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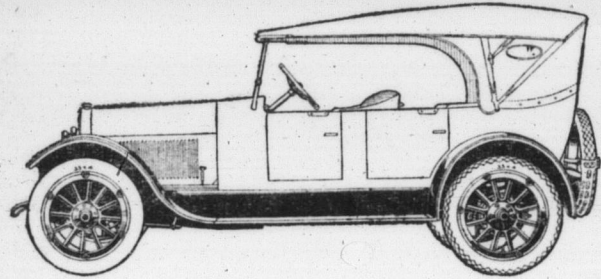
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Wednesday Half-Holiday  
Commencing Wednesday, May 18

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**C. T. DOBBYN, NEWBURY**

## BIG WORLD EVENTS: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

by William Banks.  
(Copyrighted by British and Colonial Press Limited)

Financial centres the world over hail the reduction in the Bank of England discount rate from the seven per cent. of the last twelve months to six and one half per cent as an indication of easier money and a belief in improving conditions. It is hinted in London that another reduction will come soon. New York financiers predict that the Federal Reserve Bank of their own country will soon follow suit. The opinion is also expressed there that the action will have a helpful sentimental effect on business. Freed from technicalities it may be said that the Bank of England is the institution in which the other banks of that country deposit their cash, because the law does not compel them to keep cash reserves. The managers themselves act on their own judgment in that matter. On the deposits made with the Bank of England no interest is paid. The net result is that the Bank of England holds the cash of the country not in active circulation. It keeps a cash reserve of at least forty per cent for any emergency. The discount rate is its plan for keeping the reserve intact. This is raised as circumstances warrant for the discounting of paper, thus restricting loans. When the reserve begins to swell beyond the needs of the Bank it encourages loans by lowering the discount rate. While this broadly speaking, is the generally accepted principle of making loans anywhere in the civilized world, the discount rate of the Bank of England, owing to the importance of that great institution is watched by all other countries as carefully as a ship's officers watch the barometer.

Germany—or perhaps it would be better to say the majority of the German people—still needs convincing that the allies won the war. There is little doubt that this inability to grasp a salient fact is at the bottom of the obdurate attitude of the Germans on the question of reparations. The allies have rejected the latest counter proposals of fifty billion marks in gold in place of the demand of the reparations commission fixing the amount at 132 billion marks, gold. On that basis the mark would be worth the 24 cents of its par value as against its present value of about one and a half cents. There is a feeling both in London and Paris that the Germans will again offer another plan instead of concurring in the demand of the allies for a definite agreement pending which there will be further occupation of their territory. Within a month the Germans protested that the arrangement calling for payments to spread over 42 years was too long; that there should be some plan whereby they could meet their obligations in less time than that. Now they coolly propose that the time should be extended to 75 years and the amount demanded by the allies cut into less than half. It is probable that if Germany could even now convince the allies that she is in earnest, that they would be willing to agree on acceptance of 100 billions in marks, gold, which was the calculation made at the Paris convention. Paris and London opinion, however, seems to be that this week will see the allies compelled to carry out their threat of occupying further German territory.

The Canadian Government bill for acquiring control of the Grand Trunk Railway has passed the House of Commons. It gives the railway until May 16 to enter into an agreement for the transfer of the control of the system to the Dominion, and for the revival of the arbitration to fix the value of Grand Trunk preferred and common stock. There was no discussion of the proposal made by Lord Shaughnessy in respect to the merger with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which promises to come up at a later period.

For the first time in a number of years live Canadian cattle have been landed in Glasgow and Manchester and slaughtered for the market. Prices are reported to have been good—somewhat better than Irish cattle in fact—and it is thought that there will be a considerable revival in the trade. Sir Cecil Lowther, a brother of the retiring Speaker of the British House of Commons, is a candidate for the seat made vacant in Penrith, Cumberland County. He is making a big play in his campaign against the admission of

live Canadian cattle, claiming that with so much frontier unprotected against the United States Canadian cattle cannot be protected from infection through U. S. Herds.

