

accompanied by a... of the victim... ended a hill when... off his rifle at what... much greater ele... stance of some 50... entered the top of... Coroner Rooney... death was due to... elder brother, Clif... with his battalion... visiting cards, call... kinds kept in stock... office.

STUDY ONE'S OWN FARM

Soils Differ and General Advice is Not Enough

The soil is the farmer's capital—his workshop. Upon it is founded the whole business of farming, and upon its fertility will depend in large measure the success of the farmer's operations. Too often it is not given the proper care nor is sufficient intelligence exercised in its use.

The plant derives certain substances necessary to its development from the soil; the most important of these are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The farmer should know whether his soil contains these in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of a maximum crop providing good cultivation is given, or if he is not getting satisfactory yields, he should find the cause. No two farms have been treated and cropped in past years in exactly the same way, which means that even adjoining farms may be entirely different so far as soil requirements are concerned. To bring it up to a state of profitable productivity one farm may need a rotation different from the other or a different fertilizing treatment.

Bulletins, books, experts and governments help the farmers in many ways, but they cannot be expected to furnish every detail in a manner to fit his every need. The farmer himself should learn what his crops require, learn what his soil contains, learn what is lacking in his soil, learn how to supply the deficiencies, and then he may safely look for increased yields and greater profits. It involves study, but the farmer must work out many of his own problems on his own farm under his own conditions, by trial, by test, and by experiment.

PRODUCE NEW MAIZE

Indian Showing Ability to Raise Grain on Arid Lands

The Indians have given the white man a new kind of maize, which will go another long step toward producing food. The great arid deserts of the west have been considered negligible so far as areas fit for the production of food crops without expensive irrigation.

The Pueblo Indians of Colorado have learned to raise a peculiar kind of maize which will resist drought. This new kind of maize is planted by the Indians as deep as 18 inches in the ground. It sends forth a single root which penetrates deeply into the soil, finally reaching low enough levels to bring moisture to the plant.

By reason of peculiar formation this plant is able to push its way up through 18 inches of hard, dry desert soil and find the light. Because of the absolute aridity no weeds or other vegetation seek to crowd out the plant and therefore it bears quite freely. By putting all the energy into a single root, the Pueblo Indian maize is enabled to reach moisture and give life to the plant on the surface.

WONDERS OF NATURE

Snail Can Live Indefinitely Without Inhaling Air

It is a fact that while the common snail has lungs, heart, and a general circulation, being in every respect an air-breathing creature, it is, nevertheless, able to live indefinitely without inhaling the least bit of air. Experiments have clearly demonstrated that any or all of the usual life conditions may be removed in the case of the snail without terminating its existence or indeed impairing its functions. The snail retreats into its shell on the approach of frosty weather, and causes the opening or mouth of its shell to be hermetically sealed by a secretion of silky texture absolutely impervious to air and water. In this condition, therefore, it is plain that the little creature is deprived of three of the four elements of life—air, water and nourishment.

Fire Caused By Snow A snowstorm has been known before now to start a fire. A farmer living in a rural part of Belgium placed a quantity of quicklime near a shed on his farm, and left it there all night. In the course of the night snow fell on to the lime, and the heat thus developed became so great that it set the shed on fire, completely destroying it and its contents.

How to Work Corn Land Cultivating corn level, not ridging or hilling soil round the stalks, saves moisture and adds to the yield. Ridging exposed a greater surface from which soil moisture can evaporate, and at the same time corn roots are out off by the cultivator.

Dust a Slow Poison Investigation of sickness among men engaged in manufacturing shuttles in London from wood imported from Africa showed that the fine dust which they inhaled was a slow poison, affecting the heart.

A sword and pistol have been combined by a Pennsylvanian, the barrel of the latter being within the blade and the firing mechanism being inside the guard.

To enable men to work in gaseous places a mask has been invented that is supplied with pure air through a tube without the aid of additional machinery.

An outbreak of diphtheria in an English town was traced to the habit of school children wetting lead pencils in their mouths.

