

# The Glencoe Transcript.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
In Canada.....\$1.00 per year  
In Foreign Countries...\$2.50 per year

THE FALL FAIRS  
GLENCOE.....SEPT. 27-28  
MELBOURNE.....OCT. 5

Volume 50.--No. 38

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

Whole No. 2589

**TENDERS**  
Tenders will be received by Harry Thompson for a collector of taxes for township of Metcalfe for 1921 up to Oct. 1, 1921. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.—Harry Thompson, Route 2, Kerwood.

**FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON SHARES**  
Fifty acres sand loam in the township of Mosa, county of Middlesex. Good buildings, and plenty of fruit and water. Possession any reasonable time. Apply to J. A. McBryne, Route 2, Newbury.

**MISS PEARLIE GEORGE**  
(Gold Medalist of London Conservatory of Music)  
**PIANO INSTRUCTION**  
Lessons commenced on September 1. Symes St., Glencoe

**NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL**  
The W. A. Foote Memorial Hospital at Jackson, Mich., is prepared to give a three years' course in the science of nursing. The training school is accredited and the training includes Medical and Surgical, Obstetrical, Contagious, and a special course in Tuberculosis and Public Health work. Apply in person, or by letter, to Superintendent of W. A. Foote Memorial Hospital, Jackson, Mich.

**THEODORE R. GRAY**  
INSTRUCTION  
Piano, Organ, Vocal and Theory  
Glencoe Studio at Wm. Stevenson's, Main Street.  
Newbury Studio at P. T. Galbraith's.  
FIVE years' teaching experience, also instruction from the most successful teachers obtainable in Western Ontario, including Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Martin and Mr. Lethbridge of London, and Viggo Kihl, one of Toronto Conservatory's leading piano teachers. By the use of the Kihl and methods of these teachers the best results are assured in the smallest possible time. Classes taught Wednesdays and Thursdays after September.

**GAS ENGINE FOR SALE**  
For sale, cheap—1 gas engine, 7 h.p.; Gould, Sharpley & Muir; on skids; in first-class condition.—Apply to W. A. Haggerty, Glencoe.

**DR. H. C. BAYNE**  
DENTIST  
Office now open above Parnall Store, Newbury

**CREAM AND EGGS WANTED**  
Cream received, tested and paid for daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Phone 73 if you want our delivery truck to call.

**LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.**  
H. R. Skinner, Local Manager.

**JAMES POOLE**  
Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Agent, representing the greatest fire insurance companies of the world and the leading mutual fire insurance companies of Ontario. Office at residence, first door south of the Presbyterian church, Glencoe.

**GLENCOE LODGE, No. 133**  
meets every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock sharp in the lodge room, opposite Royal Bank building, Main street. All brethren of the Order cordially invited to attend.—W. R. McCracken, N. G.; W. Brown, R. S.

**Great War Veterans' Association of Canada (Incorporated)**  
Glencoe Branch meets 1st Friday each month at 7 p.m. in I. O. O. F. rooms, Main St. All Veterans Welcome.—W. B. Mulligan, President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

**INSURANCE**  
The Ontario Farmers' Weather Insurance Mutual Co., Grand Valley, and the Great-West Life Assurance Co.—Mac. M. McAlpine, Agent, Glencoe, Ont.; Box 41.

**We Carry A Full Line**  
—OF—  
**Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.**  
Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

**J. M. Anderson**  
GLENCOE  
Tinmith Plumber

**J. B. COUGH & SON**  
Furniture Dealers  
Funeral Directors  
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE  
Phone day 23, night 100

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.

## Cut Glass Specials

Cream and Sugar Sets	\$2.50 to \$10.00
Water Sets, 7 pieces	\$8.00 up
Bon Bon Dishes	\$1.80 to \$5.00
Berry or Salad Bowls	\$5.00 to \$9.75
Vases	\$1.50 to \$15.00
Vinegar or Oil Bottles	\$1.25 to \$4.50
Spoon Trays	\$2.50 to \$6.00
Salt and Peppers, pair	\$2.25 to \$3.55
Salt Dips	75c to \$2.50
Sherbert Glasses, half dozen	\$6.50
Custard Cups, dozen	\$2.50 up

**C. E. Davidson - Jeweler**  
Let's all go to the Glencoe Street Carnival and Dance Friday night

**Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns**

## Chestnut Coal

We have a large stock of D. L. & W. Scranton Coal, clean, bright and well prepared. Indications point to an advance this Fall. Order now, or draw it home \$16 per ton.

**McPHERSON & CLARKE**  
LUMBER YARD and PLANING MILL  
Glencoe, Ont.

# MILLINERY PARLORS

Fall opening on Thursday and Friday of this week. Everything in the very latest Fall and Winter Hats.

## MRS. W. A. CURRIE

**CENTRAL GARAGE**  
"FORD"

**Your Profits?**  
IT'S ASTOUNDING how some folks'll let a habit run away with their profits. Take right now, for instance, when produce is cheap and every nickel counts, you keep on hauling in the most expensive way. You've got into the habit of doing it with horses, when a Ford One-Ton Truck would do it at half the cost, or less.

Maybe you feel that you can't afford to pay spot cash for a Ford Truck. You don't have to when you do business with us. You'll be in town on Saturday. Come in and let us talk it over.

**SNELGROVE & FAULDS**  
Ford Dealers  
Glencoe and Rodney

Don't forget the Street Carnival Friday evening.

COME TO THE CARNIVAL FRIDAY NIGHT

## Peaches and Plums THIS WEEK

Special reductions in Soaps, Rice, Honey, and many other lines in Staple and Fancy Groceries. Watch the window. Goods marked in plain figures.

Fresh Eggs, good table Butter and all marketable produce taken at highest price in cash or trade.

IMMEDIATE FREE DELIVERY.

**W. A. CURRIE**  
CENTRAL GROCER  
TELEPHONE 25

## Irwin's Novelty Store

Phone 24

**Cheapest and Most Satisfactory Place in Town to Get STATIONERY, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.**

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns

## FARM IMPLEMENTS

Side and Centre Beet Lifters  
Tractors and Engines  
Silo Fillers  
Hilo Silos  
Corn Binders  
Wagons, Etc.

20 per cent. reduction on Tractors.

Call and see me before you buy.

**D. M. McKELLAR**  
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT  
GLENCOE

## When at Glencoe Fair

As you go in the gates have a look at the "Made in Glencoe" Harrow Cart, which is to be a future product of Glencoe. It is our own idea and is constructed partly of old material to make the price in keeping with the times and to utilize your old discarded parts which are eventually thrown away. We would be pleased to have you call and make any suggestions or improvements on our cart or anything else in our line, as we are here to please.

We intend to build Auto Trailers and light Truck Bodies as the demand requires, and are doing all kinds of Blacksmithing, Repairing, Jobbing and Horseshoeing.

Be sure and take in the fair this year as the committee have spared no pains to make it larger and better than ever.

**DON H. LOVE - GLENCOE**

## EAT MOE BREAD REITH'S

BUT BE SURE YOU GET REITH'S  
APPETIZING NOURISHING  
JUST A LITTLE BETTER

**GLENCOE BAKERY**

**Geo. Highwood**  
Purveyor of all kinds of FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Deliveries from 8 to 10 Saturdays all day  
Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fowl, live or dressed.  
Cash for Eggs, Butter, Hides, Wool. On sale—all kinds of Canned Goods.

**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. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Dutton high school field day will be held on Friday, Sept. 30.

A Lorain, O., woman found her lost diamond under a four-leaved clover.

Employment being scarce, many former teachers are returning to the profession.

Electric power in Ontario costs less than half that of any state in the union east of the Pacific slope.

Wattford's rate of taxation for 1921 will be 57 mills on the dollar, an increase of 7 mills over last year.

Hay-fever sufferers held a convention at Dutton and adopted resolutions to fight objectionable weeds.

Sneak thieves entered J. H. Miller's garage at Dutton one night recently and removed two tires from his car.

A Ridgeway youth was sentenced to two years on the prison farm for an offence against a thirteen-year-old girl.

Some of the barbers in Chatham have reduced the price of hair cuts from 50c to 35c and shaves from 35c to 20c.

Mrs. Katherine Zepeda, owner of a residence at Alameda, Cal., told the police that she set fire to the place to force tenants to move out. The fire almost destroyed the house.

Mrs. Sarah McKenzie Hoare died at the home of her son, Edward Hoare, Walkerville, on Saturday. She was 86 years old and was the widow of the late Dr. Walter W. Hoare, formerly of Strathroy.

Strathroy chautauqua guarantors will distribute their surplus of \$355 by donating \$150 to the Women's Auxiliary for the proposed hospital wing; \$150 to the women's rest room, and \$55 to the local public library.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Yorke, 624 Princess Ave., London, on Wednesday, their daughter, Edith Maude, was married to Chester William Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Anderson of Newbury.

Triplets born to Mr. and Mrs. John Milner of West Lorne, nearly two years ago, fell victims within the past few days to cholera infantum.

The children, all boys, died, one on Friday, a second on Sunday and the other on Monday.

Louis Lozo was buried alive when a well caved in at Scranton. When someone suggested sending for the coroner, Lozo's voice was heard saying: "Send for diggers." They did and 100 men rescued him in two hours and 20 minutes.

A 14-year-old girl in her sleep walked off a train in Oklahoma traveling in miles of horse country. She was a few bruises and was found next morning by section men asleep under a cattle guard, where she had crawled to escape the rain.

There has been a gratifying improvement in the business outlook. Many leaders of industry and commerce believe that the stagnation of the past year nears an end, and that conditions from this time forward will take a turn for the better.

Twin baby girls, about three weeks old, were found locked in an old battered suitcase in the ferry boat Promise as it was crossing from Windsor to Detroit. There was evidence to believe that the party who brought the suitcase on the boat intended to throw it overboard.

A shaft sunk at Yakutsk, Siberia, in the hope of finding water for the town, failed to penetrate below the permanently frozen ground, or "ground ice," even at a depth of 332 feet. In Alaska several shafts have been sunk about 200 feet, without penetrating below the frozen ground.

A farmer near Owen Sound found himself trapped in the hay mow when his dog knocked over a lantern and set fire to the barn. After a desperate effort he managed to break his way through the side of the building. The barn and contents were completely destroyed with a loss estimated at \$5,000.

Malcolm White of Dutton, aged about 50 years, a well-known horse buyer, was found dead in bed at the home of A. J. McMillan, liveryman, at West Lorne. Mr. White came to McMillan's home the evening previous and retired about ten o'clock apparently in good health. The cause of his death is given as heart failure.

Down in Maine an enterprising bootlegger persuaded twelve men to invest \$2,300 in seven barrels of water, under the impression that they were buying whiskey. A committee of five of the purchasers met and in a dim light tested the whiskey, which was apparently siphoned from each of the barrels. They find now that it was simply produced from a bottle concealed in each of the barrels, or else concealed in the clothing of the salesman.

**MORE REPORTS OF MURRELLS**

According to a report received from Melbourne, a Michigan tourist, who stopped at Campbell's garage in Melbourne, recognized the photos of Sydney and William Murrell as those of two men he picked up and drove across the Niagara frontier ten days ago. The Michigan man stated that he was then on a journey from which he is now returning. Two men stopped him on the road between Hamilton and St. Catharines, he said, and upon being told that they were Americans out of employment, he gave them a ride into New York State. While in the garage the Michigan man saw a police poster, offering \$4,000 reward for the missing bandits, and claimed to have recognized the pictures.

## GLENCOE'S STREET CARNIVAL

Stage Set for Spectacular Doings Tomorrow Night

Big preparations are completed for the Glencoe street carnival Friday night, on the occasion of the opening of the new pavement. If the weather is reasonably favorable a good time is assured for the large crowds expected to be present.

A concert by the 135th Battalion Band of Strathroy interspersed with short addresses by Deputy Minister of Highways McLean, J. C. Elliott, K. C.; J. G. Lethbridge, M. P. E., and others, will be followed by a community dance on the pavement. The dances for the most part will appear in character costumes and prizes will be awarded for the most comic representations.

Many unique features will be introduced and something interesting will be doing all the time, so come along.

**GLENCOE FAIR NEXT**

Tuesday and Wednesday next are the days for the Mosa and Ekfrid fall fair to be held on the fair grounds at Glencoe. An exceptionally interesting time is anticipated this year as the prize list has been materially enlarged with both society and special prize givings.

The annual school fair to be held in connection with the special interest not only to the young but to grown-ups as well. Special features include a school parade and a competition in athletics.

Three speed specials are announced for the race track, with purses totaling \$375, besides a quarter-mile dash for a special prize.

In the evening the Thamesville dramatic club will present an attractive feature at the opera house in a popular play entitled "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy."

Get prize lists and full information from the secretary, R. W. McKellar, or the chairman of the concert committee, C. E. Davidson.

**THANKSGIVING DAY**

The date of Thanksgiving Day in Canada is now determined by the date of Armistice Day, and Armistice Day this year will be on November 7.

According to an act passed at the last session of the federal parliament, Armistice Day falls on the Monday of the week in which the 11th of November occurs; the 11th of November being the date on which the armistice was declared in 1918. The same act provides for the celebration of Thanksgiving Day on Armistice Day. Therefore, Thanksgiving Day this year will be on November 7.

**JAIL GOVERNOR RESIGNS**

Governor James Carter of the Middlesex county jail has sent in his resignation to take effect at once. For more than a year he has considered dropping out, and since the investigation into the escape of the Murrell brothers from the jail, when he was treated rather roughly in the witness box by Inspector Dunlop, he has determined to give up the governorship. He received the appointment sixteen years ago, succeeding Robert Boston.

Tanlac has the largest sale of any medicine in the world. Over Twenty Million bottles have been sold in six years. No other medicine has ever approached it as a seller.—P. E. Lumley.

**HE WOULD CLOSE ALL MOVIES**

Martial law in cities until the "mad mob spirit" is taken out of the movies, was urged by Prof. William A. McKeever, Kansas educator and juvenile director of the National Presbyterian Temperance Board, in discussing the Arbutckle case.

"The entire film business should be closed for at least one month and then opened only under intelligent management," he said. "Under present circumstances I contend that cities would be justified in declaring martial law in respect to the mad mob spirit growing out of the movies."

**PRICE OF GASOLINE SLIDING**

There is a prospect of gasoline again coming down in price, perhaps to the pre-war rate, when it was selling for 18 and 22 cents a gallon. F. M. Baldwin of Parkersburg, West Virginia, who is in Toronto, declares that gasoline is selling there for 18 cents a gallon on the street. Oil has come down in price, and is now selling as low as \$2.25 per barrel. Mr. Baldwin states that the Standard Oil refinery in Parkersburg is the only one running at full time. The others are shut down for several days a week. They have an abundance of oil stored up for shipment, but no purchasers.

**KINDLY FORGET ARBUCKLE**

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19.—"The kindest thing the public can do for Roscoe Arbutckle is to forget him," Mrs. J. K. Otley, chairman of the Georgia library commission, made that statement in a letter received here by E. L. Harling, chairman of the board of review, a committee from the trustees of the Carnegie library. Mrs. Otley asked that Arbutckle pictures be banned here forever, for "we do not want to see Arbutckle any more, because the freedom of the press has put into our minds a series of pictures of bestial debauchery which will not down even for the famous Arbutckle smile."

## FIRE AT MOUNT BRYDGES

Loss Reaches \$20,000—Fire Checked By Strathroy Brigade

Four stores and a residence were destroyed by fire and many other buildings were damaged at Mount Brydges early on Thursday when a blaze originating in the Barnett bakery swept through a section of the business street of the village. The breaking of the hand pump, which was the only apparatus available to fight the flame, menaced the entire village, but the Strathroy fire department, making a fast trip by motor truck, reached the scene in time to be of great assistance to the bucket brigade, and the fire was finally got under control about 5 o'clock. The damage caused by the fire is conservatively estimated at \$20,000.

The buildings wholly or partially destroyed are: Barnett's bakeshop, Richard Lipsit's machine shop, the shoemaking shop of J. H. Neill, Geo. Brown & Sons' general store and residence, the hall of the Loyal Orange Lodge.

**BASEBALL AT WALKERS**

A baseball tournament will be held at Walkers on Friday afternoon, September 23rd, commencing at one o'clock, in which the following teams will participate: Poplar Hill, Glencoe, Newbury and Walkers. These good games assured. Admission 25c. Lunch booth.

**GLENCOE COUNCIL**

The regular meeting of the council was held in the council chamber on Monday, Sept. 12. All the members were present. Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

On motion of Messrs. McCracken and Lumley the following accounts were ordered paid: McPherson & Clarke, lumber and cement, \$60.53; Don H. Love, repairs, \$2.50; John Graham, \$18; Robert Gordon, \$11.50; John Mitchell, \$12.25; Frank Smith, \$12.25; Wm. Muirhead, \$38.80; Alex. Stuart, \$2 work on streets and drain; Wm. McKee, hauling gravel and water; J. H. Henry, salary for August, \$92; amount paid James Smith, work on drain, \$10; Jas. Wright & Son, wire, etc., for streets, \$120.29; Kingston Construction Co., man and mixer, 6 hours, \$5; Bruce McAlpine, cement for drain, \$61.30; B. T. Huston, insurance premium, town hall, \$63.75; 5 nights sale of tax tickets, \$5; Peter McCracken, repairs, \$5.65; Imperial Oil Co., 6.155 gals. road oil, \$893.37.

