

In Other Communities

Taken From Our Exchanges About People of Your Acquaintance.

50-50 Judgment

In the Division Court on Monday, Earl Lewis, a Mono farmer, sued The Bell Telephone Co. for \$95.00 damages for the loss of a mower. On July 17 last Lewis was cutting in a field on his farm on 25th sideroad. Bell linemen were changing some poles alongside the field. From these poles a line angled over the hayfield to the Lewis buildings. Lewis stopped the mower opposite the point where the gang was working and left his team standing while he went over to the fence. While he was away from the horses, one of the poles fell across the fence, making considerable noise and carrying to the ground the line of wire that crossed the field. The team took fright and ran away. The knife of the mower caught the fallen wire and the machine was badly wrecked. After hearing the evidence Judge Moore decided that Lewis and the Bell workmen were equally negligent and assessed each party half of the damages, which he fixed at \$67.50, and half of the costs of the action.—Orangeville Banner.

Visitors From Antipodes

On Saturday evening Mr. Peter and Miss Alice Ramage, Durham, motored to town and brought with them two of their cousins, Miss Alice Edmond, of Auckland, New Zealand and Miss Margaret Edmond, of Perth, Australia, who were representatives to the Peace Conference at Geneva. They had toured the Holy Land, England and Scotland. The visitors spent the evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McDonald. Mr. Black says the visitors from the Antipodes were the most entertaining and informative conversationalists he ever listened to.—Chesley Enterprise.

Bentnick Taxes Slightly Lower

We are approaching the nomination meetings in this district. From what we can gather, there does not appear to be much likelihood of a contest in Bentnick township this year, especially for the main positions, although it is possible there may be a scramble for the council seats. The taxes this year will be slightly lower than last year.—Hanover Post.

Walkerton Car Wrecked

Mr. Ronald Geddes, the crack goal tender of the Walkerton hockey team, while motoring on Tuesday evening of last week to Toronto, had the misfortune to meet a large Durham truck while rounding a curve near Ceylon and in the crash which followed the local car was so badly damaged that upwards of \$300 will be required to put it in shape for taking the road again. The truck was also damaged to the extent of about \$75.00. Both drivers came through the thrilling ordeal unhurt, although they received a bad scare and a severe shaking up.

As both cars were insured the indemnity companies that carried the policies will have to do some high financing to put the machines in shape for taking the roads again.—Walkerton Herald-Times.

Paisley Cattle for Export

A fine bunch of two-year-old cattle was delivered in Paisley on Tuesday by Mr. John Walker of Elora road north—20 head that averaged 1321 lbs. each. Mr. MacArthur, a dealer from Glasgow, Scotland, was through this section a few weeks ago and secured these as a good sample, he said, to show the Old Country people what fine beef is raised in Ontario.

This is the first car of exports that has been filled from Paisley station for two years or more. No doubt many feeders are hoping that the Old Country market may give an opening for the disposal of a lot of the stock in future.—Paisley Advocate.



CANADA'S FIRST TRANS-ATLANTIC FLYER REACHES CROYDON  
ERROL BOYD (right) smiling as he greets Charles A. Levine, owner of the "Columbia", in which Boyd conquered the Atlantic Ocean, on their arrival at Croydon Aerodrome, England. Boyd and his navigator, Henry O'Connor, were accorded a great welcome for the people in the Motherland, more particularly in view of the fact that Boyd was the first Canadian to fly from Canada to the British Isles.

GLASS DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT

Phoenician Sailors Said to be Responsible.—Developed by Romans and Venetians.

It is well to guard against a rather amusing mistake which an old lady made who was very much opposed to having stained glass windows in churches, because, as she said, she wanted the glass just as God had made it, and, as such, it was good enough for her.

Of course, there is no such thing as natural glass. It is, and always has been, a manufactured article.

Like so many other inventions, its origin is attributed to the Phoenicians who evidently discovered it by accident. A Roman historian tells us that certain sailors had a cargo of soda salt landed on the banks of a river in Palestine. Desiring to cook some food they started a fire, and not finding any stones upon which to rest their pots, they placed them upon some lumps of the soda which they brought from the ship. The result was, that the heat of the fire melted the soda and fused it with the sand of the river bank, thus producing transparent glass, for glass is made by a fusion of silica, or sand, with potash, or soda.

The Greeks and the Romans acquired the art of glass-making at a very early period. In Nero's time it was so highly developed that clear crystal glasses were produced in the form of drinking cups, which superseded the use of golden cups, and were greatly prized by the Emperors. Specimens of the early Roman glass can be seen today in the British museum. The historic Portland Vase, now on exhibition in Warwick Castle, England, was unearthed near Rome, and it is a fine example of early Roman glass-making. It was to the Venetians, however, that we are indebted for reducing the cost of glass and thus bringing it into general use. They also must be credited with first making window glass, such as has since been used in houses. It was not until the year 1550 that glassmaking was introduced into England by a Venetian, who manufactured window glass. It was in the year 1619 that the celebrated glass factory was established in Stourbridge, England. This place became one of the early centres for glass making because of the proximity of large supplies of fine clay, so necessary for building furnaces and pots. Glass factories are often situated in places where fire-clay and fine sand are available. The sand which is used in the glass-making process is washed of any impurities and is heated or burnt in order to eliminate any organic or vegetable matter. When cold, it is sifted in order to take out any coarse grains or lumps.

