

NEWCASTLE LOVE AND POETRY

Friday, 25
JUNE 25LARGEST CIRCUS AND BIGGEST
WILD ANIMAL SHOW THAT HAS
EVER TOURED THE MARITIME
PROVINCES.

**HAGENBECK-
WALLACE
CIRCUS**

12,000,000 STREET PARADE

**THRILLS
WONDERS
LAUGHS**

250 FUNNY CLOWNS

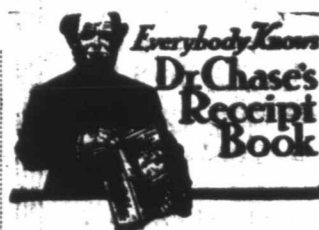
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
TRAINED ANIMAL
CONGRESS AND
ARENIC DISPLAY

100 Superlative Acts
60 Aerialists
60 Riders
8 Bands
More than 1,000 People

MIGHTY

IN ALL ITS ASPECTS!
HIGHEST CLASS
CIRCUS ON EARTH

Tickets on sale circus day at
DICKSON & TROY'S DRUG STORE
at the same prices as charged on the
show grounds.



**Everybody Knows
Dr. Chase's
Receipt Book**

**And His Family
Medicines**

MOST people first know Dr.
Chase through his Re-
ceipt Book. Its reliability and
usefulness made him friends
everywhere.

When he put his Nerve Food,
Kidney-Liver Pills and other
medicines on the market they
received a hearty welcome, and
their exceptional merit has
kept them high in the public
esteem.

Take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver
Pills for example. There is no treat-
ment to be compared to them as a
means of regulating the liver, kid-
ney and bowels and curing consti-
pation, biliousness, kidney disease
and indigestion.

See Dr. Chase's list at all dealers,
Dr. Chase, Boston & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

**Dr. Chase's
Kidney-Liver Pills**

**Combination Long Prominent in
Japanese Weaving.**

Custom of Utatagi First Mentioned in
Fifth Century. Though Believed
to Be Much Older—Devoted
to Verse Making.

One of the prettiest customs of old
Japan that has survived the new or-
der is the Utatagi, or gathering of
Japanese young men and women in
flower season to compose odes to the
blooms and to the moonbeams,
forming friendships that often endure
through life. It is first mentioned in
the time of Emperor Yuryaku in the
fifth century, although no doubt much
older.

The Utatagi, or primitive form of
weaving, according to which Utatagi
was most fashionable, took place at
Tsawakinoide in Yamato, in the vic-
inity of Mount Utatagi. At these
happy gatherings, if a man failed to
win the heart of the lady he was bent
on winning, the others made a laugh-
ing-stock of him and jeered him to in-
dignation. Consequently, suitors were
persevering in order to escape ridi-
cule.

As the meeting came to order, if
there was order, each of the partici-
pants selected a theme for the ode to
be composed. After the composition
was completed, the man recited his
achievement to the company, and a
lady was asked to recite hers; and so
it went, men and women reciting in
turn, until all had done.

Those whose verses pleased the au-
dience most were then commended
for their efforts. The man whose
verse won most approval was to have
the lady whose verse was deemed
best. At least it was easier for the
ladies to like the men who were most
expert in these odes, which created
jealousy among those not so expert.
The upshot of it all usually was that
all finally mated before the festival
was over.

This custom of Utatagi continued
popular for centuries. Competition in
poetry and love was considered wor-
thy of emulation. One does not won-
der that it frequently led to war.

As a rule the higher classes did not
allow their daughters to go from
home unattended; but the Utatagi
was always considered an exception to
the rule. Nor is it remarkable that
we often read in the literature of this
period such expressions as "fell in love
at first sight," and so on. It was only
natural that in time, as civilization
advanced, the custom of holding
Utatagi should fall into disuse.

There is a belief in Japan that the
custom of holding these poetic love-
meetings is as old as the first emperor.
It is said that an incident in the life
of the imperial house gave rise to the
custom of Utatagi. In those far-off
days marriage, in the case of 100,
took place by the exchanging of odes,
which were expressions of love.—
Japan Magazine.

