

Cross-Canada Happenings As Told By Wire

News From Halifax to Vancouver Boiled Down and Tersely Told

The steamer West Lea, bound from Montreal to the United Kingdom, with a load of grain, is making for St. John's, Nfld., in a damaged condition, as a result of a collision with an iceberg off the east coast. The amount of damage is not stated.

The amount paid by the Canadian National Railways for certain properties recently acquired from the Montreal Tramways Company, was \$1,250,000. Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways, stated in the House of Commons in answer to a question.

Damages in the amount of \$40,000 were awarded Mrs. Bertha Pearl Knight, Edmonton, widow of A. M. Knight, Crown prosecutor, who was killed on December 20, 1924, by falling down the shaft of the service elevator of the Macdonald Hotel, by the jury which returned a verdict in the Supreme Court recently.

After his prolonged fight in the courts to get a reversal of the five-year sentence in Prince Albert Penitentiary imposed on him in the Supreme Court, P. A. (Baldy) Robb, Brule district returning officer in the Peace River election, has decided to abandon further effort and was taken to Prince Albert to serve his prison term.

The discontinuance by the Canadian National Railways of train service between Weston and Woodbridge, Ont., and the removal of the tracks on that line, was brought up in the House of Commons by T. H. Lennox (Conservative, York, North). Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways, said that he would have to make inquiries before he could give the explanation Mr. Lennox asked for.

Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Labor, has established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under

the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute involving wages and working conditions between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its motormen and conductors. This board was granted on the application of the employees.

A bill for incorporation of the Chicoutimi Harbor Commissioners has been given first reading in the House. Hon. W. P. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, said that Chicoutimi harbor was becoming very important. It was desired to incorporate the Commissioners and to make provision for the improvement, management and regulation of the harbor, because of the large aluminum development in the Lake St. John region.

The total value of production of the fisheries of Quebec in 1925 was \$2,044,919, as compared with \$2,283,314 in 1924. These figures represent the value of the fish marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh or canned, cured or otherwise prepared. The value of production for 1925 is the largest shown for any year in the history of the Quebec fisheries, excepting for each of the years 1917, 1918 and 1919 when production was influenced by the demand created by the war.

Marking the first progress made in the Athabasca election probe, an order for the production at the Supreme Court, Edmonton, by O. M. Bizar, chief electoral officer, Ottawa, of all Federal election papers of October 29, instructions, correspondence, decisions and rulings, has been issued by Mr. Justice Beck of the Appeal Court. The order of Justice Beck, who is the commissioner responsible for the conduct of the inquiry, directs that counsel for D. F. Kellner may inspect the election papers and such other persons as may by subsequent order be granted the privilege.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPE AND PROFIT IN MANGEL GROWING

Two chief reasons for failure in mangel growing are first unsatisfactory germination of seed and secondly the apparent inability of the plants which germinate to produce sufficiently large roots for profit, says G. P. McRostie, Dominion Agrostologist.

With regard to the first consideration, the choice of well prepared land, early planting and heavy seeding will usually result in a satisfactory stand of young plants. The second cause of failure mentioned is usually due to a lack of consideration of the type of root which would be most suitable for the soil on which it is to be planted.

Three years of careful study of thousands of mangel types grown at the Central Experimental Farm has shown that there is a very definite relationship between the type of mangel and the soil best suited for its maximum development. All the mangel varieties offered for sale fall into one of six general types namely: long, half-long, intermediate, ovoid, tankard and globe. These types vary to a great extent in the proportion of the whole root which grows under ground. The long types, for example, not only have a greater actual amount of the root under ground but also a larger proportion of the entire root, whereas the tankard types and the globe type have the least proportion under ground.

It should be obvious, therefore, that for shallow soils, the long types of mangels would not be nearly so suitable as the shallower rooted tankard or globe types. We have found that in actual practice, much higher yields can be secured from the latter types of shallow soils than if the same soils had been planted with seed of the long sorts. If your soil is of medium depth and fertility, the intermediate or half-long types will likely give you the most profitable yields. If the soil, however, is exceptionally fertile, deep and open, the long types will reach their maximum development and will give profitable crops.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN BRITAIN

Canadian cattle are rapidly gaining popularity in Great Britain, and the numbers shipped have steadily increased since the embargo was lifted in April, 1923. About 114,000 head were shipped in 1925, an increase of 31,000 over the previous year. The total declared value of the shipments in 1925 was \$11,796,683 or an average of \$106.40 per head as compared with \$8,402,377 or \$105.77 per head in 1924. If the Canadian shipper were more careful in selecting the type of animals in demand in Great Britain, his profits would be considerably increased, according to a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa on "Shipping Cattle to Britain," which contains much valuable information for those engaged in the industry. When they can get really good Canadian cattle, the British Commission men and feeder prefer them to Irish cattle, as they are healthier and make more rapid gains. But they demand animals of the highest, beef type. Inferior animals are not kept for feeding, but are slaughtered at the port of entry and consequently bring smaller returns to the shipper.

