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# The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1920.

BUY IN CANADA  
Be patriotic. Recognize the value  
of your own goods, your own country  
and your own dollar.

Whole No. 2531

**HOUSE FOR SALE**  
Nine-room frame cottage on lot 2,  
con. 7, Mosa, for sale. Apply to Mrs.  
Rose Munroe, Walkers.

**TENDERS WANTED**  
Tenders will be received by the un-  
dersigned up to Saturday, August 14,  
for the construction of the Lethbridge  
tile drain in Mosa. Plans may be  
seen at my residence.  
F. J. JAMES, Commissioner,  
Wardsville P. O.

**Great War Veterans' Association of Canada**  
(Incorporated)

Glencoe Branch meets  
every Saturday evening  
at 8.30 in I. O. O. F. rooms, Main St.  
All Veterans Welcome.—W. A. Currie,  
Jr., President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

**PIANO INSTRUCTION**  
THEODORE R. GRAY, Organist and  
Choir Director Glencoe Presbyterian  
Church, teacher on staff of Institute of  
Musical Art, London. Junior and senior  
pupils accepted in piano and  
theory, temporarily at Presbyterian  
school room Mondays. Pupils pre-  
pared for examinations.

**GARDEN PARTY LIGHTING**  
Committees in charge of this work  
will do well to make early arrange-  
ments for good lighting.

**THE DELCO LIGHT**  
is the only satisfactory light for this  
purpose. Terms on application.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.

**M. C. Morgan,**  
Delco Light Products - Kerwood

**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. Of-  
fice at residence, first door south of  
the Presbyterian church, Glencoe.

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

**INSURANCE**  
**H. J. JAMIESON**  
District Manager of  
**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
at GLENCOE  
Also the leading Companies in Fire  
and Automobile at low rates.  
Office, Main street Phone, 16r3

**Real Estate Exchange**

**ALSO FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND  
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE**

Have now for sale—  
Farm of 57 acres; good clay loam,  
adapted for sugar beets; 1/4 mile from  
school; 3/4 mile from railroad station;  
first-class buildings, consisting of  
frame house with 9 rooms, good barn  
36x78, horse stable 24x32, drive barn  
20x38; all buildings on cement founda-  
tion; 8 acres wheat; 14 acres plowed  
for spring crop; balance hay and  
pasture. Price, \$5,000.

**A. B. McDONALD** PHONE 74  
Office and residence, South Main St.

**We Carry  
A Full Line**

**Tin, Enamel and Galvanized  
Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.**

Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing,  
Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc.,  
done by a Practical Mechanic.

**J. M. Anderson**  
GLENCOE Plumber

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

Wedding invitations printed in the  
latest style and with neatness and  
despatch at The Transcript office.

## Johnston's DRUG STORE

**Developing, Printing  
and Enlarging**  
We take every precaution to give you the best results  
possible from your film.

Phone 35 Glencoe

## KEITH'S CASH STORE

DRY GOODS MILLINERY GROCERIES

Best quality, and fair prices ensured

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital and reserve \$35,000,000  
Total Assets over \$587,000,000

Protect your Valuable Papers and Documents  
by renting a Safety Deposit Box at a small  
annual rental. Apply to the Manager.

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

## LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

We have a full stock at present and can  
fill your requirements. It will pay to buy  
now.

**McPHERSON & CLARKE**  
PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS  
GLENCOE, ONT.

## Electric Wiring, Fixtures and Supplies

We are now prepared to handle all kinds  
of wiring. No job too large, none too  
small.

Investigate our prices and consider the  
service we are prepared to render not  
only now but in the future.

Auto, Tire and Battery Service Garage.

Temporary Fixture and Appliance Store  
opposite Wright's Hardware.

## W. B. MULLIGAN

**COUNTER CHECK BOOKS**  
Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office

### MOTOR OVER-PRODUCTION

During the war boom the automo-  
bile business in the United States was  
built up until it was rated as the fifth  
business in the country. The output  
of cars in 1919 was about 2,300,000, or  
nearly 40 per cent. of the total number  
in use. Obviously, production cannot  
continue at that rate. Already there  
is an average of one automobile for  
every three families, and the high cost  
of operation and repairs makes even  
that average difficult to keep up.

The rapid curtailment of public  
spending in the United States has hit  
many unessential lines—fine textiles  
and other wearing apparel. Some of  
the motor companies are carrying im-  
mense stocks of high cost materials,  
and a falling off in markets would  
create difficulties for them. But the  
American motor companies count on  
the fact that only utter inability to  
pay for an automobile will induce  
those who "have the habit" to give it  
up. In New Zealand, gasoline at 30  
cents a gallon has not reduced motoring,  
but New Zealand has not made the  
motor car an ordinary worker's  
convenience. The most powerful fac-  
tor in reducing motor car sales will,  
however, be limitations on credit  
therefor. Even the American banks,  
which have looked on loans to auto-  
mobile companies of the better  
type, are being compelled by money  
stringency to close down on credits.

The used car market is anything but  
lively. These are but natural reac-  
tions from an excess of automobile  
buying. When factory workers go to  
and from labor in their own cars, a  
de luxe condition of industry has ar-  
rived, from which any change must be  
downward. Car prices may not come  
down until cheaper materials are  
available, but production may have to  
be lessened, and used cars will cheap-  
en.

### DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and  
Power Plant

The Delco-Light storage battery is  
dependable, durable and efficient.



M. C. MORGAN DEALER  
Kerwood, Ont.

### DEBENTURES FOR SALE

The Township of Metcalfe offers for  
sale \$2,000 worth of drainage debentures  
bearing 5 1/2 per cent. interest  
and running 3, 5 and 10 years. Will  
be sold in bloc or in small lots.

HARRY THOMPSON, Clerk,  
R. R. No. 2, Kerwood.

### Farmers and Dairyman

Get our proposition re cream;  
highest prices paid. Wagon al-  
ways on the road. We pay cash.  
Phone us if you want us to call.

**D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe**  
House, 30r2. Store, 89.

### LEATHER PURSES

Ladies' Leather Hand Bags and  
Strap Purses. A large variety to  
choose from. Prices 75c to \$10.  
Silver Mesh Purses \$5 to \$8.50.

### IDEAL SILVER CREAM

For polishing silver, brass, nickel,  
mirrors and cut glass. A large  
size bottle this week for 25c.

**C. E. DAVIDSON**  
JEWELER OPTICIAN  
Marriage Licenses Issued

### Geo. Highwood

Successor to F. G. Humphries

Purveyor of all kinds of

**FRESH AND SALT MEATS**

Deliveries from 8 to 10

Saturdays all day

Agent for Tanabake for feeding pigs.

**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. Cash for eggs.

**LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.**  
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

### DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Neglect to turn off an electric iron  
caused a \$10,000 fire at Winnipeg.

Bothwell will celebrate Labor Day  
with athletic sports and horse racing.

The Co-operative Farmers have  
made arrangements to open up a gen-  
eral store at Inwood.

The grape crop of the Niagara fruit  
belt will be hundreds of tons in ex-  
cess of any previous year.

A weasel killed Game Warden J. C.  
May's entire flock of 54 Rhode Island  
Red chickens at St. Catharines.

Strathroy has a surplus of \$200 left  
from their week's Chauchiquia. They  
have signed up for another year.

A farmer near Amherstburg makes  
the attractive offer of one hundred  
dollars a month and board for a farm  
hand.

Six hundred pounds of sugar found  
hidden on a farm near Watford is sup-  
posed to have been stolen from a rail-  
way car.

Messrs. Quillman and Wade of the  
Euphemis Oil and Gas Company con-  
tributed \$50 to a baby show at Shet-  
land picnic.

Adolphus Whelan, a former deputy-  
reeve and councillor of Aldborough,  
who managed a brickyard for several  
years, died last week in his 74th year.

A. E. Miller, managing editor of the  
London Free Press, died Thursday at  
Bayfield on Lake Huron, of pneumo-  
nia. He was well known throughout  
Western Ontario.

Ernest Powell, farmer, of Brooke  
township, suffered severe injuries  
when he fell from the mow onto the  
concrete floor of the barn. He is in  
a serious condition.

Grapes of the Niagara Peninsula  
sold for \$20 a ton before prohibition.  
Now they bring \$100 a ton. Under  
prohibition even dandelions may de-  
velop a cash value.

Records kept at the O. A. C. show  
that July last was the coldest in 33  
years, the average temperature being  
62.36, about 6 degrees below normal.  
The rainfall was 4.73 inches.

As a result of the charrivari at Lake  
Huron Beach Park, Sarnia, some  
weeks ago, two young men and two  
young women were fined \$15 and \$25  
each for taking part in the ev-  
ent.

Census returns indicate that two-  
fifths of the population of the United  
States is now found in cities of 10,000  
and upward. Twenty years ago less  
than a third of the population was  
found in like centres.

Alvinston council will deal with a  
proposition from the Castle Oil and  
Gas Company to furnish the village  
with gas for heating and lighting from  
the company's wells at Shetland. The  
rate would be equal to \$15 coal.

C. B. Ward of the Canadian Wheat  
Board said that he did not regard it  
as impossible that the fall wheat  
prices would in a few months warrant  
a reduction of 3 cents in the cost of a  
10-cent loaf of bread in Toronto.

From nine acres of land James Mc-  
Intyre, a Westminster farmer, has  
threshed 350 bushels of wheat, an av-  
erage of about 40 bushels to the acre.  
This is said to be a sample of the best  
of the wheat yield in this district.

H. Taylor of Belmont lost a marker  
from his auto and painted one of his  
own last week. Ignorance of the law  
was his plea and under the circum-  
stances Magistrate Graydon lowered  
the usual fine for such offences to one  
of \$40 and costs.

It may not cost anything to water  
milk, but it is rather expensive to get  
caught at it. This was amply demon-  
strated to Arthur Campbell of the 5th  
concession of London township on  
Friday when County Magistrate Chit-  
tick fined him \$35 and costs.

Private interests are contemplating  
a bridge across the Detroit River be-  
tween Windsor and Detroit, and may  
ask the Ontario Government and auth-  
orities of the State of Michigan to as-  
sist in the enterprise. A bridge be-  
tween the two cities would cost about  
\$14,000,000, it is estimated.

As the result of the visit to Blen-  
heim of an inspector from the Provin-  
cial highways department one garage  
owner of that town was fined for shift-  
ing markers on cars. It was shown  
that he had two sets of markers for  
four cars. Another young man was  
fined for using a spotlight on his  
windshield.

