

August 14, 1913.

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ROUND ABOUT US

With the Irish Guards Band and Pat. Conway's Band at the Canadian National Exhibition it looks like Irish year in music.

George Hewitt was fatally crushed in an elevator at the McCormick Biscuit factory, London, on Friday of last week.

Three young men were fined \$10 and costs each by Col. Denison, in Toronto, for bathing in a public place without wearing bathing suits.

It is expected that the National Transcontinental Railway will be completed from Winnipeg to Quebec and ready for traffic before winter.

Jack O'Brien, charged with taking part in a mail bag robbery at Kingston, on the 2nd of January, was arrested at Sudbury and taken to Kingston penitentiary.

Reginald Lee, one of the two lookout men on the Titanic when that ship was wrecked by collision with an iceberg a year ago last April, died at Southampton, England, on Friday.

Mr. J. L. Yule, organist in Division street Presbyterian church, Owen Sound, will leave this fall for Europe, to take advanced musical training.

Henry J. Lamb, of Toronto, was found guilty of forging R. J. Fleming's name to a cheque for \$75. He gets a year in the Central Prison.

"I was cured of diarrhoea by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes M. E. Gebhardt, Oriole, Pa. There is nothing better. For sale by all dealers.

The financial committee of the city of Guelph has decided to issue debentures to the amount of \$60,000, in lots from \$100 to \$1,000, and dispose of them to the citizens.

Martin Moffat, who won a medal for services performed in the Fenian Raid in 1866, died Friday last in St. Thomas, from a fracture in one of his legs. He was 74 years of age.

Mrs. Margaret Middlebro, widow of the late John Middlebro, and mother of W. S. Middlebro, K.C., M.P., died at Owen Sound on Friday last. She was in her 80th year.

Peter Dusome, wanted in Toronto for some time past, was arrested in Detroit and brought to the Queen City. Forging of cheques is the alleged crime, and Peter is expected to Dusome time.

One of the most common ailments that hard working people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application, and you will get quick relief. For sale by all dealers.

Fire broke out on Monday last in the third flat of Brewster's, Limited, Owen Sound. Damage reaching several thousand dollars was done, chiefly by water and smoke. The cause is supposed to be rats or mice gnawing matches.

A seven year old daughter of Irwine Gower, of Owen Sound, had her finger cut accidentally by her brother, who was cutting ice with a cleaver. Only a fragment of skin remained, and Dr. Murray sewed the finger on again, and it is doing nicely.

"Were all medicines as meritorious as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the world would be much better off and the percentage of suffering greatly decreased," writes Lindsay Scott, of Temple, Ind. For sale by all dealers.

Herbert Williams, a Barnardo boy, shot and killed a nine-year-old English girl only two months in this country. The accident took place at Rideau, county of Leeds, and Williams is under arrest. He says that it was an accident and that he didn't know the gun was loaded.

Billie Burkholder was sentenced at Owen Sound to one month, for stealing a watch from George Norris. The pair were members of a party who were working off of a drunk in the park. When they were sobered up, George's watch was gone, and Billie had one that didn't belong to him. It was George's.

There were 12 interments in Greenwood cemetery, Owen Sound, during the month of July, compared with 14 for the corresponding month last year. The average age was 28 years, 2 months.

John Wilkinson, 103 years old, died of erysipelas on Saturday last at the Royal Alexandria hospital, Edmonton. He was born in Ireland in 1810, came to Canada in 1815 with his parents, settled in York, now Toronto, fought in the Mackenzie Rebellion, was a member of the Orange Lodge for 77 years and a mason for 80 years. His oldest son died last year at 79 years of age.

SWAT 'EM!

An American girl is the first woman to fly over the English channel. And, speaking of flies, are you a member of the swatting crusade? If not, join everybody's doing it. Doing what? Swatting flies, and if you would live to be healthy, wealthy and wise you'd better get into the ranks.

If some one told you that that delicious apple pie was inoculated with typhoid germs, how quickly you would push it away in fear and disgust, and yet you nonchalantly shoo off the germ fly that is crawling around its crust and consume it with relish. There's danger in that pie. There's death in that fly. Swat him!

Watch your homes. Burn the unnecessary rubbish and waste as soon as possible. Keep scrupulously clean. Don't dump dirt; destroy it with cleansing fires. One of the easiest ways is to start the children swatting. Offer the one who kills the greatest number of the pests a little reward at the end of the summer, and you won't need to buy any sticky paper or poison stuff.

