

THE WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, ONTARIO
Sept. 9th to 16th, 1922
WESTERN ONTARIO'S POPULAR EXHIBITION

\$38,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS

Everything to Educate and Amuse—Nothing to Offend
Exhibits of all kinds. Speed Events
Calf and Yearling Competition

Dog Show. Auto Races, Saturday, 16. Music all the time
Wonderful Program Twice Daily. Fireworks Every Night
C.A.W.O. THAM'S SHOWS ON THE MIDWAY. Something Doing all the time

Admission: 9th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 25c. 12th, 13th, 14th, 50c
Children Free on Monday, Sept. 11th. All information from Secretary
J. H. SAUNDERS, President A. M. HUNT, Secretary

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 2:30 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 10:05 a.m.; No. 18, express (daily) 3:00 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 6:05 p.m.; No. 114, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 9:52 p.m.
Westbound—No. 21, Detroit express (daily, no local stops) 4:43 a.m.; No. 76, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7:25 a.m.; No. 117, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12:26 p.m.; No. 11, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 6:37 p.m.; No. 115, international limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 9:52 p.m.

Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 10:06 a.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4:10 p.m.
Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9:10 a.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2:50 p.m.

Kingsport Branch

Leaves—7:30 a.m., 6:40 p.m.
Arrives—7:10 a.m., 5:30 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12:25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4:17 p.m.
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4:48 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9:27 a.m.; No. 633, 8:18 p.m.
Trains 22, 634, 635 and 636, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9:45 a.m.; G. T. R. West, 6:00 p.m.; London and East, 6:45 p.m.

Mails received—London and East, 6:00 a.m.; G. T. R. East, 7:00 p.m.; G. T. R. West, 10:20 a.m.
Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between
MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining-car Service.
Sleeping Cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.
Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Hornung, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.
C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

FREE

School will be starting soon. We invite every boy and girl to call at our store and get their *Blotter* free of charge.

We also carry a complete line of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens.
Self Fillers.....\$2.50 up.
See our Special Pen at \$1.25.
Waterman's Ink per bottle 15c.
Waterman Pencil.....\$1.00.
Special this week Boys' Watches \$1.50.

G. E. DAVIDSON

Jeweler Phone 104 Optician

NORTH GLENCOE

Miss Flora McKelvie has returned from a visit in Detroit, accompanied by her brother Hugh, who is renewing acquaintances here.

Miss Mary Gillies has returned to Detroit after an extended visit at her old home.

Miss Elizabeth McAlpine, of Detroit, is visiting friends in this district.

Miss Aline, of Leamington, and nephew, Stuart Finlayson, of New York City, were week-end guests at the home of Mitchell Innes recently.

Mrs. Alex. Duncanson, Windsor, is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. D. Graham.

Miss Elizabeth Munroe is visiting in Bothwell.

SPECIAL NOTICES

25c trade and 24c cash for eggs, at Mayhew's.
For sale—baseburner, with oven, Harry Vause.
Pears this week, \$1 bus.—W. A. Edwards, Newbury.

Chopping mill running daily.—R. E. Laughton, Glencoe.
Good baseburner for sale. Apply to Wm. Gould, Glencoe.

Gloss starch 9c pkg., ammonia 7c pkg., at Mayhew's.
Ripe tomatoes for canning, \$1 per bush.—W. R. Sutherland, Glencoe.

For sale—baby's crib on rubber tire wheels, also folding buggy. Phone 81.
Theodore R. Gray resumed his classes in vocal and piano instruction on Sept. 6th.

Onions, cabbages and tomatoes for sale. David Squire, Main street; phone 14 r 11.
Fine yellow peaches for sale at Wm. Gould's this week and next. Prices moderate.

Tomatoes, onions, cabbages, cauliflower and corn for sale.—W. R. Sutherland; phone 81.
Wanted—everybody to try our whole wheat for breakfast. Get it from Newbury flour mill.

Early fall millinery on display at The Graham Style Shop, Newbury branch. Millinery openings Sept. 12 and 13.
The board of the Ekfrid Farm Loan Association will meet on Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at 2 p.m., in the Appin town hall.

Try Humphries for cooked ham, 55c lb., also corned beef, sausage and bologna. Order your thrashing roast here and get the best.
Upholstering, fine cabinet work, carpenter work, furniture finishing.—J. D. Brown, first door north of Transcript office; phone 63.

