

which have
giving the free-
dom, and very
that there
women do not
outdoor activity,
about 1900 that
came into their

one of the
even allowed
their activities,
have a little
the women of
today because
women were
treated along
lines in de-
spartans
produced
of strong
years women
of sports and
This came
of the modern
to the in
exercise was
Women had
it is true
but in a
and was both
and from
and
activity that
treated their
As no
any tennis in
their work,
to daily mod-
and less im-
portant ad-
women who
sports could
one in which
and and

erred favor-
able writ-
appeared
unwomanly
and dignity
and anybody
way about
to note that
gradual
every day
to become
of the body
time to get
A few
to their
and were de-
ed for a long
upon the
or damp-
precaution-
and, secured
er of the
these would
light color
and it was
other day
method was
to be easily
of two
face there
and now, po-
at the
water to
get now, a
to, formula
criticism,
and, and
and pick-
is very
om, and
and. Two
and have
ckings in
a few
log, will
be un-
ple the
Eight
appeared
known
was asked
to please
A distinct
styles of
of tennis
the girls,
should be
for wo-
the Long-
she does
ular 15

exchange
all its ad-
mental lib-
through
the joined
world this
the—the
Review.
of feeling
ly differ-
every
toward a
with those
sons; but
more ex-

Sunday School Lesson

September 16. Lesson XI—Teaching the Law of God—Nehemiah 8: 1-3, 5, 6-12. Golden Text—The joy of the Lord is your strength, that is, no doubt, the joy experienced in doing the Lord's will.

II. THE FEAST OF THE SEVENTH MONTH, vs. 13-18.

For the law governing the time and order of this festival see Lev. 23: 35-36 and 37-41; Exod. 22: 15 (the feast of ingathering); and Deut. 16: 13-15. The ritual is set forth in detail in Num. 29: 12-38. The festival seems to have had, like the Passover, a double meaning. It celebrated the ingathering of a fruit harvest and so the end of the old economic year, and also commemorated the dwelling in tents during the long period of their life in the wilderness before the conquest and settlement of Palestine. The going out of the narrow, crowded quarters of the villages and towns into the fields, orchards, and vineyards, where they lived in booths made of olive branches, pine, myrtle and palm, must have been both healthful and delightful.

The statement in v. 17 that since the days of Joshua (Joshua) they had not done so must have been made by a writer unacquainted with 2 Kings 7: 3-4 and 2 Kings 2: 25, 26. Or, it is possible that he means to say that the feast had not been kept since Joshua's day according to the law.