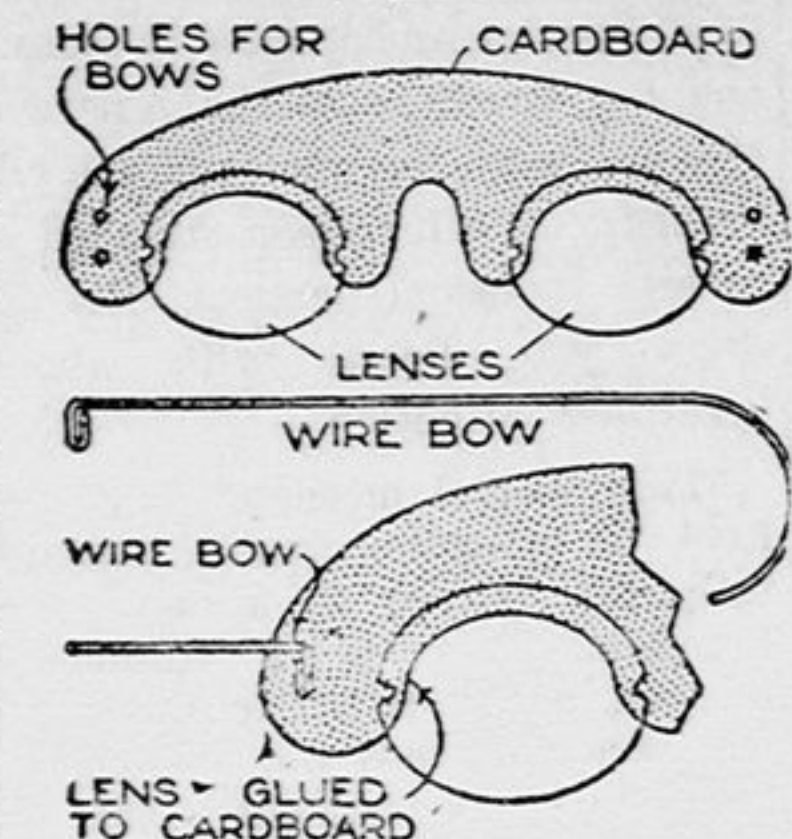
Although only 6 per cent of Spain's cultivated land is under irrigation, the irrigated sections produce about one fourth of the country's crops.

The National Library in Paris contains the oldest map of the heavens, made in China in 800 B.C., and showing 1,460 stars.

It is not hard to figure out what is received for a crop, but it is a different proposition when it comes to estimating the cost of a crop.

A cubic mile of river water weighs about 4,200,000,000 tons and carries in solution an average of 420,000 tons of solids.

Improvised Frame for Brother's Eyeglasses



In an emergency, when a pair of glasses was broken, and it was found difficult to get along without them, a pair of old lenses, broken at the fastenings only, was fitted into a frame made of cardboard. The frame was made of the proper size so that the lenses were centered over the eyes, and the lenses were glued to it. Bows were made of wire and fastened in holes at the ends of the cardboard. This improvised frame gave reasonable satisfaction, in spite of its peculiar appearance.—Popular Mechanics.

KILLING WILD OATS

Successful Method of Veteran Farmer is Described

The weed problem is one of the most serious confronting Canadian farmers. Some weeds are troublesome in every province, while others cause most loss where grain farming is exclusively practised. Wild oats are a terrible pest in the Prairie Provinces and must be dealt with earnestly in order to keep them under control. Various methods are advocated for their eradication, but one of the very best is the fallow and fall rye method practised and recommended by one of the oldest and most successful farmers of the Northwest.

The infested field should be ploughed deeply (seven or eight inches if possible), as soon as spring seeding is over, and each day's ploughing harrowed as ploughed. As each crop of oats appears it should be cultivated or disked up to the 10th or 12th of August when the field should be given a final preparation and seeded about Aug. 15th, at the rate of one and one-quarter bushels of fall rye and one-quarter bushels of winter wheat. The oats that germinate with the rye will be winter-killed, and those coming up in the spring will not ripen before the rye is ready to harvest. The better the soil is cultivated and prepared to receive the rye crop the greater will be the number of oats germinated and winter-killed. If necessary this treatment can be repeated. Fall rye is a sure crop, the grain brings a good price, and it is the one crop which will ripen ahead of the wild oats.

PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF MOTION PICTURES

Statistics Regarding "Kinema's" Early Life Presented—Beginning in England—An Enormous Industry

Many "happy returns" to the cinematograph, for it is now just twenty-four years old, declared an English weekly in 1917. It was early in the summer of 1893 that the first public exhibition of motion-pictures took place, when the visitors to the World's Fair, Chicago, were entertained by the wonders of Edison's Kinetoscope. This was really a kind of animated peep-show, for the pictures were viewed through a peep-hole, and were shown in miniature. Not until nearly three years later—on February 20th, 1896, to be precise—was the cinematograph first introduced to the British public. This was by Mr. Robert Paul, who may be looked upon as the pioneer in Europe, of motion-pictures in their present form. The demonstration was given at Finsbury, before the students of the Finsbury Technical College, and the projecting medium—which Mr. Paul called the Theatrograph—was subsequently exhibited at the Alhambra, London, where for weeks it drew vast crowds, who went into ecstasies over such pictures as those showing a horse jumping or the waves breaking.

