Softball

Bachelors Are 1929 Softball Champions

Win From Benedicts in Final Game With Score of 9-3.—Game Featured by Season's Best Fielding.—Aljoe Back in Box.

The final game of the Durham—Holstein softball championship was played Tuesday evening at the High School grounds before a good sized crowd; the Benedicts and the Bachelors being the opposing teams. As each team had won a game in the series, the championship decision rested on Tuesday's tilt and the fans were treated to one of the best, if not the best game this season. Incidentally it was the only game of the series to go nine innigs, as owing to the late starts the first two had to be called on account of darkness.

When the dust settled the Bachelors were leading 9-3, and they deserved the win, as they hit heavier, and fielded cleaner than their opponents. They grabbed off seven hits, one triple, a double and five singles, besides one sacrifice and four walks. The Benedicts got seven hits, one double and six singles, besides two sacrifices and three walks, but could not seem to hit in the pinches.

Aljoe was back in the box for the Benedicts, after being laid up for some time by illness. He pitched a good game, with his old speed, but has not yet got back his snap in fielding. McGirr was on the mound for the Bachelors, and although inclined to be wild at times, pitched a nice game, and fielded his position well.

Kerr, of Varney, umpired behind the bat with Duffield on bases and although some of their decisions did not find favor with portions of the crowd, we have yet to see an umpire who did. On the whole the game was well and ably handled and both teams well satisfied.

The box score:

Benedicts

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kress, rf	5	0	0	0	0	0
Sparling, 1b	4	0	0	12	0	3
McDonald, ss	4	0	1	2	2	1
Hugill, cf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Wilson, c	4	0	0	1	3	1
McBeth, 3b	3	0	2	1	1	0
Town, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	0
Snell, lf	1	0	0	2	0	0
Aljoe, p	4	1	0	0	1	1
	33	3	7	24	12	7

Bachelors

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McGirr, R. 2b	5	0	1	2	2	0
Elvidge, ss	4	1	0	3	2	0
McGirr, C. p	5	3	3	3	7	0
Schutz, 1b	5	1	0	16	1	1
McLachlan, J. cf	2	0	0	0	0	0
*Millard, cf	2	0	0	1	0	0
McEachnie, lf	3	2	1	1	0	0
Glenholme, rf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Havens, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0
McKechnie, c	3	1	2	1	1	1
	35	9	7	27	14	2

*Batted for McLachlan in 5th.

Score by innings:

		R	H	E
Benedicts	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0	3	7	7
Bachelors	2 0 2 1 2 2 0 0 x	9	7	2

Summary: Three-base hits—1 (McGirr, Clarence); two-base hits—2 (McGirr C., Town); sacrifice hits—3 (Snell 2, Glenholme); bases on balls—off Aljoe—4 (Elvidge, McEachnie, Havens, McKechnie); off McGirr—3 (McBeth, Snell, Sparling); struck out—by Aljoe 1 (Schutz); left on bases—Benedicts 8, Bachelors 7. Umpires: Kerr, Duffield.

LADY SOFTBALLERS LOSE TO WALKERTON

The Durham ladies' softball team has been running into hard luck lately, losing two games in a week. Last Friday evening the Walkerton ladies' team came here and won from the locals 23-19. Owing to a late start the last innings was played in the dusk, and the players, being unable to see the ball on the ground, the Walkertonites pushed ten runs over the plate. In Durham's half it was almost too dark to see a pitched ball and the side was retired without scoring.

On Tuesday evening the locals played the return game in Walkerton again losing 26-8. The local's chief trouble seemed to be in fielding the ball smartly, many of Walkerton's runs being scored on fumbles or passed balls.

Social Service Council

THE STRAIN ON THE COUNTRY HOME

What has given country life its chief charm and was indeed the main source of its strength was the integrity and solidarity of the home of the household farmer. The age which produced the type was a great period in our history. These household communities, bound by a time which held the family together and gave it influence in the neighborhood, have almost disappeared, for under the spell of the city and the lure of cheap land elsewhere, the family unit has been broken. Individuals, instead of families, migrate, leaving behind them a remnant of a family. The most efficient and the most ambitious as well as the restless and discontented hear the call first, and in the old homestead, is left a broken family unit. If the children left behind do not marry or if they feel themselves tied, by duty to aged parents, to a place they have ceased to love, there is nothing but tragedy.

Before the Canadian Senate Commission, the Hon. A. C. Bell, referring to the province of Nova Scotia, had this to say: "In many parts you will find nearly every house occupied by an elderly couple or by a bachelor brother and maiden sister." Testimony from Ontario was given by the Hon. E. C. Drury, of ten families on contiguous lots in a mile and a quarter, of which only three consisted of a father and mother under forty-five years of age, and a family of children. During the winter of 1928, in Manitoba, investigation revealed the fact that in an area of 140 sections 28¾ were owner and operated or occupied by 46 bachelor farmers of whom 30 were past the age of 40 years.