An Old Customer
Little Boy: Please, I want the doctor to come to see mother.
Servant: Doctor's out; where do you come from?
Little Boy: What, don't you know me? Why, we deal with you. We had a baby from here last month.

LONELY ADULTS ADOPT GROWN UP CHILDREN

In Canada adoptions are confined to the adoption of children by married people who have no children of their own and desire companionship. In the United States, the adoption of adults by adults is not unknown, but when one of the parties to the transaction is prominent, public interest is attracted. Such an incident occurred in New York a few days ago when George Foster Peabody, a millionaire and philanthropist aged seventy-four, applied to the Surrogate Court for permission to become the legal father of Mrs. Margery Knappen Waite, a middle-aged woman whom he had known for three or four years and who helped him in managing some of the various philanthropies which engage his attention. He says that the adoption is the result of his great interest in her future, and because he considers her a very able woman. Mr. Peabody remained a bachelor until he was sixty-nine, and then he married Mrs. Trask, a widow, to whom he was devoted, since he has no other family, it is natural that Mr. Peabody should be lonely and desire a closer companionship with somebody who understands all his plans and is able to forward them. The Surrogate was satisfied that the new relationship was for the benefit of all concerned, and did not withhold his blessing.

Adopted Ex-Wife
An extraordinary adoption occurred in Missouri within the past year when Hans G. Arentzen adopted his former wife, Elizabeth. Hans was old enough to be her grandfather, so naturally matrimony was no great success for them. They were divorced, but Mr. Arentzen, while glad enough to be rid of an ungenial wife, found life lonely. He pondered on the problem for some time and discussed it with friends and with friends of his former wife. The result was that the pair appeared in a St. Joseph court, and Arentzen asked that the lady be restored to him in the role of adopted daughter. This was done, and now they are both happy. Mr. Arentzen because his house is looked after and he has somebody to talk to, and the lady because the boys are permitted to call upon her. Another curious adoption was that which involved Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten, husband of Millicent Rogers. This Austrian noble desired to become a citizen of Hungary and sought as his foster parent a Budapest janitor. He said that by choosing a penniless man, he would avoid a lot of red tape, and he is not a full-fledged husband, owing to the fact that he and his wife have proved incompatible.

Caruso's Father-in-Law
The last adoption that got on the front pages of the New York newspapers occurred in December, 1919, when the late Park Benjamin, then seventy years old, appeared at a Wilkes-Barre court and asked that Miss Anna M. Bolchi, who had long been a member of his household, should be awarded him as a daughter. The adoption decree was granted. The papers of it reached the Benjamin family in New York, there was an uproar. Mr. Benjamin's five children were outspoken in their denunciation, and his son-in-law, Enrico Caruso, also protested in a musical voice. The singer said that the estate Mr. Benjamin would have to leave did not enter into the thing at all, but that the children felt that the father had been unjust to the mother, and that this was a further injustice. The father had also objected to having Enrico as a son-in-law, but the other Benjamins were pleased. Indeed, there had been family friction for a long time. One of the sons declared that the father had made a previous attempt to get Miss Bolchi into the family. They knew that he designed to make her his heir, and when he died, it was plain enough that he had succeeded, although as the case is still before the law courts, it is uncertain how much of the estate will be left for the family.

Disappointed in Children
His five children were cut off with \$1 each, and to Miss Bolchi he left all his personal effects, \$60,000 in cash and an estate of \$500,000 in which his wife was to have a life interest. His will was a bitter arraignment of his children. He said that they had never appeared to recognize that they had any duties to their father and that Miss Bolchi had given him the respect and affection that the children had failed to bestow. In the five years since Mr. Benjamin's death, the children have been trying to break the will. Ten years ago there was a law in the State of New York which forbade the adoption of adults, and it had been amended a year before anyone sought to take advantage of the boon. An elderly widow of means adopted a middle-aged man who, with his wife, had been living with her and had taken her name as part of his. About the same time another man came forward asking permission to adopt a young married woman who had two children. He said that his wife was dead and that the woman he desired to adopt was the niece of a man who had adopted him when he was a small boy. He had known her all his life. The reasons were deemed adequate, the permission was given.

Loneliness and Desolation
Being "lonely, desolate and without human interest" is the formula so often employed and undoubtedly these motives operate in the vast majority of cases. Now and then

an adoption takes place for which no explanation is vouchsafed. Such was the strange adoption about ten years ago of Father Peter Scotti, formerly Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New Orleans, by Mrs. Louise G. Thomas, widow of one of the most prominent cotton men in the South. Mrs. Thomas was a heavy contributor to charities in the diocese, and apart from that it was not known what reasons animated the pair. The remarkable absorption in her work as stenographer of Miss Irene McCamus led to her being adopted by Carl Van Pustau, a Danish importer and exporter in New York. Mr. Van Pustau had two sons, and they heartily welcomed the new arrangement. Miss McCamus dropped her Irish name, but continued to work for her same employer, and we trust, at no diminution of wages for sentimental and family reasons.

