

# All Set For the Calgary Stampede



1. Cowboys in the Parade. 2. "Bucking Sally." 3. Cowboys in the making. 4. The old coach resurrected. 5. Hoot Gibson and Sgt. Kendall, late of the R.C.M.P. 6. The Old Chief. 7. Roy Hutchinson does his stuff. 8. "Coyote" Frank gets dumped. 9. The Covered Wagon.

The Jubilee Historical Pageant and Stampede commemorating the 50th anniversary of the coming of the Mounted Police to Calgary and the birth of the city will be the centre of attraction of the West for all Canada, and commences July 6 lasting to July 11. It will furnish the chance of a lifetime for tourists to get something entirely out of the ordinary from the usual trip to the West and the Mountains. Among the attractions there will be Hoot Gibson, the well-known movie cow-

boy star, who will be making special motion pictures of the celebrations, and who will be supported by fifty of a staff from California. In the Historical Pageant some 18 to 20 floats will be used representing different periods in the history of the West and Calgary's development. The plan for the Pageant involves the representation of twenty episodes which show in colorful detail the history of the West before and after the coming of the white man. There will be the pre-civilization

Indian period, then the coming of the Explorers, Fur Traders and Adventurers of the 18th century, the arrival of the Catholic Fathers, the lawless period of the first settlers, the coming of the mounted Police, the Riel Rebellion, the coming of the railway, the intensive development of the West, the Great War call to arms, and finally Calgary and the West as they are to-day, the Granary of the World. The high lights of the Stampede will be the individual exhibitions of

huck-jumping by the best cowboy riders of the West who will gather from far and near to the celebration. Somewhere around 1,500 horses will be used in the Grand Parade, which it is estimated will be about five miles long. Universal Film Company are making a rousing Western feature out of the Show and will aim at producing a Canadian "Covered Wagon" from the spectacle. The Stampede will undoubtedly be the high light of the West and will surely stand as a great record of achievement for many years to come.

## LINKS WITH THE "STONE AGE."

Primitive Habits of Kalahari Desert Tribes.

Mr. S. S. Dornan has added a good deal to our knowledge of the habits, customs, and beliefs of the hunting tribes inhabiting the arid plateau of the Kalahari desert in "Pygmies and Bushmen of the Kalahari."

This desert forms the greater portion of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and contains a plentiful supply of giraffes, hipopotami, elephants, lions, leopards, hyenas, vultures, pelicans, and ostriches, in addition to the commoner beasts and birds. There are also turtles, crocodiles, lizards, puff-adders, cobras, scorpions, and plagues of white ants.

The most remarkable feature about the ancient inhabitants, the Bushmen, was their artistic talent. There are rocks and caves from the Cape to the Zambesi covered with their paintings, mainly of hunting scenes. The colors used were yellow, brown, black, red, white, and blue.

The Bushmen were passionately fond of dancing, which was accompanied by singing and playing on reed flutes. The performers used to paint themselves, and tied dancing rattles round their ankles. The music was monotonous and melancholic, and consisted of the repetition of a few notes. The best-known are the Eland Bull Dance, the Baboon Dance, and the Frog Dance.

Totemism existed to a certain degree, and a man of the Eland clan could not marry a woman of his own clan. After death the body of the Bushman was thrown to the jackals and hyenas.

The great fact in their life was the divining bones. They never undertook an expedition without consulting them. They were four or five in number, denominated male and female, and from the way in which they fell the Bushmen divined their luck.

Kalahari Bushmen are, we are told, living practically in the Stone Age, and have very little organization.

They live in small communities, about twenty individuals in a group, and do not trouble about permanent habitation.

They are always on the move, and just make a wind-screen of branches in the open about three feet high. They sleep with their heads to the screen and their feet towards the fire. In spite of these precautions, they are often carried away by lions and leopards.

They hunt their quarry with knobkerries (throwing sticks), gins and traps, and poisoned arrows. For fishing they use assegais. They have a marvellous knowledge of the habits of the animals upon which they feed.

They are quite silent and amazingly keen-sighted. They seem to be able to eat any living thing; birds, snakes, iguanas, fish, and even insects are devoured with a like relish. The food may even be putrid. It makes no difference to their appetite, nor does it affect their health. They waste nothing.

Young men secure their wives by feats of hunting. When a man wants a wife, he rushes off to the veld and kills the biggest and most dangerous animal he can, and then presents it to the father of the girl whom he wishes to marry.

Mr. Dornan acquires them of unkindness, and says that they are just as kind as any other people in their state of civilization. Their folklore closely resembles that of Christians. They are dwindling fast, and their only prospect is absorption or extinction. "When they have gone," says Mr. Dornan, "one of the most interesting of savage races will have vanished from the earth, and every scrap of information will be of great value."