On motion of McCracken and Lumley the clerk was instructed to prepare a by-law regulating the traffic on the Main street pavement.

On motion of Parrott and Davidson the rate of taxation for 1921 was struck at 35 mills, as follows:—Village rate, 12 7/10 mills; county rate, 4 7/10 mills; doberman rate, 1 8/10 mills; street lighting, 6 6/10 mills; public school rate, 7 mills; high school rate, 2 2/10 mills.

Charles George, Clerk.

You will be well advised to check that first cold-weather twinge of rheumatism before it develops. Use the standard remedy, T.R.C.'s RAZ-MAH, the positive Asthma remedy, also sold by H. I. Johnston.

**OLD SONGS AGAIN POPULAR**

It is pleasant to read the announcement of the Music Publishers' Association that the good old songs of home and heart and mother love are growing in favor. There is a continuing demand for these dear old familiar melodies, homely but wholesome, some of some of them may be breathing their message of normal human emotions and love, picturing the sweet and beautiful part of life. Jazz and the Hawaiian melodies, like the joy ride, raise a great dust and commotion, but the end is inevitable. Lovers of music have reason for joy that a state of normal thought and judgment has been reached in music.

There is so much of the old music within the reach of the most modest purse that no reason exists why the cheap, the vulgar, the abominable and the nerve-racking substitutes should ever be given a hearing.

**Spectacular Storm Shown in Picture**

Thrilling scenes in big special, "TRUMPET ISLAND"

Riding in an airplane in a terrific thunderstorm with the man she had just been forced to marry, Eve de Merincourt loosened the strap which held her to her seat. Another moment and the bonds which kept her in the midst of life's tragedies would be freed. She would plunge to eternity. Circumstances had been too much for Eve, the little convent-bred girl.

Then a sudden tremendous flash and crackle about the frail aircraft. The storm had burst right at them. A splintering roar and one wing of the machine was ripped off like paper.

What happened to Eve and to the repulsive old millionaire who had pursued and finally captured her, using her sense of duty to a bankrupt father as the bait? "Trumpet Island," the wonderful special Vitagraph production to be shown at the Glencoe opera house Saturday night, Sept. 24, tells vividly and with smashing dramatic force of what followed.

Keep your eye on the ad. column.

# The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

**Synopsis of Later Chapters.**  
Leaving Baxenter bound in the cellar of Adderbury Towers, Dartin and Haverton make their escape. Two days later Baxenter starts for Paris with a detective, Silas Berwick. They track Haverton to the Hotel d'Elclair.

**CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd.)**  
Vivian Renton had turned his face on the pillow so that it faced the altar. His eyes were still closed, but his lips moved ever so slightly. The tall, frock-coated doctor watched him anxiously.

Baxenter tiptoed from the place and rejoined Berwick and Haverton in the little wood, the three men following the master of Chauville as he led the way back to the house.

The scene in the chapel filled the solicitor's mind and gave him pitiful sighs. He slackened his steps and touched Haverton on the arm.

"There doesn't seem much hope, Mr. Haverton; perhaps you would like to see him?"

But Eddie shook off his touch with an oath, and said that he was not a man of sentiment—especially where Vivian Renton was concerned. It would be more to the point if they would tell him what they intended doing with him.

Baxenter's eyes blazed and his knuckles stood out, patches of tight skin on his clenched hands.

"I think, Haverton, that you are the most despicable creature that God ever let live. The man back there," and he pointed to where the windows of the chapel shone wanly between the trees of the pines, "is a king to you. You want to know what he is going to do with you? Mr. Berwick has not yet decided. In the meantime you will go back and wait for us at the Three Lilies. You're quite safe there with no money and no French."

They stood and watched until the figure of Eddie Haverton had slouched away in the direction of the inn, then hurried after Monsieur de Barron.

"There must be some connection—some message between the tomb and this man," said Berwick.

Monsieur de Barron held the candle well above his head and surveyed the chamber, which for over a century had had no visitor save only Vivian Renton.

"To think that the old gentleman went on, that for all these long years I have not had my dinner and entertain my friends not ten feet from my Ataddin's cave! One would have almost thought that some voice out of the past would have whispered its secret. Miss Deunham is a lucky girl."

The key, and the directions as to the spots in the carving of the panel had been found in the climatic bag. With his last breath Dartin had made what reparation he could, and the secret of the Dartingens was a secret no longer.

That the man who had so successfully impersonated the last of a noble race had made good use of his visits was apparent from the opened and empty chests and trunks. In fact, there was comparatively little of value left that was portable. The larger plate and pictures were still in the chamber, and had Vivian got away with the help of jewels and vessels found beside him in the vault it is not likely that he would have thought it worth his while ever again to visit his treasure house. It was evidently to be a final haul.

The two Englishmen dined at the chateau with Monsieur de Barron and the doctor from Blois. The latter was interested more in his late patient than in the mystery of the case, and talked learnedly about the spine and the lungs. There would be an inquiry,

## ROYAL YEAST CAKES

### MAKE PERFECT BREAD

For many years physicians have prescribed yeast for the correction of certain physical disarrangements, such as boils, constipation, pimples and intestinal troubles.

Royal Yeast Cakes are rich in vitamins and serve to tone up the blood. Royal Yeast Cakes are on sale in practically every grocery store. Send name and address for free copy "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

ISSUE No. 39-21.

## NOTICE

A postal card will bring you our new large Fall Catalogue, soon to be issued, containing Thousands of Illustrations of Gifts in Jewellery, Silverware, China and Novelties. Write today.  
**ELLIS BROS., Jewellers**  
96-98 YONGE ST. TORONTO

It was a merry little party that sat down to dinner that night. The French windows were thrown open to the perfumed twilight; in the darkening blue of the sky stars were here and there appearing, and a young moon was showing faintly.

Robert's departure was not mentioned until the table had been cleared and the decanters and fruit shone on the polished oak. Monsieur de Barron spoke of it first.

"And so, Mr. Baxenter, this is your last night with us?"

"It is, sir, my sorrow. I'm afraid I have neglected my work quite long enough."

"What cause is there for you to work? no, don't interrupt me. I want you to listen. It's a delicate matter, perhaps, to touch upon; but you are all here together, you and Stella and Madame. I will tell you a little history."

Monsieur de Barron cut a match to his cigar and smoked thoughtfully for a moment, then:

"Once upon a time—that is the way stories open, is it not?—a certain young merchant of Blois found himself, at the early age of thirty, a wealthy man. His money had been made mostly by the opening of the railways of Canada, and he married, on one of his visits to that country, the daughter of an official in Montreal. It was a love match, and when a little girl was born to them their happiness was complete. The old man broke off suddenly, a little sad smile passing over his face."

"—Oh, there is no need to speak in parabolas," he went on. "My wife was a very distant descendant of the family who, in former times, owned this place. Her cousin's grandfather had emigrated to Canada at the beginning of last century—and it was to

please Marcelle that I bought back the chateau, and in those days I looked forward to a life of happiness. But it was a Dead Sea fruit.

"Two years after settling here the fever came to Blois. It did not spare, and I was left alone—unbittered, and I threw myself into the world of finance and, as is often the way, the luck was with me, and money, which I had ceased to care for, accumulated rapidly. And in the summer I would come here and people the lawns with the forms of those who were gone. In my mind's eye I would watch them until my soul rebelled at the self-torture. I shut up the house and went abroad—China, India, it was all the same to me—and at last I returned here cured as far as there is a cure for a broken heart."

The tears were standing in Stella's gray eyes as she listened.

"I know now why I came back. Do you know, Stella, that my little Pauline would have been about your age had she lived? I can trace—a fancy, maybe, but one I would not lose—a faint likeness. After all, you are all the same blood. Do you not see what I want? I am old, and I have not had much happiness. Is it too late? I want my dream child out there on the lawn to have a playmate, one who will chatter up and down these old cypresses—I want laughter and singing to be heard again in these old rooms. Robert here must let another Baxenter have his business and come and help me in mine—no, I will not hear a word now, you must talk it over together."

The old man rose and, walking to the window, pointed to the little cove of pines.

"Come here, my children. There is an alleyway between the trees there; Marcelle used to say it was designed by Cupid himself. At times the nightingales sing there. They sang three years ago. There are ghosts in the shadows of that little alleyway—ghosts of the past." He drew back with a smile, holding aside the curtain and Robert gave him his arm to Stella.

They passed out over the moonlit lawn to the alleyway, designed by Cupid himself, where the nightingales sing.

(The End.)

## Woman's Interests

**A Community Birthday Party.**  
A contributor writes of a new kind of community entertainment that is suitable to any season, and that may be given out of doors as well as indoors. It originated with a woman's community club that had seventy-five members. They tried it out on "visitors' night" and established beyond doubt the fact that the idea is as practical as it is attractive.

Every member was allowed to invite one guest. With the invitation the member sent a correspondence card on which she had written the date of the affair and the request that the recipient signify that he meant to attend by returning the card with his name and the name of the month in which he was born written on it. A stamped, self-addressed envelope was inclosed with each invitation.

As soon as the club women knew how many to expect they planned twelve tables—one for each month in the year—and decorated each table in a fashion that was symbolic of the month that it represented. The January table, for example, was set with white china, glass and silver; over it, suspended from the ceiling, hung clusters of imitation icicles and snowballs. The May table was decorated with artificial tulips, daffodils and crocuses. Red and gold paper hearts and St. Valentine's Day place cards marked the table given over to February. Above the June table hung strips of silver paper wedding bells and festoons of white ribbon and of white paper roses. The October table was gay with autumn foliage,—sumac, maple and oak,—and there were favors made from nuts and fruit.

In the centre of each table was a birthday cake, iced in yellow, pink, green or white, and with the name of the month lettered on it in melted chocolate—a device to enable the guests to find their respective tables readily.

A place card—a design done in water colors by an artistic member of the club—was laid at each place, the cards of each table being decorated differently. For example, for April there were carnations; for July, Canadian flags; for August, butterflies; for November, chrysanthemums; for December, holly.

The waitresses—two at each table—wore costumes in keeping with the tables at which they served. For the spring tables the costumes were green—a pale shade for March, a darker shade for April and a deep green trimmer with white for May. The summer waitresses wore blue and white. Those who had charge of the autumn tables were dressed in shades of yellow and russet—anything from pale buff to golden brown. The winter staff wore white, and those at the December table wore buttonnières of red and green crepe paper, as Christmas colors.

When the waitresses had served a supper of chicken pie, scalloped potatoes, buttered fish, fruit salad, cake and coffee, the entertainment committee divided the guests into four groups, according to the season—spring, summer, autumn or winter—in which they were born. Each group was asked to keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

do some stunt to entertain the company, the waitresses for the different seasons acting as group leaders.

The stunts proved a veritable fund of fun. One group acted out a difficult charade that required considerable ingenuity on the part of the actors and some clever thinking on the part of the spectators. Another carried through an impromptu programme of music and recitations. The winter group gave representations of the holidays that occur in the winter months; for example, Santa Claus appeared and distributed Christmas gifts in the guise of forfeits. Father Time offered a bundle of amusing resolutions for New Year's Day, and St. Valentine offered to tell romantic "fortunes."

At the end of the evening the hostesses shook up birthday gifts—inexpensive toys, favors and jokes—in a hat, and requested every guest to draw out a present.

The idea of a community birthday party might well be used in a campaign to raise funds for a church, or for some other community purpose. In that case the tables should be numbered—January, one; February, two; and so on throughout the twelve months; and a sufficient number of tickets should be marked with numbers to correspond. As soon as the greatest number of the dining hall be announced his birth month, and buys a

## DOYRI

PREVENTS THAT SINKING FEELING

ticket for the table to which the accident of birth assigns him.

**Bread Like Mother Used to Make.**  
The baker who uses the brand "home-made" on his bread appreciates the fact that it is very difficult to beat "the bread that Mother used to make." All bread made at home is not good, in fact, heavy, sour bread is common to many homes even though first rate flours are used. One of the many difficulties in making bread in the ordinary home is the lack of a warm place where the dough can be kept at a moderate suitable temperature without such variation throughout the whole period of fermentation. Dr. Charles Saunders, the Dominion Cerealist, in Bulletin 97, recommends the construction of a special fermenting box or cupboard to be placed in a warm situation or to be provided with some system of warming from inside.

Yeast works reasonably well only between moderate limits of temperature, approximately 75 to 95 degrees. As a result of his researches in regard to wheat, flour and bread, treated in this bulletin, dough ought to be kept between 80 and 90 degrees F. Moist, compressed yeast is said to work more quickly than dry yeast cakes.

Experiments have shown that almost any dough can be safely fermented until it has risen three times to double its height. Kneading, however, is not necessary, according to Dr. Saunders, who recommends that the dough should be knocked down each time with little or no handling and without removing it from the vessel until the last occasion when it is transferred to the baking tin. The longer the fermentation the lighter will be the bread and the finer its texture provided the limit be not passed. The addition of a little lard, butter or other fat, slightly reduces the toughness of bread without detracting noticeably from the flavor. Sugar, if used at all, should be added with great moderation.

The following methods are adaptable to home bread making.

**Rapid method with moist yeast.**—Soak a cake of moist yeast in half a cup of lukewarm (not hot) water a few minutes. Take one quart (40 ounces) of water quite hot to the tin, to this add two rounded tablespoons of lard (or other fat), one heaping tablespoonful of salt, and one heaping tablespoonful of sugar. Then mix in about three pounds of flour (equal to about eleven level cups).

As soon as this mixture is cool enough (that is, when it no longer feels hot to the hand) add the yeast, and then enough more flour (probably about two or three cups) to make a slack, easily worked dough.

The temperature of the dough, when the mixing is finished, should be about 85 degrees Fahrenheit.

Set in a warm place (about 80 to 85 degrees) to rise for about five hours, or more, knocking the dough down and turning the surface over every time the dough reaches twice its initial volume. The dough should be knocked down from two to five times according to the kind of flour used and the kind of bread desired. Mould and put into pans, and allow to rise for about one hour until it has doubled its volume.

This makes approximately 5½ pounds of bread.

All night sponge with dry yeast.—Soak a cake of dry yeast in half a cup of lukewarm (not hot) water for about twenty minutes. Take one quart (40 ounces) of water quite hot to the hand. To this add two rounded tablespoons of lard or other fat, one heaping teaspoonful of salt and one heaping teaspoonful of sugar.

Then mix in four level cups of flour. When the mixture no longer feels hot to the hand, add the yeast, beat thoroughly and set in a warm place overnight. The temperature should be between 70 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

The next morning (after about ten hours) mix in one level tablespoonful of salt, one level tablespoonful of sugar and sufficient flour to make a slack, easily worked dough (probably about 2½ or 3 pounds).

After kneading the mass sufficiently to secure uniformity, it should be set in a warm place (about 80 to 85 degrees) to rise for a few hours. If very light bread is desired, and if the flour employed be suitable for making such bread, the dough should be allowed to rise three or four times to double its volume, being knocked down and the surface turned over each time. It may then be moulded and put into the pans. Here it should be allowed to rise to double its volume (usually about one hour) before being placed in the oven. This makes approximately 5½ pounds of bread.

**Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.**  
**Human Hair Ropes.**  
In the great Hongwanji Temple, at Koto, Japan, are preserved twenty-nine immense ropes made of human hair. They represent voluntary offerings of tens of thousands of Japanese women.

The temple is as large as a European cathedral. Ninety-six massive pillars support the roof at a height of 125 feet.

The timbers for the great structure were all dragged from the mountain forests and lifted into their places by the above-mentioned ropes, for which no material other than human hair was considered sufficiently honorable.

**Postman's Palace.**  
In the village of Hauteville, in France, may be seen what is probably the strangest edifice in the world. It was built by F. Cheval, a postman, and represents forty-five years of continuous effort.

Cheval saw a book containing pictures of wonderful mosques, castles, and palaces, and decided to erect an edifice of his own. He collected gaily-colored stones from a river, boulders, cement and lime, and started.

For thirty-five years he spent almost the whole of his spare time on his self-imposed task. He put in 70,000 hours upon the building, and used 1,000 cubic feet of stone, and 4,000 bags of cement and lime, all purchased from his savings as a postman.

The strange castle he has reared is rectangular in shape, and is a conglomeration presenting many different styles of architecture. There are parts of a Swiss chalet, an Algerian house, a feudal castle, a mosque, while other sections of the building are distinctly the builder's own invention. Sculptured animals, birds, and giants adorned the various facades.

## Hallowe'en Novelties

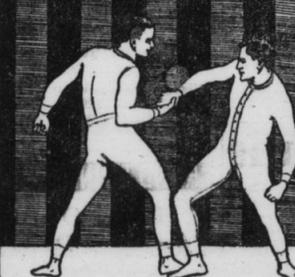
Don't overlook these in buying. Our Travelers have the Samples. We have the Stock.