The Canadian railways will increase  
freight and passenger rates on move-  
ments to and from the United States  
on August 26th. The increases will  
be 25 to 40 per cent. on freight, 20  
per cent. on passenger fares. Prompt  
objection to the proposed boost has  
been filed by Canadian shippers.

Report has it that a man giving his  
name as Douglas Haig is going  
through the neighboring counties pur-  
porting to be seeking heirs to certain  
properties left by men who fell in the  
Great War. Prudent people will have  
their suspicions of such agents and  
will not sign any papers for them nor  
place any document of value in their  
keeping. At the same time they will  
make no cash advances.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth  
of strawberries were harvested from  
a 20-acre field on the outskirts of Sim-  
coe this season," claims W. L. Innes  
of the Dominion Canners. A seven-  
acre patch in the plot realized \$10,000.  
Some of the beds were old and rather  
neglected, which reduced the average.  
"It should be remembered," added Mr.  
Innes, "that these figures represent  
wholesale prices, 14 cents per quart."

The Transcript office sells blank  
counter check books. Handy for  
those not using large quantity.

### DEATH OF WESLEY G. CRAIG

Well-known Glencoe Man Succumbs  
After a Lengthy Illness

The death occurred after a prolong-  
ed illness at his home here on Friday  
of Wesley G. Craig, eldest son of the  
late John Craig of Mosa township.

Mr. Craig was well known and esteem-  
ed throughout the community, where  
he spent most of his life as a machin-  
ist. He also lived for some time at  
Copper Cliff and more recently at  
Wallaceburg and Chatham where he  
was engaged with the Dominion Sug-  
ar Company. He was in his 65th  
year and is survived by his widow,  
formerly Miss Elizabeth Siddall, and  
three sons and two daughters: Frank,  
of Tacoma, Wash.; Alex., of Windsor;  
T. A. and Miss Lena, a home, and  
Mrs. Lou Hyttenrauch, of Windsor.

The funeral took place on Sunday  
afternoon from the family residence  
to Oakland cemetery, the service be-  
ing conducted by Rev. Mr. Garbutt,  
pastor of the Glencoe Methodist  
church, of which Mr. Craig had long  
been an active member.

**FIELD CROP AWARDS**

Following is the result of the judg-  
ing of oats in the standing field crop  
competition conducted under the aus-  
pices of the Mosa and Ekfrid Agricul-  
tural Society:—1st, Wm. Reycraft;  
2nd, D. N. Munroe; 3rd, Wm. McCal-  
lan; 4th, Thos. Henderson; 5th, A. B.  
McDonald; 6th, James Corbett; 7th,  
Wm. Munroe.

Those listed as prize winners are  
eligible to compete in the field crop  
competition classes at the Canadian  
National Exhibition at Toronto and  
the Central Canada at Ottawa. Any  
prize winner wishing to compete at  
either of the above exhibitions should  
promptly notify J. Lockie Wilson, Par-  
liament Buildings, Toronto.

**FALL FAIRS**

Aylmer.....Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1

Alvinston.....Oct. 12-13

Alisa Craig.....Sept. 22-23

Amherstburg.....Oct. 1-2

Blenheim.....Oct. 11-12

Brigid.....Oct. 5

Chatham.....Sept. 21-24

Comber.....Oct. 1-2

Dorchester Station.....Oct. 6

Dresden.....Sept. 30, Oct. 1

Essex.....Sept. 28-30

Forest.....Oct. 5-6

Glencoe.....Sept. 28-29

Harrow.....Oct. 4-5

Highgate.....Oct. 11-12

Iliderton.....Sept. 24

Ingersoll.....Oct. 4-5

Lambeth.....Sept. 29

Leamington.....Oct. 6-8

London (Western Fair).....Sept. 11-13

Melbourne.....Oct. 7

Merlin.....Sept. 20-21

Mount Brydges.....Oct. 1

Muncey (United India).....Sept. 29

Ottawa (Central Canada).....Sept. 10-20

Ridgetown.....Sept. 23-25

Rodney.....Oct. 4-5

Sarnia.....Sept. 27-29

Sarnia Reserve.....Oct. 6-7

Shedden.....Sept. 22

S. Dorchester, Springfield, Sept. 23-24

Strathroy.....Sept. 20-22

Thamesville.....Oct. 5-6

Toronto (Can. Nat.).....Aug. 28, Sept. 11

Wallaceburg.....Sept. 28-29

Wallacetown.....Sept. 30, Oct. 1

Watford.....Sept. 30, Oct. 1

**UNCLE SAM'S BILLS**

**NOW DISCOUNTED**

Leamington Merchant Figures That

"Sauce For the Goose is Sauce  
For the Gander"

That exchange is being deducted by  
some Canadian merchants from Amer-  
ican bills passing through their hands  
is the story told by a prominent mem-  
ber of the London Chamber of Com-  
merce. According to the story, a tour-  
ist stopped at Leamington to purchase  
20 cents worth of tobacco. He re-  
ceived an American dollar bill in pay-  
ment and received 70 cents change.

"How is this?" he queried. "I only  
asked for 20 cents' worth of tobacco."

"That is all I gave you," was the  
reply. "The other 10 cents I am re-  
taining as exchange. Your money is  
worth that much less to me than is  
the Canadian brand. At that I am let-  
ting you off light, as I was charged 15  
cents exchange on some Canadian  
bills in Detroit recently. You certain-  
ly have no kick coming."

The tourist philosophically accepted  
the situation and hastened on his way.

**WHAT SOME FARMERS  
FEAR ABOUT RADIALS**

1. Auto traffic is growing annually.

2. Better roads are increasing mo-  
tor traffic.

3. Motor busses are likely to be a  
popular means of transport.

4. Co-operative motor truck lines  
are serving well many rural sections.

5. Auto and truck traffic eats into  
the electric railway revenues.

6. Impossible to gridiron the prov-  
ince with steel rails so that all parts  
will share in the service. They must  
follow the main highways. Autos will  
give a better service direct to the  
farmer's house or gate.

7. Fast railway lines carry a heavy  
overhead—too heavy for present popu-  
lation.

8. Numerous electric roads have  
failed to pay in the United States.  
Many have gone bankrupt.

9. Radial lines are not necessary in  
order to produce farm power and light.

10. A general power shortage, 100,  
000 h. p. at present.

At least the minister who rehearses  
his sermons certainly practices what  
he preaches.

### WARDSVILLE BOY DROWNED

Theodore Storey Seized With Cramps  
While Bathing in Thames

Wardsville, August 11.—Theodore  
Storey, 16 years old, was drowned  
here Saturday afternoon, while bath-  
ing in the Thames with his younger  
brother, Elmer, and a number of other  
companions. He fell into a hole and  
it is believed he was seized with  
cramps, as he sank out of sight and  
failed to reappear. The other boys  
went for his father and Dr. Glenn,  
who arrived in about five minutes and  
located the body shortly afterwards.  
Efforts at resuscitation failed.

The drowned boy was a son of Mr.  
and Mrs. Albert Storey, who have only  
resided here since last spring, when  
they came from Michigan, and Mr.  
Storey took over the blacksmith busi-  
ness of Wesley John. The boy was a  
member of the Anglican Sunday  
school and church choir and was a  
great favorite with his companions.  
Funeral services were conducted Mon-  
day afternoon at 2 o'clock by Rev. R.  
J. Murphy, at the Anglican church.

**WATERWORTH-KAY**

Ida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis  
Waterworth of Wardsville, and Arch-  
ibald Kay of Nelson, B. C., were mar-  
ried at Windsor on Tuesday, August  
3rd, at 3 p. m., by Rev. A. E. Moore-  
house. The bride was attended by  
Miss Winifred Archer of Newbury  
and Clarence Stephenson supported  
the groom. The happy couple left by  
boat for an extended trip to Buffalo  
and Niagara Falls.

**WEDDED AT LONDON**

A London paper says:—Arnold A.  
Irwin of London, son of Rev. Robert  
Fulton and Mrs. Irwin of the Metho-  
dist parsonage, Lucknow, and Irene  
Shader Hartell of Grand Rapids, Mich-  
igan, were married on Wednesday,  
August 4, by Rev. J. A. Agnew, at the  
parsonage of Rinkout Street Methodist  
church. The young couple will reside  
on the Hamilton road. Mr. Irwin is a  
returned soldier, having served over-  
seas with the 91st Battalion.

**DEATH OF DONALD McNABB**

The death occurred at the family  
residence, 16 sideroad, Ekfrid, on Sat-  
urday of Donald McNabb, one of the  
early settlers of the township, in his  
82nd year. Mr. McNabb came from  
Scotland when about 18 years of age  
and resided in Ekfrid ever since. He  
leaves one son, John, and two daugh-  
ters, Grace and Flora, all at home.  
He also leaves one sister, Mrs. Thos.  
Strachan of Ekfrid. The funeral ser-  
vice was held at his late residence on  
Monday afternoon and interment was  
in the Eddie cemetery. Mr. McNabb  
was a member of the Presbyterian  
church at Appin, and the funeral ser-  
vice was conducted by the pastor,  
Rev. R. D. McCulloch.

**GLENCOE COUNCIL**

The regular meeting of the Glencoe  
council was held in the council cham-  
ber on Monday, August 2. Members  
present were: McPherson, Council-  
ors Lumley, Davidson and McCrack-  
en.

On motion of Messrs. Lumley and  
Davidson the council accepted Mr.  
Mulligan's tender for wiring the town  
hall for \$264.13.

On motion of Messrs. McCracken  
and Lumley the following accounts  
were ordered paid:—Dan Stout, open-  
ing the drain, \$1.50; J. E. Weaver,  
salary for July, \$5; Wm. McRae, un-  
loading tile, \$19.40; hauling gravel  
and scraping streets, \$20.50; S. Thom-  
son, salary for July, \$40; Canada In-  
got Iron Co., 3 silent policemen  
\$36.72; C. George freight and cartage  
on silent policemen, \$1.79; Jas. Poole,  
insurance premium, electric light  
plant, \$64.55; Peter Loosemore \$36.80;<



**Don't Trust to Luck—**  
When ordering Tea, but insist on getting the reliable

**"SALADA"**  
The Tea That Never Disappoints  
Black, Green or Mixed — Sealed Packets Only.

## The Saving Hate

By MARGARET BJORNSSON PEDROSE.

