

SEEKING CONTROL OF BRITISH PRESS

Referring to negotiations which have been afoot recently for a change of proprietorship of more than one London newspaper, the Saturday Review remarks one thing is certain—the government through their friends and supporters are anxious to get as large a control of the press as possible.

The government's ambition to control the press, although a danger to the country, is shrewd business on the part of those who would cling to office and all the plums which office connotes, "but we suggest," continues the Saturday Review, "that it might be better if they devoted more time and study to those properties which they already own by control. We will say this for Lord Northcliffe, that the technique of his publications is ahead of that of his competitors. He is evidently surrounded by men who study the production of newspapers. From the quality of the raw material to the construction of the smallest snappy 'par' they have mastered the technique of their profession. The ingenious methods which they employ to attract readers, deplorable though they may be, are clever—uncannily so. Knowing their public, they appeal to the senses rather than to the intellect of their readers. Obsessed by the commercial value of net sales, they are blind to everything else, and if the government hopes to compete successfully, they must go one better, and frankly dope the public for their pennies and their votes." The Saturday Review has itself recently changed hands having been brought by Sir Mackay Edgar, who has many Canadian connections.

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COULD BEAT HANDS SHUCKING HIS CORN

At Least J. A. White Would Bet So, After Being Relieved Of Dypepsia By Tanlac.

"My wife and myself have had stomach trouble," says Mr. J. A. White, residing on the Leestown Pike, S.F.D. No. 6, near Lexington, Ky., "and have both been nervous and run down."

"We could not eat anything without suffering afterwards and could not sleep at night. We were regular nervous dyspeptics. We tried many remedies without permanent benefit until we heard of Tanlac. I got this medicine and began using it. We noted immediate results. We were both greatly improved by Tanlac. We give all credit to the change of health to Tanlac. It is a remarkable medicine."

"I personally feel so good that I told my hands a day or two ago that I could beat any of them shucking corn. I meant it and believe I could have beat 'em all."

Of all the maladies that afflict humanity, chronic dyspepsia, such as Mr. and Mrs. White suffered from, is probably the most prevalent and hours might be consumed in describing the sufferings, mental and bodily, of the victims of chronic dyspepsia.

A morbid, unreal, whimsical and melancholy condition of the mind, aside from the nervous physical suffering, is the usual state of the average dyspeptic and life seems scarcely worth the living.

Tanlac, the celebrated medicine, was designed especially for overcoming this distressing condition and millions of people have taken it with the most astonishing and gratifying results. It seems to go straight to the spot, toning up and invigorating every organ of the body.

PARKING CARS

Some car drivers pay little or no attention to where they park their cars. There are rules governing the parking of cars and drivers should acquaint themselves of them. Our streets are often-times badly congested in places where parking cars is forbidden.

WAITING FOR THE PREMIER TO DECIDE

Montreal, July 21—A Gazette special from Ottawa says:—

Premier Meighen must make an important decision immediately on his return here. Members of his government will place the political situation before him and he must decide whether to continue in office or dissolve parliament. Three courses will be outlined and one of these will be adopted at once. Immediate dissolution will be considered, and, as alternatives, a September session with a tariff revision and redistribution measure, or a further test of sentiment by by-elections. The first course would give an October election, the second one elections in December or January. The third proposal would either give the government a year's more power or force an early dissolution. To continue in power the government must carry seven of the ten proposed by-elections, and considering the government's success in recent contests, it would appear that this is improbable and that an election before Christmas is very probable.

A majority of the members of the cabinet favor an immediate dissolution. All are tired of the task, accompanied by the continuous and severe criticism which has prevailed since the armistice. Government supporters in the Commons, however, object to an early election. The cabinet members of the government vary throughout the country are divided in opinion, while the business interests dread an election at this period of depression.

Developing Pullets For Winter Egg Production

For the greatest ultimate success in egg production, pullets, from the time they are hatched, should be so handled that they will not receive any check. From "shell to laying pen" should be one period of continuous growth.

A pullet that is stunted at some stage in its development is a pullet that is ruined so far as heavy continuous production is concerned.

HEN HATCHED CHICKS. The big danger to hen-hatched chicks is vermin. See that "biddy" is treated for lice before the eggs hatch and hen, at regular intervals, treat the chicks with a good disinfecting powder. Most of the commercial powders will be satisfactory. Ordinary road dust with a little flowers of sulphur added will serve the purpose.

INCUBATOR HATCHED CHICKS. The period when artificial heat is removed is one when the chickens require close attention, otherwise they are liable to crowd and very little of this will give the chicks a serious setback.

Put wire netting across the corners of the house so that the chicks cannot crowd into them, and trample each other to death. Visit the houses so that the chicks cannot crowd into them, and trample each other to death. Visit the house several times in the evening and if there is any crowding drive the chicks to the centre of the house and stay with them until they settle down. The sooner the chicks can be induced to roost the better.

During the hot summer weather, be ever on the water for vermin. Spray the houses occasionally with a good disinfectant and if there are any traces of red mites, keep right after them as it is good-bye to healthy growth in the chickens if these pests ever get headway.

As soon after "weaning" as possible, get the pullets on to good fresh range. Hopper feeding will be found most convenient. Keep mixed grain and a good dry mash before them where they can have free access to it. See that they have an abundance of succulent green feed and always a supply of fresh water. If buttermilk can be obtained nothing is better to produce healthy, vigorous growth or to bring the pullets into production.

Get the pullets into winter quarters before they start to lay, so that they will not receive any setback.

On housing them, bear in mind the change in conditions. Induce them to consume large quantities of green feed and to exercise for all the scratch feed.