**Toroan Fancy Goods Co., Ltd.**  
Wholesale Only.  
7 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

"It wears longer"

# STANFIELD'S

## Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR



**MEN** who work outdoors need the comfortable warmth of

**STANFIELD'S**

"Red Label" underwear

It is made of the best wool—and is cut to fit perfectly, giving ease and freedom with the warmth needed to protect against bitter cold.

We make underwear in heavy weights for men, women and children.

Write for free sample book.

**STANFIELD'S LIMITED**  
Truro, N. S.

"Stands Strenuous Wear"

## The Bastinado.

A missionary who was in Asia Minor during the war was accused by the Turks of having communicated with the French warships in the Mediterranean Sea. He was taken from his home without warning and driven hundreds of miles into the interior. He went without enough food and without sufficient clothing. He had only a little mule to ride on and even that luxury he gave up to a sick convert among the prisoners.

On this terrible journey, he saw a man endure the bastinado. Two stakes were driven into the ground and the culprit was made to lie face downward between them. His feet were fastened with ropes so that the soles were turned up and on a level with the stakes. Then men with bamboo rods began to strike the soles of his feet.

Now the soles of the feet are supplied with sensitive nerves. You can walk miles without affecting these nerves, but a sharp blow sends a shock through the whole nervous system.

The most cruel method of administering the bastinado is not to create the feet, but by a succession of sharp blows continued without intermission to bring the sufferer to a condition of nervous prostration. A blow with a club might bruise the flesh badly or even break bones, but bruises and broken bones heal in a few weeks, whereas one whose nerves have been shattered by the bastinado may be a nervous wreck for the rest of his life: he may even lose his mind altogether.

That cruel punishment is unknown in our own country. And still there is a sense in which we are all made to endure the bastinado. The cruel bully who administers it is Satan. The bamboo rod is sin. The nerve centre that endures the stroke is the tender conscience.

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

When some great temptation or trial comes, we are likely to gather the forces of the soul together and resist to the death. But many a soul has remained unshaken by the most severe temptations and trials, only to find that the continual beat of the little temptations of life has so worn down the moral and spiritual forces that the power to resist has departed. (The little pleadings of sinful desires; the little outcroppings of selfishness, of pride, of greed, of lust, of envy, of jealousy; one impure story, one oath, one falsehood, one night in sin, one day of neglect; like the sleet in a blizzard, they drive against the soul until resistance breaks down and the very structure of the soul crumbles. The climax of the Christian life is not in leaving to fly with eagle wings but in making steady progress day by day, against the continued beat of little hindrances and temptations. "Ye shall walk and not faint.")

## CONFERENCE AT INVERNESS CANCELLED BY BRITISH PREMIER

Quick Action of Lloyd George on Receipt of de Valera's Letter Declaring That Irish Nation Recognizes Itself as a Sovereign State—"Only One Answer Possible to Such a Claim," Says Premier.

A despatch from London says:—The Irish negotiations came to a crisis on Thursday involving the cancellation of the arrangements for the conference at Inverness next week and implying the possibility of the British Government having to consider a new course of action.

This new situation follows upon the publication in Dublin on Thursday afternoon of a letter from de Valera to Lloyd George, declaring that the Irish nation recognizes itself as a sovereign State, and that it is only as representatives of that sovereign State that the Sinn Fein Cabinet has authority or power to act.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The text of the letter of Eamon de Valera, accepting the invitation to the Inverness Conference, but under certain conditions, follows:—

"We are unhesitating in declaring our willingness to enter a conference to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.

"Our readiness to contemplate such an association was indicated in our letter of August 10. We have accordingly summoned the Dail, that we may submit to it for ratification the names of the representatives it is our intention to propose. We hope that these representatives will find it possible to be at Inverness on the date you suggest, September 20.

"In this final note we deem it our duty to reaffirm that our position is, and can only be, as we have defined it throughout this correspondence. Our nation has formally declared its independence and recognizes itself as a sovereign State. It is only as representatives of that State and as its chosen guardians that we have authority or powers to act on behalf of our people.

"As regards the principle of government by consent of the governed, in the very nature of things it must be the basis of any agreement that will achieve the purpose we have at heart—that is, the final reconciliation of our nation with yours.

"We have suggested no interpretation of that principle save its every-day interpretation, in sense, for example, in which it was understood by the plain men and women of the world when on January 5, 1918, you said:—

"The settlement of Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as will give some promise of stability. Therefore, it is that we feel that government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement in this war."

"These words are the true answer to the criticism of our position which your last letter puts forward. The principle was understood then to mean the right of nations that had been annexed to Empires against their will to free themselves from the grasping hand. That is the sense in which we understand it. In reality, it is your

Government, when it seeks to send our ancient nation and to partition its territory, that would give to the principle an interpretation that would undermine the fabric of every democratic State and drive the civilized world back into tribalism.

"I am, Sir, faithfully yours,  
"Eamon de Valera."

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George telegraphed de Valera from Gairloch, Scotland, the following cancellation of the Inverness Conference:

"I informed your emissaries who came to me, here, on Tuesday, the 13th, that reiteration of your claim to negotiate with His Majesty's Government as representatives of an independent and sovereign State would make a conference between us impossible. They brought me a letter in which you specifically reaffirm that claim, stating that your nation has formally declared its independence and recognizes itself as a sovereign State and 'it is only,' you added, 'as representatives of that State and as its chosen guardians that we have any authority or powers to act on behalf of our people.'

"I asked them to warn you of the very serious effect of such a claim and offered to regard the letter as undelivered to me in order that you might have time to reconsider it. Despite this intimation you have now published the letter in its original form.

"I must accordingly cancel the arrangements for the conference next week at Inverness and must consult my colleagues on the course of action which this new situation necessitates.

"I will communicate this to you as soon as possible, but as I am, for the moment, laid up here, a few days' delay is inevitable. Meanwhile, I must make it absolutely clear that His Majesty's Government cannot reconsider the position which I have stated to you.

"If you accepted a conference with your delegates on the formal statement of claim which you have reaffirmed, it would constitute an official recognition by His Majesty's Government of the severance of Ireland from the Empire and of its existence as an independent Republic. It would, moreover, entitle you to declare, as of right acknowledged by us, that, in preference to association with the British Empire, you would pursue a closer association, by treaty, with some other foreign power. There is only one answer possible to such a claim as that.

"The great concessions which His Majesty's Government have made to the feeling of your people, in order to secure a lasting settlement, deserved, in my opinion, some more generous response, but so far every advance has been made by us. On your part you have not come to meet us, by a single step, but have merely reiterated, in phrases of emphatic challenge, the letter and spirit of your original claim."

"The great concessions which His Majesty's Government have made to the feeling of your people, in order to secure a lasting settlement, deserved, in my opinion, some more generous response, but so far every advance has been made by us. On your part you have not come to meet us, by a single step, but have merely reiterated, in phrases of emphatic challenge, the letter and spirit of your original claim."

"The great concessions which His Majesty's Government have made to the feeling of your people, in order to secure a lasting settlement, deserved, in my opinion, some more generous response, but so far every advance has been made by us. On your part you have not come to meet us, by a single step, but have merely reiterated, in phrases of emphatic challenge, the letter and spirit of your original claim."

### TWO GIRLS SHOT IN BELFAST RIOTS

Outbreaks in Two Parts of the City—Military and Police Restore Order.

Belfast, Sept. 18.—Serious rioting occurred in Belfast this afternoon. The trouble was mainly confined to Vere street, where a young girl was shot dead, another was badly wounded and one man was shot in the neck. The military was called out and used guns to restore order.

The girls who were shot are Protestant and the news created great excitement. When darkness set in the mob got out of hand and attempted to wreck a number of saloons. A large packing case, consigned to a hardware merchant in Belfast, came under the notice of officials at the freight station. It was said to contain a large quantity of up-to-date revolvers, which were seized by the police.

It was found that part of the shipment was for a wide-spread gun-running campaign in Ulster.

An outbreak also occurred in Se-

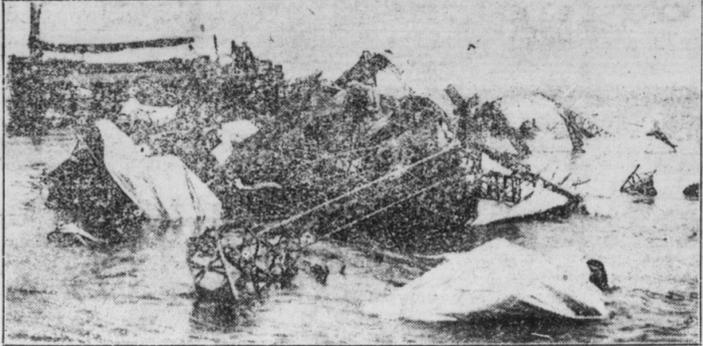
ford street, in the Sinn Fein district of East Belfast. A bomb was thrown and there was much revolver firing, but a large force of military and police quickly suppressed the trouble.

### Lloyd George Must Have Rest, Say Doctors

London, Sept. 18.—The official medical statement issued at Gairloch this afternoon states that Lloyd George is suffering from chill and septic absorption resulting from an abscess of the face. Rest is essential. Several days must elapse before he can transact any but the most urgent business.

### Little Damage Caused by Snow in West

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—With the fine, cool weather, farmers in Southern Saskatchewan are cheered at the prospect of their wheat now in the fields drying out without much damage. Threshing, however, will not likely be resumed until the beginning of next week.



THE WRECK OF THE GIANT AIRSHIP  
A striking photograph of the wreck of the R.38, as it appeared lying in the river Humber, at Hull, England.

## ESTIMATES OF HARVEST INDICATE THAT 1915 CROP WILL BE BEATEN

A despatch from Ottawa says:—That the great wheat harvest of 1915 will probably be exceeded by the harvest this year is forecast in a report issued to-night by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. According to the report, which covers the condition of the crops up-to-date, the average yields in bushels per acre for the principal grain crops will be as follows:

Fall wheat 21½, as against 24 last year. Spring wheat 15½, as against 14; fall wheat 15½, as against 14½; oats 30½, as against 33½; barley 22½, as against 24½; rye, 16½, as against 17½; flax seed 9.10, as against 5.60. Upon the area sown, as estimated on June 30 last, these averages represented total yields as follows:

Fall wheat, 15,473,000 bushels, as against 19,469,200 bushels last year; spring wheat 27,914,000 bushels, as against 24,720,100 bushels; fall wheat, 29,387,800 bushels, as against 263,189,300 bushels; oats, 466,303,100 bushels, as against 530,709,700 bushels; barley, 57,607,300 bushels, as against 63,310,550 bushels; rye, 11,847,500 bushels, as against 11,305,400 bushels, and flax seed, 7,164,300 bushels, as against 7,997,700 bushels. These are preliminary estimates subject to revision after completion of the threshing, the prevalence of rust, both black and red, in the Province of Saskatchewan occasioning difficulty in the preliminary estimation of average yields.

For the three Prairie Provinces the preliminary estimate in bushels is: Wheat, 271,508,000 (234,138,000); oats, 331,270,000 (314,297,000); barley, 42,720,900 (40,760,000); rye, 9,567,000

(8,273,600); flax seed, 6,801,300 (7,688,800). For Manitoba the yields are: Wheat, 37,212,000 (37,542,000); oats, 57,000,000 (57,657,000); barley, 18,488,000 (17,520,000); rye, 2,880,000 (2,318,600); flax seed, 793,300 (1,157,800). In Saskatchewan they are: Wheat, 173,580,000 (113,185,300); oats, 183,863,000 (141,549,000); barley, 13,500,000 (10,501,500); rye, 3,957,000 (2,335,000); flax seed, 5,420,000 (5,705,000). In Alberta they are: Wheat, 60,716,000 (83,461,000); oats, 90,407,000 (115,091,000); barley, 10,732,000 (12,739,000); rye, 2,730,000 (3,420,000); flax seed, 585,000 (726,000). The figures within brackets represent the yields of 1920.

The average condition on August 31 of late sown crops, expressed normally in percentages of the average yield per acre for the ten years 1911-20, is reported as follows:—

The figures within brackets, representing in the order given, the conditions on July 31, 1921, and on August 31, 1920; peas, 83 (89, 99); beans, 94 (95, 99); buckwheat, 92 (90, 101); mixed grains, 80 (87, 105); corn for husking, 10 (97, 101); potatoes, 86 (89, 102); turnips, mangolds, 82 (87, 98); fodder corn, 104 (101, 102); sugar beets, 89 (93, 101); pasture, 88 (86, 95). The figures for 1921 represent the following forecast of total yield in bushels or tons: Peas, 2,390,000; beans, 1,030,000; buckwheat, 7,443,000; mixed grains, 22,657,000; corn for husking, 15,304,000; potatoes, 97,615,000; turnips, etc., 84,030,000; fodder corn, 5,649,000 tons; sugar beets, 272,000 tons. Preliminary estimates were issued on August 10 for hay and clover, 10,371,000 tons, and alfalfa, 362,000 tons; first cutting.

## EXCHANGE OF NOTES LEAVES IRISH QUESTION STILL UNDECIDED

London, Sept. 18.—London newspapers find difficulty in discovering the exact meaning of what de Valera intends to convey in his latest message to Lloyd George.

Does he waive the claim that Irish plenipotentiaries should be received in conference as representatives of an "independent and sovereign State," and thereby make a conference possible, or does he not?

Lloyd George, in his reply, demands a plain answer. He repeats that "unless the second paragraph in your letter of the 12th is withdrawn a conference between us is impossible." It was in that paragraph that de Valera announced that his plenipotentiaries would go to Inverness as the representatives of an independent and sovereign State, and it was that paragraph which the Prime Minister asked the two Sinn Fein emissaries to get reconsidered.

Notwithstanding the firm tone of Mr. Lloyd George's telegram, it is interpreted in many quarters as displaying solicitude to furnish de Valera a favorable opening for abandoning his present attitude.

Dublin, Sept. 18.—The text of de Valera's message Saturday night to Premier Lloyd George follows:—

"In reply to your last telegram just received I have only to say that we have already accepted your invitation in the exact words which you quote from your letter of the 7th instant.

We have not asked you to abandon any principle, even informally, but surely you must understand that we can only recognize ourselves for what we are. If this self-recognition be made a reason for cancellation of the conference, we regret it, but it seems inconsistent.

"I have already had conferences with you and in these conferences and in my written communications I have never ceased to recognize myself for what I was and am. If this involves recognition on your part, then you have already recognized us.

"Had it been our desire to add to the solid substance of Ireland's right the veneer of technicalities of international usage, which you now introduce, we might have claimed already the advantage of all these consequences which you fear would flow from the reception of our delegates.

"Now, believe me, we have but one object at heart—the setting up of the conference on such a basis of truth and reality as would make it possible to secure through it the result which the peoples of these two islands so ardently desire.

"I am, sir, faithfully yours,  
"Eamon de Valera."

In an average life of 70 years, not counting the first 10, over 21 years are spent in sleep, over 16 in work, 11 months in dressing and undressing, and 7 months in church going, says one statistician.

## Greeks Suffer a Huge Disaster

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Reports from Angora say that the Greek army is in general retreat, abandoning wounded, automobiles and war material. The Greek troops are now apparently west of the Sakaria River.

Since Greek public opinion virtually concluded and expected the fall of Angora, with the subsequent occupation of Constantinople, this severe reverse, even if no worse disaster follows, must have a profound effect.



Ontario's new Lieutenant-Governor Col. Henry Cockshutt, of Brantford, who has taken the oath of office at Toronto.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.42½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.39½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.34½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.26½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 46½c; No. 3 CW, 43½c; extra No. 1, 43½c; No. 1 feed, 42½c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 67c; No. 4 CW, 64c; rejected, 52½c; feed, 52½c.

All above in store, Fort William.  
Ontario wheat—F. o. b. shipping points, according to freights outside.  
No. 2 winter, \$1.25 to \$1.30; No. 3 winter, \$1.22 to \$1.27; No. 1 commercial, \$1.17 to \$1.22; No. 2 spring, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 70c, nominal.  
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 43 to 45c; according to freights outside.

Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.  
Ontario flour—\$6 in bags, Montreal and Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.  
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First pat, \$9.85; second pat, \$9.35. Buckwheat—Nominal.

Eye—No. 2, \$1.  
Millfeed—Carlots, delivered Toronto: Bran, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; feed flour, \$2.10.

Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 44c; selects, 49 to 51c; new-laid, cartons, 51 to 53c.  
Butter—Creamery, No. 1, 41 to 45c; do, No. 2, 38 to 40c; dairy prints, 33 to 34c; bakers', 28 to 30c.