### PART I.

With an awakening sigh that was half a shudder, Virginia Boardman opened her eyes; then, as a sense of her surroundings penetrated her consciousness, she bolted to a sitting position on her bed, grasped the neck of her negligee, and looked around her. She was in a large log cabin, the clay-chimney walls of which were adorned with mounted deer heads and the dried pelts of raccoon and other small game. The cabin had no ceiling, and to the rough-hewn rafters were attached bundles of dried marsh grass. The bed, the only piece of furniture in the room, was built of rough planks, covered with a thin mattress of grass, a pair of duck sheeps and a robe of gray wolf pelts. A partition, which reached to the eaves of the building, separated the bedroom from the main room of the cabin, and through the wide, uncurtained doorway of this she could see a high stone fireplace, winged by neat rows of kettles and other cooking utensils that hung on hooks along the wall.

The woman was startled out of a tense contemplation of her surroundings by the dull thump of a footfall on the ground outside. The wooden latch on the front door of the cabin was shot back, there was a groan of reluctant hinges, and a gust of wintry wind smote the bundles of bed grass hanging from the rafters and rustled them eerily.

"Virginia!" said a man's voice. The woman's pretty face hardened resentfully. Her thin lips set in an obstinate line.

"Virginia!" repeated the voice, louder, "are you awake?" A tremor shook the woman's body. "Ye-es," she answered, grudgingly. "Get up, please, and make dinner. I'm going up in the timber for a load of wood. I'll be back in half an hour."

The door closed and the man strode away, his footfalls muffled by snow and accompanied by a creaking of the runners of a sled he dragged behind him.

Open rebellion now showed in the woman's face. Her refined, aristocratic features became almost ugly. She swung her feet out of bed and down to the floor.

A low cry of pain accompanied the movement. For a moment she sat irresolute, then in sudden fury tore the lace-edged gown from about her slim shoulders and soft, rounded arms and stared, astounded, at the exposed parts.

In a number of places between her shoulders and wrists her thin, almost transparent white skin was marred by unsightly finger marks.

But her gaze went to her right knee, which the negligee, in parting, had revealed. She drew in her breath with a sharp gasp.

The knee was disfigured by a four-inch-long, diagonal, crimson welt. Slowly she raised her eyes to the wall and for a long moment stared at it, her face waxen, her hands clenching and unclenching. Then suddenly she flung herself back full length upon the bed, buried her face in her arms and gave way to convulsive sobs.

When Tom Boardman, one of Alaska's newest millionaires, returned to the states after a sojourn of twelve years in the northern wilds, New York was to him a veritable realm of enchantment. He had been compelled to leave college in his senior year, owing to the death of his parents and a discovery that the paternal estate consisted of more liabilities than assets, and he had gone West and North to land, finally, a raw and trackless wilderness.

Below Dawson, on the Yukon. There, season after season, Dame Fortune alternately smiled and frowned upon the young man, testing his strength and endurance and slowly tempering him. Often he felt the pinch of starvation; at other times success seemed within his grasp, then, suddenly, it would slip away again. But his perseverance won in the end; he made a "strike," triumphed after a long-drawn legal battle with a group of dissolute claim-jumpers, and made good a vow to return home with fortune to redeem the family name if ever he came back at all.

The old social circle of the Boardmans accepted Tom with open hearts. But those who had known him intimately found in him a different man from the twenty-year-old blunderer who had gone to seek a fortune on a far northern frontier. He seemed to have assimilated the philosophy of the bleak North, where life, of a necessity, is in the primitive. He had faded forth a carefree stripling; he had returned a man tempered by self-denial and adversity. He readjusted himself to the conventions of civilization and was, to all outward appearances, no different than any other city-bred man; but beneath the surface lurked another being, virile, red-blooded.

Virginia Peyton was twenty-two when she met the young millionaire. Her mother, a far-seeing dowager with a small income and social ambitions, had arranged the meeting. The butterfly felt the flame and played with it.

Envious matrons with eligible daughters of their own declared Virginia saw only the pots at the end of the rainbow. Others who knew her better believed her sincere. She had wit, beauty of form and grace of carriage. She could handle a horse or drive a car and her accomplishments won the admiration of Tom's old friends. Their acquaintance became friendship, which, in turn, matured quickly. Tom Boardman, like many big men, fell in love in a big way; and Virginia, who rebounded from the enthusiasm of her mother to delight breathlessly in the exciting field of Tom's virile love-making, was like a dove fluttering in ecstasy in and out of a sunny cote.

Closely following the betrothal came the wedding. A six months' honeymoon to Hawaii followed.

The hotel that the pair put up at in the islands offered many attractions. There were luxurious verandahs for the stay-at-homes, hiking and riding tours for the near-adventurous and aur-buoyant and big-game fishing for the full-blooded and strong.

The white-crested combers that volleyed in over the coral reefs called compellingly to Tom; but Virginia preferred to loiter in the shade of the verandah palms, languorously watching the games of the more strenuous guests and chiding her husband for his restlessness of spirit. All about her she could see other girls striving to become proficient at men's games and win the esteem of the other sex; as for herself—she had won her mate and could rest on her laurels, she opined.

Tom and Virginia returned to New York in August. The young husband seemed to have lost much of his former geniality; at times he was almost morose. He chafed in the effete environment that he had come to learn his wife loved, and the pair had already drifted so far apart in their affections that an ominous gulf was becoming apparent to him. Virginia, however, did not sense the situation. Her domestic relations were no different than those of a dozen other women who could point to in her net many husbands and wives to her knowledge lived apart although under a common roof.

On the fifteenth of October Tom Boardman suddenly announced that he was going up to the Maine woods for

an extended hunting trip, and forthwith packed his things. Virginia offered her cheek to him for a caress when he came to her boudoir to say good-bye, and wished him a good outing. He left the house with a glint in his eyes.

Each week, regularly, a letter came from the absent man. Sometimes Virginia answered with a noncommittal note; often she did not answer at all. Once Tom sent a snapshot taken of himself on snowshoes as he had come in to a backwoods town over twenty miles of trail for supplies. Virginia viewed the photograph with conflicting emotions. She did not show it to her friends for fear they would remark Tom's resemblance to some unwashed tramp, so rough did he look in fur-trimmed parka, corduroys, lumberman's socks and moccasins. She loved her husband, she told herself, but she could not help wishing she had married a man who could not so easily doff the earmarks of culture.

On the last day of November a telegram came from the absent man. It was short and peremptory. "Come once," it said. Virginia was perplexed. That her husband had injured himself she was positive. Clearly it was her duty to go to him. She had her maid pack two bags, instructed the girl to be prepared to follow soon, and boarded the first train for Maine.

The journey had become painfully wearying by the time she reached the station from which the telegram had been sent, a terminal point far up in the north woods. A rustic youth was there to meet her with two saddle ponies. To her petulant inquiries regarding her husband's welfare, he merely vouchsafed but one reply—"I don't know nothin' about him." Luckily she had had the forethought to bring along her riding togs, although she had not worn them for several months. She changed into them in a bleak, empty shack beside the railroad track. Then her escort bundled her and her bags onto one of the ponies, mounted his own horse, and despite her whining complaints, led the way at a trot into the snowy woods.

(To be continued next issue.)

## Woman's Interests

### Can Corn and Tomatoes by These Methods.

Corn seems to give the average home canner more trouble than any other product. Therefore, extreme care should be used and directions should be carefully followed. Much depends upon the age and condition of the corn.

Select fresh, tender, juicy corn which has not reached the starchy stage. A little experience in selecting the ears and the ability to recognize corn that is just between the milky and dough stage are important.

Have the utensils ready before starting. The jars (already tested for leaks) and the tops should be boiled fifteen minutes an then left in the hot water until ready for use.

The rubbers should be placed in a hot soda solution and then dipped in a solution of bicarbonate of soda and one quart of boiling water. If a hot-water bath canner is used, either home-made or commercial, have the water heating in it before starting to cut the corn from the cob.

A steam-pressure canner is recommended for use in canning corn. If used, the water in it should be started to heating beforehand in a container of boiling water should be in readiness in which to blanch the corn.

Remove husks and silk, boil the corn from one to five minutes on the cob, then dip for an instant into cold water. After the cold bath, cut the corn immediately off the cob with a sharp, thin-bladed knife.

Speed is requisite in successful canning of corn. The best results can be obtained when one person cuts the corn from the cob and another fills the containers. Pack the corn to within one inch of the top. Add one level teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful of sugar to each quart of corn. Fill the jars with boiling water. Put rubbers and tops into position on the jars. When using jars with glass covers which have wire balls on the top, should be put in place.

Place the filled jars on a false bottom of wood in the water-bath canner, or into the steam-pressure canner. With the hot-water bath canner have the water about the tops of the cans. When one period of processing is used, boil steadily for three hours, starting to count time after the water is boiling vigorously. If the intermittent processing is used, boil one hour on the first day and first day, one hour on the two succeeding days, allowing only from twelve to eighteen hours between the first and second processing periods. Tighten the jar tops after each boiling and loosen just before starting the successive boiling.

Only one period of processing is necessary with the steam-pressure canner. When one period is used, process corn eighty minutes under fifteen pounds pressure at a temperature of 250 degrees F.

When the jars are removed from the canner, tighten the tops immediately. Cool in a place away from drafts, test the seal, and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

Select only sound and ripe tomatoes for canning. Dip them into boiling water for about one and one-half minutes, or until the skins loosen. Remove skins and, with a slender-pointed knife, cut out the core without cutting into the seed cells. Have in readiness jars which have been boiled fifteen minutes.

Pack the whole tomatoes, as rapidly as they are peeled, into the jars. Add a level teaspoonful of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put on cleansed rubber which has been dipped into a hot solution of bicarbonate of soda—one tablespoonful to one quart of boiling water—and put on the top which has been boiled fifteen minutes. Half tighten the top.

If a hot-water bath canner, either commercial or home-made, is used, place the jar on a false bottom with sufficient water to provide for the jars. Boil thirty minutes, beginning to count time when the water starts boiling vigorously. Remove jars, tighten tops, invert to test for leaks and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

This sauce is made by cooking the small or broken tomatoes until tender. The seeds are then removed by rubbing the tomatoes through a coarse sieve and the pulp is concentrated by boiling to about the consistency of catsup. Process quart jars for thirty minutes. If desired, all of the tomatoes may be cooked to a pulp and a more economical utilization of space within the jar will be obtained.

Money from a "Scrap Shop." They called her "Scrappy" when she was a small girl, because of her ability to make something out of nothing. As quickly as her brain could devise and her stubby fingers execute, she made furry-dolls' dresses, hats, parasol covers, feathered hats, cushions, pillow tops, caps, ruffles and trimmings—out of the pickings from her mother's scrap bag.

Every bit of ribbon, silk, velvet, lace, elastic, braids, woolen and cotton fabrics of all kinds, trimming bits, and so forth, was saved and placed on her scrap shelf. Once she raised a missionary fund from a bazaar in her home that left her scrap cupboard bare.