**Women and Wine.** The old lady entered the room where her husband lay on his bed of sickness, trembling with suppressed wrath and indignation. "It all comes of being so poor!" she exclaimed angrily.

"What is the matter?" asked the old man. "Why," she continued, "I just went into the vicarage to tell them you wasn't any better, and they wanted me to bring you a bottle of wine."

"Have you brought it?" asked the sick man eagerly. "No; not me, indeed!" replied the old lady. "I heard the vicar's wife say that it had been in the cellar since 1900, and when she offered it to me I just walked off without a word. I'm sure we didn't want the nasty stale stuff!"

**For Umbrella Protection.** A well-known business man had a bad habit of losing umbrellas, and as they were usually expensive ones, he hit upon the happy idea of having his telephone number engraved on the handle. Since then he lost his umbrella half a dozen times, but owing to the telephone number he has always recovered it. The finder does not have to send it back; he rings up the number and the owner gladly calls for it. If the finder is dishonest he will not feel comfortable with that tell-tale number, and if he himself loses it, as ten to one he will, a more honest person will eventually inform the original owner. The latter, of course, will know nothing of the umbrella's adventures. If only the umbrella could talk!

## Legislative School Grants

As school boards are now about to make contracts with teachers for the ensuing year, 1925-1926, and as the salary rates must depend largely upon the scale of legislative grants it is very important that the scale should be clearly known.

It has been rumored that the large grants would be withdrawn, and many school boards determined to play safe by cutting down teachers' salaries from \$1,000 to \$850. Before making any such reduction, however, it is well to look into the results as may be seen below.

Where the salary is \$850, rate of grant is 10 per cent on amount over \$500, \$35.00.

Net cost to board, \$850—\$35—\$815.

Where salary is \$1,000 rate of grant is 10 per cent on amount over \$500.

Net cost to board \$1,000—\$200—\$800.

So that there is a net gain of \$15 by paying the full \$1,000 and getting the \$200 grant.

It is a satisfaction to board and teacher to work on the more liberal salary where the government pays the difference.

Inspectors and school boards are in receipt of the following:

Inspectors and school boards are advised that no changes have been made for 1925 in the basis upon which the legislative grants covered by circular "Instructions No. 13," were apportioned in 1924.

It will be gratifying to all concerned to know that their teachers can enjoy the more liberal salaries without costing the school board as much as it would if the lower rates were adopted. Any teacher can do just a little better work on a liberal salary than on a reduced amount, so that the department's policy in this matter will favorably affect the conditions in all our rural and urban schools outside the city, and is a matter for congratulations all round.

The figures given are those for urban municipalities, whose assessments are \$300,000 or over, and the conditions for lower assessments are still more favorable.

School boards would do well to consult the circular quoted above.

Over in Port Huron fathers are complaining that the young folks stay out late and go out every night in the week. They are thinking of dropping the eagle as the national bird and substituting the bat.

## NOTE AND COMMENT

"Old friend, I pity you!" "Why?" "I have bought my wife a new dress and she has gone to show it to your wife."

A headline in the paper says "Demand for silk slackens," which raises the question as to what, in the name of heaven, they're leaving off now. Most folks thought the limit had been reached.

And you don't believe in Santa Claus?

Then it's a cinch that you are not one of the busted Home Bank depositors lined up for a cut-in on the \$3,450,000 our kindly large-hearted Government is ready to pass over to help take the curse off their losses in that institution.

The benevolent old gent has Santa Claus beat to a frazzle!

Too bad, though, that his lovely white whiskers don't completely offset the fact that he is a bit cross-eyed.

You remember that Ottawa could not see it when attention was called to the desirability of coming across with a little something for the striking and starving coal miners down in Nova Scotia, or, rather, for their wives and children.

Hearing is good, however, for there was quick action on the holler for troops.

Wonder if sending down a little bread might not have obviated sending down a lot of bayonets?

It often happens that when a solicitor for a city printing concern walks into a small town store and solicits an order, he quotes prices in lots of five or ten thousand, thus leading the merchant to believe that his prices are far beneath those of the local printer, whereas, if he quoted on lots of two or five hundred, his price would be considerably higher.

The most expensive part of printing is the preparation of the type form, and it costs just as much to prepare a form for one hundred impressions as it does for one thousand. The press work is the least expensive part of printing. For instance, if you order one hundred small hand bills, a printer would have to charge you \$2.50, but if you ordered five hundred, the cost would only be \$4.00, a difference of only \$1.50 for the additional four hundred. Or if you ordered 1,000, the cost would be \$5.25 only \$1.25 for the last five hundred. It is decidedly unreasonable to look for competitive prices in lots of one to five hundred, compared with lots of from one to five thousand.

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