

FARMERS STILL FAVOR HORSES

REGINA, Sask., Aug. 9.—The western farmer is apparently not yet prepared to allow machinery to displace horses entirely. The combine harvester-thresher will be used more in clearing the 1929 crop than in any previous year, but that does not mean there is no work for the horse. Saskatchewan has, according to the latest returns, four hundred thousand horses, a large percentage of which is kept on the farms.

The cost of living in England, according to an official announcement, has fallen to a lower figure than at any time in the last 12 years.

Because of the interest in grand opera in London during the summer, a grand opera company will tour the provinces next winter.

Nearly \$525,000 deficit for the last fiscal year was reported by the municipal street car officials of Glasgow, Scotland.

As a result of the recent 10 per cent reduction in round trip fares on air lines of 11 countries, travel by air in Europe is cheaper than by railways.

NEWSY FARM NOTES

By Agricola

THE FIVE SENSES

Compared with animals and birds human beings are poorly developed in the matter of the five senses. It is true that man has a more all round development, but in any one sense these creatures have him beaten to a standstill. It is well known that an eagle or vulture can spy its quarry from a great height. Think how quickly hens gather at the least sign of a feed. Throw a piece of bread down at a time when no birds are near and a few moments they are all on the spot. It is an interesting sight to watch a bird alight on the slender top of a tree. Only most acute sight and a keen sense of balance enables it to do this accurately.

As to the sense of scent, though some humans have it greatly developed, the members of the Canidae possess it in an infinitely superior degree. A dog will trace his master's footsteps by scent all over the farm, and that at the quickest rate he is capable of. He does not rely upon sight and will almost run into his

owner before quitting his trailing. The Felidae, on the contrary, are not well equipped with sensitive nasal nerves. A piece of meat, thrown into long grass, puzzled a cat for about two minutes, although its nose was within a foot of the morsel. Hearing, and in a lesser degree sight, play an important part in the capture of its prey. It may appear to be asleep, but the least squeak, inaudible to the duller human ear, will bring it to the alert, and it is so quick-sighted, even in a dim light, that rarely does its prey escape its cruel claws. Its sense of touch is acute too, the long whiskers, embedded in nervous tissue on each side of the jaw, enabling it to avoid obstructions in its nocturnal prowling.

Taste, as connected with animals, we know little of; but by analogy we may conclude that certain groups possess it in a degree greater than we do.

SWALLOW'S SPEED

The swallows were congregating on the house-top last week end, in great numbers; and next day there were none. This I think meant that they were migrants from the north, resting on their way to the south. The long spell of dry weather must have curtailed their food supply of which consists as we know, of insects, most of which require moisture in their larval stages. This may account for their early migration my notes say that "my" swallows leave at the end of August, but bands of stragglers pass over at later dates, and a solitary swallow was seen on October 1st, 1925.

A debate arose as to the speed of these birds; Spallanzani, an Italian scientist, whose life was an eager questing of nature on all sides, computed that the swallow flies at the rate of 67 metres a second, that is about two and one half miles per minute. The only living creature to exceed this, according to this naturalist, is the martin whose record is three and one third miles per minute.

INCUBATORS V. HENS

A paragraph emanating from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, D. C., is attracting some attention. As reflecting the tendency of the times, it is stated that only 43 per cent of all chickens raised in that country are hatched under hens. Incubators on farms produce 24 per cent; eggs supplied by farmers and incubated for a fee, supply 10 per cent, and commercial hatcheries now hatch about 23 per cent of all baby chicks. These results are different regionally. For instance Rhode Island with only 14 per cent of its chicks raised under hens, is the lowest in this respect; but in the South Atlantic States from Virginia to Florida, the hen is still holding her own and hatches about two-thirds of the chicks raised.

RICH NEW METAL FOUND

(By The Canadian Press) REGINA, Sask., Aug. 8.—In the Manitoba northland, about 200 miles from The Pas, and in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay railway, a rich deposit of "molybdenum," a rare metal used for hardening steel and making it rust-proof, was discovered during the past spring by two Regina prospectors and a band of Indians. George Footmans, of Regina, accompanied by Pierre Cels, also of



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Labor Workers Seek Help For Unemployed

Legislation to Protect Standards of Living, and Provide Relief for Sick, Aged or Injured Sought by Canadian Labor Congress

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Aug. 1.—(By The Canadian Press)—The parliament of Canada's international labor organization—the Trades and Labor Congress—will meet here for its 45th annual convention commencing Aug. 26th next. The Congress has met in the Maritime Provinces twice since its formation—in Halifax, N. S., in 1908 and in Saint John in 1914.

The officials of the Congress have put forth every effort to make the forthcoming convention truly representative of the workers throughout the entire Dominion in order that the policies of the trade union movement, as represented by the Congress may become better known and understood in the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion.

"The splendid progress made on the industrial field in all parts of Canada during the past year should reflect itself in a determined endeavor on the part of the organized workers to secure progressive legislation which will protect established standards of living and provide relief when unemployed or incapacitated by

sickness, accident or old age," says the convention call issued from the Congress headquarters in Ottawa by President Tom Moore.