Cheese—New, large, 22 to 22½c; twins, 22½ to 23c; Stilton, 24½ to 25½c. Old, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 30c.  
Honey, extracted—White clover, in 60-30-lb. tins, per lb., 14 to 15c; do, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 15 to 16c; Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2½-5-lb. tins, per lb., 17 to 18c; comb honey, per doz. \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 27 to 28c; hams, med., 37 to 38c; heavy, 28 to 30c; cooked hams, 54 to 57c; boneless backs, 42 to 48c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special, 45 to 48c; cottage rolls, 39 to 41c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.  
Barreled meats—Bean pork, \$28; short cut or family back, boneless, \$41; pickled rolls, \$38 to \$44; mess pork, \$31.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 16 to 21c; in cases, 16½ to 21½c; clear bellies, 18½ to 19½c; backs, 13½ to 15½c.

Lard—Tierces, 18½ to 19c; tubs, 19 to 19½c; pails, 19½ to 19¾c; prints, 20½ to 20¾c; shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 17½ to 18c.

Good heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$65 to \$85; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, med., \$7 to \$9; do, com., \$2 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$5 to \$6.50; do, spring, \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, choice, \$3.50 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$1.50 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$10; do, off cars, \$10.25; do, f.o.b., \$9.25; do, to the farmer, \$9.

Montreal.  
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 60 to 60½c; Can. West, No. 3, 55 to 59½c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat pat., firsts, \$9.50; Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.20. Bran, 27. Shorts, 28. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car-lots, \$29 to \$30. Cheese, finest, easterns, 17½ to 18½c. Butter, choice, creamery, 37½ to 38c. Eggs, selected, 46c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Butcher steers, \$6; grass calves, \$3.50 to \$4.50; top veals, \$12; lambs, \$8 to \$8.25; sheep, \$2 to \$4; hogs, \$10.50 to \$10.75.

## SERIOUS UNREST PREVALES IN INDIA

Military Experience Difficulty in Dealing With the Rebels.

London, Sept. 18.—Official investigations show that the situation in India is more serious than was believed. The military is experiencing difficulty in dealing with the rebels owing to the latter's mobility and to the nature of the country, which is largely forest land, where formidable gangs are scattered.

The opinion is held that the recalcitrant Mohals who fled into the jungle could be starved out if the main roads were held and certain areas garrisoned. Two thousand rebels are massed on the Panjalar hills in a favorable position where an action is imminent and the use of artillery unavoidable. A high priest is heading another band which is endeavoring to join the forces at Pandur.

A rebel conference has declared that the Hindus are to be converted to Islam at the point of the sword.

A Reuter cable from Simla says that at a council of State the Home Secretary said that except in the immediate vicinity of the troops and near the railways the life and property of the non-Muslims are unsafe. The rebels, of whom five bodies are known to exist, control certain areas, and the re-establishment of authority is at present impossible owing to transport and communication difficulties.

## Japanese is First to Climb Mt. Eiger

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 18.—The Eiger Mountain, in the Bernese Oberland Alps, has been ascended by way of the Mittleegggrat, the north-east ridge. The ascent was made by Yuko Mika, a Japanese, aged 23 years, accompanied by three guides. The feat was made possible by the fact that, due to the extremely hot summer, the Gendarme was for the first time in its known history free from ice and snow.

Now that the Eiger has been ascended by this ridge, virtually all the difficult positions in the Bernese Oberland Alps have been conquered.

## German Upper House Ratifies U.S. Treaty

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The Treaty of Peace between Germany and the United States has been formally ratified by the German Reichsrat, or upper chamber.

## SETS FIRE TO TOWN TO SEE HOSE PLAY

One-third of Annapolis Royal Destroyed Through Boy's Action.

A despatch from Annapolis Royal, N. S., says:—Because he wanted to "see the man put water on it with the hose," Thomas Miller, aged 12, started the fire in the stables of the Queen Hotel here, which on September 7 destroyed about one-third of Annapolis Royal, at an estimated loss of a quarter of a million dollars, according to the boy's confession on Thursday to Chief Detective Horace Kennedy of Halifax.

The Miller boy was apprehended while in school, following testimony of witnesses who had seen him near the scene of the beginning of the fire just previous to its outbreak.

According to Miller's confession he lighted a pile of straw in the stables of the Queen Hotel. He ran away when he found that there was no water in the hose when the "man" came to use it. He later returned and worked to save furniture and other household effects. The boy broke down and cried bitterly during his confession.

## Something That Concerns You.

During the past year and a half many Canadian citizens have been out of employment. Yet, during all the period we continued to import goods at a record pace, goods the product of the field or factory, that could have been produced in our own country.

Nearly \$300,000,000 worth of our total importations for the year ending March 31st, 1921, could and should have been produced at home.

Had we insisted upon goods of Canadian production instead of taking foreign products, additional wage payments amounting to \$100,000,000 would have been distributed and we would have had no unemployment problem.

The remedy is in our own hands: Ask always for goods produced in Canada.

Here are some of the articles imported during that period which could have been supplied from our own farms and factories.

Fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, \$11,600,376; meats, fish, eggs, and milk products, \$19,756,355; biscuits, confectionery, etc., \$3,977,577; hides, furs and skins, leather and by-products, \$34,539,475; tobacco, \$14,356,294; textiles and manufactures thereof, \$81,396,566; agricultural implements, \$11,757,709; books and machinery, \$31,209,129; cutlery and hardware, \$10,852,157; books, paper, etc., \$11,292,755; lumber and mfrs. of lumber, \$12,976,670; vehicles, \$5,955,735; aluminum kitchenware, \$24,992; electric and gas apparatus, \$17,182,859; asbestos, \$977,160; salt, \$99,995; fertilizers, \$4,272,054; household and personal equipment, \$9,416,005; brushes, \$1,077,718; musical instruments, \$3,486,744.

Buy Canadian products and keep this money in circulation in Canada.

## A New University Course.

On the first day of the Short Course in Journalism held this week at the University of Toronto, one hundred and seventeen persons registered, forty-nine of them being men. The class consisted primarily of editors and publishers of weekly newspapers in Ontario, from as far east as Ottawa and as far west as Petrolia. If one may judge from the comments heard in the corridors, those in attendance were delighted with the lectures on and highly approved of the action taken by the provincial university in providing this course.

The success of this first journalistic venture shows, as did the short course for farmers last winter, that the people of the province appreciate the "broadening out policy" of their own university and are eager to avail themselves of the opportunities offered. Ontario's provincial university is leading the way in university extension and is showing its desire to serve its constituency in the fullest possible manner.

## Slightly Injured in 1,200-Foot Drop

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says:—Aviator Albert Highstone, while piloting the Sopwith dove plane, owned by Messrs. William Marshall and E. Keyes, crashed 1,200 feet in a trial flight at noon on Thursday, but escaped with minor injuries. The machine was to have been an attraction at the fair here, and was being placed in readiness for a series of flights. It landed in a tree near the wireless station, and will be almost a total loss.

## Grain Movement is Early This Year

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Approximately 16,000,000 bushels of new grain have been billed over the Canadian National Railways from Western points, officials announced on Thursday. This is more grain than was billed up to October 4 last year, it was stated.

The "double," a small bronze coin worth half a farthing, and still minted in Germany, is the smallest coin in circulation in the United Kingdom.



## Street Carnival Specials

For Friday, Sept. 23, Only

At J. N. Currie & Co.'s

To remind the public of our Street Carnival on Friday, Sept. 23, we are setting out some specials for one day only, marking prices away below cost. It's for Friday— one day only.

- 2 doz. Misses' Middies, made from best materials, fancy or white collars, reg. prices \$1.65, \$1.90, \$2.25. Friday only **\$1.00**
- 2 doz. Women's Print House Dresses, assorted colors and sizes. Reg. \$2.00 and \$2.25 values. One day only sale **\$1.00**
- 5 doz. Women's Lisle and Cotton Hose, black, brown and white. Reg. value 50c. Friday, one day only, 4 pr. for **\$1.00**
- 3 doz. Women's Black Silk Gloves, "Kayser & Gordon" makes, size 6 1-2 only. Reg. value \$1.25. Friday only, 2 pr. for **\$1.00**
- 3 doz. Boys' All Wool Pull-over Sweaters just opened up for Fall and Winter. Reg. \$2.00 to \$2.75. One day only **\$1.25**
- Balance of Canvas Shoes, Women's and Misses'. Reg. - \$1.90, \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3.50. Friday only **\$1.00**
- 3 doz. Men's Work Shirts. Reg. value \$1.50 to \$1.90. Friday only **\$1.00**
- 4 doz. Men's Silk Ties, all new shape and most desirable colors. Reg. \$1.25. Friday only, 2 for **\$1.00**
- Men's Heavy Work Braces. Reg. 50c value. Friday only **25c**
- 20 doz. Fancy Handkerchiefs, H. S. Reg. value 20c ea. Friday only, 9c, or 12 for **\$1.00**

Friday, Sept. 23rd, first display of Ladies' Winter Coats—celebrated Roger brand.

The styles are strictly correct, and prices 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. below city prices for exactly same goods.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

## The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$2.00 per year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year.

Advertising—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application.

Job Printing—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

Labour troubles are often caused by men who are trying to make a living without work.

Even if the fall fair did nothing better than afford a meeting place for people of town and country and an opportunity for social intercourse, with an element of amusement, would not that in itself be worth while?

The memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the great war will be revered in Canada this year by the wearing of a red poppy on Armistice Day, according to plans now being formulated by the Dominion command of the Great War Veterans' Association.

During the year 1920 automobile accidents were responsible for 12,000 fatalities in the United States, as well as 1,000,000 non-fatal accidents where people were injured. This is an aspect of war in time of peace that might well be discussed at the forthcoming conference at Washington.

Why will young men and boys make general nuisances of themselves by using profane and indecent language in public places? There is nothing smart about it, it serves no good purpose, and is extremely offensive to those who are compelled to listen to it. Better quit it, boys!

The Post Office Department is reminding publishers by means of a circular that a 50 per cent. increase in the rate of postage on newspapers is due to go into effect on January 1, 1922. The rate is to become 1 1-2c, making a total increase of 500 per cent. in newspaper postage since January 1, 1921.

When the great liner Olympic burned coal she required the services of 229 men in her fire rooms; with oil burning engines 60 men do the work. It took nearly a week to put 500 tons of coal into her bunkers, but now six hours are enough for her to get a supply of fuel. The liner now makes her round trip in three weeks and travels with almost no smoke.

All the residents of a town are partners, not opponents. In all likelihood the more business done by your rival, the more you will do. Every merchant who treats his customers honestly and fairly will get his share and the more business that can be secured by united effort, the better it will be for all. When a town ceases to grow it commences to die, and the more people try to kill each other off in business and good name, the more rapidly will utter ruin come to all. Stand together for the advancement of every citizen.

### METCALFE COUNCIL

Meeting of Metcalfe council held Sept. 7. Members all present. Minutes read, approved and signed. Moved by Hawken & Blain that A. Munro be paid \$8.70, drawing gravel con. 1 and 2; Age, \$14.20 printing by-laws and adv. voters' lists; John Little, \$16.57, for plank and drawing for bridge opp. lot 20, con. 14, hail to Enfield, and cutting weeds; C. Osier, \$25, cutting willows Morrow drain, and \$4.70, rep. culvert and grading 16 sidewalk; A. McDougald, \$11.70, for pay parties drawing gravel and for 13 cords of gravel, con. 9; J. Kettlewell, \$299, Kettlewell drain; A. F. Munro, \$164.05, to pay parties drawing gravel con. 13 and 14; C. Merrick, \$43.40, in full for Brown drain; A. Taylor, \$32.45, rep. breakwater, St. Mary's cemetery; A. Taylor, \$4.50, cutting weeds; Pike and Brigham, \$7.50, cutting weeds, con. 3 and 4; G. Taylor, \$2, filling holes and rep. Beer's br.; A. Taylor, \$35.10, to pay parties drawing gravel, con. 5 and 6; James Walker, \$18.33, drawing and furnishing gravel, div. 3 and 5; R. Bryant, \$150, part tp. grant S. S. No. 7; G. W. Denning, \$63.48, drawing gravel and grading, con. 7 and 8; Earl Moore, \$409.30, 328 2-3 cords of gravel; S. W. Johnson, \$12, drawing gravel, con. 14; James Towers, \$14, drawing gravel, con. 14; Enoch Moore, \$42, to pay parties drawing gravel, con. 13 and 14; Neil Munro, \$71.50, to pay parties drawing gravel, con. 11 and 12; Earl Moore, \$45, work at gravel pit; H. Thompson, \$3, serving by-laws and plans, McKellar drain.

Moved by Taylor and Hawken that the McKellar drain by-law be adopted as read a third time.

Moved by Blain and Hawken that the township rate be 9.15 mills, making the rate 15 1-2 mills for township and county purposes.

Moved by Blain and Taylor that the clerk advertise for tenders for collector for 1921, all tenders to be in by Oct. 1st.

Moved by Taylor and McNaughton that Joe Blain be commissioner on the McKellar drain and that the clerk ask for tenders for same, to be in by Sept. 24th.

Council adjourned to Monday, Oct. 3rd, at 1 p.m.

Harry Thompson, Clerk.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Hitchcock*

A garage to be built at Chicago to cost \$2,500,000 will be ten storeys high, have two entrance levels and accommodate 1,000 cars.

Recognized as a leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

## ILL-FITTING COLLARS

The Cause of Sore Shoulders in Farm Horses.

The Skin Scalds and the Hair Falls Out—Abscesses or Tumors May Form—Treatment Suggested—Planting Field Beans.

WHEN a horse has been properly fitted for hard work, the collar fits properly and the driver observes reasonable precautions to avoid trouble, it is seldom that shoulder trouble occurs, but where the horse has not been prepared for work, or the collar does not fit properly, or the driver is careless, trouble is very liable to occur. When the horse has a long coat of hair in the spring it is good practice to clip the parts with which the collar comes in contact, as a preventive measure. In fact, in many cases it is wise to clip the whole horse.

Shoulder troubles are usually caused by ill-fitting collars, but in horses not accustomed to work, may occur even when the collar fits properly. The most common shoulder trouble is practically a form of scalding. The skin becomes inflamed and tender, the hair drops out, and if work be continued the parts become raw. This is often due to neglect in cleaning the face of the collar regularly, also thoroughly cleaning the shoulders regularly, and failure to remove the collar at meal times to allow the shoulders and collar face to become dry, and then clean them before putting the collar on again. For treatment, a lotion made of opium and each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc in a pint of cold water, is probably the best application. This should be applied three or four times daily, and, if possible, the animal should be given rest or worked in a breast collar.

Abscesses or tumors may form on the shoulder as a result of pressure of the collar. One form of this trouble appears suddenly. A swelling of considerable size is noticed. It is not very tender or sore to pressure, and is found to be soft and fluctuating when handled. This is called a "serous" abscess. It contains a thin fluid, about the consistency of water called "serum" which is situated just beneath the skin.

Another form appears more slowly. The horse evinces pain when pressure is put upon the shoulder, and examination reveals a fluctuating animal can work and evinces little pain, except for a short time after he is put to work, until after he is allowed to stand for a few minutes. The soreness and enlargement gradually increase, and while the swelling may not appeal to the touch, as solid and hard as at first, it has not the fluctuating condition of the serous abscess. The walls are thicker. This contains pus or matter, and is called a purulent abscess. Treatment in either case consists in making a free incision through the walls of the abscess at the lowest part, to allow free escape of the contents, and then flushing out well three or four times daily until healed, with a five per cent. solution in water, of one of the coal tar antiseptics or carbolic acid.

In this case the patient must have rest, or be worked in a breast collar. Another condition from like causes is a fibrous tumor. This forms slowly, is more or less sore, in fact acts much the same as a purulent abscess. In some cases it is not possible to diagnose definitely between a tumor and a purulent abscess with very thick walls, without exploring. A small incision is made right into the centre of the enlargement. If even a very little pus be present, it will yield to the treatment for an abscess, but if no pus be present the only treatment is dissection. The whole fibrous growth must be carefully dissected out, the wound stitched, except a portion at the bottom to allow escape of pus which forms during the healing process, and treated as an abscess.—Dr. J. H. Reed, O. A. College, Guelph.

### Planting Field Beans.

Of the various kinds of field beans the greatest demand is for the Common White, of which there are several named varieties such as Early Wonder, Schoolfield, Elliott, etc. It is important to secure an early strain, to test the germination, and to plant early in the month of June.

Field beans are grown successfully on a great variety of soils. They do particularly well on fertile land which may be classed as loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam, or gravelly clay. All soils for bean production should be well underdrained either naturally or artificially. With proper drainage even clay soils have produced beans satisfactorily in regard to both yield and quality. Beans do particularly well after clover or grass sod and are frequently followed by winter wheat in some localities and by spring grains in other sections. It is of great importance to have the land thoroughly cultivated and a seed bed which is both moist and mellow.

In those sections where field beans are grown extensively, bean planters are sometimes employed. On the majority of farms, however, the beans are planted with an ordinary grain drill by using every fourth tube. Three pecks per acre of the pea beans are usually planted on average soil. If the soil is particularly rich, however, the quantity might be reduced slightly. When the tops of the growing crop are dry the beans should be cultivated occasionally, throughout the season to destroy the weeds and to form a fine surface mulch.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

Roots, cabbage, fine alfalfa hay, or even a little silage, will be relished very much by sows, and will keep them in good health.

