

DR. BELL, INVENTOR OF TELEPHONE, LAID TO REST AT N.S. HOME

A despatch from Baddeck, Cape Breton, says:—The body of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who passed away at 8 o'clock on Aug. 2 at his summer home here, was laid to rest on Friday at a spot on the summit of Beinn Breagh Mountain, chosen by himself.

The last resting place of the famous inventor looks out over the town of Baddeck, and across the blue waters of the Bras d'Or Lakes. The funeral was held just at sunset.

Dr. Bell had been in bed only two days, and his death came unexpectedly at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. While he had not been in his usual health all summer, he had been confined up to July 18 with work connected with his flying boats. Death came peacefully to the aged inventor, the cause being, progressive aneuria.

Alexander Graham Bell was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 3, 1847. His father and grandfather were teachers of languages.

The Bell family emigrated to Canada in 1870, settling at Brantford, Ont. In 1871 Bell went to Boston to carry on experiments with his father's system of "visible speech," or phonography, which he had perfected in the neighborhood of Boston from 1872 to 1881, when he moved to Washington.

Bell was only 29 years old at the time he patented his invention. It is declared that no patents for any invention were ever subjected to such long and bitter litigation as the Bell Telephone patents. Mr. Bell was on the stand at one trial for 52 days, during which time he recited the history of his invention with a clearness and confidence that characterized his writings and speeches through later years.

To commemorate the birth of the telephone in Brantford, a beautiful memorial was unveiled there on October 24, 1917. Dr. Bell was present and at that occasion emphatically confirmed the right of Brantford to be known as the "Telephone City."

OTTAWA MAKES PLAN FOR COAL IMPORT

Minister of Railways Charged With Duty of Supervising Fuel Supply.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Dominion Government has appointed a special committee to investigate the coal situation in the Dominion. The committee is headed by Mr. W. C. Mackenzie, Minister of Railways, and includes Mr. J. M. MacCallum, Minister of Finance, and Mr. J. M. MacCallum, Minister of Finance.

The function of this committee is to investigate the coal situation in the Dominion, and to report thereon to the Government. It is desired by the Government that the committee should be able to report on the coal situation in the Dominion, and to recommend measures to be taken to meet the coal situation in the Dominion.

The committee is to be composed of representatives of the coal industry, the railway industry, and the general public. It is to be headed by Mr. Mackenzie, and to include Mr. MacCallum, and other representatives of the coal industry, the railway industry, and the general public.

The committee is to be appointed immediately, and to report to the Government as soon as possible. It is to be given full powers to investigate the coal situation in the Dominion, and to recommend measures to be taken to meet the coal situation in the Dominion.

President's Peace Plans Accepted by Ry. Men

A despatch from Chicago says:—Full acceptance of the peace proposals submitted by President Harding was voted on Wednesday by leaders of the striking railway shopmen, who, however, gave their own interpretation of each of the three suggestions.

"We accept reluctantly, it is true, but commit ourselves to carry out the terms of settlement in utmost good-faith and in aid of the general welfare," said the message of acceptance, which was sent to President Harding.

"If these proposals fail to bring about the results which you desire, the responsibility of failure will not rest upon representatives of the organized employees."