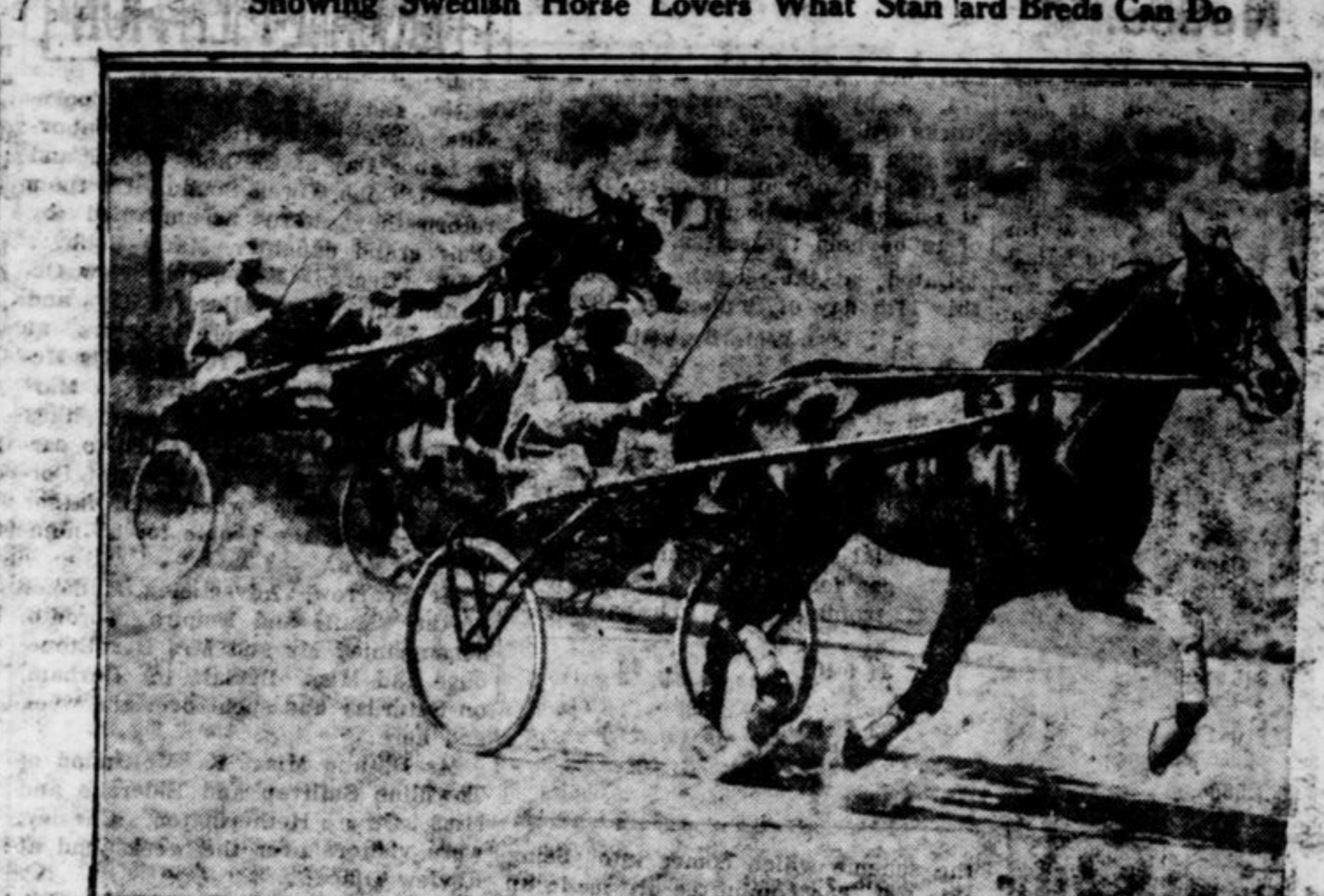
ANALYSIS
I. THE READING OF THE LAW, vs. 1-12.
II. THE FEAST OF THE SEVENTH MONTH, vs. 13-18.

INTRODUCTION—Ezra seems to have brought with him from Babylon a few copies of the Law, and the copies of which were described in Neh. 10: 34. It is difficult for us to understand why the people of the land should have been so anxious to receive the Law. We are told in Exodus that the Law was given to the people of Israel at Sinai, and that it was written on tables of stone, which contained the laws in ch. 20-23, or part of them, and of the "law table of testimony," tables of stone, which contained the "law of God." Statutes of the covenant which were put in the ark and preserved there (Exod. 24: 4; 31: 18; 32: 15; 34: 10; 40: 1-5). We are told also in 1 Kings 8: 1-6 that the king must write in a copy of the Law in his book, and read therein all the days of his life. In this case the Law is said to have been the code book, and the king must write in a copy of the Law in his book, and read therein all the days of his life. In this case the Law is said to have been the code book, and the king must write in a copy of the Law in his book, and read therein all the days of his life.

THE READING OF THE LAW, vs. 1-12.
In this chapter Ezra, the priest and scribe, reads the Law to the people of Jerusalem. The people are gathered together in the square, and Ezra reads the Law from a book. The people listen with attention, and many are found to be ignorant of the Law. Ezra then explains the Law to them, and they are glad to hear it. The people are then commanded to keep the Law, and Ezra is appointed to be their teacher.

THE FEAST OF THE SEVENTH MONTH, vs. 13-18.
The people of Jerusalem are commanded to observe the Feast of the Tabernacles for seven days. They are to dwell in booths made of olive branches, pine, myrtle and palm. The feast is to be a time of joy and thanksgiving to the Lord. The people are to be glad in the Lord, for the Lord is their strength.

Showing Swedish Horse Lovers What Standard Breeds Can Do



AMERICAN TROTTER HORSES IN LEAD AT STOCKHOLM
Splendid action picture, showing Swedes and Chilton, two American trainers, competing first and second places in race held recently near Stockholm, Sweden.



