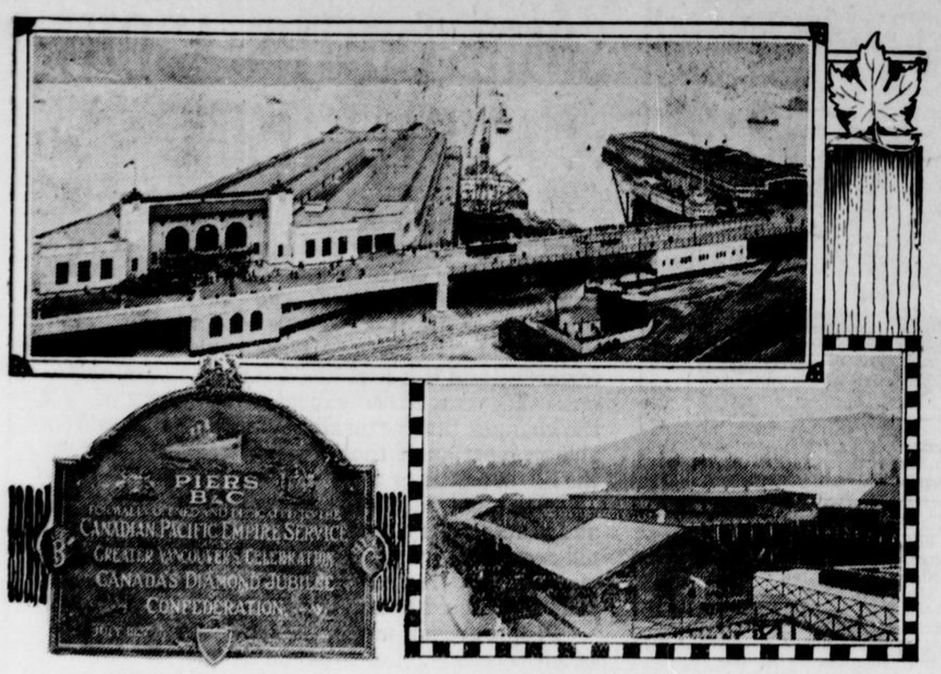
Great Pier Dedicated to Empire Service



1. New C.P.R. Pier at Vancouver. 2. Bronze plaque unveiled by Mayor Taylor of Vancouver.
3. The C.P.R. Docks as they appeared in the early days of this port.

One notable feature of Greater Vancouver's celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation—and one that no other city in the Dominion can boast of duplicating—was the dedication and official opening of the new $6,000,000 Canadian Pacific Pier B-C.

The new mammoth pier is the second longest in the world, and was planned with an eye to a prosperous future when Vancouver will be one of, if not the biggest, port on the Pacific coast, and designed to accommodate at least two of the greatest liners built.

It is a far cry from the first wooded pile ocean docks built by the Canadian Pacific in the early spring of 1887 when Vancouver was a city of stumps and possibilities to the present pier with nearly 3,000 feet of berthing space available and accommodation for the cargoes of a dozen of even the most modern ocean greyhounds. Representing the last word in modern machine construction, the new pier is also notable for the pleasing manner in which the practical has been combined with the artistic.

The Canadian Pacific is interested chiefly in the trade with the Orient, Australia and New Zealand. Although imports and exports are of a mixed character, the most valuable single article is silk. Silk shipments must be transferred from boat to rail with the least possible delay. Facilities embodied in the construction of this pier ensure the rapid and careful handling of all cargoes.

While designed primarily for the use of its own ships, the C.P.R. will allow pier B-C to be used by the ships of other lines. Its length of 1,140 feet permits the docking on either side, of the largest of the present day trans-Pacific boats—the Empress of Canada, 640 feet in length—with a smaller vessel. **Its width of 331 feet permits a moderate sized boat to be docked at the off-shore end at the same time that either or both sides of the pier are in use.**

A special feature of the construction of the pier is that a promenade is constructed down each side of the pier leading from the head-house over the roofs of the freight sheds. Connections are made from this promenade to the ships by a long gangway so that passengers may embark or disembark without hindering the freight handling on the lower deck.

In officially opening the pier Mayor Taylor unveiled a magnificent bronze plaque, a gift of private citizens of Vancouver, which bears the following inscription: "Piers B and C. Formally Opened and Dedicated to the Canadian Pacific Empire Service during Greater Vancouver's Celebration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee of Confederation by Louis D. Taylor, Mayor of Vancouver."