Many of her women friends expressed a distaste for making over materials; but because of her "scrappy" hobby, they began to bring her pieces of cloth or parts of old clothing to be made over into useful articles. She made draperies from kimono; Red Ridinghood capes and hoods or skirts for schoolgirls out of old-style coats; boys' blouses from trousers; girls' middie, skirts, petticoats or gymnasium suits from grown-ups' cast-off cotton or woolen dresses, coats or overcoats.

From left-overs she cut out patches, holders of all kinds, leggings, work gloves, fancywork trinkets, fancy aprons, baby clothes, gimpes, draperies, wall pockets, bags, pillow tops, pin cushions, morning caps, sleeves, cuffs, collars, pockets, dishcloths, dust and scrub cloths, strips for binding facings, trimmings and paddings. Rags she converted into rugs or sold to a rug weaver.

She makes her largest profits from buying remnants. Merchants not only sell her remnants at a reasonable price but ask her to demonstrate, for their counters, the uses to which they can be put; they send her remnants to be disposed of to the best advantage, on which they allow her one-half per cent. profit. Customers often furnish her with patterns of what they wish to have made from their scrap heaps. Usually, however, the instructions are, "Just get out of these wags you can. They hang round like beggars that are finally sent away with few words and no money."

If an article is worthless except for rug, dust, scrub or kitchen cloths, it is saved for the ragman. The buttons that customers refuse to bother with are either utilized or placed on cards and sold collectively at the remnant sales or bazaars that she gives before Christmas and in midsummer.

She is paid by the hour, day, piece or number of articles made, according to her own terms. For cleaning, pressing and cutting she gets 30 cents an hour; for ripping, 20 cents an hour. All societies, clubs, charitable associations and individuals among the well-to-do engage her now to prepare material for bazaars or benefit rummage sales, in which she is assisted by seamstresses. Neither her storage room nor her pocketbook has ever been empty since her remnant resource began.

She gives usually two afternoons a week, from two o'clock until five, to her ripping. She reckons this as \$1.20, for six hours at 20 cents an hour. It takes her 3 hours to rip a man's coat or a lady's dress or coat; 2 hours to rip a skirt with much trimming; 1 hour for a plain skirt, a waist, or a child's dress. Wednesday is cleaning and pressing day, when she works 8 hours at 50 cents an hour and nets \$2.40. Thursday and Friday are cutting-out days, which, reckoned at 30 cents an hour for 8 hours, is \$4.80 for 2 days, or a total of \$8.40.

Sometimes she charges by the number of articles cut; that, if she cuts out 100 articles at 3 cents apiece, pays \$3.00 a day. For cleaning and pressing a number of articles in a day, such as velvet sleeves, ribbons, trimmings, cushion tops or bottoms, gloves from which she makes babies' shoes, and so forth, she charges 3 to 5 cents an article, and averages \$2.50 a day for 8 hours' work. Her average earnings a week are \$16.00. She does not work on Saturday unless she has to.

Uses for Grape Juice. Grape juice deserves a place on our table not only as a pleasurable beverage, but as a wholesome food. It is no new and startling fact that grape juice really has food value and carries minerals and salts that are salutary. Plain grape juice is acceptable at most times of the year, but especially so when the thermometer mounts upward. But if insomnia troubles you, try grape juice, heated to the scalding point, with a clove and a small stick of cinnamon.

Many cooling summer drinks are improved by the addition of grape juice. Lemonade, lime and ginger ale all combine pleasantly, and iced tea is improved by a few tablespoonfuls of this beverage. A delicious grape juice sherbet can be made with scarcely any trouble, and the rich purple color is very attractive.

Have you ever baked ham in grape juice? If not, make haste and cut a slice of ham about two inches thick, place in a dripping pan and cover with grape juice diluted with about one-third as much water. Allow to cook about twenty minutes and then sprinkle with brown sugar and bread crumbs and brown well. Baked apples baked in the same pan with the ham form a delightful combination. The apples, as well as the ham, must be baked occasionally while baking. The grape juice may be thickened slightly and served with the ham.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house. Harry Lauder is a native of Larkhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

**COARSE SALT LAND SALT**  
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mar the perfect appearance of her complexion. Permanent and temporary skin troubles are effectively concealed. Reduces unnatural color and corrects greasy skin. Highly antiseptic, used with beneficial results as a curative agent for 70 years.

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**Jews in Holy Land Hail British Rule**  
SIR HERBERT SAMUEL IS HIGH COMMISSIONER.  
Ceremony on Mount of Olives—Even-handed Justice to All Creeds.

The London Times correspondent in Jerusalem in describing the arrival of Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner of Palestine, says: "When a warship, gray and imposing, anchored a mile away from the port of Jaffa showing the British flag all felt that one of the greatest events in the history of Palestine had taken place, and when seventeen shots were fired at short intervals the Jews of Jaffa could hardly repress the joy which filled their hearts and showed by their locks the deep thankfulness felt toward Great Britain, its King, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George for the magnificent gift given to them in the shape of a home land for the Jewish people. A shot from the shore was heard and a boat containing his Excellency Sir Robert Samuel, accompanied by the Governor of Jerusalem, Sir Ronald Storrs, and the commander of the port, Major June, slid into the inner waters—the same waters which saw Herod's return from Rome."

Represents King George V. Sir Herbert Samuel clad entirely in white, with gold leaves on his collar and sleeves, and a broad white helmet covering his head, stepped ashore. The High Commissioner ascended the great stairs of the old Turkish port to greet Gen. Shea and other high officers, and then proceeded along the lines of the guard of honor, a hundred strong, while the military band played "God Save the King." Entering a beautifully decorated tent, he was received by the heads of the Jaffa municipality, who spoke in Arabic and Hebrew and presented rolls in specially worked boxes.

Sir Herbert Samuel responded briefly, the substance of his words being that it will be his duty to rule over Palestine, in the name of the King, with even-handed justice for all creeds and religions. Gov. Storrs then presented the Councils, heads of committees, and prominent men among the Jews, Christians and Moslems.

The ceremony in Jerusalem was sober compared with that of Jaffa, apparently because until 11 o'clock the authorities thought that the High Commissioner would come by motorcar. Sir Herbert Samuel and the Governor drove by the main road to the Mount of Olives, a tremendous crowd of all creeds cheering them—the whole way in the pleasant sunshine of a wonderful Palestine afternoon.

On the Mount of Olives, Gen. Sir Louis Bols officially handed over to the High Commissioner the Government of the land before departing for Egypt.

The Acid Touch. The grim, satirically witty and humorous professor is now an almost unknown figure in Scottish universities. At one time he was the most picturesque feature in academic life. His humor was sometimes bitter, always pawky and biting, and invariably wise and not unjust.

In a certain class-room there was an ignorant and very conceited young man. On an occasion when he had made a specially self-satisfied display of both these qualities, the Professor requested him to see him at the end of the hour. The young man called.

"You are Mr. So-and-so?" said the Professor.

"Yes, sir."

"Have you a visiting card?"

"I beg your pardon, sir?"

"Your visiting card."

"Oh, yes," he produced it.

"Mr. So-and-so," continued the Professor dryly, "write down on your visiting card all that you know, and bring it to me to-morrow."

The young man found his way out rather bewildered, with perhaps a glimmering of understanding.

One Way of Getting It. "I'm awfully sorry, dad," said Bobby, "to think how much trouble I give mother."

"She hasn't complained, has she?"

"No, she's very patient. But she often sends me to the shops for things, and they are a good way off, and I know she gets cross waiting when she's in a hurry."

"Not often, I fancy."

"Oh, she's nearly always in a hurry. She gets everything ready for the baking, and finds at the last moment she has no yeast, or something, and then she's in an awful fright, and I can't run a long distance you know, and—"

"I feel awfully sorry for poor mother."

"Rumph! Well, what can we do about it?"

"I was thinking, dad, that perhaps you might get me a bicycle."

But every butterfly is to start with a caterpillar, and the caterpillars of some species do a great deal of damage to plants. They are like us. Before we can expect to acquire wings, we are bound to do a lot of mischief.

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## Massacres Caused by Iron Shutters.

Iron shutters have probably caused more riots, massacres and pogroms in the Levant than political agitators. A despatch from Constantinople. All shops in the Near East are provided with rolling iron shutters, which work in grooves. When they are banged down they make as much noise as a machine gun. Every time there is rumor of any sort of trouble some timid merchant slams down his shutter to protect his political safety. Without investigating the cause other merchants follow instantly with such a clatter that the public becomes panicky and rushes about trying to discover the cause of the flurry.

At such moments excited crowds will credit any rumor which is put into circulation. Pickpockets and thieves of all sorts take advantage of such opportunities. Soapbox orators, street fakirs and magicians gather crowds by this device. In any Turkish city the circulation of a rumor that a movement is to be started against Christians will cause all Armenian and Greek shops to close within a few minutes, and frequently the noisy closing of the shops fans the religious hatred of the Moslems into action.

## A Little Red Road.

There's a little white road that leads down to the sea,  
Where a boat on the shingle lies waiting for me,  
Where the salt wind goes whistling through many a cave,  
And the young seagull rocks on the crest of the wave.

Little road, you are sweeter than sunlight on spray,  
For your white finger beckons me: "Out and away!"

There's a little white road that leads up from the sea,  
To the cot on the hill where a light shines for me,  
Where my welcome is sure as the turn of the tide,  
And the love that's within shuts all sorrow outside.

Little road, you



# Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

## Sheep on the Dairy Farm.

It is generally admitted by experienced flockmasters that the majority of dairy farms present ideal conditions for handling and supporting a small, but select, flock of sheep. The methods of crop growing and caring for the dairy herd furnish proper feed for the flock and, if properly housed, the feeding can be done at regular periods with practically no loss of time or labor. On many dairy farms a rigid culling of the cows, and a small band of ewes in the place of the low producers, would not only add to the profits from the business, but would add materially in balancing the labor problem.

There are certain limiting factors in dairying, the same as in sheep raising, which for the most part make it unprofitable to extend either, or both, beyond certain limits. These limits are stable room, labor, and grain feeds for the dairy herd; pasture land, parasite infection, woven wire fencing and waste feeds for the sheep.

Dairy cows require a vast amount of labor and considerable grain feeds. Sheep make good returns with the least amount of labor and have the ability to make profitable use of rough feeds with small quantities of grain. Dairy cows require expensive barns and sanitary equipment to be a product adapted to the trade. Sheep thrive remarkably well in open sheds, and it is to them that we can turn for the most profitable marketing of the surplus feeders and silage. For the one hundred and fifty-acre dairy farm, forty ewes make a most average flock to carry from year to year. A few less cows and more sheep could be made profitable on thousands of our Ontario dairy farms.