## FINISHING COCKERELS

It Does Not Pay to Raise and Sell Thin Chickens.

Wyandottes, Reds and Rocks Best for Fattening—Feed a Mixture of Ground Barley, Corn Meal, Ground Buckwheat and Shorts, Mixed With Some Milk—Winter Rhubarb Growing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE marketing of thin chickens is not conserving our meat supply, nor is it the most profitable method to the producer. Present prices of market poultry admits of the liberal use of feeds and the marketing of well-fleshed birds.

In most localities there is considerable variation in the prices paid for thin and finished chickens. The spread in prices varies from two to five cents per pound; in some instances much more. It can readily be seen that the producer's gain in price on the original weight of the bird should make a profit, above the cost of finishing, on the gain in weight.

Fatten the Heavier Breeds. The best birds to flesh or fatten are those of the heavier breeds, such as Wyandottes, Reds and Rocks. The light breeds, such as Lechorns, seldom pay to fatten unless they are very thin in flesh.

The birds intended for fattening should be confined to a small pen or slatted coop. The process is not difficult if you will but pay attention to a few points that are essential.

Do not feed the birds for the first day they are shut up. You should give them something to drink, but it is best to give no feed. Then feed very lightly for two or three days, and gradually increase the ration, being very careful not to overfeed. We usually start chickens on very finely ground grains at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce of grain per feed to each bird, feeding twice daily. This can be increased gradually to two or three times this amount. Generally the most profitable gains are made during the first fourteen to sixteen days' feeding. Such birds will not be excessively fat, but should be fat enough to cook and eat well. Some markets demand a fatter bird.

The most profitable gains are made on birds weighing from three and one-half to four and one-half pounds when put up to fatten.

### Feed the Grain Finely Ground.

The grains fed should be finely ground, and, if at all possible, should be mixed with sour milk. Mix the feed to a consistency of a panake batter. The more milk the chickens will take the better bird you will have in the end. Milk appears to have no good substitute for fattening chickens. If you cannot get milk then add ten to fifteen per cent. of meat meal to the ration and mix with water. The addition of a little green food daily will help matters. Many people get better results by feeding a little salt. About one-half pound to one hundred pounds of dry grain is sufficient. This mixes best by being dissolved in water and adding a little at each feed. Be careful not to use too much.

The best grains available now are a mixture of ground barley, sorghum meal, finely ground buckwheat, and shorts. Oats are good if part of the feed is sifted out, as are also ground brewers' grains. We have used with good results a mixture of two parts of ground barley, two parts of sorghum meal, and two parts shorts, mixed with twice the amount of sour milk. In general feed about one-third shorts and then whatever finely ground grains you may have about the farm.

### Six Points Worth Remembering.

The birds must be healthy.

The coop should be clean and free from vermin.

Do not feed the first day.

Feed lightly the first few days.

Never leave feed before the birds for more than fifteen minutes. If it is not all consumed remove what is left.

If at all possible mix the ground grains with sour milk.—W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

### How Winter Rhubarb is Produced.

In making a permanent business of rhubarb forcing, it is necessary, each year, to set out a new bed, as plants once forced are of no further value. In the spring large roots should be dug, split in one bud sections and replaced in rich moist ground. During the growing season they are kept cultivated and free from weeds. In the fall they are covered with manure. Next spring a second bed is planted as before. That fall a large part of the first bed is taken up, leaving sufficient to replant another bed the next spring. The roots are taken up the last thing in the fall before the hard freezing weather comes and are placed in piles in a shed where they can easily be got at during the winter but will remain frozen. About December 1st take in a sufficient number of roots, place these bud side up on the floor of a warm cellar—about 68° or 70°—and cover with an inch of sand. Be sure to fill in all interspaces. Keep this sand moist. About a week later the buds will begin to swell and in from four to six weeks, depending upon the heat of the room—the cooler the place the slower growth starts—you should have rhubarb ready for market. After these roots are exhausted throw them away and put in more. If a constant supply is required make a new bed every two or three weeks during the winter. Be sure to keep all light dimmed. Put burlap or brown paper over the windows to get the bright pink color so much desired.—A. H. MacLennan, Ontario-Vegetable Specialist, Toronto.

# GLENCOE FAIR

Tuesday and Wednesday

Sept. 27 and 28

Enlarged Prize List!

Many Special Attractions!

Big School Fair in Connection!

## SPEEDING EVENTS:

Free-for-all Trot or Pace

Purse \$150.00

Best 3 in 5, mile heats, 4 to enter and 4 to start. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of purse and 5 per cent. additional from winners.

1st \$70.00, 2nd \$50.00, 3rd \$30.00

2.50' Trot or Pace

Purse \$125.00

Best 3 in 5, mile heats, 4 to enter and 4 to start. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of purse and 5 per cent. additional from winners.

1st \$60.00, 2nd \$40.00, 3rd \$25.00

Green Race

Purse \$100.00

Best 3 in 5, mile heats, 4 to enter and 4 to start. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of purse and 5 per cent. additional from winners. For horses that never won public money.

1st \$50.00, 2nd \$30.00, 3rd \$20.00

Horses eligible 1st of August. The Canadian National Trotting and Pacing Association Rules to govern. Judges' decisions to be final.

Quarter-mile Dash, Special

## STOCK JUDGING Competition

For Young Men, conducted by the Department of Agriculture

## MUSIC BY A FIRST-CLASS BAND

## Evening Program

at the Opera House, presenting the Laughable Play

"ALL-OF-A-SUDDEN PEGGY"

by the Thamesville Dramatic Club

Prize Lists and other information on application to the Secretary.

D. M. SUTHERLAND

President

R. W. MCKELLAR

Secretary



# Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agriculture, 24 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

## Suitable Quarters for the Hog.

Proper housing is essential in profitable swine production. The largest financial returns are obtained only when dry, comfortable and convenient housing conditions are provided. It is a mistake to think the hog does not need to be protected from the weather. Having been originally a native of comparatively warm climates, nature has not provided the hog with much in the way of protective covering. It is true it has layers of fat, when it is fat, which offer protection, but there is not the thick coat of hair or wool with which other farm animals are provided. Again, it is recognized that the best way to guard against the ravages of disease is to provide sanitary conditions. These considerations, together with the possibility of saving much labor in a well-planned house over a poorly planned one, makes it important to give much thought and study to the problem of housing swine.

In 1918, a swine expert, through questionnaires sent to men whose names were obtained from county advisors, published a survey of one hundred and ninety-two farms in which he presented a table showing the various causes of litter losses.

The average number of brood sows in the herds was fourteen. They farrowed an average of 7.63 pigs, and weaned an average litter of 5.72 pigs. The total loss was 24.95 per cent. The various causes and the percentage of the loss due to each are given here:

Crushed by sows	29.13
Farrowed weak	22.34
Farrowed dead	15.88
Chilled	10.00
Eaten by sows	4.59
Aborted	4.55
Scours	3.78
Thumps	1.78
Necrobacillosis	1.56
Cholera	1.01
Miscellaneous	5.46

This survey was made on farms on which a good many hogs were raised as is seen by the size of the breeding herd. Undoubtedly, they are managed by men who raised hogs extensively and take better care of them than ordinarily is the case.

Which fact leads us to wonder how many millions of dollars worth of

# Poultry

Molting hens require liberal feeding to quickly produce a coat of new feathers and return to laying condition. Sunflower seeds have been found of great value at that time. At least ten per cent. of beef scrap in the mash is desirable at molting time. It seems expensive to feed beef scrap to hens that are not laying, but experience proves that the sooner they are through the molt the better for the health and egg production of the flock.

Growing stocks on the roosts can be protected from lice by spraying the roosts. Teach them to roost early and it will help to prevent colds. Colds usually come from overcrowding in the corners of colony houses or brood coops. Early roosting is sometimes a cause of crooked breasts but it is better to have a few crooked breasts than birds with colds.

Hens of the American breeds fatten easily and it often pays to place them in good market condition, even at the present feed prices. There is no demand for skinny poultry and the producer can expect little success if such birds are sold. But the hen that is bagging down with fat is not liked by the best customers. There is a happy medium that about describes the prime market fowl.

## Last Days With the Garden.

It is a great protection against insects and diseases to rotate the crops and not plant them in the same place in successive years.

A protective measure against insects is deep fall plowing. Many of the garden pests winter in the ground and are killed when they are plowed up and exposed to the cold. The plowing also works against the weeds, such as the mustards, will retain their vitality even after they have been buried in the ground for many years and sprout readily when brought up again to the surface but many others die from one year's burial. In a garden which has been kept free of weeds from frost to frost—not just through the growing season of some of the vegetables—fall plowing and the crops rotated—will prevent very little injury from insects or disease and very little trouble with weeds. The fall plowing will also help to mellow the soil and make it more workable.

If you are counting on having a hotbed or cold frame next spring, now is the time to prepare it. The pit should be dug and the inside of it mulched. Also cover some of the dirt outside with a heavy straw mulch or manure so that it will be available for use in the spring when the rest of the ground is frozen. The frame can be built now or in the winter if you think you will have more time for indoor work then.

There is still much to be done in

hogs could be saved if hollow tile houses, equipped with proper equipment, were universally adopted.

When a hundred or more pigs may be farrowed in cold winter in a factory that is unheated, without the loss of a single pig, there is likely to be something in the construction of that house to commend itself to farmers in a region of cold winters and springs.

That very thing happened, not one season merely, but several, and not on one farm only, but many, with a type of house designed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and named the "Iowa Hog House." Its test, not merely on the station farm but on other Iowa farms, has been so satisfactory that the station is recommending its use by farmers who want to build a substantial, permanent house for their swine. That this new type of house is so warm, even in the dead of winter, without artificial heat, is due to the fact that it is built of hollow clay tile.

The windows in the roof also add to the warmth of the house and especially to its sanitation. They admit sunshine, a broad belt of it eight feet wide the full length of the house, which sweeps every nook and corner of every pen and gives every pig a sun bath at some time during the day. That makes for warmth, for physical comfort, for germ destruction, for health and for strength.

All these things have been secured, not at a prohibitive cost, but at a cost that is well within the reach of the substantial farmer who wants to build a hog house that will stand for twenty years, or fifty or a hundred for that matter.

The comfortable hog is the profitable hog. The hog that does not need to store away quantities of surplus fat to be drawn upon for warmth when the temperature falls below a comfortable degree is the hog that is using all the feed it eats to build hard, high-priced pork. A hog is not comfortable and contented in a dark, damp, unventilated house. A hog in such a house cannot return a respectable profit to the hog man. A well-built house insures well-built hogs. A poorly arranged and improperly equipped hog house may be the cause of losing a great deal of money as long as it is used.

the flower garden. In the first place there are the bulbs which are to furnish the early spring posy garden. They should be planted about the middle of October. They like rich soil but must have a layer of sand, gravel, stone or broken tile under them so that they will have good drainage. An ideal setting is a shallow layer of sand on top for the bulb itself, a layer of rich loam for the roots, and some coarse stuff under that for drainage.

Then there are the window boxes which are to brighten up your home through the long gray months of the winter. They should be very carefully prepared. Remember that these plants will have to live and bloom under abnormal and unfavorable conditions, and they should be given every advantage. The earth should be very carefully prepared. One quarter of very thoroughly rotted manure, and the rest equals parts of leaf mold and sand makes a fine combination which will furnish all the food necessary and will drain properly. Heavier soil will not drain so well. Some coarse gravel or stone in the bottom of pots and boxes will help. The bottom of the container should always be perforated, for water should never be allowed to stand in it. If there is a pan under the box or pot there should be some stones or other supports in it to keep the container above the water.

## Breaking a Horse to Ride.

It is well to break the horse to drive single and double. This will make him quieter to ride.

Horses usually buck through fear. In breaking one to ride, take plenty of time and do not frighten him. Put on the saddle and lead him around until he becomes accustomed to it. Do not have the girth too tight. The horse may be tied up for a time and later turned into a paddock with the saddle on.

## Breaking a Horse to Ride.

Next accustom the horse to being mounted, getting on and off a number of times. The assistant should have a lead rope tied around the horse's neck and run through the rings of a snaffle-bit. If the horse attempts to play up, punish him with a jerk on the bit. Let the assistant lead the horse around with rider until the horse is familiar with the weight on his back, then dismount the assistant. If the horse becomes rebellious, pull his head sharply to one side; do not let him get it down. The first few rides should be in a small inclosure.

The gait should be taught separately. The first few rides should be the walk; next teach the trot, and then the canter. Spurs should not be used until the horse is well broken.

A few rows of trees on the side of the prevailing winter winds will make a world of difference in the comfort of the farmstead.

## Avoid Overloading Your Truck.

A man I know, who owns a 200-acre farm, bought a three-ton motor-truck some time ago. Everything went well for six weeks after he began using the truck. Then something happened. One day, shortly after harvest, he loaded five tons of wheat on his truck, putting on a high pair of side boards to hold the load, and started to market.

About half-way to market, coasting down a long hill, in which there was a sharp turn, something snapped, and the truck plunged into the embankment at the side of the road. The driver was seriously hurt, the truck was badly smashed up, and the wheat was scattered so widely that very little of it could be saved.

That man, when he got out of the hospital, did what most men under similar circumstances would have done. He resolved never again to overload his truck above its rated capacity.

"I've learned my lesson," said he. "The truck manufacturers told me much the truck would safely carry, and the capacity was stamped on the truck, just as freight-car builders mark the capacity on the cars they build. But I thought I'd save a few trips getting my wheat to market, when blotto! I'll never overload again."

A possible accident is only one big reason for loading a motor-truck up to its rated capacity, and no more. That is enough of a reason of course, but there is the other reason of shorter life of trucks thus abused. Any well-made truck will last for a long time, if it is not overloaded, and if the operator keeps it in repairs and operates it wisely. But the man who overloads is generally guilty of other charges—reckless or careless driving, and little attention to the upkeep of the truck.

And no truck can suffer abuse for long; it's the same principle as working your teams day in and day out, without currying them, without doctoring their ailments, exposing them to all sorts of risks on slippery pavements, straining them to pull heavy loads in soft spongy places, and a score of other evils. A truck is not so well fitted as a horse, to stand such abuses, for the horse has in itself the power to adapt itself in a measure to abuse. Not so with trucks.

There is a third reason for loading trucks only to capacity, and that is the effect on the roads. Heavy trucks, loaded only to capacity, wear down roads; but most of the damage is due to overloading the trucks, and to reckless driving. If drivers can not learn to avoid these evils, laws will eventually make them do so.

Possibly, more good farm trucks have been knocked to pieces in less than their allotted time because of overloading, than because of any other thing. The railroad people have learned that it is "throwing it in at the door, and shoving it out at the windows" to overload their cars. When will truck users learn the same lesson?

## Now Is the Time to

Dehorn stock.  
Hog down corn.  
Select seed-corn.  
Start a flock of sheep.  
Market fat hogs and "grass cattle."  
Call all hens that do not lay, but tie.  
Attend fairs and county club contests.  
Build fall and winter vegetable storage.  
Locate your supply of pedigreed seed wheat for planting this fall, also get a supply of formaldehyde for treating the wheat to prevent smut.

To protect my roses during winter I cut them back quite short, take an empty box, fill it with leaves and turn it over the bushes. This protects them from cold, as well as mice. I never lose a bush.

## Sheep Keep Weeds Down.

Sheep eat more weeds than any other class of livestock, except goats. Sheep will eat ninety per cent. of all troublesome weeds. They will destroy weeds in pastures, in grain fields and corn fields after harvesting, and clear the fence rows. However, sheep are not such scavengers that they can thrive on refuse and weeds alone. In order to get sheep to eat leaves on shrubs, the tenderer grasses must be scarce. Goats are better adapted to clearing brush land than are sheep. Some farmers consider sheep necessary just as a means of controlling weeds.

## The Welfare of the Home

### MARTYRS AND MENACES

By Margaret Steel Hard

We are all familiar with the memorable scene enacted in Mrs. Ruggles' kitchen (The Bird's Christmas Carol) when Mrs. Ruggles, distraught and determined, struggled to implant the rules of polite behavior in the minds of her nine harum-scarum youngsters during the space of a few fleeting hours. The scene was occasioned by their almost immediate appearance at Mrs. Bird's dinner-table and their mother's terror lest they conduct themselves in too outrageous a manner.

To-day, mothers are confronted with the same problem; though in a less acute and humorous degree. Children go forth to take part in a larger group than the immediate family one, and unless we have managed wisely and surely from the very beginning, we are beset with the same misgivings which Mrs. Ruggles endured; the almost certain knowledge that they may cause us mortification and chagrin.

It may be in the home that this realization comes. How many mothers, entertaining a caller, have suffered vexation because of the willful demands and interruptions of an ill-behaved child? How many have experienced the disagreeable surprise of finding the habit of untidiness, inconsiderateness and inattention, overlooked at home, become appalling stumbling blocks at school. Outsiders look upon this child with mingled indignation and pity. Indignation that his parents have allowed things to come to such a pass; pity that the child must face existence so handicapped at the start.

