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Day of Fundy Project Recommended

Promising Development in the
Electrical World in Decade.

New York, Aug. 27.—(By Canadian Press.)—Hydraulic engineers of New England are saying that the project of harnessing the power of the Bay of Fundy near Eastport, Me., is not only feasible from an engineering point of view, but is "the most promising development in the electrical world in a decade."

The paper points out, however, that Canada will likely have some say regarding the project, since the sanction of the Canadian and U. S. governments will have to be secured.

According to the Herald-Tribune, Frederick Darlington, engineering expert for the Westinghouse Electric Company, who recently inspected the Passamaquoddy and Cobscook bays to determine the power by a constant rush of water from the upper pool and low water in the lower pool is feasible by a system of gates.

"Mr. Cooper has found a solution to every problem connected with the scheme," said Mr. Darlington. "In his invitation I visited Eastport and made a careful inspection of the bay and the engineering possibilities of generating power by them. I am convinced that his scheme is thoroughly feasible."

The question has been raised whether he could generate power by a fall of water only sixteen feet which will be his maximum head, although the tides rise as high as twenty-seven feet. The answer to that question is that a sixteen-foot drop is ample. He will have an

enormous volume of water pouring over the wall separating the two pools and the volume of water is what will create the power with the kind of turbine engines he will use.

Mr. Cooper's project is to be the subject of a state-wide referendum in Maine, September 14. The voters are to decide whether tidal power in the Bay of Fundy, if developed, may be sold outside the state. At present power raised from fresh water sources must be used within the state. If the voters grant the privilege of selling the power outside the state the United States and the Canadian governments, between whose territories the Bay of Fundy lies, will be asked to sanction the proposal. It is Cooper's opinion that no official obstacles will be placed in the way of the project.

Britain's "Red" Leader in Bad Odor

OPINIONS SHARPLY DIVIDED OVER THE PROPOSED ALLIANCE.

London, Aug. 26.—A division of opinion has arisen among British trade unionists over the proposal to be submitted to the forthcoming Trade Union Congress providing for the formation of a great industrial alliance of all the Unions, representing 5,000,000 workers.

A. J. Cook, general secretary of the Miners' Federation, is the main sponsor of the proposal, which is represented in the press as an attempt to capture the unions by the Reds. The scheme is already meeting with opposition.

Meanwhile Cook is in bad odor with some of his trade union colleagues. He has especially fallen foul of G. E. Spencer, Labor member of parliament for Boxtove and one of the leaders of the Nottinghamshire miners. The two men have exchanged sharp letters.

Spencer charges Cook with being less concerned with the cause of the miners than with gratification of his own "ambitious egotism."

The best of the trade unionists, Spencer adds, are disgusted with Cook's revolutionary utterances and his statements in the commoners' opinion, reveal "a mind diseased with inflation of its own exaggerated importance."

A. J. Cook recently sprung into prominence through his success in negotiating a favorable settlement of the miners' dispute with the operators. The government, to avoid a strike, rushed a subsidy through parliament maintaining the present wage scale for another nine months. Encouraged by his success Cook, in a sensational speech at Pontypridd, Wales, declared the government's action had started a revolution. He added:

"A revolution will come. I want a revolution that will have a disciplined army behind it—a revolution that will not only have discipline but organized with an object ahead of it; a revolution understanding its goal; a revolution where the mentality of the people will be free from the terrible curses of criticism and apathy."

CONFEDERATION LIFE.—
Aug 17, 3mo.



The Legend of Lost Atlantis

"And all the high hills that were under the whole heaven were covered."

(By WILLIAM BLACK.)

The newspapers of last week contained the announcement that a well-known French scientist had given it as his opinion that there was a possibility that the fabled continent of Atlantis, which was supposed to have lain just beyond the Pillars of Hercules, or the Strait of Gibraltar, and to have sunk beneath the sea "in a day and a fatal night" many thousands of years ago, might rise again and become solid land for the feet of man to walk upon, filling the whole middle of the South Atlantic with an island continent. The reasons for the belief in such a possibility are not given in detail, and probably they do not have anything more convincing back of them than the general idea that the disturbance of the earth's crust that in the first place caused the great island to disappear, if such things actually did take place, might again operate but in an opposite way and thrust the land up again.

But whether we can take this prophecy of possibility seriously enough to be interested in it or not, the fact that a scientist of repute in this modern day still believes in the lost Atlantis is interesting. How many there are among modern scientists who share this belief we cannot say. Apparently French scientists have been peculiarly susceptible to it. Not being a scientist in even the most remote sense we can make no possible pronouncement in relation to it, but, like many other visionary folk, we have always been interested in the matter, and always strongly inclined to believe that the legend had a basis of fact behind it. Certainly the literature relating to the subject is most interesting.