The selection of the breed is of small importance compared with the other problems of handling the flock. At the present time the flock that will furnish a few good lambs and yield profitable fleeces of wool will give the most profit. If some particular breed is the most popular in the community, for many reasons it would be advantageous to select ewes of that breed for foundation stock. One might just as well suit his fancy in the matter of breed right at the start because he can do it cheaper then than he can shift over a few years later. When prices are right, or when he can make a good deal in picking up a few uniform, or thrifty, well grown ewes, he should not hesitate to make the start. The main object is to get ewes of as uniform a type and size as possible so that better advantages of marketing

can be obtained when a mixed flock is kept.

The first step toward fitting the farm for sheep raising will be to inclose some of the fields with sheep-tight fences so that the ewes will have abundant range to gather an adequate supply of feed. As soon as practicable, fences should be provided so that the ewes and lambs can clean out the fence rows, glean the stubble fields and convert the aftermath of the meadows into profitable wool and mutton. Farms that support sheep are remarkably free from weeds. Sheep not only clean up the fields and fence rows, but, if allowed to range over the pastures grazed by dairy cows, they will clean up the undesirable weeds and grasses in a way that could not be equaled with other kinds of stock. Some of the most foul pastures have been greatly improved by allowing sheep to graze alongside of the cattle at frequent intervals during the grazing season.

The kinds of hay, grain and fodder crops grown on the dairy farm provide an excellent ration for the sheep. A small field of rape for fall grazing will give the ewes and lambs that are to be fitted for market a good start and prepare the breeding ewes for the mating period. As far as possible it is advisable to allow the sheep to harvest their own feeds.

The feeding of a small amount of silage has solved the difficult problem of bringing the pregnant ewes through the winter feeding period without the use of roots. Silos are an essential part of the equipment of all well-managed dairy farms. This is also another reason why the dairy farmer can produce wool and mutton at a profit.

With good dairy buildings it is an easy matter to provide open sheds for the sheep, and in case of severe weather during the lambing period space can be provided in the dairy barn for a few of the ewes to drop their lambs. Of course, such an arrangement means a lot of extra work for a few days at lambing time, but few of us can get along so as to avoid some of these little troubles in handling our cows and other farm stock. In fact, if sheep are kept keeping on our farms they are worth this small amount of trouble for a few days during the lambing season. The main problem is to regulate the lambing season so that the farm and plan the mating season so as to minimize these troubles during the lambing period. A small flock of well-bred sheep on the dairy farm can be made to pay fine profits, while a large flock may prove a losing proposition.

## Poultry

Clean eggs only should be selected for putting down in water glass. Never wash them, as this removes some of their natural protective covering. Perfectly fresh eggs often get a "black eye" on the market just because they are not clean.

A fat chicken is always desirable and full plump body and limbs will go a long way toward finding a customer. Most of the chickens sent to market are lean and lanky. Hens know more about bringing up chicks in five minutes than we do in six weeks. Lots of folks worry so much over their chicks that they do not leave anything worth while for the old hen to do.

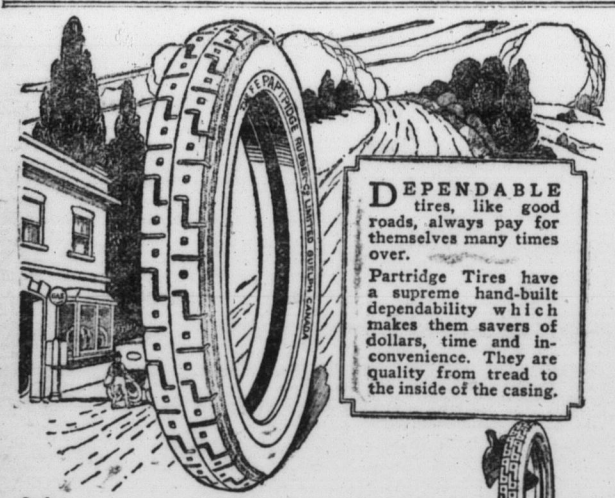
Eggs kept more than two or three days should be turned daily, as the yolk may gravitate to the lining membrane and adhere to it. As the shells are porous, do not let the eggs be exposed to steam or strong odors. Neighbor's chickens may get the

notion of coming over the fence to pick up garden stuff. Do not get all sweaty about it, and throw stones, and threaten to sue the folks across the line. They do not want their chickens to do that. Just speak to your neighbors in a kindly way about it. Smile a little bit and say: "I think you will be glad to know about it." Then smile some more and let it soak in. That generally puts a stop to it.

### "So Near and Yet—"

On a summer day when it's scorching hot  
And I'm out in the sizzling field;  
And the sun beats down from a cloudless sky  
Like a red-hot copper shield;  
When I'm wringing wet with a scalding sweat,  
'Tis then that I think all day  
Of that swimming pool, so nice and cool,  
Just seven miles away!

Drain the wet field that has been causing trouble and poor yields.



**PARTRIDGE TIRES**  
Game as Their Name

## Sheep Notes

Prevention of bloat is, of course, of prime importance. Bloat commonly is caused by suddenly turning hungry, empty sheep into a field of wet, rank, green clover or alfalfa. Rape in the same condition also will cause fatal bloat.

Any sudden change of feed is dangerous. All changes should be made gradually, and sheep never should be turned into a wet crop for the first time. They may graze wet clover or alfalfa with comparative immunity if they have been on such pasture right along; but the damage comes from sudden use of wet feed.

Giving free access to a mixture of two parts of salt and one of slaked lime tends to prevent bloat, and it is well to allow this mixture when cases have been experienced. The sugar in red or crimson clover is supposed to be the cause of bloat, but alfalfa in full bloom is not considered dangerous.

When a sheep bloats the treatment for the trouble is similar to that for bloat in cattle. If life is in great danger, indicated by the sheep gasping for air and staggering or going down, "trap" the paunch at once to liberate the gas. This is done high up in the left flank at the most distended place. Clip off a patch of wool. Cleanse and disinfect the skin, unless in cases where instant tapping is necessary. Cut a little slit from above downward with a sharp, small knife-blade. The point for incision is close to the rib, just under the transverse processes of the spine and well forward of the point of the hip.

Insert the point of the small trocar and cauterize, then drive both instruments inward, downward and forward, taking care not to go in a direction where the kidneys may be injured. Now withdraw the trocar (dagger) and leave the canula (tube or sheath) in place until the gas has escaped; then return the trocar to the canula and pull out both together. Afterward

apply a little iodoform powder, or pine tar.

Medicinal treatment consists in giving a pint of new, warm milk. If the case is not severe and the dose may be repeated in half an hour, if that is seen to be necessary. In more severe cases add a tablespoon of turpentine or aromatic spirits of ammonia, for milk makes a capital medium in which to give these drugs.

Formaldehyde is the latest and one of the very best drugs for bloat. Give from one to two teaspoonfuls in a pint of milk or half a pint of oil well shaken together.

If these remedies are not at hand, give two ounces of bicarbonate of soda or one of hyposulphite of soda in water, and add one or two teaspoonfuls each of essence of Jamaica ginger and peppermint. Rectal injections of soapy warm water and glycerine also prove beneficial.

### Conserve Plant Energy.

Most perennials begin gathering strength for next season as soon as they have fruited and it is then that they need fertilizer to build up the material for new tissues. Currants, gooseberries and other shrubs should be manured as soon as the fruit has been harvested. See to it that the plant does not waste its precious energy in producing something which you do not want. If it is flowers or fruit which you are after, cut out the inside limbs of the plant which absorb energy for their growth but never get enough light to produce flowers or fruit. If it is flowers alone that you desire, cut off the flowers as fast as they form. Do not let the plant waste its strength in maturing fruit and seed which you do not want. Sweet peas and pansies, for example, can be picked clean every day.

This same principle lies at the bottom of all pruning work. Make your plants use such strength as they have in doing the things which you want them to do.

Keep the pigs growing every minute.

## The Co-Operative Threshing Outfit

In many farming communities, more particularly in some of the older agricultural regions, where small grain crops are grown as a complement to dairying, stock raising and other types of farming, the small threshing outfit is gaining in popular favor. The demand for small separators, which may be moved easily from farm to farm, set in place quickly and furnished with power from a farm tractor, is increasing rapidly, and the season of 1920 promises a still greater demand for these machines.

The farmer has been relatively slow to figure the investment in farm machinery from an economic standpoint, but since labor charges and the cost of operating highly specialized machinery have reached such high levels, he is beginning to discover that some of the modern mechanical inventions, as well as many of his old methods of doing work by hand, do not fit in well with present prices and labor conditions. Time compels constant changes in all things, and threshing is no exception.

On farms where a large acreage of grain is seeded and plenty of help is available, the threshing outfit with a large capacity will thresh at a much less cost per bushel than the smaller rigs. If, however, the acreage of grain is small and help is scarce, the conditions are reversed. Large separators with plenty of power are not likely to be overcrowded; and the waste of grain is less than is the case when the threshing is done with a smaller machine and a large crew. When grain is a little damp, or if wet bundles are found in the stack, the large machine handles them with less danger than the smaller separator. Many farmers who lack convenient power for seeding extra help prefer to pay more money and have their work done as quickly as possible; consequently they prefer to use the larger outfit and shorten the stay of the threshing crew as much as possible.

### Advantages of Small Outfit.

During the past few seasons the threshermen who have carried a full crew for large rigs have found it necessary to raise prices to a figure so high that many farmers have figured it more profitable to get together and buy an outfit of their own. In most cases some one of the group has owned a tractor capable of furnishing belt power for a small separator; and for that reason a small machine has been purchased. This has made it possible for them to partially overcome the shortage of help and to get their grain threshed at the proper time. As the demand for help is most acute at the season when the commercial threshermen are busiest the owners of these small outfits can plan their work so that it will conflict as little as possible with the other activities of the farm. Another advantage of the small outfit is the fact that the work may be done without interfering with the regular chores of the farm. When much live stock is kept it is practically out of the question to get to his neighbor's farm early enough in the morning to take his place in the crew needed to operate the commercial rig that is threshing by the bushel and running the full ten hours. Likewise, his horses are sure to suffer from neglect if he is forced to stay late enough in the evening to put in the full ten hours. This has made it necessary for operators of large machines to raise their prices per bushel in proportion

to the troubles they have had in running full time to full capacity.