Sally O tams and brush wood hats for girls, at \$2.25 and up.—Graham Style Shop, Newbury branch. Millinery openings, Sept. 12 and 13.
For sale—Deering corn binder; Massey-Harris 11-disc fertilizer drill, nearly new; pure bred Durham bull, 2 years old.—E. V. Thorncroft, Appin.

For sale—choice seed wheat, O. A. C. No. 104; new oil heater, never used; also registered Shorthorn bull, cheap.—Wm. A. McCutcheon, Glencoe.

Howard Gordon will commence his classes in Glencoe for violin, cello and voice on Thursday, Sept. 7th. Studio at residence of Mrs. Mary McAlpine, Main street.
For sale—one Massey-Harris corn binder, cheap; one Climax ensilage cutter, in extra good shape, for half price; one 4-cylinder 8-16 International tractor, three 1-cylinder International motors; one 8 h.p. Gould, Shapley & Muir skidded engine. Any of these will give good service to any man wanting machines of this kind.—Wm. McCallum.

—Evang, and Mrs. H. D. Anderson are visiting at the home of W. R. Sutherland before leaving for Spencer, Iowa.
—Miss Ruby Snitter returned to Toronto on Monday to resume her duties as teacher in one of the public schools.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce McAlpine are on a motor trip to Drayton to visit Mr. McAlpine's sister, Mrs. Herman Short.
—Mr. and Mrs. G. McMurchy and family, and Mrs. Black attended the McCallum reunion at Mr. K. McCallum's, Iona, last Friday.

—Miss Alma Carr, of Dresden, and Miss Annie Gardner, of Ekfrid, spent last week with their cousin, Miss Florence Gardner.
—Rev. John Crawford, of London, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Peter L. Campbell, and on Sunday occupied the Presbyterian pulpit.

—Mrs. Ed. Smith and baby Dorothy, of St. Thomas, have returned home after spending ten days at the home of Wm. McCallum.
—Miss Winnifred Eastman and Dalton McKenzie, of Arkona, and Roy Bishop, of Strathroy, spent Sunday at Mrs. T. C. Reyecraft's.

—Miss Mary Urquhart, of London, and Mr. Stewart, of Hamilton, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Waterworth.
—Misses Mary and Ena Miller have returned to their home in Warton after spending a couple of weeks with their grandfather, R. Dunlop.

—Mr. and Mrs. Neil Munroe, of Kilmartin, and Mr. and Mrs. Neil Simpson, of Mooretown, motored to Bad Axe, Mich., and spent a week with friends.
—While motoring home from the east on Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hueston and family, of Dresden, called on her cousin, Mrs. Gordon Waterworth.

—Rev. J. Franklin Reyecraft, of First Methodist church, London, and his family and Miss Verna Reyecraft, of London, spent the holiday at the home of Mrs. T. C. Reyecraft.
—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Clue, Miss Gertrude Clue, Theodore Clue, and Miss Grace Clarke, of Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. L. Fuller, of Chatham, and Misses Irene, George and Ida Smith, of Detroit, were guests at the home of C. O. Smith over the week-end.

—Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Cowan and Dr. Lawson Grace, of Detroit; Dr. and Mrs. Colin Smith and family and Miss Smith, of London, and Miss Jean Cody, of Toronto, motored to Glencoe and spent the holiday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cowan.

—A very enjoyable holiday was had at the home of W. R. Sutherland when Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bundock, of West Hill, Ont., and H. G. Bundock, Misses Florence and Winifred Bundock and Misses Helen and Christina Sutherland, of Toronto, spent the week-end there.

—Visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Arch. McLachlin for the holiday.—Mr. and Mrs. Donoghue and family, George Lee, Harold Saunders and Hugh McKelvie, Detroit; Mrs. Byn, Wyandotte, Mich.; Mr. Kildare, London; Mr. and Mrs. Loder, Flint, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. John McLachlin and family, Newbury.

—Mr. and Mrs. John S. McDonald and daughter, Mrs. Herman Galbraith, of Appin, have returned from visiting the former's son, D. S. McDonald, and family, Stranraer, Sack, and many other friends throughout the West, also taking in the beauties of the Canadian Rockies as far west as Lake Louise.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

THE TORTURE OF INDIGESTION

Thousands Made Miserable By This Trouble

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Relieves It
What is indigestion and what causes it? As you know, solid food must be changed into a liquid by the stomach before it can be taken up as nourishment by the blood.