The holding of the Congress in Saint John this year coincides with the 80th anniversary of the establishment of the Longshoremen's Union in this city, believed to be the first labor union established in Canada.

The trade union movement of Saint John is putting forth every effort to insure the convenience and comfort of the delegates and visitors to the convention. As an interlude to the convention the local committee is arranging that the delegates and visitors shall be given a sail on the Saint John River to Crystal Beach where a clam bake and dance will be staged on the shore.

A special committee of the Saint John Trades and Labor Council also is at work arranging entertainment for the ladies accompanying the delegates and all seem determined to make their stay in this ancient city a memorable one.

SEEK HARDY FRUIT SEEDS IN NORTH

(By The Canadian Press) WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 8.—In search of the secrets of winter hardiness for introduction into fruits and flowers in the northern part of Canada and the United States, five men are on their way into the far north Hudson Bay country. They expect to bring back with them seeds, slips, and shoots taken from growths, with which to cross with fruits and plants that grow in the more moderate temperatures.

The party includes W. A. Leslie, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Morden, Man., Prof. B. W. Jackson, botanist, Manitoba Agricultural College, W. H. Alderman, head of the horticultural division of the Minnesota Agricultural College; Dr. E. W. Montgomery, a physician of Winnipeg; and Prof. J. Alderman, of the Minnesota Agricultural Experimental Station.

Hardy grapes and raspberries will be particularly sought by the botanical explorers. "What we want is extreme hardiness," said W. H. Alderman before the party left here. "We have made good progress in crossing the native wild fruits, for example, with fruits from other parts of the country. We have, by so doing, greatly improved the quality of fruits which can be grown in this northern country and we have given growers plants which survive cold winters.

"Possibly by getting extremely hardy wild grapes from the Hudson's Bay country and crossing them with California varieties we can get one or more outstanding grapes for Canada and the northern States, the fruit having the quality of the southern fruit and the vines having the hardiness of those from the vicinity of the Arctic circle."

The party expects to be in the field for about six weeks.

Regina, and Indian guides, were the discoverers of the deposit in the Split Lake area.

After an arduous journey, Footmans and Cels were taken to what the Indians described as the "silver location." White men had never been there before. The Indian chief displayed rich samples of the mineral, but the Regimans at first did not realize how valuable their "find" was.

Returning from the north country, Footman dispatched samples of assays to McGill University, Montreal, in New York and Denver, Colo. From each came the same report—"Molybdenum," known to scientists as the "metal of a thousand uses." Its present value is reported to be \$850 a ton.

A number of claims have been staked in the Split Lake district, and arrangements are being made for development to be carried on a Belgian syndicate now interested in numerous mining enterprises in the Manitowishong area. Footmans and Cels are natives of Belgium.

Vancouver Island, British Columbia, is the site of a "Molybdenum" mine now operated by the British alloy company of Sheffield England.

Credited with at least 25 robberies, eight youthful members of a band known as the "Shaven Heads" were recently arrested at Marseilles, France.

Claimed to be the world's fastest, a new train travels 77 1-4 miles between London and Swindon, England, in 70 minutes.

IMPRESSIONS OF CAIRO AND A VISIT TO LUXOR

By Miss Wanda Wyatt, of Summerside, during her recent world tour.

To the traveler coming from Canada—a land of freshness and newness, and still a baby among nations—Egypt offers something entirely different and fascinating. The home of the oldest civilization the world has ever known, the mother of all nations, its very atmosphere is permeated with the memories of ancient times. One cannot escape this feeling of antiquity, and above all the mystery of the ages. Here the Infinite comes close, the littleness of man and things become apparent in the midst of evidences of bygone civilizations, thousands of years old. Surely the Nile might well be heard to murmur—"Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever."

We entered Egypt at Port Said, and took a train from there to Cairo—"The city of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp. Alluring sights waiting at every turn and corner. The crowds—a moving mass of color—the mosques—the palaces and gardens—the bazaars, make Cairo an everlasting memory."

The wonders of the world—the Sphinx and Pyramids, fascinating because of their massiveness and their mystery, are sights which no tourist is willing to miss. It was on our first afternoon after having visited other places of interest, that we rode several miles from the city in a car to the Mena House, built on the edge of the desert, and there amid much excitement and shouting on behalf of the long robed dragomen, we mounted our camels and rode in this precarious manner built the immortal tombs, with my man keeping up a constant chatter for backsheesh and fortune telling, in opposition to the guide's endeavours to instruct us.

The next morning we visited the Virgin's tree and the Obelesk, on our way to Heliopolis—built on the site of the ancient city, by promoters who hoped to make of it a second Monte Carlo. The magnificent hotel with its wonderful gardens, banquet hall and ball room, was comparatively empty.

The greater part of the afternoon was spent in the Egyptian Museum—a huge place with over sixty galleries filled with the priceless things of Egypt's past. By far the most interesting exhibit for us was that of King Tut. Here is the gold coffin in which the mummy lay, weighing 900 pounds and appraised at \$2,000,000. Tut had himself modeled on it as god Osiris himself—god of the dead in the underworld. Over this were two other Sarcophagi.