With a large custom outfit the owner cannot afford to run short days, but must run early and late, oftentimes threshing when the grain is hardly in condition to thresh. With a small machine and tractor owned by several neighbors this situation is avoided, as they can do their chores as early as convenient in the morning and get the farm work started by the time the grain is in fit condition to thresh. In the evening they can quit early enough to do the chores without interfering with anyone.

### Loss Through Delay.

In many localities where farmers depend upon one custom outfit there are many who have had disheartening experiences in failing to secure a rig at a time when it was needed, and as a result have lost considerable grain. Doing work by hand is a factor that has contributed to the popularity of the small machine is the fact that the owners do not have to delay threshing when the grain is ready to thresh. In many instances this means a decided saving of grain; besides the owner can plan the storing of his grain and straw so that there will be an immense saving of labor in feeding his stock and getting his other crops under cover. If a large custom rig is depended upon to do the work he must wait his turn, though his grain may be ready weeks before the machine could get to his farm; and in bad weather much good grain might be lost; whereas, if he had an interest in a smaller outfit, he could thresh as soon as the grain was fit, then if bad weather came he would not be compelled to neglect his farm work to help those with whom he changed work. This condition is more common where farms are small and where more of the land is devoted to pasture and cultivated crops. In such localities the jobs are smaller and the larger machines must do the work at a decided disadvantage.

All arguments, however, are not in favor of the small separator. In many cases it is operated by a man who has little knowledge of machinery; consequently there is likely to be considerable breakage. Another factor which should be considered is that the cost per bushel is comparatively high when the machine is used only a few days in the year. However, if it is securely housed, and operated by a man who has had some experience with machinery, these factors are not sufficient to discourage its purchase and use. Interest, depreciation and cost of shelter are always a fixed cost, and when they are distributed on the bushel basis, the fewer bushels of grain threshed each year, the greater will be the fixed charges per bushel. It is always necessary for one to decide whether or not the advantages to be gained from its use will be sufficient to offset the waste of grain and the higher cost of custom threshing.

### Factors in Success.

An important factor in the smooth and successful operation of a threshing rig is to have the work done on a business basis. To have the average day's work consist of so many bushels of wheat or oats. To keep a record of the time put in by each member or laborer and to have the costs of the work properly distributed among the members so that each one shall be charged on the basis of the amount of service performed on his farm.

## Welfare of the Home

### Meals for Children Under Six.

These meals for the pre-school child are suggested for normal children, who are not under a doctor's care. Although they are not intended to be taken as law and gospel, they have been worked out carefully and should serve as a valuable guide to the young mother.

If a child who is regularly and properly fed has a poor appetite, there is very possibly something wrong with it.

Children often cultivate a finicky appetite, however, especially if they are encouraged to be "choosy" about their food. There are very few things which a child really dislikes and the mother will rarely find herself at the beginning that he eats whatever he is given, so long as it is well cooked, properly seasoned, and wholesome. If he already has the habit of refusing certain foods which are good for him, the simplest way to break him of it is to let him get hungry enough so that any of them will taste good to him.

### From 18 Months to 2 Years.

Breakfast, seven a.m.—Fruit, as juice of one orange; pulp of six to eight stewed prunes; pineapple juice two or three tablespoonfuls, with milk.

Bread, 24 hours old, toast or zwieback, with butter.

Milk, one cup, warm or cold.

Lunch, eleven a.m.—Glass of milk, with bread 24 hours old, toast or zwieback and butter.

Dinner, two p.m.—Broth, thickened with peas, sage, rice, or barley; or vegetable soup and milk; or beef juice, with bread crumbs; or soft-cooked eggs, or poached egg, with toast.

Vegetables, selected from baked or mashed potatoes, squash, cooked celery, mashed turnips, or carrots.

Bread, 24 hours old, white, or whole wheat, or graham, with butter.

Apple sauce, or prune pulp, one tablespoonful.

Supper, six p.m.—Macaroni, boiled

rice, custard, or junket, one tablespoonful.

Bread, 24 hours old, or toast with butter, two slices.

Milk.

Baked apple, apple sauce, or stewed prunes.

### From 2 to 3 Years.

Breakfast, seven a.m.—Fruit, as half an orange, six or eight stewed prunes, pear or peach pulp.

Cereal, three or four tablespoonfuls with milk; or egg, soft-cooked or poached.

Bread, white, or whole wheat, or graham or toast, with butter.

Milk, one cup, warm or cold.

Lunch, eleven a.m.—Glass of milk, with bread and butter, or graham or oatmeal crackers.

Dinner, two p.m.—Broth or soup.

Meat, as, fine cut beef, lamb, or chicken; or fish boiled.

Vegetables selected from potatoes, fresh peas, fresh beans, spinach, asparagus tips, cooked celery, squash, mashed turnips, or carrots.

Bread and butter.

Supper, six p.m.—A cereal or egg (if not taken for breakfast); or custard; or milk toast, or macaroni.

Bread and butter.

Stewed fruit.

### From 3 to 6 Years.

Breakfast, seven a.m.—Fruit, as oranges, apples, pears or peaches.

Cereal.

Egg, soft-cooked, poached or scrambled.

Bread or toast and butter.

Milk or cocoa.

Dinner, twelve noon.—Broth or soup.

Meat, as, beef, lamb, mutton, or chicken; or fish, boiled.

Vegetables, except corn, cabbage, cucumbers or egg plant.

Bread and butter.

Simple puddings or custard.

Supper, six p.m.—Rice, or macaroni, or soup, or cereal, or milk toast, or thick soup, or corn bread.

Fruit, or custard, or junket.

Milk, warm or cold, or cocoa.

### Name Your Farm.

Every farm should be named. The matter of picking the name is something that bothers a good many. I know one neighbor who was looking for a name until he moved off the farm, but he never could decide on anything suitable.

I had that job two years ago. The farm was situated on a little jog in the macadamized road that runs by our house. The jog is probably 400 feet. Finally that occurred to me as the fitting name—The Jog Farm—and as I am working around the place in touring time I hear the remark so often, "Well, that farm is named right, isn't it?" The name "Jog" also suggests the very opposite of laziness, as a real farmer to most eternally be on the jog.

Another thing—this farm name is distinctive. There is no other farm named this so far as I know. There are dozens of Shady Oaks, River Views, and so on; but when one sees this name he will remember it. So far, I am not able to realize on this name, but the time will soon come when I can. The stock and produce we have to sell will come to be known by the farm name as much as by my own appendage. Folks who go by see the chickens or stock, and remember where it is by the peculiar crook in the road, and the farm so named. Already I get two or three letters a month addressed to the farm name alone.

Select a name that is different. Make it mean something peculiar to your farm. You can do it. It may take a few months to locate it, but it is there.—Earl Rogers.

### Garden Hints.

Start geraniums during August for winter blooming.

Strawberries, if started in August, may produce a small crop the following spring.

Seeds of larkspur, pansy, columbine and hardy chrysanthemum may be planted out-of-doors in August. This will save a year of waiting for them to bloom. Most of these, and other perennials, will bloom next year.

For cabbage-worms: Mix one part of Persian insect powder with four parts of air-slaked lime and dust it on the plants.

Weevils can be killed in beans and peas by the use of carbon bisulphide. To treat these put them in a jar, tub or other vessel which can be covered tightly. Put into a glass about one teaspoonful of carbon bisulphide for each ten gallons of space in the enclosure and place the glass in with the beans. Allow them to remain in the fumes of the carbon bisulphide over night, then take them out and place in dry storage quarters. Do not take lamps or lighted matches near the material, and do not breathe the fumes.

Use a good spray to protect the cows from the flies.

Thistles cut in August will not grow again.

Feed extra forage or grain if the pasture grows short or dry.

Thin the fruit on the apple trees. Pick off every little, imperfect apple. This takes grit, but it pays.

## Financial Notes

Halifax—Twenty-five million feet of lumber, in round figures, bought by British interests, is stored at various points along the railway lines of the Province, awaiting shipment to England.

Victoria—The official report for last year of the Minister of Mines shows a production of \$38,296,313, as compared with \$41,782,474 in the previous year. Coal last year was valued at \$11,337,000.

Allenby, B.C.—The Canada Copper Corporation is stated to have spent in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000 in preparation for carrying on extensive mining and milling operations at Copper Mountain. Some \$2,600,000 has been spent in prospecting, developing, construction and equipment work at the Copper Mountain mines and a very large sum in building the concentrator. The latter is located four miles south of Princeton on the Copper Mountain branch of the Kettle Valley Railway; and as at present erected will mill 2,000 tons per day. It is expected to reach 3,000 tons per day before the end of the present year and later will be increased to 5,000 tons daily. The concentrator is 320 feet long by 207 feet wide and is equipped with most modern machinery.

Active work at Allenby began in the Spring of 1918. Roads have to be constructed; houses and mill buildings had to be erected. A large pumping plant was built and other mill buildings promptly installed with the most modern machinery. Some \$1,800,000 was spent alone at Allenby and large sums elsewhere.

Copper Mountain contains large lenses of low grade ore, averaging 1.74 per cent. copper. To date 10,000,000 tons of ore has been proven and 2,000,000 tons semi-developed. All of the proven and semi-developed tonnage is situated higher than the lowest tunnel level, which means that all of the ore will be run by gravity instead of being hoisted out of the mine, nor will any water have to be pumped out of the mine.

The most modern machinery and equipment is expected to result in big profits for the Canada Copper Company at Copper Cliff and Allenby.

### Labor Economies You Can Practice.

One man with a 28-inch horse-drawn plow can accomplish 70 to 80 per cent. more work than with a single-bottom plow.

One with a 28-inch plow drawn by a tractor can cover 80 to 35 per cent. more ground in a day than with six horses on a horse-drawn plow of the same size.

A man with a two-row corn cultivator, when it is practical to use one, can cover twice as much ground in a day than he can with a one-row machine.

A corn binder is 50 per cent. more efficient than man labor. A hay loader increases efficiency 25 per cent. compared to man power.

Place a dish of charcoal where your hens can reach it at all times. It will prevent disease by absorbing poisonous gases and juices.

## FUN FOR RAINY DAYS

"I just dread a rainy day when the children are home from school," sighed a mother of two children. "The children are so noisy and restless. I don't see how you ever manage with four! Two nearly set me crazy!"

"It doesn't bother me a bit," answered her friend. "In fact, my children always look forward to a rainy day, for they know there will be some special plans in the form of a surprise."

"Do you mean to say you buy a new game for every rainy day? I simply couldn't afford that!"

"No," answered the other mother. "But I have a little book in which I jot down suggestions for games and fun. Sometimes I get these out of newspapers and magazines, sometimes I hear of them from friends and sometimes I just make them up."