The stomach acts as a churn. It is covered by a strong, muscular coat and lined with a soft, delicate membrane which secretes the Gastric Juice which digests or dissolves solid food.

When food enters the stomach, the muscular coat squeezes and presses the food from end to end, or churns it, with the gastric juice to dissolve or digest it.

But—if the stomach muscles are weak—or if the dissolving fluid is poor or insufficient—then food cannot be digested properly and you have indigestion.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the most wonderful medicine in the world for strengthening the stomach muscles and providing an abundance of pure, full-strength dissolving fluid to completely digest every meal.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" does this because it keeps the kidneys active, the bowels regular and the blood pure, which issues pure Gastric Juice.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" will correct your indigestion or dyspepsia and enable you to enjoy every meal.

Get a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-A-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

DESTROYING MUSTARD

How to Get Rid of a Very Unwelcome Weed.

Iron Sulphate Will Give Satisfaction
—Clean Cultivation Will Eradicate Bladder Campion or Cow Bell—Fitting the Horse Collar an Art.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)
Following is a continuation of last week's discussion on the best methods of destroying certain weeds affecting Ontario farms:

Spraying With Iron Sulphate to Prevent Mustard From Seeding in Cereal Crops.
Iron sulphate or copperas can be successfully used to destroy mustard in standing grain without injury to the crop.

Preparation of Solution.
A 20 per cent. solution should be applied. This can be prepared by dissolving 50 pounds of iron sulphate in forty gallons of water. Iron sulphate is dissolved quite readily in cold water. The solution should be strained through a cheese cloth, as it is put into the spray pump tank. This will remove dirt and small particles that are apt to clog the nozzles.

Time to Apply.
Apply on a calm clear day just as soon as the first plants in the fields show down. It is very important to spray early. If the plants are left too long the treatment is not nearly so effective. If a heavy rain comes within twenty-four hours after the solution is applied, it will be necessary to spray again.

How to Apply the Solution.
An ordinary hand pump barrel sprayer, such as is employed to spray fruit trees may be used, or a potato sprayer can be rigged up to do this work. Many of the up-to-date sprayers have a special broadcast attachment for spraying weeds. These are excellent for large areas, as they cover a wide strip at each round. Care must be taken to see that every mustard plant is covered with the solution in the form of a fine spray.

The results of the ten years' co-operative experiments show that mustard may be prevented from seeding in oats, wheat or barley by spraying with a twenty per cent. solution of iron sulphate without any serious injury to the standing crop or to the fresh seedlings of clover.—J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Method of Cultivation For the Eradication of Bladder Campion or Cow Bell.
Badly infested fields should be ploughed deeply in the fall and then cultivated and cross-cultivated with a broad-shared cultivator in order to break up and weaken the under root-stocks. In the spring this cultivation should be repeated frequently enough to prevent the plant making any growth above ground until it is time to put in a hoed crop, which must be kept thoroughly clean in order to be effective. A well-cared for corn crop planted in hills so that it can be cultivated both ways has been found to give excellent results. Special attention must be given to hoeing out any bladder campion plants which may appear in the corn crop and which are not destroyed by cultivation. One fall and one spring's thorough cultivation, followed by a well cared for hoed crop, has been found to destroy practically all the bladder campion in a field, except in exceptionally wet seasons.—J. E. Howitt.

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The Transcript has arranged to handle subscriptions for The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Canada's Great National Weekly Journal, and you will save money, worry and bother by handing or mailing your renewal or new subscription to us.

The price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star is \$2 per year. Clubbed with The Transcript we give it for \$1.75, and assume all risks in sending.

Renew only with us for these terms.
THE TRANSCRIPT
Glencoe, Ont.

Newbury Flour Mill

Farmers can get all kinds of gristing done at the mill. Bring the wheat and get your own flour, feed flour, bran and shorts. Will take wheat in exchange for flour or feed.

Good milling wheat wanted.
Pure whole wheat for porridge. Everybody likes it. Just try it for breakfast.