The alkalis, potash or soda, or a mixture of both, are used in making glass in the form either of carbonates, sulphates or nitrates. The soda and potash silicates are easily fused, but they are not permanent, as they are soluble in water. In consequence other bases, such as lead, oxide or lime need to be added to form a more stable glass. Carbonate of soda is now generally used, because it is an inexpensive variety of glass ware.

Various other substances besides alkalis and silica are employed in glass-making. Boric acid is used and renders glass more fusible and brilliant. By the use of lime, glasses are rendered more permanent and unchangeable. Phosphate of lime produces opacity and translucency.

The raw mixture of the various materials used in making glass is known as a "batch". This is run through a sieve and afterwards thoroughly mixed. The batch is then ready for the furnaces, where it is melted down into a liquid mass in the several pots provided for it.

BRITISH BUILDING ACTIVITY

London has built 33,000 houses since the war; that is, more than any other city. In proportion to population, however, Birmingham has done the best in this respect, having put up no fewer than 23,000. Liverpool has managed 19,800, Manchester 12,000 and Leeds 6,000.

OUR ROMANTIC PAST PRESERVED IN HISTORIC SITES

Motor Touring on Our Highways Means Rediscovery of Dominion.—Points of Interest are Numerous.

Motor touring is leading to the rediscovery of Canada. Along our highways we see the places that recall incidents in Canada's romantic past, and events described in our school books, dimly remembered and perhaps vaguely understood, become real and vital. One outcome of this was the action of the Dominion Government in placing historic sites and monuments under the care of the National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, which is assisted by an advisory board of representative Canadian historians. This branch is steadily at work preserving and restoring historic buildings, ruins, and monuments and erecting cairns and tablets to commemorate striking events and outstanding personages.

The following are a number of points of historic interest which may be visited on a motor trip from Eastern Ontario to Nova Scotia:

On King's Highway No. 2 at Prescott overlooking the St. Lawrence, stands Fort Wellington, a military stronghold of the region from 1812 until its abandonment in 1886. Two miles to the east is the famous old windmill on Windmill Point, where loyal Canadians repulsed an attempted invasion in 1838. Five miles east of the town of Morrisburg a tall red granite obelisk marks the battlefield of Crysler's Farm, the scene of an important action in the war of 1812-14. Opposite South Lancaster, on a small island in the St. Lawrence, is Glengarry Cairn, erected by the Highland Militia of Glengarry in honor of Sir John Colborne, who commanded her Majesty's forces in the rebellion of 1837-38.

In the Province of Quebec the tourist finds many reminders of the outstanding events in the early history of this part of the Dominion. The points of interest in the two principal cities of the province, Montreal and Quebec, are too well known to need chronicling here. Following are a number of the notable historic sites and monuments on a trip through the southern part of the province:

Fort Chambly, on the Richelieu river, is just a half an hour's drive from Montreal. The first fortifications were erected in 1665 by the French under Captain de Chambly. They were rebuilt in 1709 and later repaired, being finally abandoned as a military post in 1851. After years of neglect, the fort was taken over by the National Parks of Canada in 1921, created a national historic site, and preservation work carried out.

A good motor road running south along the Richelieu brings one to the massive ruins of Fort Lennox, Ileaux-Noix. This island was fortified by the French, but the present structure was erected by the British in 1818. It was taken over by the Department of the Interior in 1921. At Longueuil a tablet placed on the church marks the site of Fort de Longueuil. At Vercheres stands a beautiful bronze statue of the heroic Madeline de Vercheres commemorating her famous stand against the Iroquois. A cairn and tablet at Sorel mark the site of Fort Richelieu.

A centre of great historic interest is the city of Saint John, on the shores of the Bay of Fundy. On the city's outskirts, on a high hill overlooking the bay, is the site of old Fort Howe. Near the shore is a tablet commemorating the landing of the United Empire Loyalists in 1783. Tablets have also been erected by the Department of the Interior on the sites of Fort LaTour and Fort Charnissay. Near Sackville the Dominion Government has established a historic park on the site of Fort Beauséjour, an old French stronghold.

Crossing from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia, the motorist arrives at Windsor, where a cairn and tablet mark the site of Fort Edward, prominent in the wars of 1755-62 and 1775-82. A tablet has also been erected in the town to commemorate the founding of King's College, the first university in Canada. At Annapolis Royal, Fort Anne is the

Muskrat Causes Disturbance

An exceptionally large and ferocious muskrat created a lot of disturbance in a Mildmay home, west of the depot last Friday. How the animal gained an entrance into the house is a mystery. Upon discovering the intruder in the cellar, the occupants of the house fled to the neighbors for help and when they returned the animal had taken up a position under the sideboard in the dining room. Here it refused all friendly overtures and showed fight to all comers. It was finally put out of business by a well-directed blow on the head.—Mildmay Gazette.

A little Christmas shopping done now would save much heartburn in December.

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centre of the national park of the same name. This was the site of one of the oldest settlements in Canada founded by the French in 1604. From Annapolis the scenic coast highway takes one to Halifax, a city abounding in places of historic interest. Halifax had the first dockyard, the first printing press, and the first post office in British North America. Tablets commemorate these unique facts.

The concluding point of major historical interest in the Maritimes is the majestic ruin of Fort Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island. An area of five hundred acres has been acquired here by the National Parks of Canada and much work done to preserve the ruin.

LOW BIRTH RATE IN ENGLAND

The birth-rate for England and Wales last year was the lowest ever recorded—16.3 per 1,000 of the population.

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