

## IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY

or lame in the barn, "eating their heads off"? One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

### KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Mr. David Yerex, Sonva, Ont., writes: "I have used your Spavin Cure for fifteen years, and know it to be a good cure". Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly. It is a bottle—worth its weight in gold. Ask your dealer for free copy of book—'Treatise On The Horse'—or write us direct.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 1103

## A Woman's Mission

(St. John Globe.)

In search for nutritious foodstuffs, the United States has taken a step that is, in a manner, epoch making for the women of China. Dr. Yamei Kin, who is the only Chinese woman graduate of an American Medical College, has been sent by the Department of Agriculture at Washington to China where she will collect data regarding the soy bean, which in China is almost a universal food, occupying the place on the national diet given in the Western world to meat. For about four thousand years the Chinese have been practically self-supporting from the production of their own soil. The great proportion of their food has come from agricultural efforts and from the sea. Meat with them is not an important article of food. They depend largely on the soy bean, which contains the necessary tissue-building elements, and yet is free from the heaviness that is a fault with the familiar bean of American tables. There is no country in the world where the people live as cheaply as in China, and yet the country produces its man-power in such endurance that it has been deemed necessary to restrict the areas of their settlements. It is to the ability to make two beans grow where but one originally flourished, and to then make one bean feed the multitude, that the Agricultural department is appealing. In choosing Dr. Kin, evidently a wise selection has been made. She is a woman of education. Her interests have always been along the lines of domestic sanitation, civic hygiene, the conservation of life and all questions of nutrition. She is the head of the Imperial Peiyang Woman's Medical School and Hospital near Peking. This institution does a wonderful work in its district nursing. The slums are visited by its nurses who teach cleanly living and simple rules of health. It combines apparently the best qualities of the Victorian nurse with those of the district visitor. Dr. Kin is also the head of the woman's hospital work of Northern China, and has under her supervision the Imperial Infant Asylum in Tien Tsin, the Widows' Home and Girls' Refuge. Eager to add to her knowledge, she went to New York and has been graduated from the Woman's Medical College of that city. At the request of the United States government, Dr. Kin sailed a few days ago to China, where she will make an exhaustive study of the soy bean and its possibilities; these are numerous, because it appears in many guises and is eaten by rich and poor alike. There are also a number of nutritious by-products of the bean—a most palatable cheese, not unlike the English cottage cheese, being one of the most popular. Whether the bean will be transplanted to the American continent remains to be seen. It thrives under conditions similar to those under which corn is grown in this country. It can be used for hay and fodder, and as such has a high feeding value. There is also an oil extracted from the seeds—indeed, its uses are many. And of them a world that is anxious for tissue-building products will hear very fully when Dr. Kin returns to America in October. It is an important mission for a woman, and it is also an interesting page in the story of Chinese development.

## Heavy Damage From Flood Conditions

Maine flood conditions were at their height Monday afternoon and night with heavy losses were reported from all sections. Gardens and planted land throughout the State suffered unestimated losses either by complete flooding or

by soaking from the rain. Great potato fields are ruined through rotting of the seed or from its being washed from the rows. Other crops have been damaged in like manner.

Bridges are out, railroad and railway schedules are disrupted, though recovering somewhat Monday night, and road ways are inundated. Rivers and streams have overflowed their banks and power stations have had trouble from the high water thus affecting all industries having dependence upon electricity. Mills are shut down and great drives of logs have broken their shackles and swept down river.