## Tractor Experience.

When we purchased our tractor we had on hand a stationary gasoline engine, which we did not care to sacrifice, and which we use for belt power, such as rill filling. Accordingly we bought a small tractor, with two plow bottoms, and have used it only for plowing, pulverizing, and similar work. We also use it for hoisting hay in the barn.

The tractor permits us to rush the work in spring, when the strain on the horses is heaviest. To illustrate: One spring, for one reason or another, we found ourselves with sixty acres of corn unplanted, and the planting season pretty nearly over. We have about ninety acres of drained marsh, which is a little late in getting into condition. So we took our own tractor, and my son-in-law brought his tractor, and the two machines were run full blast until the corn was in. Without the tractors, we would have lost at least two weeks, which means much to us, as we are always in danger of an early frost. The crop of silage corn which those two weeks probably saved for us would have paid the first cost and operating expenses of both tractors for two years.

When our stationary engine wears out, or we can sell it to advantage, we will use a tractor for belt power, but I do not believe that a tractor larger than a three-plow bottom tractor would be economical under our conditions, or the conditions in vogue on the average dairy farm. For two years' work we paid only about \$50 for overhauling, and the tractor is today in excellent condition.

It depends largely upon the care a tractor receives. I know of cases where a machine was ruined the first week because of insufficient oil, and the bearings burned out. The inexperienced operator will also forget to use enough water; he may even allow the radiator to become dry. It is also necessary to keep the transmission well greased.

Our tractor burns kerosene, and this fuel smudges the spark plugs badly. It is our practice to clean the plugs every morning to insure good ignition during the day. When the tractor is not in use, it is well sheltered and under roof.—W. F.

## Now Is the Time to

Dehorn stock.  
Hog down corn.  
Select seed-corn.  
Start a flock of sheep.  
Market fat hogs and "grass cattle."  
Call all hens that do not lay, but tie.  
Attend fairs and county club contests.  
Build fall and winter vegetable storage.  
Locate your supply of pedigreed seed wheat for planting this fall, also get a supply of formaldehyde for treating the wheat to prevent smut.

To protect my roses during winter I cut them back quite short, take an empty box, fill it with leaves and turn it over the bushes. This protects them from cold, as well as mice. I never lose a bush.

To control black-knot on plum trees, prune out the knots before the spores of the disease have a chance to mature. An annual inspection of the trees and the removal and destruction of all the knots in the fall is the most satisfactory method to follow.

It is a mistake to put off plowing until late in the fall or early spring. The ground is often heavy and sometimes actually too wet to plow in the fall, but the action of the frost will repair all damages, or most of it, at least, if the plowing is done early. In the spring, ground should not be plowed unless it is dry.

## "In Farmers We Trust"

United Grain Growers of Canada, World's Greatest Union  
By Earle W. Gage

A six-thousand mile tour of Canada convinces me that that country not only has the world's greatest farmers' co-operative organization, but that it has attained man-size proportions, writes Earle W. Gage, of Michigan. It is past experimental uncertainty, and is a "trust with teeth in it," as a middleman testified to me who had been put out of business by it.

The United Grain Growers, Limited, includes sixty thousand active members and twenty thousand associate members, a total of eighty thousand producers and consumers. This membership includes one in three of farm owners and tenants of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The company has a paid up capitalization of about \$3,000,000, with reserve funds of another \$2,000,000, while the assets are more than \$12,000,000, and pay their owners a dividend of from eight to ten per cent. on the stock investment, beside setting aside a reserve fund at the close of each season.

## A Gigantic Enterprise.

Nearly seven hundred country elevators are operated by the combine in the three provinces of Western Canada, two large private elevators at the head of the Great Lakes. The Dominion government has a series of elevators, government owned, so that these farmers are able to store each season, without speculative aid, a major portion of their crop. They are not at the mercy of gamblers of the grain pit.

The United Grain Growers operates a grain exporting business, with headquarters at New York City, which prior to the war was one of the largest grain exporting concerns on the continent, and during the war was considered so good as to be called over by the allied governments. It is now a leader in the grain world.

This gigantic structure of teamwork has been erected in the short period of a few years, amid a field strewn with the wrecks of co-operative failures among farmers. It will transact a business of more than \$100,000,000 this season, since it will handle Canada's greatest grain crop from farm to remotest export point, conserving profit to the individual grower.

This is the great combination which is being used as a pattern by the American Farm Bureau Federation in their present organization scheme in the middle west, a committee visiting Canada and studying at first hand the plan. It is estimated that it will save \$35,000,000 a year in commissions alone to farmers of six central states, to say nothing of the former speculative profits, where farmers are under the domination of grain pit barons.

## Development of Co-operation.

One of the most remarkable developments in Western Canada within the past decade has been the development of co-operative effort among the farmers. Although this has expressed itself most notably in the success which has attended the farmers' own elevator companies, yet the success has been equally as pronounced regarding creameries, live stock selling, wool and sheep associations, cheese factories and stores.

"The farmers' movement has now reached a stage when it is definitely recognized as one of the most important factors in the national life of Canada," advised Hon. Thomas A. Crerar, late minister of agriculture and president of the United Grain Growers. "It began in an effort at economic organization in 1905 to combat what many western farmers thought were oppressive monopolies and special vested privileges on the part of the railways, manufacturers, elevator companies, and other interests who between them had a large control over the markets, transportation and finance.

"In 1901 the first Grain Growers' Association was formed at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and in 1905 the Grain Growers' Company was founded with headquarters in Winnipeg. Its early trials were many and severe; the Winnipeg exchange closed its doors against the farmers, the banks and business community viewed it

## Found It Worth While to Pack Light Soil.

In my farming experience it has appeared that we must take advantage of every opportunity to inform ourselves on the best methods of doing our work. We learn much from other farmers and from our county representatives and the experiment stations, but to make the greatest success we can not allow ourselves to go to sleep. I think I have learned a little lesson by accident which will mean as much to my success at farming light soil as any other information which I have secured from any other source.

After preparing a field for rye it became necessary to haul across the land loads of corn for the silo. The men in driving did not keep to a narrow track and as a result a rather wide strip of soil was thoroughly packed and when the seed was put in this soil was very firm despite the light nature of the land. Now the lesson which I learned was that when this field was harvested there was a splendid stand of rye where the soil had been thoroughly firm and not much of a crop elsewhere.

This observation set me to thinking and I concluded that if the packing

with a suspicious eye, and its supporters among the farmers were all too few. Adversities in the same direction had had a bad record in Canada. But the initial difficulties were overcome, success brought friends, and the company gradually established a firm foothold. Parallel organizations were started in Saskatchewan and Alberta and met with equal success. The Saskatchewan company still maintains its special identity, but the Manitoba and Alberta institutions were amalgamated in 1916 into what is now United Grain Growers, Limited."

## Now Dominion-Wide.

The co-operative movement is no longer confined to the prairie provinces. It is firmly established in Ontario, where the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario organized but a few years ago, increased its turnover by five hundred per cent. last year. The United Farmers of New Brunswick and of British Columbia are extending their co-operative activities. The dairy industry of Quebec is well organized on co-operative lines, the movement has a strong foothold in Prince Edward Island, and a start has been made in Nova Scotia. So the co-operative spirit has caught all Canada.

"These organizations," continued Mr. Crerar, "created, developed, and directed by farmers, have demonstrated that they can safely enter the world of commerce and distribution and compete successfully with old-established business institutions. Slowly but surely the co-operative idea is making headway against the old capitalist system in Canada, and it has at last aroused a promising interest in urban communities and business centers."

"Much remains to be done in the way of co-ordination and consolidation, but there is no reason why within one or two decades the whole agricultural population of Canada should not be linked up in vast co-operative organizations which will undertake all its selling, buying and distributing activities."

The economic aspect of the Canadian farmers' movement is but one aspect of the new era. To-day the farmers' political activities bulk even more largely in the public eye. The transition from economic organization to political action was both inevitable and simple. The organized farmers found that as long as paramount financial and manufacturing interests largely controlled and influenced the legislatures of Canada, especially the federal government at Ottawa, there must be a definite limit to their co-operative schemes. When people have learned to co-operate in business it is an easy transition to work together in governmental affairs.

## Aim of Farmers' Movement.

"The ultimate aim of the farmers' movement is the improvement of civilization," advises Mr. Crerar, "through an improved economic order and the establishment of good citizenship as an ordinary practice of life, and their organization is planned to run parallel with the popular and representative institutions of the country, the municipal council, the provincial legislature, and the Dominion parliament. The local organizations and clubs form an invaluable social nexus for a scattered rural population. They hold regular meetings and educative debates; propaganda is carried on to aid the movement, and efforts made to elect good candidates for local offices. In the provincial field, farmers, through a working alliance with labor which may be developed and extended, have gained control of the government of Ontario, the largest province in Canada, and in the prairie provinces their political influence is such that they can secure favorable legislation which they ask for."

Thus, the slogan of modern Canada is, "In farmers we trust," and the same and satisfactory government of distribution, including the elimination of unnecessary middlemen and increased profits to producers, testified to the desirability of this type of organization.

## Home is a part of the farm. It needs and deserves equipment as much as the fields and barns.

House-clean the garden. After being killed by frost, the remains of all vine crops, tomatoes, eggplants, beans, etc., should be pulled and burned. This will go far toward eliminating diseases and insects next year, as many pests and diseases winter in dead plants.

One man's celery kinks: A man told me the other day how he put celery away so that it kept all winter. He said: "I had some narrow boxes made out of an old piece of tin roofing, so that they would hold water. These are only a few inches deep. I put a couple of inches of water in these boxes and set up a row of the plants in one end, leaving in as much earth as I can when I lift the plants out, which I do with a spade. When I have a row clear across the box, I lay a stick across, making a sort of partition, and then set in another row, and so on until the box is full. The boxes are placed in the cellar. As we need the celery it is taken out plant by plant. It certainly keeps fine."

Lice and mites thrive only at the expense of the poultry; anybody can choose whether to raise vermin or chickens.

The way to make money out of the production of milk is to begin at home. Weed out unprofitable producers. No real business man will keep a workman in his employ a week if he is an unprofitable producer, and the cow is the dairyman's machine, the dairymen's workman.

## YOUR TOOL SHED

What have you done with your mower, your reaper, your corn planter, your disc and all the rest of the machinery that you are not now using? Have you got them in out of the weather and under a tight roof?

The machinery shed should be one of the most important buildings on the farm? It is about the best money-saver a man can have among his buildings. Every farmer realizes that cold animals, as they shiver and freeze out in the wind and the snow, require enough more feed to more than make up for the cost of a building to house them, but many do not realize that machinery also needs protection. Because it cannot feel the cold and does not buckle up and shiver when exposed to the weather, it is left out in the open.

It is easier, perhaps, to unhitch from an implement, and leave it in the field than it is to take it home and place it under cover. At least one would come to that conclusion from the amount of machinery that is left out in the field all winter. It is true that some of it even reaches the barn lot where it remains throughout the winter. It could all be placed in the shed within half a day. Of course, if the shed is filled with something else, there is no room, but on most farms some sort of shelter can be provided, even though an implement shed is not available.

Frequently an implement is left in the field because the farmer, when he unhitches, has not the time to store it. His intentions, of course, are good. He fully expects to place the implement under cover when he has time. When work becomes slack, he forgets about the cultivator, the plow, the mowing machine, or the binder which he left in the field weeks before.

The life of a piece of machinery is shortened by exposure to weather; just as is the life of an animal. We know of several binders that have been in use for over twelve years and are still giving good service. They were not phenomenally good binders, either. They were merely given good care and were housed when not in use. The life of the average binder as treated by the majority of farmers, is only five to six years. The man who has not been obliged to buy a new binder for a dozen years has in that time saved enough to pay twice the cost of shed room to cover it with.

Very few men would think of buying an automobile or a fine carriage and leaving it out in the open. No, indeed, they see to it that they have some sort of shelter to put it in. Yet many of these same men will leave their binders or mowers or cultivators in the field or out under some convenient tree from one season's end to the next.

The points to consider in building a shelter are a tight roof, tight walls, plenty of light, and the accessibility of every machine stored in the building. The size of the building can be determined by the amount of machinery to be housed. If the floor and approach are covered with cinders or gravel, the appearance will be improved and it will not be cut up and get muddy in wet weather.

## Cliffs Wrecked by Snails.

You might not believe that he was serious if someone told you that snails are entirely responsible for the fact that Great Britain is an island. Yet it is quite true, for the land which once joined England and France has disappeared through the activities of these tiny creatures.

There are many sea snails which are able to bore into hard rocks. They do this partly by means of a dissolving fluid which they secrete, and partly by the action of their tongues. Boring into the base of a cliff, the snails riddle it with their galleries, so that it becomes less and less able to withstand the attacks of the sea. In course of time a great storm washes away the honey-combed rock, and great masses of cliff come crashing down as their foundations are undermined. Then the snails move a little further inland and the process begins again.

## Home is a part of the farm. It needs and deserves equipment as much as the fields and barns.

House-clean the garden. After being killed by frost, the remains of all vine crops, tomatoes, eggplants, beans, etc., should be pulled and burned. This will go far toward eliminating diseases and insects next year, as many pests and diseases winter in dead plants.

One man's celery kinks: A man told me the other day how he put celery away so that it kept all winter. He said: "I had some narrow boxes made out of an old piece of tin roofing, so that they would hold water. These are only a few inches deep. I put a couple of inches of water in these boxes and set up a row of the plants in one end, leaving in as much earth as I can when I lift the plants out, which I do with a spade. When I have a row clear across the box, I lay a stick across, making a sort of partition, and then set in another row, and so on until the box is full. The boxes are placed in the cellar. As we need the celery it is taken out plant by plant. It certainly keeps fine."

# THE SECRET OF THE SAHARA DESERT

## THRILLING JOURNEY INTO THE UNKNOWN.

### Mrs. Rosita Forbes Tells an Amazing Story of Courage and Adventure.

Deep in the desert of Sahara, in Africa, lies Kufara, the secret stronghold of the Senussi, an Arab brotherhood who live an ascetic life in remote oases.

Until lately only one expedition had succeeded in penetrating to this hidden spot, but now a new route has been marked on the map by a brave explorer, Mrs. Rosita Forbes, an English woman, who, in her book, "The Secret of the Sahara: Kufara," tells amazing stories of courage, adventure and audacity.

It was towards the end of 1920 that Mrs. Forbes started from Benghazi, the Mediterranean end of an old caravan route across the African desert, on her journey into the unknown. She was accompanied by an Egyptian, Ahmed Bey Hassanein, of whom Mrs. Forbes says: "When he first consented to accompany me into the Libyan desert he assured me that he came for a rest cure. Later on he assumed so many qualities that it was difficult to keep count. He was a chaperon when elderly sheikhs demanded my hand in marriage, a fanatic of the most bitter type when it was necessary to impress the local mind, my imam when we prayed in public, and a child when he lost his only pair of primrose yellow slippers."

#### A Murder Plot.

Starting from Benghazi was simplicity itself when compared to the getting away from the first stopping-place, Jedabia. A plot to murder Mrs. Forbes by fanatics, who objected to her expedition on religious grounds, was discovered just in time. At last, however, the expedition was fairly started. "Mrs. Forbes had disappeared into space, and in her place was a Mohammedan woman called Khadija, travelling with a kinsman, an Egyptian, and a Bedouin of the name of Bedouin. She wore Bedouin clothes, followed their customs, prayed to their God, lived their life."

It is impossible to give any idea of the hardships endured by the courageous little party on the way to Kufara. The description of New Year's Day in the desert gives one an idea, however.

"New Year's Day dawned gloomily. We had two half-bred camels for nearly enough water for two days at less than a pint a day per person. "It was a terrible walk. Everyone knew that, humanly speaking, they were going to die of thirst in a day or two. Nearly everyone had blistered feet and no one had enough to eat, yet everyone laughed. The hot midday hours dragged along interminably slowly. I did not feel very thirsty myself, but we had all drunk so little lately that our skins had become extraordinarily dry and parched. Our lips and gums were cracked and sore."

#### Cities of the Dead.

"And then at last they came to water. "I remember tottering down a hollow and seeing come into black figures scooping up sand, and then a silent little group crouching pitifully on the edge of the freshly-dug pit that meant life or death. The water came very slowly, but it came."

Armed with a personal letter of recommendation from His Beatitude Sayed Mohammed Idris, Mrs. Forbes was received more or less politely by the Bedouin tribes on the way, and very graciously by the Emir's representatives at Kufara.

The "towns" of Kufara are strange, secret places: "The whole life of an Arab town goes on within the high, impenetrable walls. Otherwise they are cities of the dead. I doubt if we saw a dozen figures in the streets of Jef, yet it has a population of seven hundred. The women never set foot outside their houses. It must be an extraordinary life within a few square walls. I have never been in any Eastern town where life was so reserved and aloof. Presumably the men gossip, but if they do so they do it in each other's houses, for one never sees a group in the streets."