In the literature that has come down to us the story of the lost Atlantis is first told by Plato, of all people in the world! In his *Timaeus* he tells the whole story briefly and in his *Cratylus* goes into the matter more in detail, but unfortunately only a portion of *Cratylus* remains. Plato says that the story came to him from his relative, Solon, who in turn had it from a certain Egyptian priest, who said that it had been preserved in the sacred books of the temple of Sais. Atlantis is described as a country larger than Asia Minor and Libya united, with an archipelago of smaller islands. It had been a powerful kingdom nine thousand years before the birth of Solon, and its armies had conquered all the peoples on the Mediterranean with the exception of the Athenians. The engulfing of the land is supposed to have come when the nation was at the height of its power. Plato has much to say about the country and its people and form of Government, holding it up as an ideal commonwealth, in which the people were virtue-loving and high-minded to a degree. He tells us that "they despised everything but virtue, not caring for their present state of life and thinking lightly on the possession of gold and other property which seemed only a burden to them; neither did wealth deprive them of their self-control; but they were sober and saw clearly that all these goods are increased by virtuous friendships with one another, and that by excessive zeal for them and honor of them, the good of them is lost and friendship perishes with them." The greatness of the nation as well as its happiness is dwelt upon and vivid pictures are given of the armies and ships of this great people. It is hinted that the people after awhile began to fall somewhat from their high moral estate and it is thought that Plato went on to say that the destruction of the nation came as a punishment of this decline, but the *Cratylus* ends abruptly and what he really did say will probably never be known. Remembering Plato's idealism in his Republic, which of course is only a fanciful picture, one cannot escape the thought that in his description of the commonwealth of Atlantis he may be indulging in the same habit, and that he may have been to some extent seeking a form in which to set forth his ideals about government and the social life of the people.

There is to be said, however, that Plato's story reads as if he thoroughly believed it himself. He speaks of it as "strange but altogether true," and it is difficult to think of one of his standing and probity fabricating on

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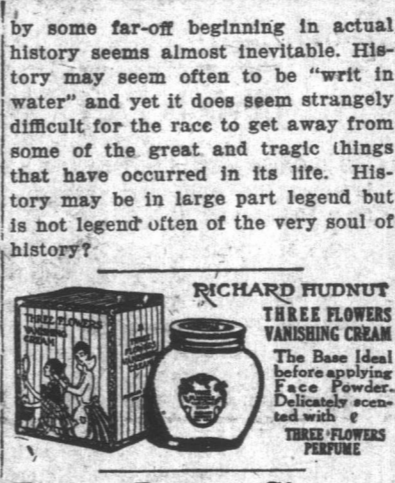
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Fungus Bureau Gives Remedy for Rust

Striking figures of the damage caused by fungus pests in Canada and elsewhere in the British Empire are quoted in a report issued by the Imperial Bureau of Mycology, in London, Eng.

"In 1916," says the report, "Canada lost about one hundred million bushels of grain of one kind or another because of fungoid disease. This grain would have been worth between twenty-five and fifty million pounds."

Two hundred and fifty million dollars seems also enough for Canada to pay for the entertainment its fungoid guests, with their appetite for wheat but British Columbia lumbermen also contribute, it appears.

"It has been known for some time," says the report, that rust lives for a part of its life on barberry and part of its life on wheat. When barberry is exterminated, rust cannot live, and rust has been completely eliminated in Denmark by the removal of the last-named plant whereas, in New South Wales, where the barberry occurs extensively, the disease in 1919 caused a loss of 50 per cent. of the crop in many places. Similar alternation of rust occurs in blight rust. This fungus passes part of its life on black currant or other species of bushes, and part of its life on the valuable pine trees of British Columbia." The remedy, it seems, is compulsory eradication of all dangerous species of these currant bushes.

The Imperial Bureau of Mycology was formed to control fungus pests in the Empire, and it is financed by Imperial contributions.

Insulin From Tissues of Fish

CANADIAN PROFESSOR ADDRESSES BRITISH ASSOCIATION ON THE SUBJECT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Prof. J. Y. R. MacLeod, of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, and Dr. C. H. Best, Toronto, who were associated with Dr. Banting in the discovery of insulin, addressed the Physiological section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to-day. Prof. MacLeod said that insulin was procurable in great quantities from the pancreatic tissue of fishes, being easily obtainable in the large quantities from the pancreas of the dog-fish and skate.

Asked if the utilization of such fish



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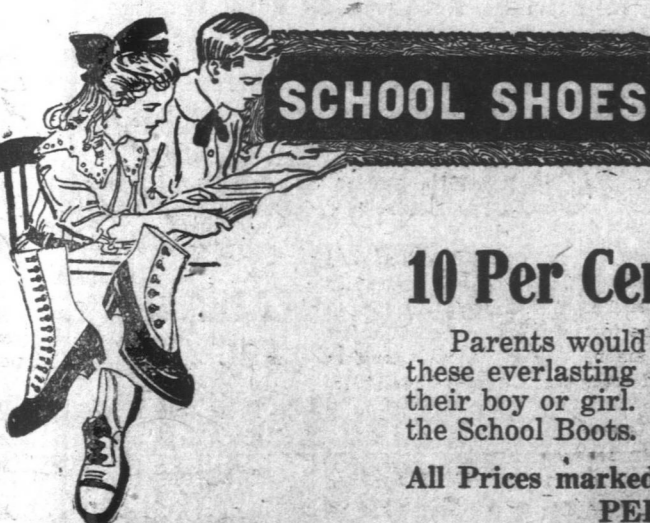
might lead to a great commercial development in the production of insulin. There could be an enormous yield of insulin from this source, but there was no longer any shortage as insulin could be obtained in quite sufficient quantities from the pancreas of the ox.

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