## An Old Question

St. John Globe

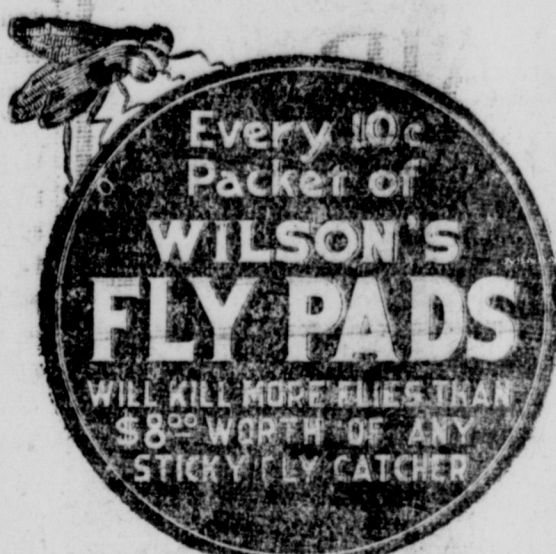
The average woman, if she has time to think about it at all, in these busy days which are demanding from women the best they have to give, must see the ridiculous side of all the discussion now about her ability to handle the vote. She cannot pick up a paper without seeing in it an appeal for her assistance in almost every line of public work. She is not only asked to go on boards of various kinds, to attend public meetings where her opinion is asked and acted upon, but it is very often pointed out to her that her non-attendance argued against the practicability of such and such a matter. No welfare committee, no school committee, no board whose work deals with the interests of women or children considers that it is able to handle its problems without a woman to assist in its deliberations. Of course, women make mistakes, and of course they will continue to make mistakes. Even men in public affairs have been known to do that, or at any rate it has been charged against them, whether true or not. But women are now getting a training that years of normal life could never have brought to them. The war has developed them wonderfully and has called into action all the qualities that lay dormant. Whatever has been demanded of them they have attempted, and in the majority of cases have made a success of it. England asks, confident that she will get them, for women who will put aside their own likes and dislikes, who are willing to do whatever is required of them and to go wherever they are most needed, whether at home or abroad. She asks for intelligent and educated women for cooks and motor drivers, or nurses and office assistants; for all round girls who can turn their hands to anything and who will accept whatever conditions are necessary. The history of the war has been in a sense a history of the magnificent development of the women of the countries engaged in the struggle. They have realized the truth of the statement that the only way to fight a war is to fight with every ounce of energy and blood and treasure from the very start, and they have responded to all demands nobly. Mrs. Stobart, leading the Serbian refugees to safety at the request of the Serbian commander, who had no man to place at their head; the little Volunteer Aid worker carrying, week after week, amputated limbs from the operating ward; the woman contributing a pair of socks a week; the girl who does not forget her morning at the Red Cross depot—these are all units in a great army that, paid or unpaid, have but one object in view; the upholding of the justness of the cause for which their men are fighting. They are no mean citizens and are proving themselves worthy of that insignia of citizenship—the vote.

## Anti-German Move In Mexico

Mexico City, June 22.—Every possible pressure, includ-

ing financial offers is reported to have been brought to bear by German and pro-Germans to stop the campaign of El Universal for the severance of relations between Mexico and Germany. The campaign continues to be the main topic of conversation here. El Universal says editorially to-day, that in the flood of comment which its stand has evoked no paper or person has taken a pro-German stand or proposed that Mexico ally herself with the Central Powers.

A Washington inquiry into production, prices and transportation of coal, steel, copper and other basic materials over which government supervision may be proposed during the war, was completed on Friday by the Senate interstate commerce committee. Coal will be the first subject taken up next Tuesday.



Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists, Grocers and General Stores.

## DAVID LIVINGSTONE

Few men have made a deeper and more permanent impression upon the world than David Livingstone, who came of humble parentage, but whose contributions to zoology, geography, commerce, philanthropy and Christian missions placed him among Britain's greatest heroes and leaders enrolled in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Livingstone's explorations opened to the world nearly all of Africa from the Equator to the Tropic of Capricorn. The lakes Ngami, Bangweulu, Mweru, Nyassa, and Tanganyika, the Victoria Falls, the Zambezi River and the southern affluents of the Congo are some of his contributions to geography. In his travels of nearly 80,000 miles on the continent, by scientific observations, he was able to prove to the nations that beyond the Kalahari desert and beyond the fever-stricken coast swamps, there were well-timbered highlands and fertile soil. One of his great objects in life was to strike a blow at the horrible slave traffic. Toward this he directed his energies. David Livingstone's efforts brought freedom to more people than those of any other man who ever lived. However, the supreme object of his life was to open a highway to the heart of Africa for Christianity.

## WHY A DOG'S TAIL WAGS

When a dog's tail whips to and fro frantically he is not carrying on an aimless muscular exercise. He is signalling the thoughts and feelings which he cannot put into words. It is his own code, and varies according to the message he wishes to flash on his rearward semaphore. He has a short twitching motion to express anxiety and intense excitement; a long, slow whipping from side to side that spells anger; and a motionless, droop that signals defeat and discouragement. Canine experts have always been able to read these wigwagging, but it took science to explain why the dog used them.

This is the explanation. When a dog is pleased and delighted he must have some outlet for his feelings. Just as a bashful boy in the presence of ladies twirls his cap or twists about wildly in his chair, or as a person tickled beyond measure by some humorous sally rolls on the floor and holds his sides, the dog wags his tail. The human beings in the situations described above are striving through physical action to relieve the strain on their nerves. Embarrassment must be relieved through some outward convulsion of muscles. Fido becomes flustered with joy, and his tail, like a safety valve, takes the pressure off his nervous system. His emotions must be translated into some physical manifestation.

You may want to change your automobile, or your piano, or even your home—but you will never want to change the COFFEE, when once you taste the delectable flavour of Chase & Sanborn's "SEAL BRAND" COFFEE.