JABOT BIB COLIAR

A becoming semi-sports type in chartreuse green rajah silk with two-tone of brown dots is fetching "new idea" of Paris to complement the summer wardrobe. The jabot bib collar of Style No. 998 is what makes it so outstandingly smart, and sets its line. The hips are snug; skirt slightly circular. Sleeves fast fitted below elbow. It is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 26, 38 40 and 42 inches bust. It adapts itself to either cotton fabric or printed linen, sheer or handkerchief weight. Linen, printed wool and printed lawn. Shanghai, rajah, silk, pongee, crepe, crepe de chine and chiffon appropriate. It is stunning in rich wine red and quite suitable for immediate wear. Black crepe satin can be worked out nicely in reverse treatment and is entirely dependable for serviceable daytime wear. Pattern price 20c in stamps or coin. (Coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

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 an early mail.

Farm Notes

HOG FEEDING TROUGHS
Three types of hog troughs have been tried at the Experimental Farms of the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa. These were made of wood, galvanized iron, and of concrete. The wooden troughs have been found to be the most serviceable and have the further advantage in that they may be constructed at home. The Dominion Animal Husbandman, in his report for 1928, favors the V-shaped trough because it is more resistant than other shapes to hard usage and it is simply made. The two sides are nailed together in the shape of a V and the ends nailed on. These ends it is recommended, should be extended at least twelve inches beyond the edge of the trough in order to make it more stable and less easily tipped over by the hogs when feedings. Pine, spruce, hemlock, or other similar woods are suitable. The material should be two inches in thickness and eight or ten inches wide for most feeding purposes. The upper edges of the finished trough should be sheathed with galvanized iron to protect them against the chomping of the hogs. These troughs should not be nailed down but left so that they can be moved from place to place and easily cleared when necessary. Galvanized or other metal troughs are more easily broken and bent than wood and are difficult to repair. Concrete troughs that are sometimes built into a cement floor are more difficult to keep clean than a movable trough. When these are installed the Dominion Animal Husbandman recommends that the bottom of the trough be slightly above the floor level. To facilitate the easy cleaning of the permanent trough a drainage hole should be left in one end and a wooden plug kept inserted in it. The wooden trough has the further advantage over the cement or metal trough in that the feed does not chill so quickly in it during the cold weather.

SHIPPING CRATES FOR HOGS
The Experimental Farms ship out a great many hogs or breeding pairs in crates, using individual crates in most cases. In his report for 1928 published by the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, the Dominion Animal Husbandman describes the method of constructing a strong and rigid crate that is light in weight. The size of the crate for hogs of different weights are: for hogs up to 75 pounds, 9 inches wide, 2 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet 2 inches in height, and 3 feet in length. Hogs from 100 to 150 pounds require a crate 1 foot wide, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 8 inches long. From 150 to 200 pounds the width should be 1 foot 2 inches, the height 2 feet 6 inches, and length 4 feet.

In constructing a crate it is first necessary to nail the floor firmly into the two floor skids then assemble each side and attach as a unit end nail in one end. The other end should consist of a removable gate set into grooves. Cross pieces should be placed across the top binding the two sides together. Spruce or pine is satisfactory wood to use. The floor skids should be 2 inches square and of the required length, and the lower ends on each side and on the ends should be flush with the floor. The spacing between the side skids should not exceed 24 inches. These are bound together with two uprights, or for the large crates a third one may be placed in the centre. The crate may be constructed entirely of 4-inch material, five-eighths of an inch in thickness, but for the road slats on each side with boards according to the experience of the Dominion Animal Husbandman.

side and attach as a unit end nail in one end. The other end should consist of a removable gate set into grooves. Cross pieces should be placed across the top binding the two sides together. Spruce or pine is satisfactory wood to use. The floor skids should be 2 inches square and of the required length, and the lower ends on each side and on the ends should be flush with the floor. The spacing between the side skids should not exceed 24 inches. These are bound together with two uprights, or for the large crates a third one may be placed in the centre. The crate may be constructed entirely of 4-inch material, five-eighths of an inch in thickness, but for the road slats on each side with boards according to the experience of the Dominion Animal Husbandman.

SELF FEEDERS FOR HOGS
While self feeders for hogs save much labor they are not entirely satisfactory for the feeding of bacon hogs. This is particularly so in the case of newly weaned pigs, although a well balanced protein ration supplemented with milk by-products would appear to permit the use of the self feeder for the younger classes of bacon type hogs. In his report for 1928 published by the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, the Dominion Animal Husbandman states that some surprising good results have been obtained from using the self feeder throughout the entire feeding period. In too many cases, however, it is shown by experience at the Experimental Farms that the use of the self feeder has a tendency to result in a thicker type of hog than it usually produces by careful trough feeding.