Mrs. Forbes tells how some of the happiest weeks of her life were spent in Syria as the guest of an Arab Prince, whose kindness was wonderful and only equalled by that of a Sheriff of Islam, in Jedabia. "We asked Sayed Rida if we could send him anything from Cairo, our thoughts running to a jewel or a gold inlaid rifle. He asked for a green parrot and some gramophone records.

"You see," he said, "my life is rather lonely: It is not wise that I go out and show myself very much to our people. Our family is holy and we must live a secluded life. We may not see dancing or hear singing. Our people would not understand, but sometimes when I am alone late at night I play the gramophone, for I love music very much."

In Libya, smoking, drinking, and dancing are forbidden by Senussi law. At a banquet given to Mrs. Forbes by the Governor of the Senussi, there were scores of poached eggs on silver plates and fifteen vegetables among the edibles provided, to say nothing of twelve dishes of lamb cooked in different ways, and bowls of curried milk.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at the Parliament Bldg., Toronto.

One of the commonest causes of death among young adults twenty-five years ago was typhoid fever. Twenty-five years ago it was common for medical students during their hospital experience to see at least two or three wards always filled in the spring and fall months with typhoid patients. Today there is only one or two cases of typhoid in the Toronto General Hospital, and on enquiring it was learned that there are only a few such patients at any time of the year, except in particular cases. These "particular" cases are the result of neglect of the very precautions that have practically wiped epidemic typhoid off the map.

In the great majority of cases of typhoid fever, the disease is transmitted by water. This is the common avenue of infection and if we take flies into consideration too, the whole problem of typhoid transmission will be practically solved as far as the general public are concerned.

It is very important to notice that there is an increase in the prevalence of typhoid or enteric fever during the summer and fall of each year. This disease is often spoken of as "vacation typhoid" and at least twenty-five per cent. of these cases occur among people who are either on their vacation or have just returned. This is particularly true where the holidays have just been spent in the mountains or at a lake resort where no proper sanitary precautions are taken. The water and milk supply are the chief sources of infection at summer resorts, but foods contaminated by flies or by handling, raw vegetables washed in infected water or taken from fields fertilized with night-soil, oysters and various forms of shell-fish from sewage polluted waters, and bathing in infected streams, also cause typhoid infection. The drinking water supply is often contaminated by the privy contents leaking through porous soil or through cracks and fissures. For this reason the greatest care should be taken to keep the privy or latrine as far as possible from the well or pump where the drinking water is obtained. If there is the slightest suspicion that infection may get into the water, the water should be boiled and stored for use.

Since an increase in the number of cases of typhoid occur in the summer and fall, it is in spring that preventive measures should be taken. The correct method of protecting the individual against an avoidable infection with typhoid fever is by inoculation with typhoid vaccine. This is attended with very little inconvenience and comprises the injection under the skin of dead bacteria on two occasions a week or ten days apart. The dangers of such inoculation is practically nil and yet the splendid results obtained by this simple procedure are in evidence wherever it has been tried and particularly so in the army where everybody is required to be vaccinated.

People should not depend on vaccination alone without taking all necessary precautions to avoid the disease. For this reason it is essential to see that the water supply is pure, that the milk is clean, that flies are suppressed, and that no refuse is left exposed, and that no persons who might be "carriers" come in any way into contact with the preparation of food. General cleanliness in the home and attention to personal hygiene also prevent the spread of typhoid.

But remember to get vaccinated at the earliest possible moment and make assurance of not catching the disease doubly sure.

Disease germs can be distributed in

many ways. Sometimes a disease is communicable from one human being to another, sometimes they are even interchangeable between animals and men, and men and animals.

It is only by realizing how serious some of the diseases are and how easily they can be spread all over a community, that each one of us can do our little part to stamp them out or prevent their gaining headway. Let us take a common disease—typhoid fever, and yet a very serious one. Nobody wants to take this disease, and certainly no right thinking person would want to see others taking it. But very often the disease is spread about by thoughtless persons without the slightest idea of the harm they are doing. A family in the country may perhaps not have a very sanitary latrine or privy at their house, and flies may get contaminated and then find their way to food.

The privy contents may contain germs of typhoid fever, probably from a "carrier," viz., a person who while not showing any active symptoms of disease, harbors a particular germ in their system and can thereby transmit the disease to others, usually by a contamination of drinking water, or by direct contact.

There may be sickness in the family, some one having fever and neglecting to call a doctor to have a proper diagnosis made and to have the patient removed to hospital. The person acting as nurse may get contaminated by actually touching the patient or the bedclothes, and then coming in contact with food. No one who has any symptoms of communicable disease or who is nursing a patient with communicable disease should have anything to do with the preparation or cooking of food. Again, a child may be taken home from an isolation hospital, after having had scarlet fever. His nose and throat may be clean at the time of leaving the hospital, but a day or two later, nose or throat discharges may reappear. These discharges are very infectious, and yet mothers sometimes neglect to isolate the child, and others in the family or neighboring families contract the disease.

Another serious malady, typhus fever, may break out on account of personal uncleanness, the louse being the medium through which the germ of typhus is transmitted. Personal as well as general cleanliness is therefore conducive to good health.

Malaria is contracted by the mosquito netting provided in the mosquito season, not only as a protection from these irritating pests, but on account of them sometimes transmitting the germs of malaria.

When infectious disease does break out in a house the residents should be object to having the house placarded, although by this means others who may take the disease are deterred from entering. Similarly there are many people who object to be quarantined, on account of personal inconvenience, although by having been in contact with a person suffering from infectious disease they are liable to spread it over the whole community.

It is not through ill motives that people neglect to use these health safeguards. It is simply that they do not know enough about the prevention or curtailment of diseases.

Of course there are many ways that germs are transmitted, which cannot be prevented by individuals. Two of these ways are by infected water and infected food. In Ontario the Provincial Board of Health has officials continually on the lookout for infection in food and water, and it is by co-operation between the people and

the Board that the province will be kept as free as possible from all preventable outbreaks of disease. Laboratory workers in every civilized country are carrying on researches in this great battle against disease germs. So many avenues are open for the distribution and spread of diseases that it is difficult even with our progressive legislation to prevent outbreaks, although we take energetic measures to control and stamp out such outbreaks.

### How Codfish are Tagged.

The United States Fisheries Bureau is catching codfish and releasing them with numbered aluminum tags attached to their tails, the object in view being to gain some definite knowledge about their migrations and the rate at which they grow. When a tagged codfish is caught again anywhere the fisherman will be expected to send the tag to Washington or to one of the bureau's stations with a memorandum stating the locality, etc. Then the number can be looked up and it will be known how far and in what direction the fish has meanwhile travelled. Also how much it has gained in size and weight during the interval.

The North Atlantic Ocean is after all only a large pond. In places there are shallow called "banks"—as, for instance, off the coast of Newfoundland—and where, because the water is not very deep, the bottom is rich in molluscan, crustacean and other forms of marine life. Fishes flock to these banks to feed and there the fishermen gather their harvests. But the fishing may be overdone. On this account the halibut have almost disappeared from certain banks and fears are entertained for the maintenance of the codfish supply. Hence it is that during the last few years the U.S. Fisheries Bureau has been hatching codfish eggs by the hundreds of millions and planting the young "fry."

How much good this has done nobody knows. But it is manifest that in trying to help the preservation of any species of fish every bit of information that can be gained regarding its life history is of value. Whence the usefulness of tagging the codfish.

## WHEN BABY IS ILL

When the baby is ill, when he cries a great deal and no amount of attention or petting makes him happy, Baby's Own Tablets should be given him without delay. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulates the bowels and sweetens the stomach and thus drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them, Mrs. Desires Theberge, Trois Rivieres, Que., writes: "I am well satisfied with my use of Baby's Own Tablets. I have found them of great benefit to my baby when he was suffering from constipation and I can strongly recommend them to other mothers. The Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

### Few Centenaries.

Of a thousand persons only one reaches the age of one hundred years, while only one couple in eleven thousand live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

### MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

### Perfect Confidence.

Jones—"Heaven bless him! He showed confidence in me when the clouds were dark and threatening." Robinson—"In what way?" Jones—"He lent me an umbrella."

### Britain's Mystery Monument.

The most perplexing monument in the world is the great circle of mighty stones which we call Stonehenge. No one can say how they were placed in position, or by whom the work was done.

All we know is that the builders were early inhabitants of this country and that Stonehenge was a temple. The fact that it was a temple has enabled us to find the date when it was built.

These early men were sun worshippers, and they laid out their temple so that at sunrise on Midsummer Day the rays of the sun shone directly upon the great altar in the midst of the circle. As the earth does not spin quite truly on its axis, but wobbles slightly, like a top that is nearly run down, the position of the sun at Midsummer is always changing slightly.

The rising sun does not now shine straight on the high altar on June 21st. We know the rate of the earth's wobble, and we can measure the difference between the present line of the sun's rays and the old one. This enables us to calculate that Stonehenge must have been built about the year 1900 B.C. or three thousand eight hundred years ago.

### Wisps of Wisdom.

Men are known by the company they keep away from.

A promise should be given with caution and kept with care.

You cannot build a reputation on the things you are going to do.

If you have a minute to spare, don't worry a man who hasn't.

Truth is elastic but don't stretch it unless you want it to fly back and sting you.

Prudent persons are like pins—they heads prevent them from going too far.

## A POPULAR TONIC

One That Enriches the Blood and Strengthens the Nerves.

Proper food, fresh air and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Hurried meals, indoor confinement in badly ventilated rooms and lack of exercise causes anaemia. In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a popular tonic. They contain no habit forming drugs, and yet have a beneficial effect through enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves. For growing girls, who become thin and pale, for pale, tired women and for old people who fall in strength, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an ideal tonic. Their benefit in anaemic conditions is shown by the case of Miss Lucy A. Steeves, Hillsboro, N.B., who says: "Last spring I was in poor health, and completely run down. I had severe headaches, the least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate violently, my appetite was poor, and at times I had fainting spells. This went on for some months, and although I was taking medicine, I seemed to be growing weaker, and the least exertion would leave me worn out. Then on the advice of a friend, I changed the treatment to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have great cause to be thankful that I did so, as they have made a wonderful improvement in my condition. I can now work without fatigue, go upstairs without becoming breathless, and have gained in weight. I think these pills are an ideal medicine in cases like mine."

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

## What Boy Scouts Are Doing.

Two thousand, two hundred Boy Scouts from thirty-five different Ontario towns and cities participated in this year's Provincial Scout Rally at Toronto Exhibition. A veritable cloud burst broke over the Exhibition grounds at the very hour the assembled Scouts were to march past Provincial Commissioner W. K. George, but that did not deter the boys from carrying through their announced programme. It did delay them an hour—they could not be blamed for that—and it very materially reduced the number of their spectators, but otherwise everything passed off as arranged. Over five hundred of the eight hundred and fifty out-of-town Scouts were accommodated during their stay in Toronto in a special Boy Scout model camp, which was one of the big features of this year's Fair.

His Excellency Lord Byng, Canada's new Governor-General, has just been gazetted as the "Chief Scout for Canada," succeeding to this office upon the retirement of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. And Lord Byng will be no "figurehead" chief. In England he has been an active Scoutmaster of a troop of boys in his own town, later was Commissioner of his County, and still more recently has been a member of the Imperial Headquarters Council of the Boy Scouts Association. He also wears the "Silver Wolf."

Reports of over one hundred Boy Scout camps held in different parts of the province during the past summer have already been received at Provincial Headquarters, these camps caring for some five thousand boys.

Out of Toronto alone there were forty-six camps attended by seventeen hundred Scouts. Although these camps ran full programmes of swimming, boating, water work, canoe trips and long, hard hikes, not a single serious accident marred the happiness of any one of them—a splendid testimony to the effectiveness of the Boy Scout scheme of directed recreation. And besides all the games, and fun, and entertainment, the boys found time to qualify themselves for hundreds of Boy Scout badges and awards.

Hon. Manning Deberry, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Dr. A. S. Grant, Minister of Education, participated in an interesting Boy Scout function recently at Cochrane. In the course of an address to a crowd of 3,000 settlers gathered from all over the scattered Northland, Mr. Deberry referred to all the assets of the new country. "But there is one essential asset, and it is the greatest asset of all countries, of all districts and of all industries. That is the boy—the rising generation. There are many organizations to help the boy and which help his parents to help him, but the best is the Boy Scouts. I am very glad to see you have the Boy Scouts in the north and I am particularly proud to be in a position to ask the Hon. Dr. Grant, Minister of Education, to present the colors to the 1st Cochrane Troop." Dr. Grant then handed the new colors over to the Troop, after which the whole party left the platform.

The early Fall is the very best time of the year for the formation of new Boy Scout troops. Full information regarding Scouting, and with particular reference to organization work, may be had upon application to the Field Department, Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Scarborough Streets, Toronto.



## BITS OF HUMOR

### Got His Wish.

Mrs. Magun—"I came across one of your old letters to-day, George, where you said that you would rather be in endless torment with me than in bliss by yourself."

Mr. Magun—"Well, my dear, I got my wish."

### The Boy Scored.

The conjurer was producing eggs from a top-hat. He addressed a boy in the front row.

"Your mother can't get eggs without hens, can she?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," said the boy.

"How's that?" asked the conjurer.

"She keeps ducks," answered the boy.

### Why They Quarrelled.

The lady of the house ushered the new clerk into the dining room and began the usual interrogations.

"And now, tell me," she asked, "why did you leave your last place?"

"Oh, mum, it was somewhat law-fal. I couldn't stop there on no account. The master and missus used to quarrel like cat and dog."

"How said?" said the inquisitor. "No wonder you couldn't stop; and what did they quarrel about?"

"Well, mostly," replied the domestic, "the wife the dinner was cooked."

### Pleased to Meet Her.

A minister told the story of a strapping fellow who brought his demure young bride to the manse for matrimonial purposes.

"According to my custom," said the minister, "I turned to the bridegroom at a certain part of the ceremony and said, 'John, this is your lawfully-wedded wife.'"

"In the excitement of the occasion, John turned in the direction of his newly-acquired partner and stammered, 'I'm pleased to meet you.'"

### A Serious Question.

Little Douglas had been told that he must always wait patiently until he was served at meals, and not cry across the table or help himself.

One day, whilst dining at a neighbor's with his mother, the little fellow was accidentally overlooked.

He was very patient for a time, but at last he could bear the strain no longer. The sight of everyone feeding, but himself was too much for the hungry child.

Leaning across to his mother, he said, in a loud whisper:

"Mother, do the boys who starve to death go to heaven?"

Unhappiness is often an illness, a cure for which may be found in rest or a change.

Rural Route No. 1, Massachusetts, says The Mirror's Lifetime People.

"I should be doing a wrong if I neglected to write you a line. I have had four tumors growing on my head for years. I had them cut out by a surgeon about fifteen years ago but they grew again. The last one was removed. I had one as large and shaped like a lady's umbrella, on the very place where my hair should be parted, and it was getting so embarrassing in public that it was a constant worry to me. Now these months ago I got a bottle of your liniment for another purpose and saw on the label that it was good for tumors. I tried it and kept it for exactly two months, with the result that it has entirely removed all trace of the tumor, and were it not that they had been cut fifteen years ago, no tumor could be seen. I have not been asked for this testimonial and you can use it as you see fit."

(Signed) FRED C. JOHNSON, P.S.—I am a farmer and intend using Minard's Liniment on a mare for a strained tendon, and am hoping for some results.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedy Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, Dr. H. Clay Glover, Co., 124 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Carlots TORONTO SALT WORKS G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

ASPIRIN Only "Bayer" is Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetate-ester of Salicylic acid.

## FOREMAN WHITE IS BACK ON JOB

FEELS LIKE ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PERSON.

### Had Suffered Complete Breakdown—Tanlac Restored Health, He Says.

"I want to give a little history of my case just to let the public know what Tanlac has really done for me," said Edward White, 27 Caroline St., South Hamilton, Ont., a foreman for the Dominion Steel Company.

"Several years ago I suffered a complete breakdown and it was only when I got Tanlac that I recovered my health. We were making engines and were anxious to turn out as many as possible, so lots of time I worked night and day.

"Well, this finally got the best of me and I just had to go to bed and stay there for a number of days. This left me in such a bad condition that I had no appetite at all and was so weak that when I walked around I would just stagger. I tried treatments and all kinds of medicine, but failed to get any better and I began to think nothing would help me.

"However, Tanlac has built me up so in every way until I feel like an entirely different person now. My appetite is fine and I eat heartily at every meal. Why, I've gained eleven pounds in weight and am back on the job every night working as good as ever."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Sea-water contains certain ingredients, such as compounds of iodine, which make it useful as an internal medicine in certain illnesses.

Liverpool is now stated to be the coolest place in England, Hull and Newcastle-on-Tyne being second and third.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Experience is always teaching, and those who are no better age those who think they know better.

## Classified Advertisements.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED TO sell Drenwell Hand Tanned Shoes for Men. High profits. No investment. State experience and send references with application. North America Publishers, Ltd., 266 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF good education to train as nurses. Apply Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.