Premier Meighen has made the definite statement in the Commons that it is the intention of the government to appoint a plenipotentiary to Washington. Inability to decide upon the best man was the cause of the delay in a step that was provided for some time ago. It is probable that the average citizen of the United States will never grasp the relationships between Canada and the motherland. Whether the appointment of what is generally spoken of as a "Canadian Ambassador" to Washington would aid in a spread of knowledge on that subject among the people south of the line cannot be foretold. If a Canadian representative was there now—clothed with the powers that go with ambassadorial rank—he might be of some use in respect to the Emergency Tariff measure that is chiefly aimed against this country, and that seems destined to make progress at a fairly rapid rate through the United States Senate.

Time was when a five million dollar budget for Ontario was considered to be pretty high. Expansion brings burdens with it. The main estimates for the year have been presented to the Legislature. They call for an expenditure of \$22,081,459, exclusive of over six millions for Hydro and seven for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Hon. Peter Smith has given notice of a bill to enable the Government to borrow money to the extent of \$20,000,000 during the coming year. Canadians are becoming used to "high finance" in the legitimate meaning of the words; they are realizing that if the country is to keep pace with modern needs it must spend money.

### OBITUARY

Helena Annett Murphy

Edmonton paper.—The funeral of Helena Annett Murphy, wife of James Walter Murphy and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Hurst, 11448 92nd street, took place Saturday, April 9, 1921, at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of her parents to Norwood Methodist church. Service was conducted there by Rev. W. N. Irwin, pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. G. H. Cobblehead of The Highland Methodist church, who had served as pastor in Glencoe, Ontario, during the deceased's early girlhood. Mrs. W. H. Irwin sang as a solo, "Hold Thou My Hand," which was a favorite hymn with the deceased.

Mrs. Murphy came to Edmonton from Glencoe when her parents moved here in 1912 and was employed in the department of agriculture, health branch, later the department of public health from that time until a year ago. On May 18, 1920, she was married to Mr. Murphy, shortly after his return from overseas, where he had served with the 50th Battalion. Before her marriage she was for several years pianist of Norwood Methodist church and actively interested in musical matters there, making, through her talent and ready helpfulness, a host of friends in that church and among her associates generally.

The news of her death on Wednesday, a few hours after the birth of a daughter, came as a shock to all who knew her and evoked general sympathy for those bereaved. The church was crowded with friends and some forty-three floral tributes were sent as tokens of respect. Among these were: "Gates ajar," from husband, parents and brothers; wreath from Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Murphy and family; cross from Norwood Methodist church; pillow from friends at Glencoe, and a wreath each from the department of agriculture and the staff of the department of public health. She is survived by her husband, her infant daughter, Helen Pray Murphy, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hurst, and two brothers—William E. Hurst, manager of the Merchants Bank, Lamont, Alberta, and George P. Hurst, of the Scott Fruit Co., Edmonton. Alderman A. R. McLennan is an uncle.

### RECEIVES SHARE OF ESTATE

Jacob L. Englehart, formerly one of the commissioners of the T. and N. O. Railway, and who recently died in Toronto, left by his will a portion of his large estate to Dr. R. J. McMillan of North Dunwich. The amount which Dr. McMillan will receive is said to be \$85,000. Mrs. Englehart died several years ago and by a coincidence her attending physician was Dr. McMillan and her nurse was the lady who afterwards became the wife of the doctor. As a result of the kindness shown by both to Mrs. Englehart an intimacy and close friendship resulted that led to the handsome bequest being made by Mr. Englehart.

Paring a corn is both risky and ineffective. It is much better to use Holloway's Corn Remover and eradicate them entirely.

## MELON AND CUCUMBER

These Require a Warm Soil at Planting Time.

Different Types of Melons Require Different Handling—How to Grow Cucumbers and Squash—Raising Rhubarb.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Melons are in the class of vegetables which require a warm temperature for their growth. The length of time that they require to mature any quantity of fruit is longer than our period of freedom from frost. For this reason we generally start the seed in a hotbed and give it at least one transplanting before setting in the field. There are two methods of growing melons: one which is used with the small or Rocky Ford type of melons, the other for the large Montreal. The young plants are started the same way in either case.

