



### Long week-ends for busy men

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Holidays are necessary—and Long Distance makes them possible.



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A Welshman and an Irishman were out riding when suddenly the Welshman said, "Now, Paddy, where would you be if the gallows had its due?" "Hiding alone!" said Paddy tersely.

**MURINE**  
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Amalgamation of Port Colborne and Humberstone to form a town of nearly 7,000 people may become a reality before 1926 as the result of a movement for annexation which has come to the fore in Humberstone Village. At a council meeting there last night a petition signed by 274 electors of the village asking for amalgamation was presented to the council and accepted by that body.

**KEATING'S KILLS**  
BUGS, FLEAS, TICKS, ROACHES  
BURN IT TO KILL  
MOSQUITOES AND FLIES

Rochester, N.Y., July 8.—Before the same altar where six months ago they knelt together and were pronounced man and wife, a youthful bridal couple returned again today and in their caskets placed side by side again received the blessing of their priest. The two were Paul Sapone and his bride, Carmel, who were killed Saturday afternoon in a grade crossing accident near Caughnawaga, Que. At the funeral this morning were many of the guests who made merry at their wedding but a few months ago. The two were on their way to Montreal to visit relatives when their car was struck by a train.

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### COCCIDIOSIS IN CHICKEN

WHY CHICKS FAIL WITHIN TWELVE WEEKS

Post Mortem Appearance—Symptoms, Cause and Prevention—Ontario Policy Meets Approval—Meets, M.C. Soil Acidity.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**Symptoms.** In young chicks the symptoms are as follows: The chicks do not stand in the same position, appear diminished, they are drowsy, listless, ruffled and droopy. In some cases the droppings may be stained with blood. Birds under two months seldom survive a severe attack and, if they recover, are usually stunted. Older chickens have stronger resistance, more recover, but still the mortality is heavy. Droopiness, diarrhoea, defecation, wattles and comb pale, three weeks of misery, a short period of coma and then death are the more noticeable symptoms in older birds.

**The Post Mortem Appearances.** In young chicks the ceca are filled with a bloody, semi-solid mass. In older birds the ceca are distended and contain a solid mass of a greyish color and cheesy consistency. The intestine may be inflamed and the liver enlarged.

**Cause.** The presence of a protozoan parasite in the intestinal tract "Elmerrivium." The disease is transmitted by means of feed, water and soil. It is especially present where chicks are brooding on the same ground year after year, and where a second or third lot of chicks are reared on the same ground the same year. Chicks brooded in moderate numbers on new ground for each brood and frequently changed to clean soil, or soil covered with a good sod, will rarely be affected with coccidiosis. Infection may be brought in by purchase of new birds, or it may be carried by pigeons from infected yards.

**Treatment.** For young birds, transfer to clean colony house located on fresh ground. Use air-slaked lime on floor of house and also clean litter. Dose with Epsom salts at the rate of one pound to 400 pounds of chicks, repeat this in four days. Reduce the grain ration and feed buttermilk. Bran should be substituted for grain. The use of a disinfectant in the drinking water is recommended, as one ounce of copper sulphate to five gallons of water.

**Prevention.** Houses should be thoroughly soaked with five per cent. compound solution of cresol. Yards should be dressed with lime and ploughed, used for crop every second year. The use of healthy breeding stock, keeping moderate numbers, clean yards and houses, and eternal vigilance against outside stock and birds bringing the organism in is good insurance against coccidiosis.

### Ontario Hog Policy Meets Approval.

Evidence of the ever-increasing interest being taken by hog producers in the type of breeding stock being used is manifest in the formation of Bacon Hog Clubs under the policy of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Already one hundred and ninety such clubs have been supplied with boars, an increase of almost one hundred within the past year. A number of other clubs have been formed and these are being supplied with the best animals available as quickly as possible.