Flies are prolific. Each one you hit means the death of its hundreds of descendants. You do many harder things to prevent disease. Why not take this in hand early in the season and not run any risk? Begin your swatting now.—Isabel Woodman Waitt in Coos County Democrat.

Best Drugs Needed. Be sure that all drugs and chemicals used in killing flies are fresh and pure; otherwise results may not be satisfactory.

SWAT.

Swat! Swat! Swat! Though the weather be cold or hot, In the sun or the rain, You must hit 'im again.

So Swat! Swat! Swat! A whack for each germ he's got, Though he's only a fly, You must help him to die.

So Swat! Swat! Swat! Swat! Swat! Swat! Till you've killed the whole bloom'n' lot, Be they house or horse, They have germs, of course.

So Swat! Swat! Swat! No matter what else is forgot, Though the neighbors be hounding, About all the pouncing, You must Swat! Swat! Swat!

Swat! Swat! Swat! Rejoice at each one that you've got, For each fly that you kill Makes some bacillus all.

So Swat! Swat! Swat!

Some Fly Don'ts

- DON'T allow flies in your house. DON'T permit them near your food, especially milk. DON'T buy foodstuff where flies are tolerated. DON'T have feeding places where flies can load themselves with dejectations from typhoid or dysenteric patients. DON'T allow your fruits and confections to be exposed to the swarms of flies. DON'T let flies crawl over the baby's mouth and swarm upon the nipple of its nursing bottle.

SWAT THE FLY!

CLEANLINESS is next to godliness, and self preservation is the first law of nature. Therefore swat the fly!

MARKING SHEEP

France Objects to Daubing on of Tar or Pitch Solution

The means prevailing at present for the marking of sheep for the purpose of identification is unsatisfactory for the reason that the coal tar or pitch solution which is made use of has a serious effect on the wool not only where the mark has been made on the hair, but all that which is being put through the cleansing process at that time. Such wool brings a decreased price. The National Society of Agriculture of France investigated the matter and the report of those appointed to do the work contains the following: It has been proposed to use aniline colors, but this is even worse, since the colors do not merely soil the fleeces, but actually dye it. Other means are not lacking, notably that of tattooing the ear of the sheep. Also, a small metallic plate can be fastened in the ear, as is done with African sheep to prove that they have been "clavelized," i.e., inoculated with the special serum which combats their dangerous and contagious eruptive malady, rot or scab. The Chamber of Commerce advises the employment of a color composed of linseed oil, essence of turpentine and Prussian blue or similar color. It recommends marking on nose, forehead or nape of the neck.

OLD ONTARIO'S ROADS

In the organized counties of old Ontario there are 50,000 miles of road, according to a report made by Dr. W. A. McLean of the Highways Department of the Provincial Government. A classification would be approximately as follows: Trunk roads connecting the large towns and cities ..... 2,500 miles County or leading market roads ..... 6,000 miles (a) Main township roads, 25,000 miles (b) Secondary township roads ..... 15,500 miles The roads described as trunk roads are, with the exception of a few connecting links, among the most important of the county roads. Main township roads comprise principally the concession roads on which numerous farms front and which converge into and create the traffic of trunk or county roads. Secondary township roads include the little travelled connecting roads.

PIONEER OF MONTREAL

Recalls Long Past Events of Big City's History

Mr. Charles A. Gregory of Montreal, although nearing ninety years of age, has the reputation of being the best banjo player in Canada. Incidentally he has a fund of reminiscences of what is now the biggest city in the Dominion. Mr. Gregory faintly recalls the burning of the Parliament buildings, and the rotten eggging of Lord Elgin through the streets of the city. He first journeyed to Montreal on a train from St. John to Laprairie, which was pulled by horses—a wooden railway, in fact—the only one in the world, it was understood at the time. Almost his first experience in Montreal was the execution of twelve soldiers on Fletcher's Field, at the time of the rebellion—a fact which is stamped on his memory, but the details of which he was so young he does not remember. He recalls, however, that his father told him all about the circumstances involved in the case.