## CUTICURA

PREVENTS FALLING HAIR If your scalp is irritated, and your hair dry and falling out in handfuls, try this treatment: Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment and follow with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Absolutely nothing better.

See Dr. Gorman 25 and 26, Talbot St., Gold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: 240 St. Paul St., West Montreal. Cuticura Soap shares without cost.

## ABLE TO DO HER WORK

After Long Suffering Mrs. Peasey Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Toronto, Ont.—"I suffered with irregular periods, was weak and run down, could not eat and had headaches. The worst symptoms were dragging down pains, so bad I sometimes thought I would go crazy and I seemed to be smothering. I was in this condition for two or three years and could not seem to work. I tried all kinds of medicines and had been treated by physicians but received no benefit. I found one of your booklets and felt inclined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I received the best results from it and now I keep house and go out to work and am like a new woman. I have recommended your Vegetable Compound to my friends and if these facts will help some poor woman use them as you please."—Mrs. J. F. PEASEY, 357 King St., Toronto, Ontario.

If you are one of those women do not suffer for four or five years as Mrs. Peasey did, but probe by her experience and be restored to health.

ISSUE No. 39-21.

**Interest in this Store Constantly Increases**  
— There's a Reason

**36-in. Striped Flannelette**

Now is the time for the home-sewer to start getting ready for fall. The selection of material is now at its best and prices are unusually low. This week we offer 36-in. fine, Striped Flannelette, priced at per yard 20c.

**Shop Here This Week—Pure Wool Armure Serge**  
We have simplified the problem of outfitting the girl by offering this pure wool Armure Serge, 40 inches wide, in beautiful shades of navy, delft and cardinal, regular \$2 per yard, for 79c.

**Our Distinguishing Feature—Values All the Time**  
**Novelty Skirtings at \$2.50 and \$3**

The separate skirt is in big demand this season and we are specially featuring this week a wide selection of new velvet plaids and all wool Skirtings in "jazz" flannels, all colors; also used for one-piece dresses. Specially priced, \$2.50 per yard.

**We're Showing Stylish New Fall Coats**

It's time to buy now. Prices are much lower! In addition to the general price reduction, we've made it still better for you by selling on a very small margin of profit.

Ladies' and Young Ladies' Wrappy Coats—\$19, \$25, \$30.

**Our Shoe Department the Busiest Spot in Town**  
You buy shoes here of good quality and at lower prices than elsewhere. Two specials this week:

Men's Goodyear Welt Brown Mahogany Shoe, with new brogue toe. Regular price, \$8; special price, \$4.45.

Women's Goodyear Welt Brown Mahogany Calf, with new brogue toe and sport heel. Regular, \$8.50; special price, \$4.65. Do not miss these specials.

**Men's and Young Men's Suits**

at still lower prices, with the very best style and quality. "We lead, others follow," is a true slogan of this store.

**OUR MEN'S HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT** is constantly in touch with the largest style headquarters.

**E. A. MAYHEW & CO.**

Do Not Miss the Glencoe Street Carnival Friday Evening, Sept. 23rd

**The Transcript.**

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

**NEWBURY**

Mrs. Graham of Toronto is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Moore. Harold Fennell and Adair Bayne are attending Chatham high school, taking fourth form work and senior matriculation.

Allan Bayne left on Saturday for Toronto to continue his course at the Dental College.

George Dear and wife of London and Mrs. Hayes and daughter of Chicago spent the week-end at John T. Armstrong's.

Mrs. Matt. Armstrong entertained a number of young people on Friday evening in honor of her daughter Alberta's fifteenth birthday.

Mrs. J. P. McVicar was in Court-roy on Tuesday last attending the funeral of her late sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Hands.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Burr of Detroit motored to Duluth, spending a week with his mother, Mrs. Robert Callan. Miss Belle Gray of Detroit is spending a week with her mother.

Hugh Boyle of Toledo, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, has purchased Mrs. Thos. Dixon's property and will move here in the near future.

Miss Laura Gay returned from Windsor on Saturday.

While motoring from Windsor Saturday John Stephenson and son and J. J. Whitaker and Miss Gay had the misfortune to lose a spare tire with the back light and license number of the car. It was lost between Ridgetown and here.

Mrs. George Martin and daughter Edith spent a few days last week with London and Lambeth friends.

Mrs. Glennie and daughter of Delaware are visiting her son, William, here.

Wm. J. Armstrong and wife visited Windsor friends this week.

**For Scalds and Burns.**—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a standard remedy for the prompt treatment of scalds and burns. Its healing power quickly soothes the pain and aids a speedy recovery from the injury. It is also an excellent remedy for all manner of cuts, bruises and sprains, as well as for relieving the pains arising from inflammation of various kinds. A bottle in the house and stable saves many a doctor's and veterinarian's fee.

**WARDSVILLE**

Mrs. Tom Henderson and family spent a couple of days with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Stewart and daughters Geneva and Ruby of Knapdale spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Weer.

Harvest home services were observed in the Anglican church here on Sunday. The church was beautifully decorated with fall flowers and vegetables. At the morning service Harry Skit sang a solo. A large number were present at the services.

Among the number from here who attended the Western Fair in London last week were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Faulds and family, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Faulds and Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Jim McIntyre and family, Miss M. C. Farrington, Misses Florence and Lillian Blain, Miss Flossie Palmer, Miss M. Altchison and nieces Helen and Florence, Rev. and Mrs. R. J. Murphy and family.

Dan McKee is very ill at his home here.

Little Carlyle Husser, youngest son of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Husser, was taken very ill on Tuesday last and until Sunday little hopes were held for his recovery. Dr. Tillman of London called several times and with Dr. Glenn and trained nurses every care was given him and now good hopes are had that he will recover.

One of Wardsville's oldest residents, James Humphrey, died at his home Saturday morning after a short illness from pneumonia. Mr. Hum-

**Parnall's**

**SPECIAL PRICES FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY**

Print Remnants, assorted lengths, 3c, 9c, 13c, 18c. All good values at much higher prices.

Point Pelee Onions, first quality, 70c per pk. Cannot guarantee price for next week.

**Newbury Cash Store**

phrey was in his 79th year and had lived the greater part of his life here and at the Bend. He was born in Canada and was married to Lexie McLean, who survives, although an invalid for a number of years. Besides the widow, three sons and three daughters are left to mourn the loss of a kind father. The funeral was held from the Presbyterian church Monday afternoon and was very largely attended. Rev. C. D. Farquharson conducted the service.

**WOODGREEN**

Rev. D. G. Paton will address the Sunday school at the Rally Day service to be held in No. 3 schoolhouse, Moss, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Madlyn Watterworth wishes to thank the union Sunday school for the roses they sent her, and also her friends and relatives who remembered her so kindly in her illness.

Mrs. Archie Sinclair spent a few days at Fred Watterworth's.

Mrs. Thos. Simpson arrived home last week from visiting Mrs. T. Elliott at Florence.

Owing to the good weather last week a large number took in the Western Fair.

Misses Leita and Bessie Saylor spent Sunday with Miss Florence Simpson.

The funeral took place from Wardsville on Monday of the late James Humphrey, who died on Saturday, to the Simpson cemetery. Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Lumley and family.

Madlyn Watterworth, who is ill, is improving.

**SHETLAND**

The Young People's Bible Class of the Methodist church held their annual social evening at the home of Charles Stevens on Thursday. Everybody reports a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Badgley and Miss Virda and Mrs. George spent Thursday in London.

John J. Archer and Clarence Moorhouse have gone to Thamesville to work on the Longwoods road.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Dobbey and Thomas Moorhouse and Mrs. Douglas Dobbey were in London Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jeffery of Melbourne spent Saturday at Fred Jeffery's.

There was no school on Wednesday as the teacher was at the London fair.

**Rheumatism?**

Or Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago? The remedy is simple, inexpensive, easily taken and harmless.

**Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules**

Your druggist will supply you. Write for free trial to Templeton's, 66 Colborne St., Toronto. Sold by H. I. Johnston

**MELBOURNE**

Arrangements have been made to hold anniversary services in the Methodist church on Oct. 2nd. Rev. Isaac Couch, B.A., B.D., of Strathroy, formerly of Quebec, will preach both morning and evening.

Mrs. (Dr.) Brown is spending a few days with relatives in Sarnia.

On the evening of Sept. 15 Miss Hazel Margaret Brooks became the bride of Robert H. Patterson, both of Appin. The marriage took place at the Methodist parsonage. Rev. Dr. Brown performing the ceremony.

Mrs. Harvey, sr., who has been very ill, is now improving slowly.

Dr. R. D. Swain has left for New York, where he will spend a few weeks. Dr. McDonald of Toronto, a former Glencoe boy, is looking after the work here during his absence.

A splendid evening was given at the last regular meeting of the Epworth League. It was an evening with Longfellow. A number of the members took part, and Miss Brownlee of Wyoming, who is engaged here as milliner, sang a solo, which was much appreciated. The officers of the League deserve great credit for the interest taken in this society.

An Unblemished Record. Sensational advertising methods have so often been used to exploit worthless articles that we have always preferred to be very conservative in our claims for Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. We keep it before the public by modest announcements, relying almost wholly for its more extensive use upon its recommendation by those whom it relieves of Asthma's dreadful agonies. These are now numbered in many thousands. We suggest a trial of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's by every sufferer from Asthma.

**KNAPDALE**

The recent showers were appreciated. The water wagon was nearly dry.

Those few chilly days made you wonder what you were going to wear for Christmas.

Charles Fletcher, Henry Reck and Mrs. Rock of St. Thomas visited Knapdale friends on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nell Mitchell and son Peter motored to Grand Bend on Sunday. While there they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davis.

Work on Hugh McIntyre's new house is progressing well. Duncan McKellar is the mason and James Chisholm the carpenter.

Apple-picking has commenced. The wind has brought down a number already. It makes less apples to pick but also less money to spend.

**PARKDALE**

Miss Edythe Thompson is visiting relatives in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter McCracken of Glencoe spent Sunday with their son Hugh.

Mr. and Mrs. T. McKim and children of Merlin spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. A. Campbell.

Mrs. Ferris, Harrow, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Watterworth and children and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell motored to Wheatley on Friday and will spend a week with relatives there.

Mrs. Ed. Hagitt is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. Tretheway, in London.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Campbell, London, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, sr., and Miss Eula were recent Sunday visitors at the home of Wm. Thompson.

**CAMERON**

G. Hillman and his daughter, Mrs. F. Burdon, and her little son, Kenneth, of Brown City, and a number of others visited the former's sister, Mrs. R. Payne, on Sunday.

A large number from around here attended the London fair last week.

Jack Hillman of Moss visited his sister, Mrs. R. Payne, on Sunday.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, because they promptly remove the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

**NORTH EKFRID**

A number from this community attended the London fair.

Mrs. Will Webber is slowly improving.

A large number from this vicinity attended the anniversary services at Springfield Sunday.

The U.F.O. met in the schoolhouse Saturday evening. They intend to hold a meeting every two weeks and the next one will be Oct. 1st.

Horn—to Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Sept. 17, twin boys—James and John.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of Chatham are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blackmore.

George Graham of Drumbo called on Mrs. Frank Graham one day last week.

Frank Balfour of Dublin is visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pettit's.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pettit are going to Mitchell on a two weeks' visit.

**KILMARTIN**

Rev. and Mrs. Andrew Leitch and children have returned to their home at Bethany, W. Va., after spending the holidays at his home here.

Miss Elsie Leitch left last week to attend the Normal school.

**MIDDLEMISS**

Rev. C. L. L. Couzens of Arkona recently visited his father at the parsonage in Middlemiss.

Rev. C. C. Couzens will conduct a community sing-song and Bible study every Wednesday evening at 7:30. On Sunday evening next he will give the second sermon on "What the good son of a bad father did." All should hear this sermon.

Mitchell McArthur spent a few days with his aunt, Mrs. Moore, in Woodgreen.

**APPIN**

Quite a number from the village patronized London fair last week. The next excitement will be the annual school fair next month.

Rally Day will be observed in both Sabbath schools next Sunday and a large attendance of children with their parents is looked for.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chisholm spent Sunday with Mrs. Chisholm's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howe.

Misses Martin and Margaret Macfie are taking a course in Alma College, St. Thomas.

Miss Becca Gibbs has returned home from the hospital much improved in health.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Stephenson has been ordered back to the hospital for six weeks' treatment.

Little Ardell Gough had the misfortune to step on a broken bottle and cut his foot badly.

Miss Elizabeth McArthur is taking a course at the O.A.C., Guelph.

On account of the anniversary services at Springfield last Sunday the services at Appin was withdrawn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Macfie motored to St. Thomas on Sunday afternoon to visit their daughters, Marion and Margaret, at Alma College.

A number from this neighborhood attended the Glencoe churches and Sunday evening, there being no service here on account of Springfield anniversary.

Rally Day will be observed in the Methodist church next Sunday morning. In the evening there will be a special service for the young people, when Rev. M. Parr will give the address.

**CASHMERE**

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sittler of Bothwell spent the week-end at their son Calvin's.

Miss Leta Saylor of Windsor is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sittler and son Franklin motored to Wallaceburg and spent Sunday with Thomas Holston.

A number from here attended the Western Fair at London last week.

Mrs. N. Simons and Mrs. Guy Hindy, both of Detroit, visited with the former's niece, Mrs. Calvin Sittler, on Saturday.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of Carlyle Husser of Wardsville, son of Dr. Husser, pastor of this church.

Services will be held in this church Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Henry Godfrey of Dutton will preach. Special music will be rendered by the choir.

**CAIRO**

The 50th anniversary of the Presbyterian church was held on the 18th of September. Rev. George Weir of Bigstone conducted two services, one at 2:30 and the other at 7:30 p. m., which were highly appreciated by the large congregations. Mr. Serger of Bothwell, basso; D. Livingston of Alvington, soprano; Mac McAlpine of Glencoe, tenor; and Mrs. Alex. Manroe, alto, rendered several pieces in a very acceptable manner, as well as assisting the choir. Altogether, the day was well enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. Annie Smith of Detroit motored here on Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. Annie Smith, Mrs. W. Morrison, John Baird and John Banghart.

Mrs. Effie McLachlan of Sarnia is spending a few days at the home of her brother, D. M. Smith.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Remover and get relief.

**Mortgage Sale**

By virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage made to the vendor, which will be produced at the time and place of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the undermentioned premises in the village of Newbury, in the county of Middlesex, on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1921, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following lands and premises:

All and singular those certain parcels or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the village of Newbury in the county of Middlesex and being composed of: First—Village lot number five and the rear half of village lot number four on York street, in block E in John Tucker's survey, of part of the north half of lot seventeen in the first concession of the township of Moss, together with the basket factory, plant and machinery now upon and used in connection with the said premises.

And secondly: Part of lot number five fronting on Hagerty street in said block E and being more particularly described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the northerly corner of said lot number five on the boundary between said lot number five fronting on Hagerty street and lot number five in said block fronting on York street, thence easterly along the boundary between said lots to the easterly corner of said lot five fronting on Hagerty street, thence southwesterly along the line between lots four and five fronting on Hagerty street nine feet, thence northwesterly in a straight line to the place of beginning.

Upon these lands is a brick and frame berry box and basket factory, equipped with boiler and engine and berry box and basket machinery.

Terms.—The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be paid to the vendor's solicitor on the day of sale and the balance within fifteen days thereafter.

Further terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitor.

C. ST. CLAIR LEITCH, 384 Talbot Street, St. Thomas, Ont., Solicitor for the Vendor.

Dated the 12th day of Sept., 1921.

**"Millions Now Living Will Never Die"**

(JUDGE RUTHERFORD)

The purpose of this free lecture is to furnish every inquirer Biblical proof and secular evidence, based on prophecies fulfilled during the past five years, that millions now living will never die, and that we will within the next few years enter this long hoped for period, when families will be reunited and live happily on earth ever after.

*This lecture has comforted multitudes bereaved by the world war, epidemics, and attending sorrows.*

If you are interested in the future blessing of yourself and your loved ones and of the whole human family you owe it to yourself to hear this lecture by

**JOHN KUMPF**

Representative of the International Bible Students' Association

**SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1921**

**Opera House, Glencoe, at 3 p. m.**  
**Woodmen Hall, Melbourne, at 8 p. m.**

SEATS FREE

NO COLLECTION

**STREET CARNIVAL**

AT GLENCOE

Friday Evening, Sept. 23rd

Opening of New Street Pavement  
Minister of Highways Expected  
Good Band and Orchestra Music  
A Big Time for Everybody. See Posters for Particulars.

**THE NEW**  
**Fall and Winter Coats**  
Are Very Handsome and So Much Lower in Price

Novelty is not only expressed in design but in the character of the fabrics employed, which are decidedly new. Tailored or fur-trimmed models, featuring the Jenny sleeve, straightline and loose back, Russian belts and string belts. Many new Autumn shades, as well as black, navy and browns. A new model is pictured at—

**\$39.50**

Canadian Money Taken at Face Value

**B. SIEGEL & CO.**  
CORNER WARDEN & GERRARD STS.  
AND CORNER WITH ANY OTHER STREET.  
DETROIT