Coincident with this increased interest in the type of boar being used is a culling as it were of the sows kept. In many sections producers are replacing undesirable type sows with young sows, from litters that are well bred and which are grading a high percentage of selects. In some sections packing houses and drovers are co-operating in this exchange of sows and splendid results are being obtained. Now is the time for the hog producer who has not a good sow to select from good young breeding stock that may be in the district. Good bacon type sows with plenty of ruggedness and quality mated with high class bacon boars assures the producers of a fair chance to make the progeny of desirable market type.—I. B. Martin, Live Stock Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

### Marl for Soil Acidity.

Marl deposits are not uncommon in the older farmed sections of Ontario. While discussing soil problems with many visitors to the O. A. College exhibit at the County Fairs many farmers mentioned that they knew of deposits of marl in their own districts that were lying unused. Many do not realize that marl is quite equal to the best grades of crushed limestone or hydrated lime as a corrective for soil acidity. The use of marl from a local deposit if such is available, will save the purchase price and the transportation costs on other forms of lime. October and November are usually good months in which to excavate and team marl to the fields where soil acids prevent the luxuriant growth of clovers.

### FIGHTS WAY TO BRIDE

MANGATI LOVER MEETS WITH MUCH TROUBLE.

Bride Undergoes Three Months' Fattening Process—Groom Carries Bride Home, Pick-aback—Is Badly Beaten by Male Relatives—Digs Way Into House.

Nowhere in the world does the path of the true lover bristle with more trouble than in the country of the Mangati, a tribe in Tanyanyika Territory.

There the lovelorn swain must literally fight his way to the side of his beloved. His troubles start, as one might expect, when he first falls in love.

To start off with he must kill a lion, and send its head to father.

However, when our lover has killed his lion, he calls on his nearest pal, and deposes him his "mulongi," or best man. The mulongi takes the lion's head, and with a goat as a present for her father, goes off to interview the parents of the dusky damsel. News of the lion fight will already have reached the parents, and they will have heard of the youth's "intentions" from their daughter.

If the girl likes the youth, her parents invariably consent to the match, and offer the mulongi a stool to sit upon when he calls. But if no stool is offered him, mulongi goes away, for he knows that the match is "off." If he is favorably received he breaks at once into a long and wholly untruthful account of his friend's wealth and suitability as a son-in-law and husband. As for beads, bracelets, and shell embroidered skins which his friend has laid by for his wife to be, they weigh so much that mulongi must be excused for bringing with him only two bead bracelets and a copper wire ring for mamma.

Finally the price is decided upon, mulongi goes off to break the good news to his friend, and the dowry is paid. If the bride is a young girl, some time must elapse before the wedding can take place. She must first become a "dena." A partition is built in her mother's house close in a corner of the hut like a chicken-pen. Into this enclosure the girl goes, and remains, to be fattened with all the food the family can spare for three months, without once coming out!

While she is there, she may not speak a word with any one, she must not wash in water, but must bathe daily in oil; she may not cut her hair, and she must spend all her time embroidering with beadwork a wonderful garment as pliable as silk, made out of an entire ox-hide.

On the morning after the first moon at the end of three months the "dena" comes out of her prison. Behold! the slim girl who was betrothed has become so fat that she can scarcely walk! From chin to ankles she is clothed in a beaded skin of exquisite design, her own "handiwork," her hair covers her face, and hangs in thick strands to her waist. Alas, for her departed beauty, she sways, bulges, or ripples like an unsteady brown balloon.

To-day is an anxious one for her sweetheart, for the dena must run until she comes to the river several miles away, and, if any man can catch her before she gets there, he can claim her as his wife!

But her sweetheart catches her, carries her back to her house, and the final preparations for the wedding are then made. A short and peculiar ceremony is gone through with the aid of the local medicine-man, who acts as priest, and after much feasting on beef and maize, and the consumption of many huge pots of utulu, a light grain-beer, the time comes for the bridegroom to take home his bride.

He literally takes the burden of a wife upon his shoulders! He must carry her pick-aback from her father's hut to his own. There he deposits her, and turning round to the relations and friends who have followed, faces another spell of trouble. Armed with clubs and sticks, the male relations of the bride set lustily upon the unfortunate bridegroom, and beat him until he flees for his life! Poor wretch! It is the Mangati custom that the menfolk of the bride's family guard the hut in which she sleeps until the bridegroom can creep into it, unobserved, through a hole which he must scratch in the mud wall! If he is seen, woe betide him, for the whole lot set upon him, and belabor him might and main.