BUTTERMILK COMPARED WITH BUTTERMILK POWDER
In the feeding of hogs at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa each of two lots of five pigs was fed on an ordinary meal ration, while one lot received buttermilk and the other buttermilk powder. The test was continued for 98 days. The meal was fed at the rate of 4 per cent of the live weight of the hogs. Buttermilk powder was mixed in water at the rate of two pounds to eight gallons of water, this solution was fed at the same rate as the buttermilk. Gains from the hogs were not widely different. Those receiving the buttermilk powder required 2.44 pounds of meal per pounds of gain, while those fed buttermilk made a pound of gain on 2.2 pounds of meal. The total cost of the feed in the case of buttermilk powder fed was \$44.55 and for the meal \$44.82. The cost per pound for buttermilk powder and 30 cents per 100 pounds for buttermilk, amounted to \$7.02, as compared with \$6.47 from pigs that received buttermilk. In this test 1,616 pounds of meal and 152 pounds of buttermilk powder proved to be equal in feeding value to 1,490 pounds of meal and 3,970 pounds of buttermilk, or with

Some Fish Yarn

From the West
Vancouver, B.C.—Analyst for salmon in British Columbia waters has been so good this year that very few disciples of Sir Isaac Walton at the Coast have failed to land at least one of the silvery monsters. The best fishing story of the season is being told by Captain J. H. Mutus, of Waterloo, Port Washington, on the Gulf of Georgia. After trolling off shore near his home for a few minutes he decided to change the spoon bait. He baited in his line. When the spoon felt the water and was rising toward the sun, he made an eight-pound salmon jumped into the boat inside the row boat. The fish is exhibited here by A. E. Craddock, manager of the Auto Club of British Columbia, a son-in-law of the Angling enthusiast.

Reparations
London Daily Chronicle (4th): Great Britain's share of reparations was fixed at 25% by international treaty. The percentage intended to be allocated against her without her consent if she finally refuses to be considered no one can plunder her. By this refusal let Mr. Snowden immovably abide. He will, of course, hear, rough words. The French and possibly the Italians will declare that the Conference must break up. Perhaps it even will break up. But suppose it did not. We should greatly rejoice to see this. Better a breakup than another concession to the practice of treating Britain as the world's milk-cow. She was milked by her Allies throughout the war; by them and by America she has been milked since. The process must stop being extended, once for all. It was always unjust. It is today, in view of our suffering, quite unbearable.



Ships Copy Refrigerated Air System of Picture Theatres
Tacoma, Wash.—Motion picture theatres are responsible for more comfortable travelling at tropical climates. Pacific are installing refrigerated air systems similar to those in the theatres. Mid-summer voyages to South Sea and mid-Pacific ports thus will be made more pleasant.

Cocoanut Palm Still Untraced

By Scientists
Both American and African Origin Suggested in the Theories of Birthplace
Science is still grappling with the mystery of the origin of the cocoanut palm. It is the subject of a symposium at the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, next week, late of Thomas A. Edison agricultural inventor's rubber experiment in Florida.

While many have located the birthplace of the palm in parts of the American continent, the eminent student of palms, Baccari, has pointed out that an African palm is its closest relative. Its true nationality may, however, always remain in doubt. The reason is that its great thick-husked nuts are inveterate travelers and colonizers, sailing on sea since time immemorial and starting a new race of cocoanuts wherever they were cast up on a tropical shore.

These sturdy cocoanuts possess, in which the elements of a forest of palms lie dormant, can survive the storms of the ocean for months, only sprouting into apparent life when conditions favorable to colonization have been found.

Today cocoanuts are found along the seashores of Florida, Central and South America, the east Indies, the South Sea Islands, India, Australia and Africa. One species at least, called Cocos, seems to be peculiar to South America.

Cocoanuts grow sparsely in such climates as that of southern California, but the extensive groves are in warmer countries, and the great commercial plantations are in the Orient. The biggest single area of cocoanut palms in the world is in the Philippines, where they cover the entire southern end of the island of Luzon in a dense grove. An automobile can pass for a day beneath their shade, and the villages are built among them, the oil and most of their nuts are the materials of an important industry, while their milk furnishes a native beverage.