The strain on the country home is increased by reason of the isolation consequent upon depopulation. In a community where every other house is vacant, or where there are great stretches such as, for instance, the ten hundred-acre lots adjoining one another in Garafraxa, without human habitation, life takes on some of the qualities of residence in a grave yard. Such devices as rural mail delivery, the telephone, the radio and the automobile have helped to break down this isolation, but no invention can take the place of actual human contacts.

Modern industrial conditions on the farm have resulted in new methds of farming and that in turn has brought into existence a new class of country dweller. As land rises in value, tenancy is coming to be more and more a factor in country life. In the central part of Manitoba a district was reported recently in which there were forty farms, 19 of which were occupied by tenants. Now and again a tenant becomes grafted to the community so that he actually shares its life, but in recent years when the business of agriculture has been carried on with difficulty, successful grafting has become increasingly infrequent. Continued years of tenant farming results in soil robbed of its fertility, poisoned by weeds, and in buildings out of repair, often unsanitary where wholesome home life is next to impossible.

Good Business

At the end of his examination paper the school boy wrote:

"Dear Mr. Examiner—If you sell any of my answers to the papers as school-boy howlers, I expect you to send me half the profits."

Made No Change In Duty On Wool

U. S. Senate Committee Removes Three-Cent Extra Tariff Imposed by House.—Is Less of Importance to Canada Than as Showing Sentiment.

The senate finance committee decided Friday to demand the removal of the three-cent extra duty placed upon wool by the House. The present duty of 31 cents a pound on clean content wool will be maintained if the committee's recommendation becomes law.

Insofar as Canada is concerned, the increase proposed by the house was of no such consequences as those upon cattle, flaxseed and other Canadian commodities more largely shipped into the United States. The action of the finance committee is probably of more importance from the Canadian point of view as an indication that Republicans are becoming conscious of the sentiment of the American consumer. Removal of the increase on the duty on wool is not calculated to placate the farmers particularly, but would benefit every man in the country who wears woolen goods. Coming immediately after the failure of Senator Reed Smoot's plea for a sliding scale of duties on sugar—a commodity of interest to every housewife—the removal of the extra duty upon wool plainly demonstrates the builders of the new tariff wall are suffering an attack of nerves.

The administration is pressing for passage of the bill and unless it can be put into such form as to render it less open to attack, it faces a two months' struggle on the floor of the senate.

If was with the object of pacifying the consumer that action was taken. Another influence may have been the protest made by Australia some months ago. British woolen producers also protested through the British embassy.

No announcement was made of any changes in the manufactured wool schedule.

GO PLACES AND SEE THINGS THIS SUMMER

Georgian Bay with its 30,000 islands, makes an ideal inexpensive week-end outing. The cost is surprisingly low—in fact, it is doubtful if any other trip offers so much at so little expense and with such economy of time—a really happy interlude to the Summer's endless work. Train leaves Toronto every Saturday morning at 10.15 (standard time) for Midland, connecting with commodious steamer for Parry Sound; returning, arrives Toronto every Sunday night at 10.00 p.m.

If you can stay longer than just a week-end—so much the better. Numerous hotels and boarding houses will all help to make your visit a thoroughly enjoyable one.

Secure a copy of the new illustrated booklet—"30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay"—from your nearest Canadian National Agent.

POISONOUS WILD FRUITS

(Experimental Farms Note)

Contrary to an impression that is rather generally held, the number of the berries and other fleshy fruits growing in our woods and fields that are poisonous is not large. The hesitancy that is ordinarily felt about partaking of any but the most familiar of them is judicious, but its real warrant is not that so many dangers lurk in that quarter, but that we do not know how to recognize them. If we could only learn to distinguish between the safe and the unsafe we might dispel a lot of needless uneasiness.

A glance at the list of poisonous plants under investigation through the surveys of the Division of Botany, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, shows that scarcely half a dozen wild fruits of eastern Canada need to be considered dangerous. To become familiar with that number is no impossible task. In view of the fact that young children are not so discriminating about what they eat as are their elders it is indeed a duty owed to them, first to teach and warn them, and second to remove the danger as far as possible.

The woodland plants with fleshy fruits, that should be regarded as poisonous or highly suspicious, are the baneberries, differing little, except in the red and white round shiny fruit; blue cohosh, bluish both as to foliage and fruit; moonseed, also with blue fruit, and unlike the others a climbing plant; and may apple or mandrake, with larger, oval fruit, nearly an inch long, borne singly in the crotch of the two umbrella-like leaves. May apple is found chiefly in old Ontario, moonseed from western Quebec to Manitoba and the others fairly generally in eastern Canada.

Along fence-rows anywhere in Ontario and eastward, may be seen another climbing shrub, mightshade or bittersweet, bearing clusters of shining green, yellow to rope scarlet berries. Another species, the black nightshade, is a smaller bushy plant appearing in gardens. The black fruit is sometimes eaten with impunity, and the plant has been "improved" into the wonderberry of gardens, but at other times has distinctly poisonous properties.

Poison ivy has also white fleshy fruits, which are not however, apt to be eaten. Other fruits, including even the strawberry, cannot be eaten without discomfort by certain persons. Most other poisonous plants have dry fruits that do not tempt the novice. Any High school botany contains descriptions by which the above named plants may be recognized.

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