Many a bridegroom has got over this pleasant little custom by "doping" the beer at the wedding feast! His friendly enemies soon fall asleep, and by the time morning comes he may creep, bruised and battered, into the hut to greet the fair maid whom he has won at such great risks.

### Two Hundred Cheeses.

A British official reports that there is over two hundred different varieties of cheese. Of these, thirty-three varieties are made in the British Isles, where, it is pointed out, different districts have

strikingly marked preferences in the matter of texture and color of cheeses. Thus Lancashire folk are specially fond of "Manchester White" cheese, while Norfolk people prefer a brick red variety. Derby, Gloucester, Leicester, and York each produce what may be termed regional cheeses and foreign competitors color their cheeses for these markets accordingly.

The well-known Roquefort cheese is made of sheep's milk, while Gruyere is made from the milk of goats. One of the queerest kinds is Schapstegor, a Swiss green cheese which is so strong in flavor that only a fragment is eaten at a time.

### Britain's Mystery Race

Most people imagine that the earliest civilization in Britain was Roman, says London Answers. But that is not the case. There are traces in Scotland of a mysterious culture earlier than that which followed in the wake of the all-conquering eagles of the Eternal City.

Long before the Romans set foot in Britain the Caledonians built a "dyke," with forts along it at regular intervals. It started on the East Coast of Scotland, went to within a mile of where Galashiels now stands, and then turned south through Scott's Borderland to Peel Fell, in Cumberland.

In three places this ancient fortification survives, and is known variously as the Catrail, the Dell's Dyke, and the Picts' Work Ditch. The dyke was some twenty-six feet broad, supported on either side by ramparts, each about seven feet high and twelve feet thick.

All over Scotland are hundreds of forts built on hill-tops. The White Caterthun, in Forfarshire, is a good example of these. It consists of four circles of stone, the diameter of the inner circle being eighty paces. The stones are twenty-five feet thick at the top and over a hundred feet thick at the base.

Beyond the outer circle is a ditch with an earthen breastwork round it, while beyond this, again, runs a double entrenchment. The entrances to these various circles are zigzagged, so that each remains covered by fortifications.

The fort at Bamukin, in Aberdeenshire, has five great stone circles, all perfectly round and flawlessly built, although there are no toolmarks to show how they were shaped.

These buildings are interesting but not puzzling, because we know for what purpose they were built; but there are others, commonly known as Picts' Burghs, to which no use can be assigned.

A burgh is a single tower, perfectly round in shape, wide at the bottom and narrowing towards the top from the outside. The outer walls of these towers, shaped into perfect circles, have no openings of any sort except the entrance. Obviously, then, the buildings were never intended for forts.

Inside, the walls slope the reverse way, and between the two are countless rooms, often too small for people over to have lived in them. The largest of these mystery towers is that of Rousay, in the Orkneys.

At pottery the Caledonians could not compare with the Romans, since the potter's wheel seems to have been unknown amongst them. But they almost excelled the "masters of the world" in their ornaments. The mountaineers yielded their craftsmen gold, silver, bronze, amber, rubies, and rock crystals such as agate, jasper, and calngorms and jet. From these they made ornaments and weapons.

Most people are familiar with the shoulder-brooches with which Highlanders fasten their plaids. Brooches such as these, only much more elaborate, have been found in both cairns and towers. They are of gold or silver, or both, circular in shape, and intricately chased with interturning rings. Often they are jeweled. They were obviously made for fastening the heavy, many-hued tartan stuffs mentioned by the Caledonians as being worn by the mountaineers.

Even more interesting than the ornaments are the weapons of the people. From bronze they made themselves beautiful short swords, or long daggers, shaped like the gladiolus leaves, on which the Romans later modelled their swords. The handles of these knives—"dirks" the Scots of a later day called them—were of gold and silver, richly chased and jeweled.