The Moon

By W. E. Jackson, of the Meteorological Observatory Staff, Toronto, in Newmarket Era.

Next to the sun, the moon is the most conspicuous and to us the most important, of the heavenly bodies. In fact she is the only one except the sun which exerts the slightest perceptible influence upon the interests of human life. This is due solely to her nearness, for she is really a very insignificant body as compared with the stars or even the planets.

The mean distance from the earth is about 239,000 miles, and its diameter is 2,762 miles. Its volume is about one-fiftieth of that of the earth but its mass is only about one-eightieth, or we may say that it is three and one-half times as heavy as an equal body of water. Its attraction for bodies at its surface is about one sixth that of the earth, so that a man weighing 150 lbs. here would weigh about 25 lbs. on the moon.

The most obvious influence exerted by the moon on the earth is the light sent to us, which at night may sometimes be quite useful. The reflective power of the moon's surface is not high, in spite of its apparent brilliance at the time of full moon. It reflects only about 17 per cent. of the light striking it, and if the whole sky was covered with full moons we would receive only one-eighth part of the light we get from the sun.

One of the earliest observed of astronomical phenomena was probably the changes through which the moon goes each month, and its eastward motion with reference to the sun and stars. These changes in the visible part of the moon's surface are proof of the fact that the moon gives out no light of its own. The sun is always shining and the side of the moon exposed to it is always illuminated, except during the few minutes now and again when the earth gets between it and the sun. We, on the earth, however, can only see that part of the illuminated surface which happens to be turned toward us.

When the moon is between us and the sun its dark side is toward us and is entirly invisible. This is called new moon. About a week later half of the illuminated hemisphere is visible. This is first quarter. When the moon is on the other side of the earth from the sun it presents to us the full illuminated surface, what we call full moon. A week later, the last quarter is reached when the half moon that was invisible at first quarter is now seen. The completion of the cycle to the new moon is called a lunar month, and requires about 29½ days.

There is a popular superstition that the moon affects the weather on the earth, but the most careful study of records has failed to show any such connection. The most important effect produced upon the earth by the moon is the generation of the tides in co-operation with the sun. These by their constant change flush our harbors and shores and prevent a stagnation of the ocean certain to occur without them. They also make available many a port that otherwise would be excluded from the commerce of the seas.

The moon turns on its axis once a month, in exactly the time occupied by its revolution around the earth. Its day and night are therefore each nearly a fortnight in length and it keeps the same face always toward the earth. There are small oscillations in the moon's motion, called librations, which make it possible at one time and another to see a little more than half of the moon's surface. Owing to these librations, 59 per cent. of the moon's surface has been seen from the earth. The remaining 41 per cent. will always remain invisible.

Near the time of new moon the whole disk is easily seen, the part upon which the sun does not shine being illuminated by a pale reddish light. This light is reflected light from the earth or earthshine. It owes it ruddy color to the fact that the light has passed twice through the earth's atmosphere and has thus acquired the sunset tinge.

Even to the naked eye the moon is a beautiful object, diversified with curious markings which popular fancy has likened to a man's face or the lady in the moon and so on. In a powerful telescope these naked eye markings disappear but are replaced by a multitude of smaller details which makes the moon the most interesting of all telescopic objects.

In fact, the visible half of the moon has been mapped more accurately than geographers know of vast areas of the earth's surface.

The moon's surface is for the most part extremely broken. Mountain ranges, enormous craters, and deep cracks, also innumerable small ones. On the earth the perpetual action of the weather is forever wearing down the mountains and hills, but on the moon the lack of weather, for there is neither air nor water on the moon, allows the mountains and crater walls to remain steep and precipitous. The height of the mountains is enormous in proportion to the size of the moon, several being over 18,000 feet high. The craters vary in size from tiny pits to vast cavities over 100 miles in diameter. Many of the larger craters have great central peaks rising from their floors and some show smaller craters within their boundaries.

On some portions of the moon these craters are very thick, while on other portions there is a great scarcity of them. They are particularly thick around the south pole and here also occurs the most curious of all the lunar markings, light colored streaks or rays which radiate from certain of the craters, extending in some cases a distance of many hundred miles. Like some of the lunar cracks or clefts they pass across valley and mountain, and sometimes straigth through craters without any change in width or color. The most remarkable of these ray systems is the one connected with the great crater Tycho, near the moon's south pole. The rays are only conspicuous within a few days of full moon, but at that time they constitute by far the most striking feature of the telescopic view.

