Canada there is a sharp increase. In both countries imports are up. In 1922 the United States imported 49c for every dollar of exports—Canada, 48c. In 1927, the United States imported 70c for every dollar of exports—Canada 60c for every dollar of exports.

The Credit Balances

Then, having failed in all other arguments, the apostle's misery proceeded to tell us that anyway, if we have increased our exports, it is only in agricultural products and these, of course, make no difference. Glance back for a moment at the figures in the story. In 1922, we had in round figures, a credit balance in our trade with these four Treaties of $22,000,000. That is, after our imports from these countries had $22,000,000 of a credit balance available for the purchase of things. In 1927, our balance was 146,000,000. Nor were all our exports agricultural products. The Reciprocity convention was made in the year of 1924. We shipped to that year, goods to the value of 452,442, of which $14,550,206 was composed of agricultural products. In 1927, the exports were $21,[illegible] which $16,445,885 were agricultural products—in other words, the exports of products other than "agricultural" are now almost double what they were before the Treaties. The exports of non-agricultural products increased as much during the period of treaty operation as in all previous times.

The world's trade continues to grow from generation to generation. Yet the world to-day is only at the beginning of commercial development. We shall laugh a generation hence at the puny volume of the business as transacted today.

Of course, it is quite true that Treaties are not of tremendous importance. They are powerless to stay the infinitesimal lowering of the blockade of production which is our growth and checks the progress of agriculture, mining, and manufacturing. No one could claim that save in the sense that they go far enough to do much good, the arguments used against them in the House of Commons are sensible beyond words. Still, members of Parliament must have their fling. The common people take a saner view. Trade treaties would be welcomed by throwing out th existing ones would be a help. Every stone knocked off the tariff walls helps forward trade development.

The most we can get out of life is its discipline for ourselves and usefulness for others.—Theodore Roosevelt.

The man who lives in vain lives worse than in vain. He who lives to no purpose, lives to a bad purpose.—William Nevina.

The Canada Year Book, 1927-28

The publication of the Canada Year Book, 1927-28, is announced by the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This comprehensive volume, which has been ready for public distribution, is the official statistical annual dealing with the resources, history, institutions and social and economic conditions of the Dominion. The present edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its sections the latest information up to the time of going to press.

The present issue of the Year Book extends to 1,100 pages and is divided into fifteen sections, as follows:—(1) Physiography, including the geography, topography, flora, climate and natural resources of Canada; (2) History and Chronology, including a chronology of Canadian events since 1497; (3) Constitution and Government, with an account of the history of the Dominion Government and the Dominion franchise; (4) Population, including summary figures of the census of 1921, with detailed treatment of vital statistics, immigration, together with a statement on immigration policy; (5) Production, including an inventory of Canadian production, sections dealing with agriculture, forestry, furs, fisheries, mines and minerals, waterpower, manufacturing and construction; (6) Trade and Commerce, giving details of the foreign trade and of interprovincial and local trade; (7) Transportation and Communications, with sections on government control over transportation agencies, steam railways, railways, express companies and highways, motor vehicles, navigation, canals, inland navigation, telegraphs, telephones, post office; (8) Labor and Wages, including an account of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Labor and the International Association, industrial combinations, current wages, as well as wage statistics based on the census of 1921; (9) Prices, including wholesale and retail prices, security prices and rates for services; (10) Finance, with statements of Dominion, provincial and municipal finance, national wealth and income, currency, banking, and insurance; (11) Education, dealing with general education, technical and higher education; (12) Public Health and Benevolence; (13) Administration, including subsections dealing with the administration of public lands, national defence, public works, Indian affairs, soldiers' civil re-establishment and miscellaneous administration; (14) Sources of Statistical and Other Information relative to Canada, with lists of the publications of Dominion and Provincial Government Departments, including those of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; and (15) The Annual Register, 1927, with a review of recent Dominion and Provincial legislation, principal events of the year and important extracts from the Canada Gazette.

Among the new features incorporated in the present edition of the Year Book are the following: A special article on the Climate of Canada, contributed by Sir Frederic Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada; a summary of the results of the census of the Prairie Provinces, taken in 1926; improved statistics of immigration, including the languages, nationalities and birthplaces of immigrants; preliminary results of the census of manufactures for 1926 as well as detailed analyses of these statistics for 1925; an extended discussion of Canadian trade; a summary of the first authoritative statement on the tourist trade of Canada; material on the financial position of the Canadian National Railways; a special article on Canadian legislation respecting Combination in Restraint of Trade, by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act; an important study of the wages statistics collected at the Census o 1921; the results of a new study of the national wealth of Canada as in 1925. The appendix contains figures of immigration and of trade for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1928. The volume, which is illustrated by many more maps and diagrams than in previous years, also includes an index with some 4,000 page-references, and an eight page Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada since 1871.

The Year Book is obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at the price of $2.00, this figure covering merely the cost of paper and binding.

Young Canada Up-to-Date

DRESSED FOR THE PLAY TAKES TO A[illegible]

Miss Barbara Young, [illegible] Chinese, and has enrolled at Carlton Field, N.Y., for a course in [illegible]

New Mayon Crater Terrorizes Filipinos

Villagers at the Volcano's Base Flee Before Flowing Lava as the Earth Rocks

Manila (Sunday).—Belching tons of lava, the volcano Mayon early to-day was in the throes of its worst eruption since 1900, with a series of earth shocks rocking the countryside and spreading terror over the western portion of Albay Province.

Hours after the first molten rock shot high into the air the lava flow and earth rumblings continued. At the first sign of renewed activity thousands fled and, with the disturbance continuing, the few remaining inhabitants of the little town of Libog, near the foot of the mountain moved to safety.

Molten rock, fire and ashes shot skyward from a new crater which formed yesterday about 500 feet from the summit, women and children paraded the streets of Legaspi, their heads sand prayers for divine protection, mingling with cries of alarm. As lava from the new crater hit the base of the mountain it splashed farther of a mile.

As vast area slowly was being covered as the lava flowed to lower levels, considerable damage had been done in the higher country and a stream had been dried up by the hot liquid.

Mayon began eruptions of serious proportions in June and continued into early July, when the disturbance apparently had been ended. At that time Governor General Stimson visited the province to inspect the situation and added his assurance to that of scientists that the worst of the cycle of eruptions had passed. Thousands of natives who had fled at the first rumbling then gradually filtered back to their homes.

Magistrate: "You say the plaintiff is a relative of yours?" Witness: "Yes, by bigamy."

A witness told a magistrate that he never knew what happiness was until he married. It was then too late of course.

Our Royal Family Are True Lovers of Sport

QUEEN MARY AND KING GEORGE WATCH HELEN WILLS WIN AT WIMBLEDON

Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Earl of Athlone, Queen Mary of England (who is seldom seen wearing spectacles), the Countess of Athlone, King George and at the extreme right, Lady May Cambridge, at the final matches when Helen Wills won for the second consecutive year.