As soon as a king came to the throne he began to prepare for his death, and with the belief that he continued his profession in the next world, and would need material effects, he prepared things for his use accordingly, having them placed in the tomb. Those found with King Tut were most magnificent. Beside a solid gold mask that covered his face, and a carved gold covered throne were—"golden bird collars, bracelets, and jewelry galore, amulets, scarabs, royal diadems, sandals, toe stalls, beds, statues, chariots, lamps and a bewildering of things of kingly value."

That night we took the train which carried us 400 miles up the Nile to Luxor—a part of the ancient city of Thebes, including also Karnak, Medinet-Habu and Kurneh. Round seven a. m. we breakfasted

there at the hotel overlooking the Nile and providing a wonderful view. Boats, large enough for ten and rowed by two natives carried us across the river. These men sang a most monotonous song and did not forget to pass the hat for backsheesh as seems to be a well known custom in this country. Hardly had the boat grounded than we were beset by natives selling canes, fly whisks and beads. We passed by the donkeys and chose a car which carried us through a vast desolate country, mountains of sand and stone—into the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. It was a marvel that anyone knew where to begin to excavate, for to the uninitiated it appeared like a great uncharted sea.

At last we found ourselves in front of the famous Tut Tomb. It was nothing from the outside but a mountain of stone and sand with an opening into which only a few at a time were allowed to enter. We descended for a short distance and with signs on both sides cautioning us to silence we came upon a small sized room in which lay the actual mummy of the boy king. Nothing else remained—the treasures had all been removed to the Cairo Museum. This place is held very, very dear, and we slowly came back to the outer world with a feeling of awe at the realization that it was almost 3,000 years since this mummy had been placed in its mountain tomb. We only saw this one small room, and perhaps there was a little disappointment that we could not have seen it as Lord Carnarvon had when he came upon the wonders in 1922.

We were shown next the tomb of Sithi I—the largest and most pretentious of any yet excavated; 400 feet below the surface we went into a series of rooms large and small, having their walls covered with Egyptian paintings of figures, gods, animals and hieroglyphics—some unfinished.

Our driver took us through more desolate country to Kurneh, the Temple of Rameses 2, where some large headless statues of himself still remain. The largest sculptured fig-

ure in the world is here, of Rameses, but prostrate and broken. It is of polished granite, at one time a solid piece, and it may ever be a mystery how such a huge thing could have been transported to its present place from the mountains beyond.

The Colossi of Memnon, those seated figures of Amenophis 3, himself reaching a height of 60 feet, stand out on a broad plain at the beginning of the fertile belt with the desert behind. One is called the vocal Memnon and for many years thousands have come to listen and to wonder.

At Dier-el-Bahari is the temple of Queen Hatsheput, built along the side of a mountain, and there workmen were busily excavating more ruins. It was begun by Rameses 2 and many representations of himself painted everywhere were later obliterated by the Queen. At every turn peddlers were eager to offer for sale scarabs, according to them found among the ruins, but undoubtedly made by the thousands in Germany. Some of our party were almost mobbed near the Ramesium and the guide was forced to rush back, to quiet the disturbance.

On our way back to lunch we passed a village built on the side of the mountain, in the desert where there was no vegetation whatever. You wonder what prompts people to seek such habitations.

There is a temple at Luxor and the most stupendous one in the world is at Karnak. These were connected by an avenue of sphinxes, nearly two miles long. Now only a few remain and they are headless. At the entrance to Karnak are the remains of a wonderful gateway. Near this a group of about nine or ten little urchins, clothed only in natures coloring, were noisily clamouring for backsheesh while some of our party were trying to take their pictures. The children formed a marked contrast to the antiquity of the temple itself—remains of a magnificence passed thousands of years ago. To some these memorials of ancient Egypt were mere ruins, piles of stone, which must be visited and endured

ALBERTA TO BE PARL. CHAIR

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 7.—(By the Canadian Press)—A chain of provincial parks is planned by the provincial government, Premier J. H. Brownlee has announced. The first step in the plan that will eventually take in various parts of the province was the government's purchase of 14 acres at Aspen Beach, on Gull Lake, with a water frontage of 550 feet. The experience gained in this project will be a guide for future developments. It is intended to make other parks at places strategically situated so that Alberta people may have easy access to local pleasure resorts. Preservation of places of natural beauty and historical interest will also enter into the calculations. Ghost River, about 40 miles from Calgary, is another place about to receive attention from the beautification branch of the government. Two large areas of land will be laid out, one as a public playground and the other for private holdings under long term leases. Ghost River will also become a summer resort town and be built according to a special plan.

Work has been started on the highway which eventually will connect Yunnan with Talifu, China, a distance of several hundred miles.

for appearances sake, and held a fascination to compare with that of the bright and alluring things to be bought in the bazaars and shops while to others who had studied the history of Egypt and were familiar with it, they provided a nucleus upon which to build up and revive in imagination the glories and straggle of departed civilizations.

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