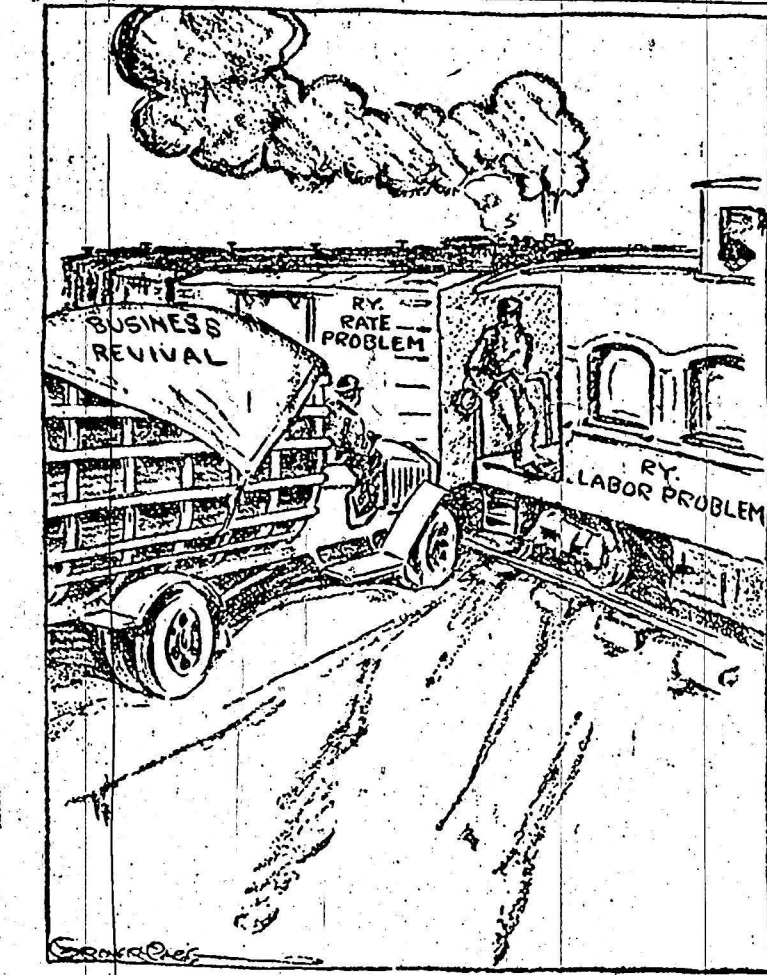


Prof. John Bracken Prime Minister of Manitoba.

Oldest V.C. in Canada is Ninety-Two

A despatch from Toronto says:—Canada's oldest V.C., Sergeant George Richardson, celebrated his 92nd birthday on August 1 in Euclid Hall. The veteran did not enjoy very good health during the day and spent the time in bed. The institution authorities stated that it was only his age and consequent weakness that was affecting him.

Now If the Caboose Only Gets By!



—Louisville Courier

A Unique Prize.

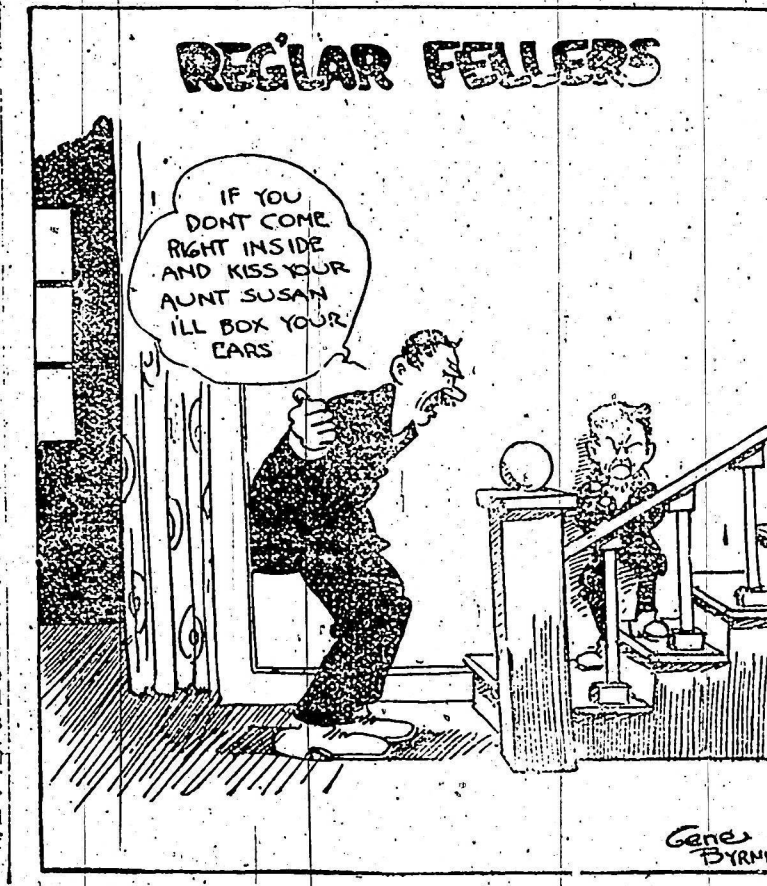
Perhaps never before has a university award been accepted in quite the manner that the award of the Charles Mickle Fellowship given by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto has just been accepted by Dr. Harvey Cushing of Harvard University. This award of one thousand dollars Dr. Cushing has accepted, but he has asked the University of Toronto to send to Harvard University a brilliant young graduate who will work with him for one year and to whom the money will be handed over.

