

YOUR TEAPOT

will demonstrate why

"SALADA"

TEA

HAS NO EQUAL

Largest sale in America.

For The Quiet Hour

When we went into Central China we learnt of an experience a colporteur had had years ago. He was the only white man who had been in that section for many a year.

When he began to read in the Chinese tongue from a book they pressed close to him. He read the story of Jesus healing a blind man, healing a lame man, healing lepers, the lepers that crowded their streets, disfigured and dreadful. And they said suddenly, their faces lighting up:

"Oh, we know him! He used to live here. Our mothers and fathers have told us about him. He lived in a house down the street. We know where he is buried. His grave is here and we will show it to you, teacher. When the great plague came, the rest left us, but he would not leave us. He gave us strange things out of a bottle. We took the things and were better. We had babies; they were blind. He washed their eyes, he made them well; they could see. Oh, we know him very well! He has often walked down our streets and spoken to us when we were little."

The colporteur said: "No, that could not be! He lived in a land far, far from here. He belonged to a different nationality."

"No, sir," they said, "you are mistaken. He was right here. Come, and we will show you the grave!"

They went and saw the grave and its inscription in English. They looked up the history of the town, and found the man they were speaking of was a British volunteer, a young medical man who had just completed his medical course, who had gone up the Yangtse six hundred miles, and broken into the central and northern interior and settled down in this little town. The plague at last had taken his life. And away out there, after the years, when they heard the words about Christ they called him out:

"We knew him! He lived here! We knew him well!"

—Told by Miss Slattery.

A three day conference of ministers and missionaries at work in Utah met at Salt Lake City, the latter part of August to discuss the half century of Christian effort among the Mormons. It was brought out in the conference that while the Mormon population has increased less than threefold since 1870, the non-Mormon population is thirty times what it was in that year. The mission schools established in those pioneer days paved the way for the public school system, and while many of them have ceased to exist, others have developed into important educational centres and attract even more pupils from Mormon homes than from other homes. It was generally conceded that the Mormon Church as a dominant fac-

of Christian Congregations, representing eighty-six Free Church and sixty-six Anglican churches, "to receive from one another those particular elements in Christian experience which the various bodies have developed in separation."

On the Bournville (Cadbury) estate, Birmingham, some seven denominations have united to form a church, which is described as a new experiment in Christian fellowship.

It is strong evidence that we are in a state of grace when we have keen relish for the sanctuary. Then we are never far from glory; it is but a step to heaven.

NEW OLEOMARGARINE LAW IN EFFECT LAST FRIDAY

Regulations governing the importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada, effective from last Friday, were issued in the current issue of the Canada Gazette. Importation and manufacture, it is provided, shall be by license only, such licenses to be approved by the Minister of Agriculture. Manufacture of oleo will not be allowed in any premises used for or connected with the manufacture or reworking of butter and materials intended to be used for its manufacture, and must be inspected and approved by an inspector of the department before their use.

Provision is made that the words "butter," "creamery" or "dairy" or the name of any breed of cattle shall not be used in advertising or describing oleomargarine, nor shall any of these words be placed on packages. Sale provisions include one that oleo must be sold in the original packages, stamped with the official mark, and that each package shall bear the word "oleomargarine" as a conspicuous label.

Hotels, restaurants, and public eating places serving oleomargarine are required by the law to announce that fact in a prominent notice to the public.

Fines running as high as \$500 are provided for anyone violating the new regulations.

NORMANBY COUNCILLOR LOST THREE FINGERS IN BLOWER

Andrew Filsinger, deputy reeve of Normanby, had his hand caught in the chaff blower of a threshing machine while removing some obstruction on Friday of last week, and before he could withdraw it three of his fingers were cut off. Medical assistance was secured, the injury dressed, and the patient is doing as well as can be expected.

The Chronicle will do it.

CANADA MUST CONSERVE ALL COAL FROM UNITED STATES

A dispatch from Toronto states that coal can be brought into Ontario from the United States only on a signed order from the fuel controller and then only fuel that is absolutely necessary for immediate consumption. None can be obtained at present for storage purposes or household use, but only for use in hospitals and other similar public institutions, and for manufacturers who have quantities of perishable goods on hand.

J. A. Ellis made this quite plain last week when discussing the statements of W. C. Cox, president of the London, Ont., coal wholesalers, who said that there was any amount of American bituminous coal available. Mr. Ellis stated that he had been informed from Washington that any misuse of fuel orders might result in a cutting off of the supply from the border.

Mr. Ellis is now in Ottawa to confer with the federal committee, and it is expected that a joint statement will be issued within a few days.

It is understood that the Provincial Government will be asked to take up with Ottawa the question of a reduction of freight rates for wood fuel and the matter of duty on Welsh coal coming in.

The coal situation becomes more serious in the light of Secretary Hoover's intimation that Canada will be left to her own resources when confronted with the prospective shortage.