Thus the cocoanut is at home in many parts of the world. But if a plant's nativity can be judged by the place where its members lurk, there are certain reasons for upholding the theory that its origin may really be African. Only in Africa, it is found, the robber crab, which climbs the cocoanut tree and feeds on the nuts, or the huge rhinoceros beetle which devours the young cocoanut leaves.

London Daily Chronicle (4th): Great Britain's share of reparations was fixed at 25% by international treaty. The percentage intended to be allocated against her without her consent if she finally refuses to be considered no one can plunder her. By this refusal let Mr. Snowden immovably abide. He will, of course, hear, rough words. The French and possibly the Italians will declare that the Conference must break up. Perhaps it even will break up. But suppose it did not. We should greatly rejoice to see this. Better a breakup than another concession to the practice of treating Britain as the world's milk-cow. She was milked by her Allies throughout the war; by them and by America she has been milked since. The process must stop being extended, once for all. It was always unjust. It is today, in view of our suffering, quite unbearable.

Canadian Dairy Produce Praised

Noted British Visitor, Says England Offers Big Market IS TOURING WEST

Three delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Edmonton and Calgary in September from leading British chambers gave interviews at the headquarters of the Canadian Section in Montreal recently. The visitors are F. W. Parsons, London; George Hutcheson, Aberdeen; and A. E. Howitt, Nottingham.

Mr. Parsons is a member of the executive council of the London Chamber and chairman of the provincial trade section. He was formerly managing director of Reynolds Sons and Co. Ltd., Sunderland, and Richard Dickson and Company of London and other firms in the provision line.

He stated that he will be particularly interested in the position of the dairy industry in Canada.

Produce Praised
"The trade in the United Kingdom," he said, "has an extremely high opinion of the quality of Canadian dairy produce shipped in the last year or two, and especially cheese. There is very little doubt that all the cheese, Canada can ship of the present splendid quality will find a ready market on the other side."

General regard has been expressed that Canada has not been able to send butter as it is much appreciated on account of its high quality. Importers handling bacon, lard, tallow, into England are very sorry that the supplies from Canada are short and intermittent. I believe there is a demand for all that they can get.

Mr. Parsons reported that in England the provision trade is quiet at the present time. He refused to make any statement concerning politics on the other side. "As a representative of London Chamber of Commerce, which is a strictly non-political body and knows no politics,"

George Hutcheson is the only Scotch delegate to the convention. He is vice-president of Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce and is interested in feeding stocks, fertilizers and grain. "Naturally," he declared, "I shall be interested in everything pertaining to agriculture and I am keenly looking forward to seeing the wheat fields of Canada."

Another importation from Canada to which he referred was cattle. "At one time Canadian cattle came in," he said, "and many of our farmers were sorry when the supply ceased. In regard to business, he said, that they are looking for fresh markets through having lost the Russian. While characterizing trade generally, he mentioned as quiet at the present time he said that the farming and the trading interests have had a fairly good year."

Mr. Howitt is vice-chairman of the history section of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce. He is a manufacturer of full-fashioned hosiery and while in Canada he said he will be interested to study methods of manufacture and is visiting some of the mills.

Now the General Farm is over, Oh, how happy we shall be. Tories, Reds, and Labour Parties Won't be knowing you and me.

MUTT AND JEFF

WHAT'S THE CHARGE AGAINST THIS MAN, OFFICER?
YOUR HONOR, THIS BEZO AND ANOTHER MAN AND TWO DAMES WERE IN A CAR GOING UP HAMPTON-ROADS BUSIEST STREET. THE CAR ZIG-ZAGGED FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER AND FINALLY SHOT OVER THE CURB AND THROUGH A WINDOW! THE OTHER OCCUPANTS OF THE CAR ARE IN THE HOSPITAL!

NOW, WHAT'S YOUR STORY?
WELL, ME AND MUTT BORROWED A CAR AT THE NAVAL TRAINING STATION AND WERE TAKING MISS SCHEUTZ-A ZIEGFELD BEAUTY, AND MISS CLUTTS-ANITY MODEL, FOR A RIDE. AND HERE I AM!

WHO WAS DRIVING WHEN THE CAR RAN UP OVER THE CURB AND CRASHED THROUGH THE WINDOW? ANSWER ME THAT!
WHO WAS DRIVING?

NONE OF US! WE WERE ALL IN THE BACK SEAT!

By BUD FISHER

By BUD FISHER