The seed should be started about the 1st-15th of May in small pots filled within 1/4 of an inch of the top with loose mellow loam; place the seed on this and cover with 1/4 of an inch of sand. Keep them at a temperature of 75 deg. with sufficient water. When they have outgrown this small pot they should be transplanted to 5-inch pots. We grow two plants of Rocky Ford melons in a pot, but only one of the Montreal type.

For the small melons we generally plant them in hills four feet apart. We dig out a hole at each place, fill it nearly to the top with fresh horse manure prepared as if for a hotbed, then cover with six inches of soil. In this soil we set the young plants when danger of frost is over. If we wish them a little earlier, we may cover them with a small cold frame about 30 inches square. After three or four melons have set it is well to nip off the ends of the growing shoots. This forces all of the food into the fruit, and makes them grow more rapidly. The melons should be placed on a board or berry box to keep them off the earth, and turned frequently to make them ripen more evenly.

The seed of the Montreal melons is started between the first and middle of April and the plants are shifted to larger pots as they require. About the middle of May we dig out a furrow where the melons are to be, about 18 inches wide and 18 inches deep, the length of the patch. This we fill nearly to the top with manure, prepared as it would be for a hot-bed, cover with six inches of soil and cover over with frames and sash. The plants are set in these about every two feet in the row. These frames are kept over them until all danger of frost is past. Each day, if the weather is fit, they must be carefully aired. After a time the glass is left off entirely during the day, but held close at hand to be replaced if needed. The plants must be kept carefully watered, and as this is very necessary to produce strong growth. Melons and cucumbers should not be grown close together.

Cucumbers are generally planted in hills three feet apart. Some of the soil is dug out, the hole filled with well rotted manure, three or four inches of soil are placed over the manure, and the seed planted on the south side. The seed may be planted in many sections by May 25th, as danger of freezing will, in most seasons, be over before it is up. Plant 8-10 seeds in a hill and thin the plants down to three after danger from cucumber beetle is over. We may start some seed in pots as we did our melons, and transplant them into the field after danger of frost is past. If we wish to spend the time we may trim the plants as is done in the greenhouse. This is very simple, once the fruiting habit of the cucumber is understood. The cucumber has its male and female parts in separate blossoms, the male flowers being borne much more freely. Female flowers are generally borne in the leaf joints near the end of the main stem or in the first leaf joint of the side shoots. The leaf joints nearest them bear clusters of male flowers. If we nip off the end of the shoot just past these male flowers, at the leaf joints new side shoot will appear bearing cucumbers. Continuous trimming, if carefully done, will produce many more cucumbers and less vine.

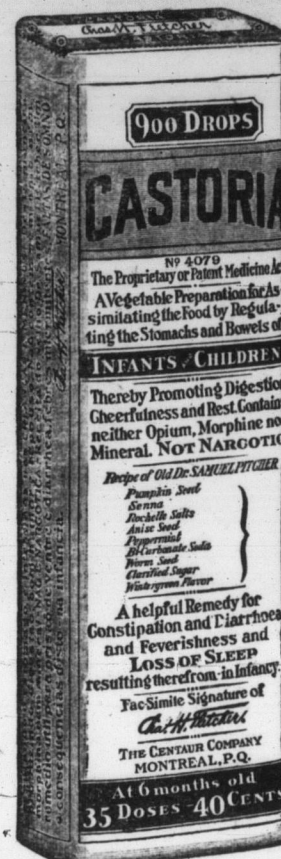
Squash seed is planted in the same way as cucumber. We must, however, give more space between hills on account of their stronger growth. Six feet will be sufficient. We seldom trim squash. But if we wish larger specimens it is well to stop all growth after a few squash have set.

### Raising Rhubarb.

The easiest way to start a rhubarb bed is to buy roots, and if they are too large, to split in sections with a spade, being sure that each section has a bud in it. These are then planted three feet apart in the row with the bud just below the surface of the ground. The ground should be in good condition before planting. This is best done in the spring. If the plant grows well this first summer, we may make a few small pullings the second season, but not before. The third season you can pull as often as required as long as you do not completely strip the plant. The plants should be well manured each fall with well-rotted manure, and in the spring this is worked into the soil. If the roots, after a few years, begin to throw up many seed stalks, they should be lifted, split in sections and replanted.

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