NEW LIGHT THROWN ON BRADDOCK'S END

Brave General Long Misrepresented— Did His Best Under New Conditions—Shot by a Friend

More than one hundred and fifty years after his death, facts concerning General Braddock are coming to light, and will somewhat alter the conception we have received of this British General through Thackeray and other historians who have dealt with him. Mr. Wilfrid Powell, the British Consul-General in Philadelphia, has been sparing in his efforts to unearth information concerning this commander, who all of these years has rested under an imputation that now appears to have been baseless. From Thackeray we learned that Braddock was a typical British bulldog, brave to the limits of human gallantry, but rough spoken, ignorant and stubborn. Perhaps the most interesting fact brought out by Mr. Powell is that Braddock was killed by one of his own soldiers, and not by the Indians, as has been supposed. It is related that in 1804, when a gang of men began to make repairs in the Braddock Road, near Uniontown, Pa., an old man from a nearby cottage approached them and said, "Be careful, or you will disturb the bones of the bravest man I ever saw." When questioned by the laborers, he continued, "Right under where you are digging is the body of General Braddock. I shot him. I am Tom Fasset." After awhile some bones were found wrapped in a silken scarf. They were identified by Fasset and others as the remains of the British General, and later on were reinterred under a great oak tree. The spot is still known and recently it was decided to erect a monument to Braddock's memory.

Hit Last Battle

The story Fasset told about the Battle of Monongahela, in which Braddock has not been recognized by the historians, but there is every reason to believe that it is the most authentic account of that stricken field. Braddock, as might have been expected of a soldier who had received all his training in Europe, knew nothing about the Indian style of fighting, but found himself called upon to lead a mixed force of colonials and English troops against the Indians and the French. Braddock seemed to realize that the methods in which he and his men had been drilled were not best suited to the enemy he was about to meet, but he said to Washington, "The British soldier has been taught to fight shoulder to shoulder. I cannot at this time alter this method. We will do our duty, and fight as best we can." So he went into the battle as a lamb to the slaughter. Concealed in the woods, the Indians picked off the British troops by the score, while they themselves suffered hardly any losses. The British could not even see their enemies, but with fatal courage stood their ground, and refused to retreat from their visible crater of fire that ringed their heads. Washington and his colonials fought with better results, but Braddock refused to take shelter, and according to old Fasset, it was plain that unless some desperate move were made the whole command would be annihilated. So he conceived the notion of wounding his General, in order that the command would descend to Colonel Washington, who would order a retreat.

Killed by a Friend

Fasset fired at Braddock, with the idea of wounding him, but the ball passed through his arm and into his body, inflicting a wound from which he died soon afterward. Fasset's plan was successful, in that it led to Washington bringing the remnant of the expedition safely out of the ambush, but the life of the brave General was sacrificed. At Washington's orders the body was buried in the road, and the little force was marched across it again and again in order that all trace of the grave might be concealed from the Indians. So successful was this move that later on Washington himself was unable to locate it, and nobody but Fasset knew precisely where Braddock had been buried.

Montreal's Narrow Streets

"Montreal is wrongly built," said Dr. Louis Laberge, Chief Medical Officer of Health of that city. "The streets are too narrow, and do not let enough sunlight reach the ground for the prevalence of good health. The sun is a good decomposing force. If it is allowed to shine on the ground the heat penetrates several feet and in the night it evaporates and breaks up all the putrescent vegetable matter. With our narrow streets this cannot be done. It is certainly a most serious problem for us to face. It cannot be remedied without the spending of much money."

Automobile Cruiser

The Italian army has adopted a "cruiser of the desert," an armored automobile carrying seven men and two guns, one on top in a revolving turret.

Refining Canadian Gold

The amount of Canadian gold being submitted to the refining process at the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint is increasing year by year. The value of gold refined last year was \$1,638,328.

Shoots Ray of Light

For frightening burglars there has been invented a flash light that resembles a magazine pistol, but which shoots a ray of light when the trigger is pulled.

Cold Mining Work

The problem of handling ore at a temperature as low as 50 below zero has been solved in Alaska by building ore cars with steam pipes in their bottoms.

Keeps Air Fresh

Electrically driven portable air pumps are provided by a big electric company to provide fresh air to its

LIFE SAVING RULES FOR WATER LOVERS

A Few Hints by a Noted Swimmer Modes of Rescue in Drowning Accidents

A person has to learn to swim by getting into the water and striking out. At the same time there are certain truths that the average man would not likely teach himself even if he spent much of his spare time in the water. An observance of these rules will not teach a man to swim, but they will teach a swimmer to save a non-swimmer who falls into the water, and they will teach him to save his own life when through an excess of intrepidity he finds himself in the clutch of somebody he is attempting to rescue.