WEDDINGS DEARER NOW IN ENGLAND

Rev. H. J. Warnford, Britain's "Beatrice Fairfax", has issued his advice to lovelorn ladies who are being passed up in the matrimonial race, never so fast and furious as so hotly contested as now. His outburst was occasioned by the authorities of the Church of England raising the cost of marriage licenses and the consequent inclination on the part of swains to look a second time before they leap.

He urges the coy maidens to conduct a "more bewitching offensive than ever, to show that they are worth the increased charge of \$1.42. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently raised the fees for marriages. The clergymen's minimum, which used to be \$1 24, is now \$2 70. In his parish magazine Mr. Warnford writes:

"Let us hope this raising of the fee will not make the swains in our parishes more shy, more hesitating, more cool and calculating."

"If it does, then the village maidens must raise to the occasion and see to their charms and show the stern and faltering by extra arts and blandishments, by an offensive more bewitching and coy, that they are well worth the extra charge, and a good deal more into the bargain."

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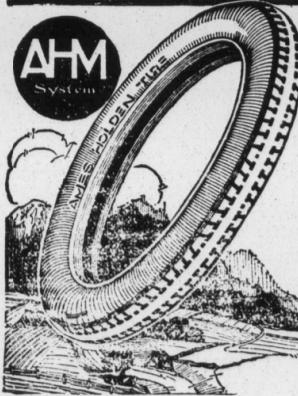
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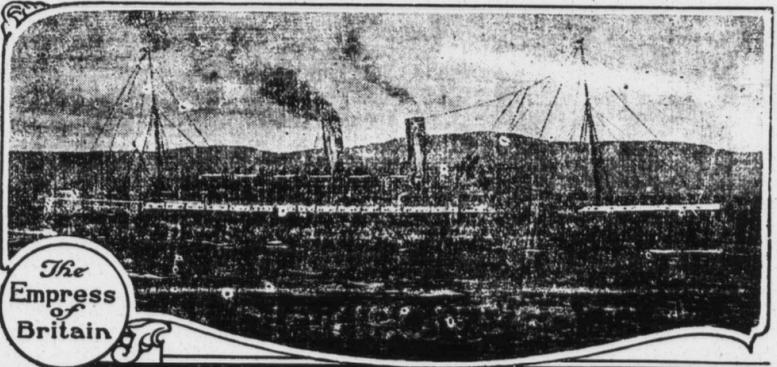
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Montreal as an Immigration Centre



The Empress of Britain, one of the big Immigrant Liners of the Atlantic on the St. Lawrence Route. On her last voyage she brought 800 settlers to Canada, most of them bound for the West.

Montreal is one of Canada's chief immigration centres. While the chief ports of disembarkation are Halifax and St. John in winter and Quebec in summer, a large proportion of the total arrivals reaches Montreal on their way west or for redistribution, while many stay off at that city in order to settle in Quebec province.

Evidences of its being a busy immigration centre are seen at the wharves as well as the railway stations. Come with me to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service dock. The Melita has just come in at an hour when the city has hardly awakened. Soon after the big lieviathan ties up at the wharf—and remember that she sailed up a river for eight hundred miles from the open sea—all is bustle and excitement, for the docking of a transatlantic vessel is always an imposing sight. Gangplanks are lowered, donkey engines sing their noisy song as they hoist the endless number of trunks from the deep holds, and the passengers land once again on solid mother earth.

Among the hundreds of passengers are scores who may be regarded as newcomers and as prospective settlers in a new land, the third-class passengers having left the ship at Quebec. And among the Montreal arrivals are many who belong to the class of household workers, for whom Canadian homes are waiting. As they have been helped while on board by a C. P. & matron, so on

land there are immigration officials, of both sexes; and port chaplains of the churches, priests and sisters from the Roman Catholic Church, Y. W. C. A. secretaries, Jewish missionaries and many another ready to render help. The service these voluntary workers gives is of the highest value and is greatly appreciated.

With baggage and luggage arranged alphabetically in the long freight shed, it is an easy matter to identify and check the mountains of trunks and bags as they are piled high in the transport wagons for the railway station.

Next let us go to the Windsor Street Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is always a busy centre, but after the arrival of several ocean boats it is doubly thronged, and yet such is the excellent system in vogue that there is no confusion. No one can go astray in finding the right train. The workers one finds at the docks are here also, for they know no union hours. Twenty at a stretch is not unusual under pressure for there is a myriad service to be given, and given quickly.

Before we see off the trainloads of immigrants it will be worth while visiting the wonderful facilities offered these newcomers in this one station and by a railway company. Under the Concourse, there are large rooms, well equipped for the use of the immigrant who may need to re-

main in the city for a few days. The foreigners are in one room, and the English-speaking ones in another; those who are passing through Canada on their way to the United States have special provision made for them, while yet another huge apartment is devoted to the Chinese in bond.

Montreal does a great deal for the new arrivals. A sample is Dorchester House, a fine home for immigrant girls where they are guided in every way and assisted in finding suitable employment. Hundreds take advantage of this excellent institution, which is maintained co-operatively by several Protestant denominations, also working in harmony with the nearby Y. W. C. A.

There is also the Dominion Immigration Hall, adjoining the Windsor Street Station, a four-story building where immigrant arrivals can be kept for a short time free of charge, where delinquents are treated as in a court, where hospital service of a first aid nature is given, and where a goodly number can be accommodated in dormitories and cots.

This is something of what Montreal is doing for the new Canadian in which the Government, the Railways, the Churches and other organizations are sharing, and it is to the credit of Canada's commercial metropolis that, amid the life and commerce of a great centre, it has time and thought for the immigrant. —F. Y.