Mountains and plains and craters have been named and many great names in the world's history have been given a place in the moon. The great plains were called by Galileo oceans or seas, because he supposed that these grayish surfaces were covered with water, and so we have the Oceanus Procellarum (Sea of Storms), and the Mare Quibium (Sea of Showers). The mountain ranges are mostly named after terrestrial mountains as Caucasus, Alps, Apennines, etc. The conspicuous craters bear the names of ancient and mediaeval philosophers such as Plato, Archimedeo, Tycho, Copernicus, Kepler, Ptoelmy, Phiny, etc.

It is certain that there are no conspicuous changes on the moon's surface. The moon has no clouds, no storms, no snow in winter, no spread of green verdure in spring, and yet the observations of recent years are causing astronomers to waver from the opinion that the moon is a dead unchanging mass. Certain changes in shade have been noted by some prominent observers, notably Prof. W. H. Pickering, and certain small craters appear to show mistable shapes, as if there stirred a faint volcanic activity. Photography will probably be the means by which this question will be settled.

The Order Changeth

Girls used to dress from head to foot
All proper as should be;
But now as if our breath to take,
They dress from chest to knee.
Girls when they went out to swim,
Once dressed like Mother Hubbard;
Now they have a bolder whim
And dress more like the cupboard.

Healthful

"Is this a healthful town?" asked the newly arrived invalid.

"I should say so," answered the native. "When I came here I hadn't strength to utter a word; I had scarcely a hair on my head; I couldn't walk across the room, and had to be lifted from my bed."

"You give me hope. How long have you been here?"

"I was born here."

Read the Classified Ads. on Page 7

Egremont Council

Council met July 18th. Members all present, minutes adopted.

The Treasurer reported to the Council that he had received a cheque from the Provincial Department as grant on expenditure for 1926 as follows: For expenditures on roads, $2789.49; for Superintendent's salary $164.50; total amount of cheque, $2953.99.

Ferguson—Wilson: That the Reeve be instructed to sign Pay Sheet No. 5, for work performed on roads.—Carried.

Ferguson—Wilson: That an order be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of the Canada Ingot Iron Co. to the amount of $90.39, being payment for culvert.—Carried.

Hunter—Wilson: That the Council supplement any amount that will meet with the approval of the Council of the Township of Glenelg up to the sum of $100.00 for the improvement of the Egremont and Glenelg Town Line.—Carried.

Robb—Wilson: That an order be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Adam Kellar to the amount of $6.00, being payment for cleaning out ditch, lots 5 and 6, Orchardville.—Carried.

Bylaw No. 9 of 1927 appointing Andrew Hunter Weed Inspector was passed.

Attention is called to "The Weed Control Act" passed by the Legislature at the session of 1927 whereby it is now imperative for Councils to appoint an Inspector to enforce the provisions of the Act. Occupants or owners of land are required to destroy all noxious weeds sufficiently often each year to prevent the ripening of their seeds.

In view of the fact that their is a considerable amount of money paid out each year to owners of sheep for damage caused by dogs running at large attention is called to one of the provisions of "The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act" which reads as follows: "Any person may kill any dog which is found killing or injuring sheep; or which in a township or village is found between sunset and sunrise straying from the premises where the dog is habitually kept; or which is found straying at any time and not under proper control upon premises where sheep are habitually kept."

Wilson—Hunter: That, with a view to restrain the running at large of dogs and also to curtail the damages caused by dogs to sheep in the Township that this Council offer a reward of $10.00 to any person shooting a dog or giving evidence that will prove the ownership of any dog found worrying or chasing sheep.—Carried.

Wilson—Robb: That the following accounts be paid: J. Switzer, sheep killed $10.00; G. Calder, sheep killed and injured $40.00; A. Ross, inspecting sheep, $1.50; A. Aitken, inspecting sheep $2.00; Pay Sheet No. 5 for Road Improvement $4,559.11; Road Superintendent services $43.75; judgment costs, Robb vs. Township of Egremont $31.95; Solicitors and Witness fees $9.50; Members of Council attendant at meeting to date, $15.00; R. Christie, use of room $2.00.—Carried.