Mere strength will not break the desperate grip that a terrified drowning man takes of anyone who ventures within his reach, and the fear that both the victim and the would-be rescuer will both be drowned has no doubt deterred many a competent swimmer from attempting a rescue.

It is scarce less important to know how to safely approach a drowning person than to know how to swim, says L. De B. Handley, a noted swimmer and life saver. Mr. Handley says that the most important thing for a would-be rescuer to remember is that at the outset a few seconds lost is not important. Men have been rescued after having been under water and apparently drowned for a long time. He advises that time be taken for the rescuer to remove the outer clothing.

Take Time to Think

While this is being done, the rescuer should do his thinking, so that by the time he strikes the water he knows exactly what he is going to do. If the accident occurs in running water, and the drowning person is under the surface, the search should not be started below the spot where he has disappeared on the assumption that the body has drifted down. Start above the spot, and go down under water with the current, saving every ounce of strength.

On locating the victim, seize him by the hair or by the clothing at the back of the neck, or by the upper arm, and propel yourself to the surface with downward strokes of the free arm and leg drives. Do not run the risk of pushing from the bottom unless absolutely sure of a footing, for many swimmers have been drowned by sinking in the mud or by becoming entangled in the weeds. Once on the surface it requires little extra effort to tow an unconscious person to shore. The victim should be turned face upward as soon as possible.

Co-operation Helps

If the person to be rescued retains his self-control it is a simple matter to take him ashore, and the proper method is for the exhausted one to place one or both hands on the shoulders of the swimmer, who will scarcely feel the weight. Another good method is to turn on the back, beneath the rescued one, and supporting him in the arms swim to shore with the feet.

The subduing of a frantic struggler can be done with safety only from behind. He should be grasped by the wrist, and then swung round. One arm of the rescuer should then be thrust over his neck, and the forearm under his chin. In this position he cannot seize the swimmer with both arms, and his head is kept above water. With one arm the competent swimmer can easily make his way ashore.

Choking May be Necessary

Mr. Handley advises seizing a struggling person by the throat and shutting off his air. If he has obtained a grip on his rescuer. This will usually make him loose his hold. It is important to notice that while roughness may be necessary in order to break a drowning man's grip, once he is ashore he should be handled with the utmost gentleness. On no account should he be raised by the feet in order to let the water run out of his mouth. This practice is almost certain to result in death or lasting injury.

Ingenious Spiders

The Royal Society of Great Britain was recently entertained by a distinguished traveller with an account of a spider living in Australia which makes its habitation along the sea-shore, in the crevices of the rocks, between high and low water marks. But when the tide is in their homes are covered with water. Instead of deserting them, however, the spiders solve the difficulty by means of closely woven sheets of silk, which they stretch over the entrances, behind which they manage to retain sufficient air to keep them alive during the time they remain submerged.

Birds That Change Their Food

It is well known among naturalists that while many birds are exclusively flesh-eaters, few are exclusively vegetarians. The latter seek a change of food, not because of its scarcity, but from choice, and this choice is nearly always exercised when they are feeding their young. All gardeners know that sparrows are ordinarily vegetarians, yet they eat insects off of plants.

New Fertilizer

A method for producing potash fertilizer from feldspar or any other mineral containing potassium has been treating it in an electric furnace has been invented by a Swedish scientist.

Keeps the Nails Nice

Finger nails are shaped automatically by a California inventor's file which is mounted on a frame to be slipped over the finger, the frame controlling the movement.

Modernizing Japan

Japan is planning to adopt an alphabet of 47 letters, including most of the Roman characters, some Russian and the rest original symbols.

RAISING STANDARD OF ESKIMO LIFE

Children of Far North Seemed Beyond Hope But Gradually Reformed After Years of Work

The first attempt at Christianizing the Eskimos at Herschel Island, where their chief settlements are situated, was undertaken in 1870 by Rev. W. C. Bompas, who later became Bishop of the diocese of Mackenzie River, says Mr. C. E. Whittaker, who has been working in the Mackenzie River district since 1855. It would be difficult to find a more degraded people than these to whom Mr. Bompas went. He found they were addicted to lying, stealing and stabbing. "They practised heathen dances, songs and conjuring, spells and charms. Their religion was very crude, being vague ideas of a spirit of evil, related to cold and death, amenable to exorcism at times, and a less definite idea of a good spirit, in relation with the sun."

