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BETTER HAY AND LESS LABOR WITH NEW CURING METHODS

"Some cheap method of making alfalfa hay will have to be devised," states E. K. Hampson, of the Kemptville, Ont., Agricultural School. In Mr. Hampson's opinion the average farmer cannot afford shaking and cocking this crop for a few days to a week or more before it is ready for the barn. "Labor is too scarce," he explained, "and I am not at all sure whether the old-style methods made the best hay, after all. A large portion of the leaves was lost, and we know that they are the most valuable part of the plant."

New Curing Method.

At Kemptville they are going to follow the curing method advocated by the Michigan State College. The crop will be raked as soon as cut, or at least within two hours of cutting. "We simply want to let it wilt a little and then let it cure in the coil," explained Mr. Hampson. "If possible a left-hand-side delivery rake will be used. We will let it cure in the windrow, and load with hay loader and put in the mow. There will be no cocking."

Aren't you afraid of spontaneous combustion?" Mr. Hampson was asked.

Salt the Hay.

"Not at all," was the reply. "We will let the stuff cure in the windrows for a day or two, and we always salt it when it goes in the barn. The salt draws off the moisture, thus checking

heating, stops any bacterial growth, and makes the hay more palatable. We use about a pail to a load."

If there is any rain during haying time the windrows will be turned over with the rake.

This new system of haying, it is claimed, cures the leaves and stems at about the same time, making more palatable hay, of better color, than under the old method. If the hay is left in the swath long the leaves dry up quickly, and with a little shaking soon drop off, while the stems remain green. The left-hand-side delivery rake gathers the hay up in a loose coil, with most of the leaves inward and the stems on the outside. The stems being most exposed, cure as quickly as the leaves. It is claimed that there is practically no loss, and 40 percent less labor is required than under the old method of straight raking, cocking and turning. The new system is supposed to be as speedy as where the hay tedder is employed and there is no loss of leaves. Authorities now believe that the tedder shook off most of the leaves, reducing the feed value of the hay by close to 50 percent.

When to Act.

"Ordinarily the various leguminous crops, such as alfalfa, clover, and sweet clover, should not be cut at the same stage of maturity," says a new bulletin from the Michigan State Col-

MIRANDA MORGAN.

(From Voices)

She listened to the click
Of the front picket gate
John would close it slowly—
It would slam—if it were Nate.

She pinned an oleander flower
In her hair
Nate would take the sofa—
John would take a chair.

She looked at a portrait
That hung above the organ
And met the eyes
Of her grandfather Morgan.

A horse's hoof-beats
Slowed at the gate
She wished it wouldn't have to be
John or Nate.

She glanced at the squareness
Of her grandsire's chin
And wished she wouldn't have to say
"Please step in."

John would still be planning
To clear the southeast half—
Nate would 'low he'd maybe
Sell a heifer-calf.

The gate didn't click
She tired of waiting—
Only a night-bird
Sang of mating.

She walked across the parlor
And out to the veranda
Where she heard her name whisper-
ed
"Miranda—Miranda—"

The gate stood open—
There was only the sound
Of faint padded hoof beats
On distant ground.

Neighbors often wondered
What she saw or heard
In a half-breed Indian lad
Who whistled like a bird.
QUEENE B. LISTER.

lege. "The best quality of alfalfa hay is secured if the crop is cut when the shoots at the crown are from one to two inches long, or when the plants are one-tenth to three-fourths in bloom. Since all strains of alfalfa do not bloom alike, the shoots and general condition of the crop should be watched. Cutting earlier than this over a period of years will tend to reduce the stand, while the hay from cuttings made later is harsh and brittle, and of a lower feed and market value."

C. H. CAHAN, FORMER MEMBER FOR MONTREAL CONSTITUENCY SAYS LORD BYNG ACTED IMPARTIALLY

"I sincerely regard the acts of the him and his former ministers to office. Governor General as fair, impartial, and inevitable, and in complete accord with the precedents established in Great Britain and the Dominions," declared C. H. Cahan, K. C., ex-M. P., for St. Lawrence-St. George division, Montreal, at a Conservative rally held recently.

