

Merchandise of All Kinds is Advancing

BRAINY BUYERS know that goods will be scarcer and scarcer and prices will continue to advance for many moons to come. Just now many of our departments are well filled with New Fall Goods, bought in many cases one year in advance. As has always been the case, we are pleased to pass these money-saving opportunities along to our customers. At this season of the year the thrifty housewife will be particularly interested in the Staple Department.

New Fall Prints and Galateas Flannelettes
Shirtings and Gingham Linens and Towelings
Cottonades and Denims Cottons and Sheetings

Anticipate all your wants in the above lines.
 They are bound to be higher in the near future.

SPECIAL OFFER-- For a short time we are authorized to accept subscriptions to the **DESIGNER AND WOMAN'S MAGAZINE** at 80 cents for one year. The regular price of this popular magazine is \$1.75.

A. BROWN & CO.

"THE STORE THAT SATISFIES" Money cheerfully refunded on all returns.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly relieve these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

School Reports

Report of promotion exams, S. S. 13, Brooke. III to IV—Margaret Lucas, Kathleen Burns. I to II—Janet Hewitt, Hazel Griffith. Primer to I—Humina Lucas, Gerald Swan, A. COWAN, teacher.

Report of promotion exams for S. S. No. 9, Brooke. Jr. IV to Sr. IV—Alma Johnston, Gladys Zavitz, Orville Shugg. Sr. III to Jr. IV—Edna Dolbear, Beatrice Shamblaw, Clayton Chittick, Kathleen

Annett, Clifford Edgar. Sr. II to Jr. III—Cecil Dolbear, Gerald Chittick. I to II—Vera Johnston, Harold Annett.—A. C. MITCHELL, Teacher.

Report of promotions of S. S. No. 17, Brooke. Entrance—Lena Healy (honors), Verlie Williamson, Buelah Saunders. Jr. III to Sr. III—Fred Kidd, Ada Coristine, John Rundle. II to III—Raymond Kidd (honors), Goldie Lucas, Elsie Coristine. Easter promotion, Primer to I—(Norma Kidd, Victor Kidd) equal, May Shirley, Garnet Rundle. GERRARD LUCAS, Teacher.

Report of promotion exams of S. S. No. 8, Warwick. Those marked with asterisks have attained honors. Jr. IV to Sr. IV—Edgar Sitter, Grant Evans. Sr. III to Jr. IV—Harold Dunlap*, Wilbert Eastman*, Cecil Dunham, Harold Evans. Jr. III to Sr. III—Vera Fitzsimmons, Gordon Dunlop. II to Jr. III—Jean Butler*, Leona Butler*, Eldon Smith*, Alice Wambaugh*, Fred Harrington*, Lawrence Benedict*. Jr. II to Sr. II—Hettie Percy, Leonard Sitter, Evelyn Cochran, George Wambaugh, Alma Dunlop. I to II—Dean Percy*, Franklin Muma*, Mary Wambaugh*. Primer to Jr. I—Evert Butler*, Russell Dunham*, Harry Wilson, Donald Harrington, Margaret Wambaugh. E. A. STONHOUSE, Teacher.

British Labor Leader

Had an Uphill Struggle,
But He Arrived at the Top

THE fact that George Barnes, the son of humble work people, himself a mechanic without early advantages, who recently resigned from the Lloyd George Cabinet, became a British Cabinet Minister, is no longer remarkable. British politics has instances like it aplenty. The peculiar distinction of Mr. Barnes is his high order of administrative ability. He cannot make a brilliant speech like Tom Mann. He is not a born agitator like Bob Smillie. He has no personal charm like John Burns. He is no leader of men, like "Jim" Thomas. George Barnes has not even a nickname. He is a plodding, unobtrusive, self-effacing and solidly respectable workman, simple, domesticated, even pious. He is an administrator with a capacity to make official ma-

chine work smoothly, silently, cheaply and with speed.

George Barnes, we read in the Yorkshire Post, is a Scot, although he does not reveal his origin in his accent. His father was a Scottish mechanic. His mother was the daughter of a mechanic. She was a pious woman, reared in the strictest notions of the "kirk," and she took pains to see that her son George—who was born at Lochee some sixty years ago—should know the Bible. The parents of young Barnes roved about the British Isles because the father of the family worked in machinery that had to be set up in mills here and there. Before George had reached the age of ten he was quite a traveler. He had to subsist in dire poverty, his mother cutting



GEORGE BARNES.

down his father's old clothes to fit him. George got about a year's schooling and when he was eleven he went to work in a jute mill.

When George was thirteen he was earning fifty cents a week in a Dundee knitting mill. The conditions under which he had to live and labor were those of the slum and the insanitary yarn-house. Until he was nearly fifteen he lived in a factory hell.