As regards their dwellings, Mr. Bompas wrote as follows to a friend: "Go to the nearest well-to-do farmer and spend a night in his pig-sty and this is exactly like life with the Eskimos. The difficulty you would have in crawling or wriggling into the sty through a hole only large enough for a pig was exactly my case with their houses. As to the habits of your companions, the advantage would probably be on the side of the pigs and the safety of the position decidedly so."

Mr. Bompas was reticent regarding the prevailing customs of the tribe, but other observers report a shocking state of immorality, infanticide, polygamy and worse, while an utter disregard of life and property characterized them.

Improved Their Habits

This was the only direct attempt made to Christianize the tribe for twenty years, as Mr. Bompas never returned to them, but a gradual change came over them from observing the habits of the missionaries and Hudson's Bay Company officials at Fort McPherson, as well as the Indians, who were now largely Christianized, and the grossest practices died out with the passing of the older generations. During the latter part of this period an immigration from Alaska took place of some members of another tribe, and while now they no longer flaunted their immoralities before the public, within their own villages they became more degraded than ever.

When the next serious attempt to Christianize these people was made in 1892 by Rev. Isaac O. Stringer, of Wycliffe College, Toronto, he found a difficulty to contend with which had not been met with by his predecessors to any great extent. This was the appalling result which contact with non-Christian "civilization" now began to have on the people. From 1890 onward from ten to twenty-five ships a year cruised in the Arctic, and ten to fifteen frequently passed the winter in the harbor at Herschel Island. The average crew of these ships was about forty men, and neither officers nor men seemed to consider themselves under any restraint in their relations with the Eskimos.

Wallowed in Drink

Mr. Whittaker tells of having seen a sober population within an hour after the arrival of a whaling ship turned into a howling bedlam of drunken men, women and children. In addition to this, the officers and men not only by their example opposed the work of the Mission, but ridiculed and belittled the teaching of the missionaries.

Very slowly the influence of the Mission grew, chiefly through the work of the schools for children and men which were established. Finally in 1906 Mr. Whittaker was forced to leave Herschel Island, and in doing so he left the service books with his young kinsmen alone and had shown signs of conversion, and this man promised to hold services every Sunday for those who would come. Like so many other cases where people have been thrown on their own resources the result was satisfactory in the highest degree, for they maintained the services without a break for six years with only occasional visits from missionaries in that time.

Influence of Missions

When Bishop Stringer in 1909 went to the Village of Kitigaguit, where his earliest labors had been, the change that had come over the natives was astounding. He found them no longer careless but anxious not only to learn but to practice what was taught them. The first baptism among these people took place at this visit and was followed by several others, and in the year 1910 one hundred and thirteen became Christians.

An idea of the marvelous change which had taken place will be gained when it is stated that for years, besides this last murder was committed nine years ago and that murderer lives now without fear of vengeance. Infanticide ceased; polygamy is abandoned, and lying extremely rare. The weekly bath daily washing, and in addition, besides their foul igloos, they have place of their foul igloos, they have well ventilated huts, with three to eight times the air space afforded by the old dwellings, while the doors no longer open into a passage filled with dogs, but give access to the free air. It is interesting to note that Dr. Wilson, assistant surgeon to the R.N.W.M.P., says that he does not consider more than 2 per cent. of the Eskimos are tubercular, an extraordinarily small number considering the weakened condition of the race, owing to their contact with the whalers, and the diseases introduced by the latter.

Life Saving Helmet

A new English mine rescue apparatus does away with the helmet and weighs only 28 pounds, with it a man can work in deadly gas more than five hours.

40,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA. "GOING TRIP WEST." \$10.00 TO WINNIPEG. "RETURN TRIP EAST." \$18.00 FROM WINNIPEG. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.



CHARLES RICHARD SHANE of Waterloo, Iowa, a '91 per cent pure' baby. He was weighed, measured and examined, and his ancestry traced into before a number of learned scientists gave it as their opinion that he lacked only nine points of perfection. The average baby grades much lower than this—in theory.

Handy Electric Lamp. A suction cup base is provided with a new portable electric lamp so it can be used anywhere there is a smooth surface to which the cup will cling.

Keeps Air Fresh. Electrically driven portable air pumps are provided by a big electric company to provide fresh air to its

Potato Bug

Improved good Cheaper and easier to carry. Turnover is the time bearing as the late Bug. Better as well as

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