B. W. Williams

THE FARM LOAN SYSTEM

Government Plan for Developing Farm Property.

Loans Limited to Specific Purposes
—Reasonable Rate of Interest for Long Term Loans—Helps to Straighten Estate Tangles—About Repayments.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)
On October 28th last the Agricultural Development Board passed the first loan under the long term farm loan legislation of the previous session. Since that time loans to the amount of about \$800,000 have been passed.

In noting the progress as shown by the figures quoted it is necessary to remember that the loans are limited to certain specific purposes. Acquiring land, erection of buildings, straightening up an estate—these were the purposes in the original Act and loans up to 65 per cent. of the value of the property could be made.

To these purposes have now been added the discharging of encumbrances where such encumbrances do not exceed 40 per cent. of the value, and the cost of installing the drains.

Three Features.
There are three features of the plan which have been commented on favorably by applicants. These are:
1. Money is available.
2. Rate of interest.
3. Amortization of repayments.

There has been a general impression that there was always plenty of money available in rural Ontario to finance all farm mortgages offered. This is not as true now in any section as formerly, and is not true at all in some sections. Victory bonds attracted large sums of money from rural Ontario and moreover developed an understanding of bonds and their advantages for investment which did not previously exist.

Consequently many applicants for loans have stated that there was now little or no money available in their community for farm mortgages.

Then the rate of interest at six per cent. is regarded as reasonable for a long term loan. It is, of course, two or three per cent. less than prevailing rates in New Ontario, and there is reason to believe that in old Ontario it has a stabilizing influence.

But the feature which appears to appeal to many is the basis of repayment. When the repayment is divided into annual instalments of principal and interest and spread over a period of twenty years, it gives a sense of permanence and enables a man to make his plans accordingly.

A payment of \$7.17 per thousand dollars borrowed, will discharge the entire loan in 20 years, and this is not much more than the interest payments which would be asked in some cases otherwise. Most mortgagors are looking forward to having the entire loan discharged long before the maximum period, but when they are told they can pay as much as they like on due date after the third year they are quite satisfied.

As to Red Tape.
It is perhaps asking a good deal to expect a skeptical public to believe that any Government or semi-Government organization operates without red tape. Certainly it is the aim of this Board to do so. To comply with the Act and to see that the interests of the Province are properly safeguarded there are some conditions with must necessarily be rigidly insisted upon. Within these lines, however, the Board has endeavored to make the operation of the plan as simple as possible from the standpoint of the borrower.

Sometimes there is a slight flaw in the title, making it necessary to get the signature of someone now several thousand miles away. It is in the interests of the borrower, as well as of the Board, that the title be made absolutely clear, even if it takes a few weeks to do so.

In this work it will be obvious that inspection and valuing is a most important part. The Board is expected and desires to serve the whole Province. Covering such a large territory with such a variety of conditions is a big job and the Board must necessarily place reliance on the information which comes to it from its inspectors.

Estate and Buildings.
One of the purposes for which loans are authorized under the Act is for straightening up estates, and this has been found an advantage in a considerable number of cases; for instance, where the property has been left to the oldest son, with instructions to pay off obligations to other members of the family.

In Old Ontario naturally the applications for loans to erect buildings have not been numerous, but a number of such applications have been passed. Here is a case of a hundred acre farm with buildings, but down as worth \$7,500, free of debt. Yet the house is only valued at \$200. Hence the owner secures a loan of \$2,500 to build a new house and spreading the payments over a period of years will enjoy the additional comfort while it is being paid for.

In other cases it has been a new barn or improvements to some of the existing buildings. Not many loans have been granted on small holdings.

Repayments.
Repayments are probably the final test of the success of any loaning scheme. No repayments are given under this scheme until next fall, and hence no evidence on this point is available. Every precaution has been taken, however, to assure repayment, and every borrower is given to understand that a loan is a business proposition and must be treated on a strictly business basis.

A good sire is the beginning of a good herd; a bad one is the end of any herd.

FACTS ABOUT NIAGARA.

Hydro-Electric Development May Add to Beauty of Falls.
Pretty soon the Americans will be called upon to consider an international agreement with Canada for augmenting the usefulness of Niagara Falls as a source of power. Objection has been offered to the plan of hydro-electric development on the ground that it would mar the scenic effect of the falls—the proposition being to take out of the river twice as much water as is now diverted therefrom for power production. This notion, however, is declared to be a mistake. Engineers say that the thing could be done in such a way as actually to improve and render more impressive our greatest natural wonder.