"Do tell me some of them," exclaimed her friend, "so I can keep them in reserve for the next time a rainy day comes along."

"My best games," she began, "are made by using old magazines. Some-time I give the children each a magazine containing numerous advertisements and tell them to cut out all the pictures of foods that would be sold at a grocery store. These must be neatly and carefully cut. When they are all finished I inspect and see who has the largest number. After the contest is over, the children usually play store."

"At another time, if I have more magazines, I give each child a piece of paper to make a 'life.' To do this they must cut out characters of the same sex of every age from infancy to old age. Again I inspect to see who has beaten. The girls usually end up by playing paper dolls, and as it just happens that my boys like to read, they are likely to find a story in their magazine that interests them."

### Puzzles from Picture Cards.

"Some days I cut up picture postcards that the children have never seen and let them put them together as puzzles. And I have another set of postcards of public buildings, whose names I have cut off, which I give to the children to guess and to write down their guesses."

"Speaking of writing down names, reminds me of the scores of games for pencil and paper. One of the most popular of these with my children is word-building. I give out a word such as 'beautiful,' and each child writes as many words as he can think of, using the letters. Another favorite is mixed words. I take about twenty words and mix the letters. Whoever finds the right words first, beats. Still another game which requires less preparation is a game which I have never seen in any book, but which my children love—they call it 'hanging.' One takes a word and writes the first and last letter, with dashes in between to represent the unwritten letters; thus: r \_ \_ \_ n. The opponent guesses letters, if correct the other player puts them into the blanks; if incorrect he starts to hang his opponent by drawing his head on a gallows. For each incorrect letter, parts of the body—such as trunk, hands, feet, etc., are added—and if the person is completely 'hanged' before he guesses the word, he must try over again with another word. My children get a great deal of fun out of drawing their opponents."

### Flags of All Nations.

"If your children have crayons or paints, there are many amusing things they can do. A favorite pastime with my children is drawing all the flags in the dictionary and writing names of the countries they represent underneath, then they turn this paper over to me and I give them the list of countries to see how many they can draw from memory. We have a bird book and a flower book and they do the same thing with these."

"My older children like to make flowers out of tissue paper and wire. I keep a supply of these on hand. When they do this, I usually give the younger children paper dolls from magazines to cut out and play with. 'I think that the play that they all four love best—which I save to use only very occasionally—is a 'hunt' of some sort. This requires more preparation. I assign the children some sort of occupation in the kitchen or dining room—such as doing dishes—and shut off those rooms. Then I hide peanuts or little hard candies all over the rest of the house in the most obscure places. The hunt often takes all afternoon, for I count the number of objects I hide and the children make it a point of honor to find every one. The prize is usually the right to choose Sunday's dessert."

"The nicest part about entertaining children is that they always enjoy themselves. And it's as much fun for me as for them," she concluded as her friend hurried off to make note of her suggestions.

Provide screens for all house windows and doors and see that they are kept in good condition.

On a good many farms there are old barns or other buildings that are empty. On those same farms, high-priced machinery may be standing out. By tearing down these out-of-date buildings, moving them to the right place and rebuilding them according to the needs of the place, we have protection for all the binders, plows, mowers and so on. Make money-savers of these old barns.



## BALANCING UP STOCKS

Many Lines of Merchandise at HALF PRICE. Other Lines at 25 per cent. and 35 per cent Reductions.

Every merchant's success today depends, to a very considerable extent, on "Right Buying." That means buying where the most can be had for the money.

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS changes things entirely. It means heavy losses to merchants. It means "carry over" goods or "cut prices" and clear. We have decided upon the latter. While it's a direct loss to us, it's a direct gain to our customers, and eventually an indirect gain to us.

WATCH THE REMARKABLE CLEARING PRICES AND MAKE COMPARISON to see that we carry out just what we advertise. Go through the different departments and see the lines placed out on sale. If you buy it means money saved. If you do not buy you will see that we mean business in our advertising.

### Some Lines Specially Priced

Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, double tipped—size 6 and 9, reg. 85c, for 39c.

Women's Hosiery, Lisle and Silk—slightly imperfect, reg. 75c, for 39c.

Hose—reg. 65c, for 29c.

Corsets—in size 20 and 21, reg. \$4 and \$4.50, for \$2.75.

Corsets—in size 20 and 21, reg. \$2 and \$2.50, for \$1.60.

Corset Covers—made in fine quality mercerized cotton, reg. 75c and 90c, for 45c.

Corset Cover Embroidery—reg. today 50c and 65c, for 29c yard.

Cambric Insertions and Strapping—reg. 12c and 15c, for 6c yard.

Assorted Lot of Laces—reg. 5c to 8c, for 3c yard.

Clearing of All Canvas Shoes—lines worth \$5 for 3.95; \$3.50 for 2.75; \$2.50 for 1.95; \$2 for 1.45; \$1.25 for 98c.

Women's Patent Button or Bal. Shoes—Size 21, 3, 3 1/2 and 4, reg. \$5 and \$5.50, for \$2.90.

### Men's Felt Hats

Assorted lot, about 2 dozen in all. Reg. \$4 values, for \$1.25.

Prepare for the school opening with these

### Suits at Bargain Prices

Nothing to compare in values later on so act at once and save \$2 to 5 on a suit.—Reg. \$12 values, \$8.00; \$10 values, 7.25; \$8.50 values, 6.75; \$13.50 values, 9.75.

### Men's Trousers Reduced

Worsted, grey stripe, reg. value \$3.50, for \$1.50. Others—Reg. value \$5, for 3.95.

Small size women will benefit in

### Sale of White Wash Skirts

Sizes 22, 23, 24, 25 only. Reg. value \$2.25, clearing price \$1.35.

### Clearing Men's Straw Hats

All reduced to go quickly.

An Assorted Lot of Men's and Boys'—reg. values 75c to \$2.50, for 30c each.

Always Best Market Prices for Butter and Eggs.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

## Lord Selkirk's Colony

THOMAS DOUGLAS, Earl of Selkirk, known in Canadian history as the founder of the Red River Colony, was a member of the ancient Douglas family, renowned in Scottish song and story. At an early age Lord Selkirk displayed that broad humanitarian sympathy which characterized his whole life, and took an active interest in attempting to better the lot of the Highland poor who were suffering great hardships as a result of the long Napoleonic wars.

It is worth noting that Lord Selkirk was probably the first man of his age to conceive in outline, and even in some detail, a scheme of national defence that foreshadowed the Territorial plan.

This scheme, which he placed before the House of Lords in 1807, provided that every young man between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years should be thoroughly trained as a soldier. Besides advocating his project in the House of Lords, the young Scottish peer published his ideas on this now important subject, and they stand to-day available as constituting a noteworthy document, the anticipation of a remarkable man who had the misfortune to live before his time.

At length one problem gripped Lord Selkirk's imagination to the exclusion of all else and the promotion of emigration became the predominant interest of his life. To this question he devoted his remaining years, his heart, his intellect, and his fortune, and the West can never repay the deep debt it owes to the man who after having lived as an apostle died as a martyr to the cause of western settlement.

It was through reading the "Voyages" of Sir Alexander Mackenzie that the Scottish dreamer and philanthropist first learned of the vast tracts of fertile country "at the western extremity of Canada upon the waters which fall into Lake Winnipeg." But Selkirk did more than dream. He was essentially one who made dreams come true, and when in 1802 the Government forbade the establishment of a colony on the Red river, he turned his attention to more accessible parts of Canada. Through his energetic assistance several hundred Scottish crofters, who had been driven from their clearances in the Old Land found new homes in Prince Edward Island and Ontario. But Selkirk never forgot the vision of a great western colony and by 1810 he had evolved a plan by which that vision was to become a reality. Aided by friends he acquired control of 235,000 acres in the Hudson Bay Company, and in the same year he had laid his plan before the directors. They were to give him a district of about 110,000 square miles, and he in return was to settle a large colony thereon, assuming all the cost of transportation, government and protection.

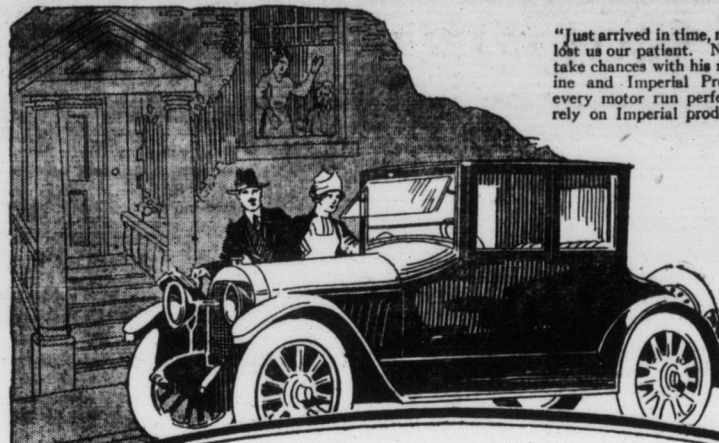
Needless to say, Selkirk's plan met with strong opposition. But no amount of opposition could quell Lord Selkirk's enthusiasm, and in July, 1811, the first party, consisting of slightly over one hundred men and women set sail for the distant shores of Hudson Bay. There, under the leadership of Captain Miles Macdonell, the little band spent their first winter in Canada. In the following summer they reached their destination on the Red river, and the settlement of the west had begun.

Other parties were sent out in 1813 and in 1814, and it soon became clear to the Northwest Company that they must fight this Scottish philanthropist to a finish. "Lord Selkirk must be driven to abandon his project," for "his success would strike at the very existence of our trade," wrote one partner to another and steps were taken at once to prevent further settlement. More than a hundred of the Selkirk colonists were induced to settle in Ontario, and about a half hundred more were driven to the northern end of Lake Winnipeg. The colony appeared to be completely broken up, and great was the jubilation of the Northwest Company partners at their headquarters at Fort William.

But Lord Selkirk was not to be defeated thus. He organized another party and placed at its head Robert Semple, a captain of the British army, who was to go out as governor. This company, known as the Kildonan group, had a quick voyage, and arrived on the Red river in the autumn of 1815.

Through the disbanding of the De Meuron regiment at the close of the war of 1812-14, Lord Selkirk was able to secure one hundred of these ex-soldiers as military settlers. Lord Selkirk set out on his journey westward and at the Sault learned of the frightful tragedy at Seven Oaks where Governor Semple and twenty-one colonists had been slain. He hastened on to Fort William and pleaded the Northwest leaders under arrest, and sent them under guard to Montreal.