Make 2,000 Ukuleles a Month.
The ukulele, the Hawaiian musical
instrument, which has attained con-
siderable popularity in the United
States the last year or two, was first
produced by a Portuguese at Honolulu,
and it at once made a hit with the
natives. It is made chiefly from a na-
tive wood known as koa wood. The pe-
culiar tone is obtained only when well-
seasoned wood is used, properly pre-
pared and fitted. In the islands the
instruments sell at from \$3.75 to \$20
each, according to quality and decora-
tion. In the past year the monthly
production of instruments has tripled,
that for September amounting to 1,800.
A company was recently organized at
Honolulu to manufacture 2,000 ukule-
les a month; it is estimated that the
total output in the coming year will
be about 40,000.

Will Develop Island Property.
Evidently there is one man in Eng-
land who is not seriously disturbed by
the idea that the ownership of large
estates will progressively give way to
the division of land into small hold-
ings; at any rate Lord Leverholme has
not hesitated to purchase Lewis island,
which, next to Great Britain and Ire-
land, is the largest of the British
islands. Lewis island covers some 770
square miles, off the west coast of
Scotland, and has a present population
of about 30,000 people. This, however,
it is said, the new owner regards as
quite an inadequate population for his
island, which he thinks should reason-
ably support 300,000. His plan is to
make his property the center of the
British fishing business, and he has al-
ready shown his ability on the Mersey.

A Peer as a Corporal.
Lord Crawford, chancellor of the
duchy of Lancaster, whose principal
house is High-hall, Wigton, has ap-
plied as "Corporal Crawford" for
membership in the Welsh branch of
the Connaught of the Great War. In
the early days of the war he enlisted
as a private in the Royal Army Medi-
cal corps, served in France as a pri-
vate, and was later promoted to a
corporal, which rank he still retains.

Killing a Mercury Rhyme.
Mother—And are you learning any-
thing in your lessons in natural his-
tory in school, Ethel?
Ethel—I think I am, mamma.
Mother—What have you learned?
Ethel—Well, it's taught me so that
that it wasn't a cow that jumped over
the moon at all; that it was a kangaroo.

**Water Requirements
Of Dairy Cattle**

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture test de-
monstrates the erroneous concep-
tion which many farmers and stock-
men have regarding the watering of
dairy cows. Some dairymen contend
that the more water one can induce
a cow to drink the more milk she
will produce. The Federal experi-
ments show that the difference in
effect between watering at will and
twice a day was not pronounced. The
cows with water always available
drank less and produced more. Per-
haps the increased milk production
was more or less a matter of tem-
perament and individuality. The
cow wants water when she wants it,
and she will not do her best in the
way of yielding milk unless her
thirst is satisfied when it is most
keen. There was no apparent differ-
ence in the gains in body weights of
the cows which were watered twice
daily and those watered at will.
These methods of watering were
effective of greater milk yields, lar-
ger consumption of water and greater
gains in live weight than occurred
where the animals were watered
only once a day. The experiments
point to the tentative conclusion that
the advantage of having water con-
tinuously available lies mainly in the
saving of labor rather than in a
greater production of milk.

It is worthy of mention that an
average dairy cow normally will
consume 75 to 100 pounds of water a
day. Average producing cows even
drink as much as 150 pounds of
water daily, while exceptionally
heavy yielding animals drink as
high as 200 to 250 pounds of water
every twenty-four hours. One official
record is on the docket of a high
producing cow which drank 300
pounds of water a day without ill
effects. As milk is more than 85
per cent. water, it is not surprising
that cows which yield 55 to 60 and
more pounds of milk daily utilize
large amounts of water.

**Foreign Railways and
Rates**

During December, 1919, and Janu-
ary, 1920, the Italian railways ad-
vanced their first-class passenger
fares 50 per cent, their second-class
fares 50 per cent, and their third-
class fares 50 per cent. Both freight
and passenger rates already during
the war had been advanced 30 to 45
per cent.

The passenger rates of the French
railways, two of which are owned by
the government and all of which are
being operated under government
control, were advanced 40 per cent
during the war and the freight rates
30 to 35 per cent. Because of the
difficulties which have continued to be
incurred proposals for further ad-
vances have been under considera-
tion.