The crest of the Canadian, or Horseshoe, Fall is about 2,600 feet across; that of the American fall is 1,000 feet. Sixteen times as much water passes over the Horseshoe Fall as over the American fall. The middle part of the Horseshoe great is deep in a curve, and more than four-fifths of the flow plunges over the cliff behind a thick cloud of mist. That portion is seldom more than partly visible, and then only when a favorable wind blows the spray to one side. Thus much more than five of the water of the cataract adds nothing at all to its grandeur, unless by increasing the volume of sound, while it actually injures the scenic effect by the mist it creates.

The general effect of the falls would be much improved if more of the water passed over the cliff on the American side. In other words, it would be an advantage if the flow were equalized to some extent. This, say the engineers, could be brought about by the simple expedient of dumping large quantities of rock into the river above the falls to form a lower submerged dam between the upper end of Goat Island and the Canadian shore. The dam, or weir, thus created would raise the level of the water above the falls and spread it away from the middle toward the sides, enhancing the scenic beauty of the cataract.

In less than eight miles the river falls 314 feet. At the American fall it drops 164 feet sheer. The water, as it passes over the Horseshoe, is eight feet deep. Both the Horseshoe and the American cliff are vertical precipices. The river runs twenty-three miles an hour, and under average conditions has a flow of 210,000 cubic feet per second. Its total potential energy is 7,500,000 theoretical horsepower.

At the present time 390,000 horsepower has been developed on the American side, or thereabouts, and 370,000 horsepower on the Canadian side. The total quantity of water taken out for the production of power is 55,000 cubic feet per second.

The hydro-electric development at Niagara has already added to the welfare and prosperity of this country. There is plenty of demand for the additional power, which would be furnished by a total diversion of 80,000 cubic feet per second around the falls and 40,000 cubic feet per second around the Whirlpool and Lower Rapids.

One advantage of taking away the excess water would be a consequent lessening of the rate at which the cataract eats its way backward. It operates as a gigantic grinder, the Horseshoe Fall wearing away the cliff over which it drops so rapidly that within a century it has reached something like 300 feet. It is, in fact, the river that has created by erosion the Niagara Gorge.

The water that passes over the fall represent the drainage of an area half as big as France. The water surface alone within that area is 95,205 square miles, with a shore line exceeding 8,300 miles in length.

An interesting fact well worth considering is that the hydro-electric developments as they exist to-day present a spectacle of beauty, grandeur and sublimity almost rivaling that of the falls themselves.

Treasure Seekers.
After twenty years as a pilot on the Mersey, Capt. J. Irlam Jones, a retired pilot of the Allan Line, has come with his wife to Canada to claim a fortune which he believes lies awaiting him in the soil of Northern Ontario. The property in question is in the neighborhood of New Liskeard, and consists of 350 acres, which Capt. Jones believes is richly seamed with silver, nickel and cobalt, only waiting to be tapped. It has been owned by Capt. Jones for the past twenty-five years, but it was only two months ago that he accidentally learned that it is believed in the north country to be a veritable storehouse of rich minerals. The old pilot and his wife, who, having been living at Moville, in County Donegal, Ireland, for the past six years, packed up their household effects and sailed for Montreal on the White Star-Dominion liner Canada. They brought with them several specimens of ore sent them twenty-five years ago by one John Orr, Mrs. Jones' brother, who died in the north country many years ago, after willing his land to his sister, and brother-in-law.

Canada's Buffalo Herds.
In a general way, it is known that the Dominion of Canada purchased the Michael Pablo buffalo herd at the Flathead Reservation some years ago, and used it as a basis for the Canadian national herd at Wainwright, Alberta. That herd is now the largest and best on the North American continent. It lives practically on open range and comprises, this year, 4,325 head. In all, Alberta has 4,548 buffalo preserved against her rainy days. There is an estimate regarding the wood-bison herd of Athabasca, placing the number at 500 head. This herd is more or less an uncertain quantity, as it ranges a remote and little-known portion of the far north. In all Canada there are, according to the best obtainable figures, and as given by the bison society, 5,080 head of buffalo.