The Charles Mickle Fellowship, bequeathed by the late Dr. W. J. Mickle, is the annual income from an endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars and is awarded annually to that member of the medical profession anywhere in the world who is considered by the Council of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto to have done most during the preceding year to advance sound knowledge of a practical kind in Medical Art or Science. Last year, the first occasion on which this Fellowship was awarded, it went to Professor I. Pawlow of the University of Petrograd in recognition of the work that he has done in Physiology, particularly the Physiology of the Digestive Tract.

This year the unique prize goes to Dr. Harvey Cushing, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 1869, is an honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and of Ireland, was Associate Professor of Surgery in Johns Hopkins University for nine years previous to his appointment as Professor of Surgery in the Harvard University in 1911. Dr. Cushing was Director of the U.S.A. Base Hospital No. 5, attached to the British Expeditionary Force, from May, 1917, to May, 1919. He is a member of many medical organizations in the United States and the author of several medical books and papers. He is a specialist in Brain Surgery and the young man who is selected to work with him under the offer now made will be very fortunate indeed.

Dominion Teachers Honor French Hero

A despatch from Paris says:—Two hundred visiting school mistresses from Australia, Canada and New Zealand, deposited a wreath on the tomb of the unknown French soldier.



—Gardner

Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Over 5,000 people attended the celebration at Scotch Fort, near here, in commemoration of the landing near that place in 1772 of two hundred and ten Highland Catholic immigrants, the first organized band of Scottish settlers to come to Prince Edward Island. Many descendants of these pioneers were present from the Island, other parts of Canada, and the United States.

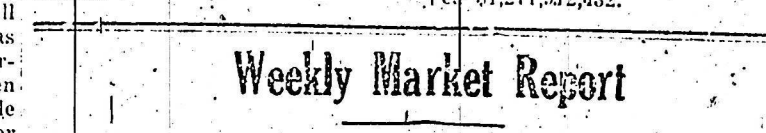
Halifax, N.S.—The Halifax summer carnival which takes place this month will, it is expected, surpass in novelty and brilliancy any gala week the city has ever seen. An impressive feature will be the parade of 3,000 sailors from the United States Atlantic Naval Squadron. It is expected that French and British battleships will also be present, and these naval men will supplement the march with a quaint spectacle of the Allied navies.

Fredericton, N.B.—The hay crop of New Brunswick this year is estimated at 1,250,000 tons, according to a report of the provincial department of agriculture. Heavy rains have assured a good crop everywhere, though flood damage has been suffered in limited parts of the St. John Valley.

Quebec, Que.—It is reported that a gold mine giving a good yield was recently discovered at Dupuis, Temiscaming, and that an analysis made of the quartz from the vein shows that not only gold but silver and copper as well exist in good proportions.

Stewart and Riddell Named for Wheat Board

A despatch from Ottawa says:—James C. Stewart and F. W. Riddell, who were the chief executive officers on the Canada Wheat Board, 1919, have been named to take the offices of chairman and vice-chairman on the new board which is being established under the legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta.