Council adjourned to meet Monday, August 15th at 10 o'clock a.m. to strike the rates and general business.

Boards of Trustees of the several School Sections are requested to submit on or before August 1st an estimate of the amount of money they require to be levied for the current year.

—DAVID ALLAN, Clerk.

One good kid plus another good kid makes two bad kids.

DIVIDING AND TRANSPLANTING HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

(Experimental Farms Note.)

September to early October is a good time to lift and divide herbaceous perennials. As soon as the great heat of summer is over and one feels that the soil is not likely to dry out again, the work may be begun. The longer time the plants have to make roots after re-planting the better condition they will be in for blooming next year. The Bearded Irises may be divided and transplanted earlier than most perennials the month of August being a good time. In re-planting the pieces of Iris they should be planted quite shallow, the rhizome or thickened root part being barely covered with soil. It planted deeper they are liable to rot. The top buds of Peonies should not be more than two or three inches below the surface of the soil. Deep planting is one cause of Peonies not blooming well. Small pieces of perennials, if they have a few roots, will soon develop into good size plants if they have good soil condition, so that large clumps may be divided into many plants.

Tooting for the Switch

Hiram had walked four miles over the Great Smokies to call on his lady fair. For a time they sat silent on a bench by the side of her log cabin, but soon the moon, as moons do, had its effect and Hiram slid closer to her and patted her hand.

"Mary," he began, "y'know I got a clearin' over thar and a team an' wagon an, some hawgs an' cows, an' I 'low to build me a house this fall an'—

Here he was interrupted by Mary's mother who had awakened.

"Mary," she called in a loud voice "is that young man thar yit?"

Back came the answer: "No, maw, but he's gettin' thar."

Short History of Man

Somebody turns him over to spank.
Somebody turns his head.
Somebody turns him down.
Somebody turns the sod over him.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY WALK

Mrs. Horn Tells how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health

Hamilton, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and would not be without it now. I had a female trouble so badly I could hardly walk and I was all run-down and could hardly get around to do my housework. I would be in bed three or four days at a time. I was told by a friend to try your Vegetable Compound. I did, and by the time I took two bottles I was beginning to get around again. I took ten bottles in all, and now I am all right again and doing my own work. I have six grown-ups to work for, so I have plenty to do. I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash, and I think it is good. But I owe my health to the Vegetable Compound, and I think if more of it was used women would be better off. I would not be without it if it cost much more."—Mrs. NELLIE JAMESON, 805 East Cannon Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

Do you feel broken down, nervous and weak sometimes? Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is excellent to take at such a time. It always helps, and if taken regularly and persistently, will relieve this condition. G

Colored Woman—Doctah, Ah's come to see ef yo am gwine to order Rastus one o' dem mustard plasters ag'in today?

Doctor—I think perhaps he better have one more.

Colored Woman—Well, he says to ax yo kin he have a slice o' ham wid it, count of its' a mighty pow'ful prescription to take alone."

Water! Water! Water!

What Is Good Health Worth?

Why take a chance and use water that is polluted and unfit for domestic use, when Pure Water can be had by having a well drilled. We handle Pumps and Pump Repairs.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

ED. J. PRATT

R.R. No. 4, Durham. Phone 98-12

CHESLEY MEMORIAL WORKS

Manufacturers of

High-Class Monuments

Estimates Given and Designs Submitted Free

All work guaranteed first-class

Hugh McDonald, Thos. Soper,

Durham Chesley

Big Specials For This Week

Fine Cut Tumblers, 3 for 23c.
Heavy Glass Tumblers 2 for 9c.
Clover Leaf Cups, 3 for 35c.
Clothes Pins, 11 dozen for 25c.
Fresh Salted Peanuts, lb. 25c.
Congoleum Rugs, 36 X 36 79c.

The Variety Store

R. L. SAUNDERS, Prop.

Conduct Your Affairs With Dignity

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

A STANDARD Bank savings account lends dignity to the transactions of the depositor. It identifies him with an organization that is known and respected in the community, and establishes a contact which is invaluable should he at any time desire counsel or advice on money matters. Open a Standard Bank savings account. It will help you to develop your financial resources as nothing else can, and enable you to conduct your personal financial affairs with dignity.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

DURHAM BRANCH—W. A. Johnson, *Manager*

Sub-Branch at Priceville