In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound tins. Whole—ground—pulverized—also fine ground for Percolators. Never sold in bulk.

## SOME STRAY PIECES OF INFORMATION

Injections of rattlesnake venom are used to cure epilepsy. The atmospheric changes during a thunderstorm accelerate the discharge of all gases and it is now asserted that it is these, and not the electrical discharges which sour milk. It is asserted that the germs of paralysis find their way to the brain through the nose. The house fly is the principal source of infantile paralysis infection. Hunger makes the brain heavier. A scientist says that the bassoon player is always cranky and the drummer generally lacks humor. Where do the birds die in a question which has not been satisfactorily answered, although considerable attention has been given to the matter. A statement has been made that life would be prolonged if persons would acquire the habit of stooping by the hips instead of bending the backbone. In Prussia a whole new knee joint has been successfully grafted. Every once in a while lumps of butter are dug up in the Irish bogs which are said to have been placed there many years ago for favoring or preservation.

On the last day of each year the Korean throws out of his house a large image of a man, which is said to carry sins and bad luck with it. Chemicals are more effective in fighting mine fires than water.

Barely one-seventh of the population of the British Empire is composed of whites.

Great Britain carries on more trade with Germany than any other country with France and the United States ranking second and third.

## BAT FOR BUNTING

Big League Players May Soon Carry Their Own Bats

If the present tendency of specialization in baseball continues it will soon be customary for the average big league player to carry a bag of bats as varied in shape, size and purpose as a golf player. There are a dozen or more different kinds of bats now in use, though usually the great hitters use but one kind.

Now, however, there has been developed a bat made solely for bunting and this patent office recently issued a patent on the device.

This bat is of ordinary shape and



like, but it has two deep slots on either side extending from the butt and about one-third of the way toward the handle or grip end. Slips of a non-resilient material, such as cardboard are placed in these slots. The result is that when the ball is struck with the side presenting the cardboard strips the force of the rebound is deadened and a slow bunt is made. When the other side of the bat is turned the effect is the same as with an ordinary bat.

## TREE FENCES IN WEST

Methods of Culture Found Successful by Railway

The Superintendent of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., has given the following information: The work was started in 1918 and it took two years to get the ground ready for planting. The granite sod had to be broken the first year, then backset and summer followed in order to accumulate sufficient moisture for tree growth. The conditions affecting tree growth east and west of Moose Jaw were found to be absolutely dissimilar. East of Moose Jaw trees planted three years can be left without any further maintenance, west of Moose Jaw it is necessary to cultivate each year in order to keep the trees free from weeds, which would deprive them of needed moisture. The first step west of Moose Jaw is what is known as "The Dry Belt." In territory similar to this in the United States one of the railways tried watering the trees, but that is a mistake; cultivation is all that is needed.

The cost of the portable panel snow fence anywhere in Western Canada, Minnesota, Dakota, or other western states is from \$2.39 to \$3.51 per 12 foot panel. The depreciation and annual maintenance per 12 foot panel is 47 cents. The cost of 15 feet of tree fence, including three years maintenance, is \$1.95. The three years' cost of maintenance is necessary before the fence may be said to be established; west of Moose Jaw it may take five years.

The tree snow fence has been remarked upon by hundreds of tourists, and has helped very considerably in demonstrating to intending settlers the possibilities of proper cultivation in the dry areas. The tree snow fence is also as just as good, if not better, than the panel fencing.

## ALBERTA RURAL SCHOOLS

One of the healthiest signs of progress in Alberta is the continual formation of new school districts and building of new schools. All over the Province are these signs of civilization to be seen. But neat buildings furnished with an up-to-date equipment are wasted money without the real spirit of education. For many years memory was the only faculty cultivated in a child. Prizes were always awarded for learning by heart long lists of names and facts. The names of the kings of Israel and Judah, the height of Mt. Everest, or a Bible chapter repeated backwards were considered signs of great intelligence in the poor little learner. But children have come to their own and a glance at the course of studies for our rural schools will show the strides made in the right direction. Nature study plays an important part, and our children are taught by observation the great lessons of nature—the mighty mother of all real wisdom—S. J. Wigley.

There are numerous devices for avoiding mud. One of the most useful is a mud guard for shoes. This guard only protects the heel of the shoe, but it is said to afford the most ample protection to the heel. It is a properly shaped piece of leather or rubberized



fabric permanently attached to the shoe between the heel and the upper. It is so made that it puts out from the heel and keeps the mud from being plastered on the shoe. In bad weather the guard may be turned up and is provided with a strap like a shoe fastener to hold it in place when not in use.