He was re-nominated as Conservative candidate for that constituency.

After describing the period which preceded the more decisive events, Mr. Cahan said:

"No Premier in England or in the British Dominions has ever been known to ask for a dissolution of parliament for the obvious purpose of escaping a pending vote of censure in the House of Commons, to which he and his government were directly responsible, and where members were then sitting in judgment on the maladministration of the Government."

Call it "Tie Vote."

Mr. Cahan spoke of the last vote, which he characterized as a "tie vote" referring to the mistake made by Mr. Bird and said:

"Up to this stage of the proceedings there could be no possible criticism of the actions of the Governor General. He had refused to grant Mr. MacKenzie King a dissolution to enable him and his administration to escape a vote of censure then pending in the House of Commons. No constitutional authority, with full knowledge of the fact could possibly criticize this action adversely."

"The Governor General had called upon Mr. Meighen to form a government. Mr. Meighen's acceptance of office had been confirmed by five successive votes of the House of Commons, thus again vindicating completely the action of the Governor General in inviting him to accept office."

"By what was really a tie vote, the House had declared that it did not wish the Meighen Government as then constituted, to proceed with the business of obtaining supplies for the public services, and to complete the legislative programme of parliament."

"Mr. King pretends that the Governor General then should have recalled

But parliament in adopting the Stevens amendment by two successive votes of 119 to 109, had severely censured and condemned the administration, by the King Government, of the Department of Customs. The Governor General could not then of his own option recall and again install in office the former ministry.

"Only Alternative."

"The only alternative was for the Governor General to abide by the spirit of the constitution and the principles of responsible democratic government, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister to dissolve parliament, and send its members back to seek at the polls the final and conclusive verdict of the electors."

"I have read the works of every authority on British constitutional practice who is known to me. I sincerely regard the acts of the Governor General as fair, impartial, and inevitable, and in complete accord with the precedents established in Great Britain and the Dominions."

"It is alleged," went on Mr. Cahan, "that there is no exact precedent in England for the action of the Governor General. But when, in England, was there an English Prime Minister so recreant to his trust and duty as to advise the Crown to dissolve parliament for the obvious purpose of protecting a corrupt and inefficient government from the pending censure and condemnation of the House of Commons?"

"And when, in the history of English parliamentary practice, was a Prime Minister who had recently been sworn into office and who had been sustained by five successive votes of confidence, but who then sustained a reverse by a bare majority, in which Mr. Bird so ingloriously figured, requested by the Crown to forego his right of appeal to the electors, and to give place forthwith to another defeated ministry?"

To say that this is a denial of right to responsible government in Canada is "an utter absurdity," declared Mr. Cahan.

THE SUBWAY IN NEW YORK IS ALWAYS AN ALIBI FOR THOSE WHO ARE LATE GETTING TO WORK

New York, July 20—New Yorkers who need an excuse for being late to work always have an alibi handy—the subway. Not that some need an excuse for not reaching the office before 10.30, as many business men regularly appear at that hour—and then take three hours for lunch. But there are those who must explain tardiness, and the subway makes it easy.

The subway is fast, but it is not reliable. As little a thing as a door that fails to close may cause a delay that runs into many minutes, though the actual stoppage of the train is only five minutes. The reason is that delays in the subway are cumulative, it being obviously impossible to route trains around the tie-up. So from the time of the stoppage until the service is unsnarled a half-hour or more may elapse.

Break-downs seem to be increasing in number the last few months. Automatic devices get out of order, trains split switches, and other interruptions to the service occur and very few persons are injured. But the delays are annoying and the time lost in the aggregate is enormous, as may be seen by multiplying a half-hour by several hundred thousand.

A subway express will carry during the rush hour the population of a good-sized village. There is no question of comfort, but of getting on; and the getting on process is made possible by strong-armed and strong-backed guards who, pressing their shoulders against the rear-most man (or woman), effect enough compression to close the doors. And the doors once closed, there is no relief until a station is reached.