The parents of young Barnes had contrived to save a little out of their joint earnings, and George was bound apprentice to an engineer when he had attained the age of fifteen. For the next five years he was dependent upon his father and mother, for his own earnings were nominal. He stuck to his engineering and lived on oatmeal—when there was any—and tea. He often went supperless to bed. Sometimes he was out of work and took to wandering the highway from town to town, sleeping by the side of the road with the gypsies and the tramps. His only companion was the little Bible his mother had given him. His mother is still alive at a venerable age.

Although George Barnes is not what would be called "clever" or brilliant, in spite of his keen sense of humor, he had learned early in life that he stood in need of study. To make his difficulty all the greater, he was not naturally alert, not able to acquire knowledge with facility. It took him many a weary hour to master even the rudiments of any kind of knowledge.

He attacked the French language sturdily, but being unable to afford himself a teacher, he had to pronounce it as it is spelled, with an English effect that lingers to this day. His originally defective memory was trained to a degree of niceness and accuracy which make it a marvel to-day. His supreme discovery in his rambles through the wilderness of London's bookstalls was the "Progress and Poverty" of Henry George. He resolved to specialize in the study of economics. He read Mill and the sociology of Spencer and Carlyle, and on the eve of his introduction to the world of trade-unionism was a convinced radical.

The rise of George Barnes in the world of British labor was a slow one. He had to be content with doing the drudgery of the secretarialship and with keeping the accounts. He had the quiet plodding efficiency of the hard worker. Until his advent in the trade union world, collective bargaining was a happy-go-lucky thing. The administrative genius of this Scot evolved a working arrangement that keeps all parties to a dispute within bounds. Another great achievement was economy in the management of trade union funds, in which he devised a system of strike benefits and strike assessments that has spread all over Great Britain. Barnes is deemed a sort of financial wizard in the trade union world.

It looked for a long time as if George Barnes could not get into the House of Commons. He tried and tried without success, because he could not strike the imagination with a speech. However, some fourteen years ago he was chosen by a Glasgow labor constituency and he came to the front at once.

FREQUENT HEADACHES

A Sure Sign That the Blood is Watery and Impure.

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons and the form of anaemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment, and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Barnes lives with his wife and children — one of his sons was old enough to lose his life in the war — in a small flat in a cheap London neighborhood on a scale of extreme frugality. The one ambitious room is the library with its books and its reproduction of great masterpieces on the walls, for George Barnes will confess that if he were rich he would gather about him a collection of works of art.

George Barnes is summed up in the press of Great Britain as a conservative labor leader. He gives no anxiety even to the Tory London Post.

SILK CULTURE.

Mulberry Trees Give Owners a Rich Return.

Canada and the United States import annually from China, Japan, Armenia, France and other sections of the globe, nearly \$500,000,000 worth of silk. And every precious pound of it might be had within its own domain with enormous profits to American producers.

It is estimated that an average acre of wheat is worth about \$50, including the straw. A half-acre of cotton is worth about \$100, including the cottonseed that comes from it. But a properly cared for five-year-old acre of "silk" trees (mulberries) is worth \$1,000 in silk production.

Improved mulberry trees, kept pruned back, grow hardly higher than one's head and yield large quantities of leaves for the silk worms to feed upon. Modern, scientifically-bred super-silkworms, twice the size of the old oriental species, have been induced to weave 18 fast colors, instead of only three—cream, yellow and white — which was the limit of their ancestors. With these two essentials so highly improved, as a contributor to the Illustrated World points out, the silk industry is placed on a footing that bears promise of rapid strides in America.

Silk culture, while requiring some study as well as care and attention in feeding the worms, is really rather simple after all. Improved mulberry trees are planted about 15 feet apart, making nearly 200 to an acre. If kept pruned back, a one-year-old tree will produce from five to ten pounds of leaves; a two-year-old tree from 15 to 20 pounds; a 3-year-old tree from 35 to 40 pounds, and a 5-year-old tree from 175 to 200 pounds of leaves. The life of the trees extends up to 500 years, but they are at their best when between 25 and 50 years of age.

An acre of one-year-old trees should feed enough worms to produce \$100 worth of silk. An acre of five-year-old trees, properly kept, should grow enough leaves for worms to make a thousand dollars' worth of silk in a season.

Worms from an ounce of eggs will eat about 2,000 pounds of leaves and produce from 150 to 200 pounds of cocoons—pure silk.

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In Use For Over 30 Years

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If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose. M.

To Young People of Watford and Surrounding Country

REASONS WHY— THE SARNIA BUSINESS COLLEGE enjoys the reputation of being one of the best in Canada.

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