If the United States source of supply is closed, the only alternatives are the importation of Welsh coal and the utilization of Nova Scotia and Western Canada bituminous. What is described as a "popular illusion" is that bituminous coal cannot be used in furnaces adapted to anthracite. In the lower provinces, it is pointed out, little else is used. The fuel burns more quickly, and is not as clean as anthracite, but it can be used without great difficulty.

No one, it is claimed, need fear freezing. Exports from Canada of bituminous coal from east and western average about two million tons a year. The greater part of this goes to the United States. If an embargo is placed by American authorities upon importation by Canada of United States coal, there could be a fairly effective retaliation by placing a similar embargo upon the export of the Canadian product.

Imports of bituminous have latterly averaged about twelve million tons, and of anthracite about four million tons per year. While the Eastern States draw heavily upon the Maritime Provinces this inter-

dependence of the two countries upon each other's fuel supply, may, it is believed, lead to a relaxation of the attitude now indicated at Washington.

BARBERS MUST PASS EXAMS.

Not many days will elapse now before prospective barbers will have to go before a provincial board of examiners in Toronto, pass a rigid efficiency test and undergo a complete medical examination before they will be granted a formal diploma to serve the public, either as an employer or employee. Legislation to this effect will soon be forthcoming from the Drury Government, tonorial artists assert, as the result of their appeal for action during the convention at Guelph several weeks ago. That the public will be doubly safeguarded is the plea of the barbers, who explain that while a board of examiners will demand that the applicant for the necessary credentials attains a certain standard of efficiency, they will also insist upon a clean bill of health. A rule barring all persons from following the occupation while suffering from any one of several contagious diseases will be strictly enforced and all offenders will be severely dealt with.

PRAIRIE FARMERS CAN GROW THEIR OWN FUEL

Evidence that the farmers of the Prairie Provinces have a means of guarding to some extent against fuel shortages by growing fuel on their own farms is supplied in a report received from the Dominion Forestry Nursery at Indian Head, Sask. On a patch of soil measuring a little more than one acre, 18 cords of fair firewood have been grown in eight years from Russian poplar cuttings. The plantation averaged a little over two cords per acre per annum, which valued at \$8 per cord would give a revenue of \$16 per acre for every year the trees were left growing.

YOUNG MOTHER NOW STRONG

Her Mother's Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Led Her To Try It

Kenosha, Wisconsin.—"I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My mother had great faith in it as she had taken so much of it and when I had trouble after my baby was born she gave it to me. It helped me so much more than anything else had done that I advise all women with female trouble to give it a fair trial and I am sure they will feel as I do about it.—Mrs. FRED. P. HANSEN, 562 Symmonds St., Kenosha, Wisconsin.

A medicine that has been in use nearly fifty years and that receives the praise and commendation of mothers and grandmothers is worth your consideration.

If you are suffering from troubles that sometimes follow child-birth bear in mind that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's medicine. It is especially adapted to correct such troubles.

The letters we publish ought to convince you; ask some of your women friends or neighbors—they know its worth. You will, too, if you give it a fair trial.

Setting forth these facts the Canadian Forestry Association remarks that much western wheat land is not producing \$16 per acre annually and that by liberal tree planting prairie farmers can both transform their home conditions and increase farm profits.

A strike a day keeps the reasonable cost of living away.—Rochester Post-Express.

GRANT'S AD.

Big Reductions in Voiles and Organdies

- Plain Organdy, reg. 55c., for 43c. yd.
- Dotted Swiss Organdy, in pink, green, and blue, reg. \$1.35, for 98c. yd.
- Voile, reg. 75c., for 55c. yd.
- Voile, reg. \$1.25, for 89c. yd.

C. L. GRANT, - DURHAM

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- (a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- (b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmaturing coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

The People's Mills

Prices for Flour and Feed

- Sovereign Manitoba Patent Flour, 98 lbs. \$ 3.90
- Eclipse Flour, blended, per 98lb sack . . . 3.70
- White Lily Pastry Flour, per 98 lb sack . . . 3.70
- Bran, per 100 lbs. 1.65
- Shorts, per 100 lbs. 1.75
- Feed Flour, Middlings, per 100 lbs. 2.10
- No. 1 Mixed Chop, per 100 lbs. 2.10
- Oat Chop, per 100 lbs. 2.10
- Crimped Oats, per 100 lbs. 2.10
- Blathford's Calf Meal, per 25 lb sack 1.25
- American Corn (old) per ton, bulk 30.00
- American Chopped Corn, bags included, per ton 33.00
- Custom Chopping, per 100 lbs.07

OUR FLOUR IS GUARANTEED

These Prices are at the Mill, and Strictly Cash Highest Price Paid for Wheat delivered at the Mill Goods Delivered in Town Every Afternoon Phone 8, Night or Day.

JOHN MCGOWAN

The People's Mill Durham, Ont.