New York has outgrown its subways. New construction has failed utterly to keep pace with increasing population. According to the transit commission, each day sees 2,500 more persons riding on the cars. Trains run continuously, the blocks having been shortened considerably since they were originally designed. Now occasionally, even in the non-rush hours, trains have to stop and wait until a train gets out of a station.

This overload is held to blame for the mechanical troubles that cause delays. Within the last few months broken

water mains have added to the troubles of the subway riders by tying up the service completely, not for minutes but for hours. When a big main under Forty-second street broke, the shuttle line from Times Square to Grand Central was out of commission for a day and a night, as was the Queensboro line, it being necessary to pump out the water before the trains could run.

The scars of the excavations necessary to restore this main were still visible when another broke. This was on Eighty-sixth street, and tied up the Broadway and Bronx lines for hours, the break occurring just before the morning rush hour, thus causing several hundred thousand workers to get down town by surface line, elevated, taxicab and bus.

Accustomed to riding to and from business (you don't go to work in New York, you go to business) underground, when the subway patron is ordered out of the train and to the surface he is like a mole suddenly confronted with daylight. Instead of briskly seeking another route, he is more inclined to stand and blink and wonder what to do. The taxicab seems to be the readiest solution, and at once here is a demand that brings about a bull market, though the elevated may be only a few blocks distant, or a bus line, which will make almost as good good time, in the next block.

In the first game of a Virginia League doubleheader at Richmond on Saturday the home team forfeited the game to the visitors, Petersburg in the eighth inning because the supply of balls had been exhausted. Five home runs had been hoisted over the left field fence into the James River, while foul balls innumerable had disappeared in a fork of the river back of the park which is on an island. The Richmond management scared up an adequate supply of balls for the second game Saturday.

Who remembers when you could step into the middle of the street to shake your fist at a disappearing motorist without being cut down from behind?



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INDIANS PLAN THREE DAY DANCE TO SUN GOD

Pocatello, Ida., July 20—With the rising sun Saturday morning, the stately bucks of the Shoshone and Bannock Indian tribes will begin the first sun dance on the Fort Hall reservation in four years.

Indians began to assemble at the big bend of the Portneuf river, 10 miles west of Pocatello yesterday. From the four corners of the great reservation they came, some in cars some afoot, but the majority in dilapidated wagons and on horseback, to take part in the dance in honor of the sun god.

The high priests of the two tribes will for three days supervise the ritualistic dance, which for hundreds of years was believed to be the means of insuring the warriors against physical defects and promoting spiritual perfection.

During the entire three days, no food will pass the lips of the dancers, but water, made pure by the sun god, will be sparingly allowed. The dancers are not permitted to rest, and must dance continuously.

The sun dance was forbidden by law for the reason that it had been the practice of the participants to slit the chest muscles and insert deer sinews therein. Dancers would then suspend themselves by these sinews and remain in that position until either their muscles of the sinews gave way.

Geraldine—I think that Jones girl should be arrested.

Maxine—Gracious! Why?

Geraldine—For receiving stolen goods. Jack stole a kiss from me last night and then passed it on to her.

Someone once said "Practice makes perfect" and everyone agreed isn't it the truth." Then somebody else invented golf.

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Hospital.
- 8 Children's Aid Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 Queen and York Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 St. John and Aberdeen Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore St. and University Ave.
- 55 Brunswick St. and University Ave.
- 56 Lansdowne St. and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey St. and University Ave.
- 112 Smythe and Aberdeen Sts.
- 113 Argyle and Northumberland Sts.

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HOW do you spell 'financially?' asked a college student of his room-mate.

"F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y," said the room-mate, spelling out the word slowly. As an afterthought, he added: "And 'embarrassed' has two r's and two s's."

How often have you said to a salesman, "That's more than I care to pay"? If you had known the price in advance you would have been spared this little embarrassment. That's one of the great services rendered by newspaper advertising.

By reading the newspaper advertisements before going to the stores, you know what you will have to pay for an article. You need not reveal your financial status to a salesman. You perhaps do not like to ask the price of goods anyhow. If the merchant has told you the price in his newspaper advertisement, you do not have to ask.

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