JOHN A. DARLING DIED EARLY THURSDAY MORNING
(Continued from page 4)
While apparently doing well Wednesday night, about 3 o'clock Thursday morning, the patient took a sudden turn for the worse, and from then on sank rapidly until death intervened at 6:30 a.m.
The late Mr. Darling was one of the best-known men in this part of Ontario, and came from Simcoe, nearly 53 years ago from Simcoe, where he was born nearly 71 years ago, to enter the employ of the late Henry Parker, as druggist. He worked for Mr. Parker up to 1900, when he purchased the drug business now known as the Central Drug Store, which he conducted for several years. He left here about fifteen years ago and returned to Simcoe, where, with the exception of a short time at Jarvis, he has resided since, holding a position as pharmacist. At the time of his death, Mr. Darling was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, practicing pharmacists in Canada.
Though a resident of Simcoe for the past fifteen years, Mr. Darling always regarded Durham as his home town, and he was never happier than when spending a few weeks here with members of his family and enjoying the company of old-time friends of former days. Of a kind and jovial disposition, the deceased had many friends here and in the surrounding community, and these feelings were fully reciprocated, and the whole community are a unit in extending sympathy to the sorrowing family in their bereavement. Forty-three years ago, Mr. Darling was married to Miss Eliza Horn of this place, who predeceased him twenty years ago.
The surviving members of the family are three sons and three daughters: James R. and John G. druggists, Calgary, Alberta; Mrs. E. D. Manning, Newmarket; Miss Norma, on the staff of Brantford Hospital, and Mrs. George Gagnon and Clarence H. in Durham.
The funeral was held Sunday afternoon from the residence of his daughter here, and was largely attended by old friends of town and country. The service was in charge of Rev. W. H. Smith of Knox United church, and the remains were laid away in the family plot in Durham cemetery. The pall bearers were old friends of the deceased, Messrs. J. J. Smith, R. Macfarlane, J. A. Graham, T. M. McFadden, W. C. Pickering and J. F. Grant.
Amongst floral tributes laid on the casket were a pillow from the family, an anchor from Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Darling and Mr. and Mrs.

J. G. Darling, Calgary, a wreath from Mr. and Mrs. A. Forsyth and family, Simcoe, Mrs. Forsyth being an only sister, and sprays from Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Horn and family, London, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gagnon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Calder, Mr. and Mrs. S. MacBeth, Miss J. Wittburn, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stedman, Miss Marguerite Hutton, the C. N. R. office staff, and Misses E. Wright and N. Martin, Simcoe.
With the rest of the community, The Chronicle joins in extending sympathy to the bereaved family, and with an only sister, Mrs. A. Forsyth, Simcoe, in the loss of a kind and affectionate father and brother.
Among those from a distance in attendance at the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. A. Forsyth and sons, Hilton and Lyle, Simcoe; Miss Helen Forsyth, Welland; Miss Norma Darling, Brantford; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Darling, Calgary, Alberta; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Manning, and daughter Patricia, Newmarket; Mr. J. Fraser, Sr., J. Fraser, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kirkland, M. Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. H. Linklater, all of Teeswater, and Mr. Kidd of Newmarket.

SOFTBALL SCHEDULE
No. 1 District
June 8—High School at Militia.
11—Clerks at Public School.
17—Militia at A. Y. P. A.
22—High School at Clerks.
25—Public School at A. Y. P. A.
July 1—Clerks at Militia.
6—A. Y. P. A. at High School.
9—Militia at Public School.
15—Clerks at A. Y. P. A.
20—Militia at High School.
23—Public School at D. H. S.
29—A. Y. P. A. at Militia.
Aug. 3—Clerks at High School.
6—A. Y. P. A. at Public School.
12—Militia at Clerks.
17—D. H. S. at Public School.
20—Public School at Clerks.
No. 2 District
June 3—I. O. O. F. at Merchants.
4—Furniture Co. at Stone Plant.
10—Band at I. O. O. F.
15—Merchants at Furniture Co.
18—Stone Plant at I. O. O. F.
24—Furniture Co. at Band.
29—I. O. O. F. at Stone Plant.
July 2—Band at Merchants.
8—Stone Plant at Furniture Co.
13—Merchants at I. O. O. F.
16—Band at Stone Plant.
22—Furniture Co. at Merchants.
27—Band at Furniture Co.
30—Stone Plant at Merchants.
Aug. 5—I. O. O. F. at Band.
10—Merchants at Stone Plant.
13—I. O. O. F. at Furniture Co.
19—Furniture Co. at I. O. O. F.
24—Merchants at Band.