The advances in rates on the Aus-
trian railways since pre-war days
have been enormous. The increase
of 30 per cent made in February,
1920, made the total increases about
350 per cent.

In September, 1919, freight and
passenger rates in Belgium had been
increased 40 to 50 per cent since pre-
war times. Further increases have
been made since then.

In September, 1919, freight and
passenger rates in the Netherlands
were advanced 50 per cent.
Very much the same advances
reported in any country have been
made in Germany, where, it is well
known, practically all the railways
are owned and operated by the gov-
ernment. Repeated advances were
made during the war and still fur-
ther very great advances have been
made since the signing of the armis-
tice. The passenger rates now aver-
age about 100 per cent higher than
before the war, and the freight rates
about 300 per cent higher.

Large advances in rates have also
had to be made in many countries
which were remote from the seat of
hostilities. For example, in Decem-
ber, 1919, all freight and passenger
rates on the South African Govern-
ment railways were advanced 25 per
cent, while in August, 1919, a rate
of 20 per cent in both freight and
passenger rates was made in Brazil,
and in October of the same year
additional increases were proposed.
Even in Australia, which was about
as remote from the theatre of hostil-
ties as any part of the world, all the
government railways have suffered
severely from the effects of the war
and have had to make advances in
their rates.

The railways of Great Britain were
placed under government control at
the beginning of the war and are still
being thus operated. During the war
the passenger rates were advanced
50 per cent, while the freight rates
were not advanced at all, and be-
cause the increases in expenses
greatly exceeded the increases in
rates, the government incurred a
large deficit. To reduce or wipe out
this deficit advances in the freight
rates of the British railways have
been made effective on January 15, 1920,
and extra charges were added to
rates which cover the cost of fuel and
delivery of freight at stations as well
as its transportation. In March, 1920,
the demurrage charges imposed for
holding a car one day beyond the
period of free time were increased
10 per cent, and the charges for
shunting were 200 per cent.

Nature's Remedy
BETTER THAN PILLS—GET A
FOR NATURE'S REMEDY 125c BOX



**NOT
SOMETHING
NEW
— BUT
SOMETHING
GOOD**

FOR almost fifty years Beaver Flour has
been demonstrating to Canadian women
that it is unrivalled as the best flour for
general baking purposes.

The chief reason for this is that "Beaver" is a
blended flour,—containing all the richness and
goodness of the world-famed Ontario Winter
Wheat combined with enough Western Hard
Wheat to give it strength.

BEAVER FLOUR

enables any cook to produce bakings that are real
food treats.

Bread made with Beaver Flour has that delicious, nut-
like, homemade flavor so much sought after by all who
appreciate good things to eat; while pies, cake and
pastries are noted for their lightness, crisp flakiness
and even texture.

Beaver Flour has earned its enviable reputation for
superiority. If you are not using it now—try it! Sold
by your grocer.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED
Chatham, Ontario

A Voice From Western Canada



(1) Sheep grazing on unculti-
vated land in the Brooks Dis-
trict.

(2) A part of the Brooks
Aqueduct showing one end of
the syphon where it goes under
the C. P. R. Main Line.

(3) A first year's crop of
wheat in the Brooks District.
The house was erected under
the C. P. R. Loan Policy.