A Rapid Rise to Prosperity The cinematograph's amazing development really did not commence until 1898. Previous to that year, although several kinemas had been built by private effort, not a single picture company had been registered. Compare this with the figures for the year before the war, when 544 such companies were registered, with a capital of over \$11,000,000. The total amount of capital invested in Great Britain in the "picture" business is very nearly twenty million pounds. The increase in the number of workers employed in the industry has been correspondingly rapid. In 1907 the number of such employees was certainly below 600, and their weekly earnings not more than £1,200. But in 1914 these figures had risen to 125,000 employees, with an aggregate weekly wage-bill of £270,000 every week.

Countless Theatres By 1914 there were approximately 6,500 picture-theatres in Great Britain, with an aggregate weekly attendance of about 9,000,000. A tenth of these theatres were in London, and about 120 in Manchester and district.

Finally, it may be said that in the whole world there are not less than 60,000 picture theatres, and that for the entertainment of these, 3,147 new films were produced last year, 5,440 during 1915, and 7,948 in 1914. These figures had risen to 125,000 employees, with an aggregate weekly wage-bill of £270,000 every week.

HAS FOUR "HOUR HANDS"

Making Traveller's Watch Keep Good Time Everywhere

The average commercial traveller who journeys about Canada has to keep a close watch on his timepiece to see that it is telling the truth. There is an hour's difference in time when you enter and leave some cities, and it's an important matter that you do not forget to set your watch back or forward an hour, according to which way you are travelling. If you overlook it you may miss a train. An express official who travels almost all the time and is so busy that he sometimes forgets to change his watch, frequently had an experience of this kind. Sometimes he arrived an hour ahead of time, or perhaps an hour after a train left, giving him time enough for reflection. Then he conceived the idea of making his watch tell all four different times—Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific. He went to a jeweller and had extra hour hands put on his timepiece—each of a different color, so that he can recognize it at a glance, on the face of his watch. For instance, the ordinary hour-hand, set at Eastern time, is silver; a blue hand, set an hour back, represents central time; a red hand, for mountain time, is set two hours back, and a green hour-hand, three hours back, represents Pacific time. You can do this to your own watch. The jeweller will make a set of hands of these colors and alter your watch for a consideration of a few dollars.

DURING THUNDERSTORMS

Avoid Telephones, Registers, Radiators, Chandeliers, Wet Floors, etc.

During a thunderstorm if you are indoors: (1) Keep away from the stove and chimney. The hot gases from the chimney may conduct the lightning to and down the chimney. (2) Do not take a position between two bodies of metal, as the stove and water pipe, for example. An exception to being near metals is the case of an iron bed. One of the safest places, is on a mattress in an iron bed, provided you do not touch the metal. The metal surrounding you makes a safe cage which will prevent the lightning from reaching a person inside.

(3) Do not stand on a wet floor nor draw water from the well or faucet. (4) Do not stand directly under a chandelier, near a radiator, nor on a register. (5) Do not use the telephone.

Inspiration to Anglers The weather may be unpleasant, the fish shy, luck villainous, but never be discouraged; luck must turn, the fish must feed, the sun must shine and you must catch fish. The poorest day's fishing is often concluded with the capture of a record fish.

Deer or mutton fat will be found to be an excellent dressing for fishing lines. It will keep them soft and pliable, and also keep a fly line floating. Green feed in some form, grit, oyster shell and a dry dust bath are four essentials to egg production in early winter.

Fruit-Picking Pole with Gravity Delivery Chute

For picking fruit without bruising it, in the home garden, or for exhibition purposes, the fruit-picking pole shown in the sketch is useful. A wire ring is fixed to the top of the pole, and the bag, suspended from it, is fastened to the pole at its base.



The fruit is removed by means of the ring and drops to the bottom of the chute, which is held closed by the land. For picking large quantities of fruit a receptacle is carried by the picker.—Popular Mechanics.

SIGNS OF INTELLIGENCE

Marks of Clever Boys and Girls are Detailed

In summing up his conclusions on the relationship of intelligence to the size and shape of the head, Karl Pearson is quoted as making these statements about the intelligence of children: "To sum up, then: While no characters in school children so far dealt with show very high correlation with intelligence, we may yet say that the intelligent boy is markedly conscientious, is moderately robust, athletic and popular; he tends rather to quick than to sullen temper. He is more self-conscious and quieter than the dull boy; he has a slightly bigger head, and possibly lighter pigmentation than those of more mediocre intelligence. His hair has a larger percentage of curliness.

"The intelligent girl is also markedly conscientious, moderately robust, athletic and popular. She, too, tends to quick rather than sullen temper. She is less self-conscious than the dull girl, and noisier than the girl of mediocre intelligence. It is the slow girl who is quiet and shy. The intelligent girl has a slightly bigger head than the dull girl, and her hair is more likely to be wavy and much less likely to be curly."