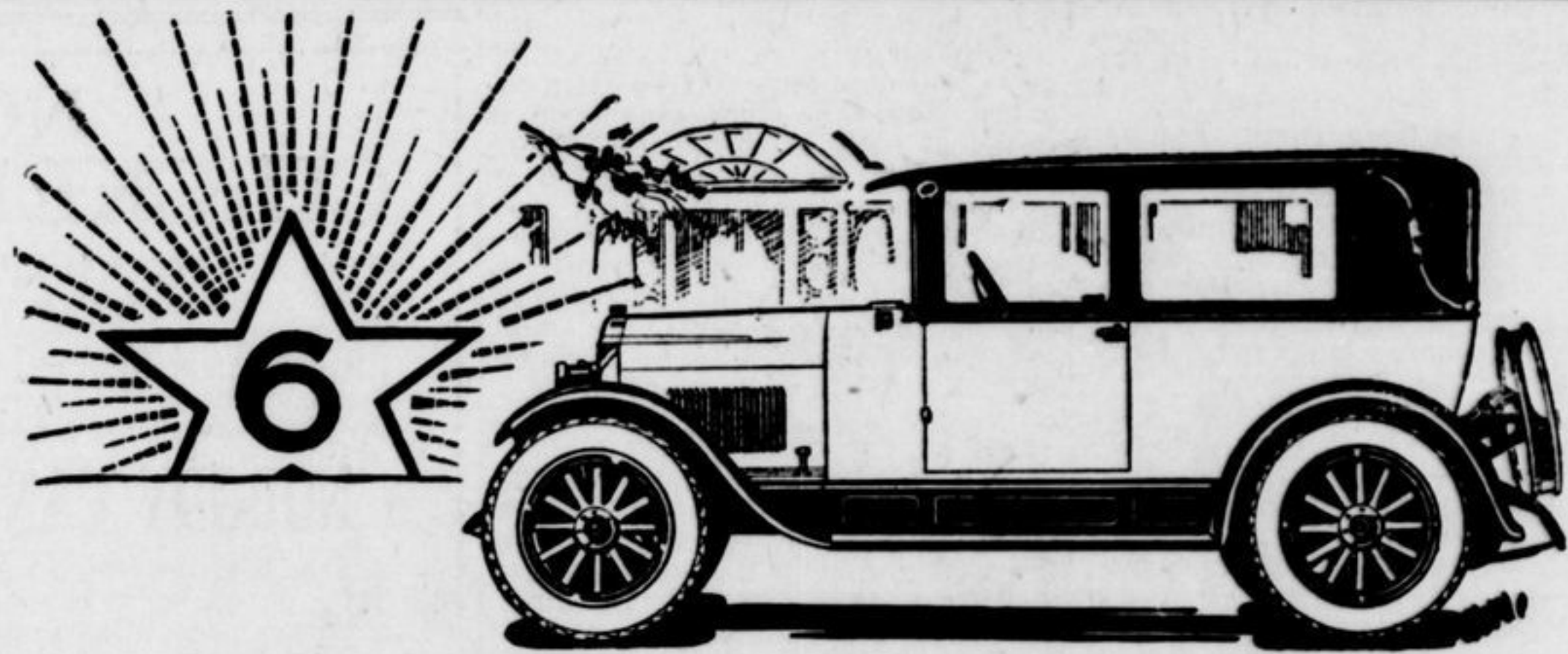
ALFALFA THE BEST HAY BUT THE POOREST SILAGE CROP UNDER TRIAL

The advisability of making alfalfa hay, rather than into silage, has been demonstrated by experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa of the past two years. Considerable difficulty was experienced in making a desirable silage from alfalfa; while sweet clover, sunflowers and a mixture of oats, peas and vetches all made a very good quality silage, says W. G. Hopper, Field and Landry Division, Central Experimental Farm. In view of the increased acreage in alfalfa, the results of these trials may be of interest.

Seven experimental silos were made each year with alfalfa, and from one silo each year one silage was considered of first quality. This good quality silage was secured by cutting crop when it had just reached bloom and wilting it in the field approximately five hours before placing it in the silo, which was cut one day and the next, however, was over and developed pockets of silage. When these pockets were numerous, the cattle refused the silage, but even a small amount of pockets made the silage unsuitable for feed. Unpalatable with a very disagreeable odor secured in every case where the silage was not immediately wilted before placing it in the silo, in the plants at the time of must be somewhat reduced, ensiling, if a silage is to be produced that will be relished by cattle.

Into one silo was placed a mixture of cut straw and green material to improve the silage amount of straw, however small, and in further trials

Read the Classified Ads. on Page 9.



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