Hon. D. D. McKenzie Solicitor-General, who is returning to Ottawa following his trip to the Pacific Coast. He says that he finds there is a growing public opinion adverse to capital punishment and that cessation of capital punishment may become an issue at Ottawa. He does not believe that crime is in any way increasing in Canada.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.30; No. 2 Northern, \$1.23; No. 3 Northern, \$1.23.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 82c; No. 3 yellow, 81c, all rail.
Barley—No. 2 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60c to 65c, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.00.
Rye—No. 2, 95c.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.
Ontario wheat—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95c to \$1, at outside points.
Ontario No. 3, 92c—Nominal.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—1st pat, in jute sacks, 92c, \$6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pat, 90c, \$6.60 per bbl.; straight in bulk, 86.30.
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Manitoba flour—1st pat, in jute sacks, \$7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pat, \$7.30.
Cheese—New, large, 19 1/2 to 20c; 20 to 20 1/2; triplets, 21 to 22c; O. d. large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24 1/2; Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 27c to 27 1/2; O. d. Stiltons, 24c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 38 to 39c; No. 2 ordinary, 34 to 35c; Dairy, 31 to 32c. Canning, 27c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 35 to 40c; roosters, 25c; Iowa, 21 to 27c; ducks, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducks, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1, candled, 28 to 29c; No. 2, 27c; duckings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; Maple sugar, lb., 20c.
Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2c.

Per lb.: 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 17 to 18c; 1-lb. tin, 18c; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$1.50.
Potatoes—New Ontario, per 75 lb. sack, \$1.00.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; cooked ham, 55 to 60c; smoked ribs, 28 to 31c; cottage ribs, smoked, 30c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; hocks, boneless, 42 to 44c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$1.75; light weight rolls, in bbls., \$18; heavy weight rolls, \$18 to \$19.
Lard—Pure tins, 16c; lard, 17c; tins, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tins, 14 1/2 to 14c; tubs, 15c; prints, 16c to 17c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do, med., \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6; butchers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers, cows, choice, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do, med., \$1.50 to \$2; do, com., \$1.25 to \$1.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; do, com., \$1.25 to \$1.50; Ontario flour—1st pat, in jute sacks, 92c, \$6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pat, 90c, \$6.60 per bbl.; straight in bulk, 86.30.
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CANADA IN RELIEF USEFUL IN SCHOOLS

Many Interesting Features Apparent on Relief Maps Not Found on the Ordinary Kind.

When the motorist consults his road map or the teacher in the school room refers to the wall map, it is ordinarily a flat map. It shows the roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, cities, towns and the other features, all placed upon a flat surface. Hills and mountain ranges, valleys and prairie lands are not distinguished except perhaps by conventional signs or lines which assist the eye in its endeavor to picture the real aspect of the country.

Mountains, hills or ridges, if shown at all, may be indicated by shading or a system of fine radiating lines to represent shadow, or by a series of lines of equal elevations above sea level, called contour lines. The latter method gives actual elevations of the land and is thus a much more precise method than the former as it gives definite information to anyone who wishes to "read" the contour lines and plot an accurate mental picture of the topographical relief of the country.

Relief maps, however, are not only more accurate, but they are also more interesting. They show the actual shape of the land, and the actual position of the mountains, hills, ridges, valleys, and prairie lands. They show the actual position of the cities, towns, and villages, and the actual position of the roads, railroads, and rivers. They show the actual position of the lakes, rivers, and streams, and the actual position of the mountains, hills, ridges, valleys, and prairie lands.

Where there is a large area of water, the relief map shows the actual position of the water, and the actual position of the land. It shows the actual position of the water, and the actual position of the land. It shows the actual position of the water, and the actual position of the land. It shows the actual position of the water, and the actual position of the land.

Relief of Jutland in Soling's Will

Strangest of the stories of the war is that of a man who has been buried in a white marble coffin in the House of Lords.

St. George's Chapel

The King and Queen are taking a deep interest in the preservation of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The King and Queen are taking a deep interest in the preservation of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The King and Queen are taking a deep interest in the preservation of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Technical Education in Canada

A question is raised as to whether the technical education in Canada is sufficient to meet the needs of the country. The technical education in Canada is sufficient to meet the needs of the country. The technical education in Canada is sufficient to meet the needs of the country.