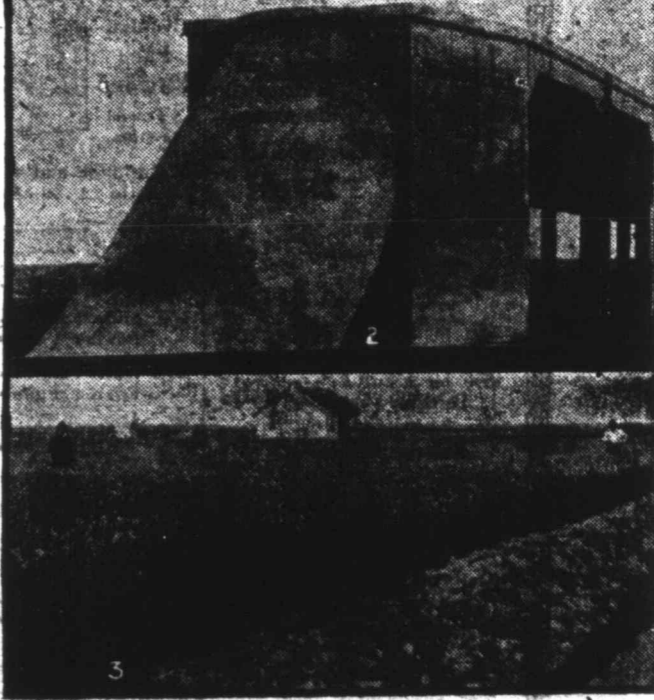
At Canis, Alberta, 73 miles
west of Medicine Hat, and 103
miles east of Calgary, on the
coast-to-coast line of the Canadian
Pacific Railway an area of land was
taken up this year by a colony of
Seventh Day Adventists from Wash-
ington and Oregon. They certainly
made up a splendid community. To
my great surprise, most of them are
taking up farming for the first time.
There are professional men, business-
men, clerks, teachers, music teach-
ers, nurses, mechanics, carpenters,
and representatives of several lines
of work. A desire for healthful
occupation, together with the neces-
sary ambition to make money, has
led them to settle in this country.

The climate is delightful, the in-
tense heat being usually tempered
by cooling breezes. Though the
summers are short, the long day-
light hours with continuous sun-
shine, force the crop to early ma-
turity.

I have seen thousands of sheep
grazing in the prairies, the huge
herds of cattle and horses rang-
ing everywhere and the golden
harvests as far as the eye could
reach. Huge tractors do all the
heavy work.

On account of the drought this
year, the crops on dry land in this
section have been almost a total fail-
ure. But on the irrigated land,
they have surpassed all expectations.
This particular community has just
been holding its agricultural fair at
Brooks, six miles east of here. The
exhibit of cattle, horses, sheep,
grains, alfalfa and vegetables was
certainly far above the average. This
is especially surprising, as it repre-
sents the first attempt at farming in
this section of the country.

The water supply for irrigating
comes here from the Brooks
River, about 150 miles west through
the Bow River. At Bassano there
is an immense dam, costing three
and one-half millions. From this
dam, the water is conveyed through
large main canals to the smaller



ones. Each quarter section has a
headgate or weir where the water is
measured to the farmer. Then the
farmer has to build a main ditch
with many laterals, to get the water
spread over his land. The "ditch-
riders" regulate the amount of water
that each farmer shall have. They
oversee six miles of ditch. The
farmer pays the Canadian Govern-
ment \$1.25 an acre per year for the
use of the water.

The flume at Brooks, a great piece
of engineering work, is about half
mile long and 200 feet high. It
carries the water from one hill to
the other, a distance of about four
miles. The structure of reinforced
concrete cost over two million
dollars. Over twenty millions have
been spent on this irrigation system,
and as much again will be spent be-
fore it is completed.

A short distance east of Canis is
the soldier colony; 50 ready-made
farms fenced, with necessary build-
ings, and 75 acres of land broken.
These farms are sold to returned

soldiers on long term easy payments.
To the south is Taylor's sheep ranch
where they have over 25,000 head of
sheep. This is only one of the
many large sheep ranches in this
section. Near Brooks is the farm
belonging to the Duke of Sutherland
—a farm of 7,500 acres. This year
they have 3,000 acres in wheat, and
100 acres in alfalfa. Some of the
land produced 2 1/4 tons of alfalfa to
the acre. They have had three cut-
tings this year. There is no little
doubt here that there is no difficulty
in raising the hay. Twelve miles
south of here is Lake Nowell, the
fishing ground for everybody. Where-
ver there is any water, there are
thousands of ducks and geese. The
duck hunting season has just open-
ed and we have been well supplied.
Flax is a good crop. The seed is
used for linseed oil, the stalk,
which is very strong, for linen fiber.
It now brings \$4.25 a bushel. Wheat
and oats are usually put in for the
first crop.

S. T. S. Canis, Alta.