Their shields, or targas, are also beautiful. They are small and round and are made of bronze, embossed with circles of jewels and raised mouldings. All these things and many others have been supposed to date back to about 500 B.C.; but this year a discovery, not yet fully investigated, has suggested that this early civilization built up by Britain's mystery race may date as far as 2,000 B.C. or farther. On the Castle Rock, Edinburgh, has been found a complete map of the heavens as they were in the days of the Pharaohs. Who drew this plan so long ago? Certainly not naked savages!

### CROOKS AND CRANKS.

Purser Describes Peculiar Passengers on Liners.

However many times a man may cross the Atlantic as a passenger, he sees comparatively little of life on a floating hotel. Unknown to him, not a few of his fellows in the saloon may be almost penniless. I remember one passenger, an American diplomat, who left with a certain company as a pledge for his passage money, his entire professional outfit, including many sets of artificial teeth. The security was not redeemed.

Another American got a passage on the security of a U. S. Government bond for \$1,000. Shortly before sailing he requested that the bond should be sent to New York, so that he could redeem it a day or two after arriving there.

When the ship reached Sandy Hook, the passenger, who had run up a heavy bill, demanded his bond, which, of course, the purser refused to give him till he had paid. He said he would not pay anything, and at once entered an action for its recovery, with the result that the company was not only ordered to give it up, but to pay all costs. Under American law, scrip is real estate, which a United States citizen abroad cannot transfer except in the presence of an American consul or a notary public.

Some years ago a woman crossed with us at least twenty times, and though on every occasion money or jewellery disappeared from a cabin, we could not prove anything against her.

It may be thought that the frequent appearance of her name in passenger lists was suspicious; but that in itself was nothing. One of the legends of the Liverpool service is that a certain woman would not sell her shares in a Transatlantic steamship company—shares which the directors were very anxious to acquire—except on condition that she should have a free passage whenever she liked. When her terms were agreed to she sold her furniture and went to live on the company's boats.

Whether this story be true or false, there is no doubt that some people do make homes of liners. I knew an American woman who for a long period spent only two or three days on shore at a stretch, crossing the Atlantic in one boat and returning in the first that left after her arrival. Ultimately her relatives considered this a clear proof of insanity, and brought an action to have her declared a lunatic.

A certain couple used to travel to Southampton together, visit the continent, and then return by different routes—one from the Hampshire port and the other from Liverpool. At last an ex-Scotland Yard man was engaged by the American Government to shadow them. He followed them from Southampton to London, then to Dover and on to Amsterdam. There they gave him the slip, and he returned to England discomfited.

About a fortnight later, however, a local detective recognized one of the men with a stranger at Southampton. He communicated with the American Consul, who cabled to his Government, giving the names at which they had booked passages. Both were arrested on arriving at New York, and diamonds worth many thousands of dollars were found on them.

Some years ago a runaway betrayed himself in curious circumstances. When a certain boat touched at Queenstown, a New York passenger wished to land, so that he could return to Liverpool. He was prevented from carrying out his intention.

Nine months previously he had deserted his wife, and since then he had considered himself free. Shortly after his embarkation, however, he had seen his wife among a group of women in the steerage. She, too, was on her way to America, and consequently he had resolved to let her proceed alone. By means of a little diplomacy, man and wife were brought together, and when the boat reached New York they left it together, completely reconciled.

### The Swing In Religious Ceremonies.

One often finds in the near vicinity of a Hindu temple, says a writer in an Indian paper, two high stone pillars, sometimes thirty feet high, with a stone cross piece, from which hang iron chains. These swings often play an important part in the various festivals of the year, especially for the young people.

The very act of swinging on this sacred structure is pleasing to the deity of the temple, and when it is possible to combine both pleasure and worship, then it is not unnatural this form of exercise should be greatly appreciated. In certain seasons, especially the harvest season, the swing is in great demand, and religious ceremonies are performed by the priests of the temple. On the top bar of the swing it is not unusual to find a number of earthenware chattels, which are the home of the sacred pigeons connected with the temple.

These swings are often built in the middle of the street, and they not infrequently constitute a real obstacle to traffic. But the authorities would certainly have great difficulty in persuading the temple people to agree to the removal of them.

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