NICKEL MIXED WITH IRON

Strange Effects of Different Percentages as Alloy

If only 2 to 5 per cent of nickel is added to iron, the resulting metal is made immensely harder, tougher, of greater tensile strength, almost rust-proof and acid-proof, except as to one or two kinds of acid. In structural steel alone nickel has revolutionized the method of building cities, bridges and railways. The London and Northwestern Railway, of England, tested a three per cent nickel alloy in a set of locomotive boiler tubes and the locomotive ran 123,896 miles against 34,000 to 40,000 miles, the limit of other steel. Even then the nickel steel tubes failed more by abrasions from coal handling than from strain or all-round wear. In 1902 the Pennsylvania Railroad, after a test, found a nickel steel rail cheaper, at nearly double the price, than ordinary steel. While ordinary steel is weakened one-third by punching, the same section of nickel steel is weakened one-sixth. Nickel has already transformed the heavy iron and steel industries to the extent that alloys of from 1 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent, are in almost universal use for weldless steel tubes and boiler plates, for cranks and crank shafts, for steel tires for connecting rods and axles, and almost every kind of iron and steel machinery. When the percentage of nickel is increased to from 8 to 25 per cent, the steel may be classed as self-hardening and its use as a cutting steel is immensely expanded.

England's Blind Editor Mr. John Whall long had the distinction of being the only blind journalist in England. The son of a Crimean veteran, Mr. Whall had the misfortune of losing his eyesight when quite a child. After completing his education at a London college for the blind, he became organist at Hounslow Parish Church, a position which he held for nearly thirteen years. Turning his attention to writing, Mr. Whall by means of the Braille system, was able to take up reporting as a weekly newspaper. In 1891 he was appointed editor of the Middlesex Chronicle.

Another Freak Motor Car Edward Wintermute of somewhere in Nebraska, patented the idea of mounting two 42-inch, eight-bladed propeller screws in front of a motor car and connecting them with the hubs of the rear wheels by means of six pairs of bevel gears, two long rods and two universal joints. Which led the Popular Science Monthly to suggest that "Somebody somehow is making a little money out of somebody by getting the patents issued."

Gut leaders should be kept in a box between two damp pieces of felt. They should never be exposed to the light when not in actual use.

It is the intellect employed in the catching of fish that gives the zest to the sport.

PRICEVILLE.

We had the severest thunderstorm last Sunday evening that has been experienced for years. It was accompanied by heavy rain.

Having it about half done by some, it is hard to get help for those who haven't help of their own. The crop in general is good. The other crops are doing well. Sunday's rain levelled some, where very heavy, but the rain was beginning to be needed.

The lightning struck a corner of our barn, splintering a post, but no serious damage was done. There were about ten tons of hay in the mow, but this miraculously escaped damage.

This is Civic Holiday, but it didn't look like it in this town, as business was carried on as in other days.

A number took advantage of visiting for a day or two.—Miss Bertha McIntyre spent a couple of days at her uncle's, Mr. Norman McIntyre's, south line, Glenelg; Mr. and Mrs. D. Gillies (an old Priceville boy), spent a couple of days visiting friends on the south line, Glenelg; Mrs. McGill of Hamilton, and two daughters, are visiting Mrs. McGill's sister, Mrs. Donald McDougall, south line, Glenelg.

Mrs. Jones (Sarah McKinnon) leaves Tuesday for the west, to join her husband, who has been there for some time past.

The Rev. Mr. McIlroy preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday, and will take charge all through the month of August till the pastor, Rev. Mr. Matheson, returns. Mr. McIlroy is a fine preacher. The Rev. Mr. Matheson and family are holidaying at their cottage at Muskoka Lakes.

Neil Shortreed, son of Mr. Robert Shortreed, got a situation at Cargill, in Bruce county, as store clerk in one of the large business places there.

The sudden death of Mr. Alex. Murcheson, of the north line, Glenelg, came as a shock to the residents of the locality. He was cut down while coiling hay on Wednesday, the 1st of August, either from sunstroke or heart failure. Mr. Murcheson was an old resident of the north line, and was in his 79th year. He was always a hard-working, honest man. He leaves a widow and one sister, Mrs. McQuarrie, to mourn his death. He was buried on Friday, the 3rd of August, at Butter's (now Keyland's)

cemetery. The funeral was largely attended. Six of the nearest neighbors acted as pall-bearers.

The death of Mrs. Rose took place on Friday, August 3rd, at her home in the county of Bruce. The deceased, whose maiden name was Maggie McIntyre, was born on the south line, Glenelg, nearly 60 years ago. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Robt. McIntyre. The immediate cause of death was from the effects of a paralytic stroke. The funeral took place on Sunday, August 5th, to Willow Creek cemetery, and was largely attended. Her brother, Norman McIntyre, and sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ferguson, and sister, Miss Minnie, arrived there before she died, but she did not recognize them. They went by motor, Mr. McCuaig bringing them to Durham, where they engaged Mr. Smith for the rest of the trip. Mrs. Rose was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and her pastor conducted the funeral obsequies at the house and grave.

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