The arrival of Lord Selkirk at Red river with a strong military force encouraged the colonists to return from Lake Winnipeg and his presence revived their hopes for a settlement of their dispute with the Northwest Company. With the courts and legislatures controlled in Lower Canada by the Northwesters and in Upper Canada by the family compact, Lord Selkirk had no chance whatever. He was forced to pay fines amounting to \$2,000, and thoroughly disheartened and discouraged, he sailed for Europe in 1818, a broken-down and worn-out man. He died in the south of France two years later, "unwept, unhonored and unsung"—the pioneer empire-builder who spent himself and his fortune in his efforts to make a great dream come true.—W. Broad Edmunds, in "Broad Horizons."



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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, AUGUST 12, 1920

With the millions of dollars that men, morally indifferent as to their influence, are willing to put into demoralizing moving pictures, why are men who profess their interest in the welfare of youth so slow to invest their money in moving pictures that would inspire and ennoble the young?

This world wants more men who are thorough. We have so many starters, but so few finishers. Point out a dozen men who have been successful in life, and investigation will disclose that every man in the bunch was a finisher, a stayer, a laster. Thoroughness is the true test of permanency. The half-and-half humans who never complete, never perfect, are pretty small potatoes and few in a bill. The fellow who posts a coping on a job, who completes the thing, is in big demand.

On account of representations made through various organizations in Ontario the Dominion Government has decided to postpone the date for holding the referendum vote in the Province of Ontario until Monday, April 18, 1921, in order to permit of a revision of the Ontario Provincial voters' lists. The date originally set for the taking of the vote in Ontario was the 25th of October next. The present postponement, it is claimed, has become necessary in order that the Ontario voters' lists may be thoroughly revised and brought up to date before the vote is taken. It is also claimed that a saving of \$250,000 will be made.

## THE SAME OLD LINE

The same old line is being handed out in regard to Western crops this year. One day one reads of the happiness of the West, where all is well and the promise big. Next day he reads some pessimistic line of blues which are to pave the way for higher prices next winter. The same applies to the Niagara fruit crop. Every year (or almost every year) one is told of the wonderful crop that is coming, this to be followed soon with some evidence to show that it will be short. If these reports were regulated in some way by the Government, or issued from some reliable Government source, the people of Canada might, with careful reading, get some idea of conditions in their own country.—Exchange.

## SONGS AND CHARACTER

"Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who writes its books" is a true saying, and the songs of a generation reflect the life of the people.

Before the war we sang "In My Harem," "Everybody's Doing It," and other songs showing a recklessness and a desire to stand close to the edge of danger which alarmed thinking men and women. Then came the war songs and too precedence over everything else. In them was yearning and sorrow and bravery and love and passion and pathos. They reflected a people subdued by sorrow and by suffering and by threatened calamity. But the war is over and we sing "O Helen," "O By Golly," and a host of others equally as foolish, demoralizing and reflecting a spirit of which we should be ashamed. Compare the naturalness, simplicity and purity of the life of a generation which sang "Nancy Lee" and "Grandfather's Clock" with the jazz lovers who sing the songs of today. Surely there is something nobler and better in life today about which our song-makers might weave their thread of melody.—Parkhill Gazette.

We cannot say that we are enamored with the regulation of the Department of Education that withholds the publication of marks a pupil earns in passing his junior entrance examination. The entrance examinations are perhaps the most important in the school life of a boy or girl in the student's home. The successful pupil is entitled to know the total he earned in marks and where he stands. If the Hon. H. R. Grant is sincere in his desire to reform the educational system, here is a mighty good place to make a start. Abolish the fool regulation and instruct the inspector to publish the marks of the successful pupil as in days of yore.—Petrolia Topic.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hart*

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

## DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

## NOTICE

To Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Returns, accompanied by remittance of LUXURY AND EXCISE TAXES, must be made as follows to the local Collector of Inland Revenue from whom any information desired may be obtained.

RETURNS OF LUXURY TAX must be made on the first and fifteenth day of each month.

RETURNS OF JEWELLERS' TAX, MANUFACTURERS' TAX, AND SALES TAX must be made not later than the last day of the month following the month covered by the Return.

RETURNS FOR TAXES IN ARREARS must be made forthwith, otherwise the penalty provided by law will be enforced.

By order of the  
DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

Thos. G. Davis,  
Collector of Inland Revenue  
London, Ont.



## Prompt Returns From Shipments



When you ship Grain, Butter, Cheese or Fruit, put through The Merchants Bank a Draft on the buyer. This is the business way of securing prompt and satisfactory settlement.

It saves time and possible loss.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA. Established 1864.  
Glencoe Branch. R. M. MacPHERSON, Manager.  
Bothwell Branch. H. R. LEWIS, Manager.  
Newbury Branch. C. E. STEVENSON, Manager.  
Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

### Railway Trains at Glencoe

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

##### Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 3.15 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 9.37 a.m.; No. 18, express (daily) 2.55 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 6.05 p.m.; No. 116, accommodation (except Sunday) 10.40 p.m.  
Westbound—No. 21, Detroit express (daily, no local stops) 4.45 a.m.; No. 75, accommodation (except Sunday) 7.30 a.m.; No. 117, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12.40 p.m.; No. 11, accommodation (except Sunday) 6.37 p.m.; No. 115, International Limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 9.55 p.m.

##### Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 9.37 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12.15 p.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4.20 p.m.  
Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9.25 a.m.; No. 3, Wabash, 1.44 p.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2.50 p.m.  
Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

##### Kingscourt Branch

Leaves—7.35 a.m., 6.40 p.m.  
Arrives—7.05 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p.m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 6.46 p.m.  
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4.48 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9.20 a.m.; No. 633, 8.16 p.m.  
Trains 22, 634, 633 and 635, Sundays included.

#### GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.05 a.m.; G. T. R. West, 6.05 p.m.; London and East, 7.00 p.m.  
Mails received—London and East, 8.00 a.m.; G. T. R. East, 7.00 p.m.; G. T. R. West, 9.45 a.m.  
Street letter box collections made at 8.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

##### HARVEST HELP EXCURSIONS

\$15.00 TO WINNIPEG  
Plus Half Cent Per Mile Beyond

August 16th and 18th—  
From all stations Toronto to Scotia Jct. inclusive; also all stations on Depot Harbor, Midland, Penetang and Meaford branches.

August 16th—  
From all stations in the province of Ontario and Quebec: Pembroke, Golden Lake, Uptergrove, Toronto and east.

August 18th—  
From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and west.

For further particulars apply to any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent, or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe. Phone 5

## GROWERS OF SUGAR BEETS

Now is the time to order Sugar Beet Lifters, and be sure of delivery. We furnish both Side and Centre Lifters.

We carry a full line of Farm Implements and Machinery.  
Repair work a specialty.

Neil McKellar & Son  
AGENTS FOR MASSEY-HARRIS CO.  
GLENCOE

## SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Sold all over the world. Shop in every city. See your telephone book.

Singer's best Rotary No. 115-1 Machine price \$78, payable \$5 cash, balance \$2 per month, or a discount of 20 per cent. allowed for cash.

Machines always kept in stock. A few second-hand machines for sale. Needles, Belts, Oil and all repairs kept in stock.  
A few six-octave piano-case organs for sale, suitable for schools or practice. Apply

W. A. HAGERTY

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Smith of Ottawa is visiting Mrs. Peter McArthur.

—Rev. R. Fulton Irwin of Lucknow was in town yesterday.

—Mrs. Mason of Ottawa is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Freele for a few days.

—Miss May Graham is spending a week at St. Thomas and Port Stanley.

—Miss Hazel Vanstone of Wingham is visiting her aunt, Mrs. P. J. Morrison.

—Dr. and Mrs. McIntyre arrived home on Tuesday evening after a two weeks' holiday.

—Miss Margaret Dickson is spending her holidays with her aunt, Mrs. Selbert, Windsor.

—Blake Tomlinson is spending his holidays in Toronto with his cousin, Mrs. C. Cantwell.

—Mrs. Frank McNall and son Duncan of London visited Mrs. Archie Sinclair last week.

—Misses Margaret and Eliza McDonald are spending a couple of weeks at Ingersoll and Springford.

—W. C. Benson of Guelph, formerly of Glencoe, is spending a week visiting with old friends here and at Bothwell.

—Mrs. W. C. Dobie and grandson of New York are spending a week with Mrs. Dobie's niece, Mrs. Dan A. Graham.

—Miss Lillian O'Hagan, daughter of the late Major O'Hagan of Ottawa, was a recent guest of Miss Margaret Morrison.

—Mrs. S. J. Shaw is visiting at her former home near Stratford and is accompanied by her nieces, Nuala and Mervia Stuart.

—Mrs. McIntyre returned to her home in Windsor yesterday after a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. A. E. Sutherland.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. Cantwell and son Jack have returned to Toronto after spending three weeks with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Tomlinson.

—Dr. and Mrs. R. Gubbins and son Robert, motored from Ceresco, Mich., and spent the week-end with the former's brother, F. W. Gubbins.

—Mrs. and Mrs. Claude Watterworth of Collingwood and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Watterworth of Beamsville motored up and spent a few days with relatives here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph and son and daughter of Florence and their niece and nephew of Wallaceburg spent last Sunday at A. L. Munro's and A. F. Munro's.

—Miss Florence Harrison of Thorncliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Byron of Detroit and R. J. Dunlop of Toronto were guests last week at the home of Richard Dunlop.

—Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Byron of Detroit and Richard Dunlop motored from here last Saturday to spend the week in Toronto, the Niagara district and Wiarton.

—Mr. and Mrs. Klotzbach and three children and Mr. and Mrs. Bordenman and Mr. and Mrs. Gough of Cleveland visited A. F. Munro and D. A. Patterson last week.

—John Spackman of London was in Glencoe for a few days during the last week calling on old friends. He is handling the Gray-Dort car for the London district.

—Mrs. Mary McAlpine of Detroit, W. C. Benson of Guelph, Mrs. Martin of London and Archibald and Jamie Martin of Detroit are visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McAlpine.

—Mrs. Selbert of Windsor and Miss Baird of Hamilton were week-end visitors with their sister, Mrs. Gordon Dickson. Mrs. Selbert's daughter Helen accompanied her.

—Evang, and Mrs. Harvey D. Anderson of Eureka Springs, Ark., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Anderson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Sutherland, accompanied by Evang. J. L. Barnett of Carrollton, Ill.

### SPECIAL NOTICES

55c cash and 57c trade for eggs at Mayhew's.

Young general purpose horse for sale—T. C. Rycraft.

For special values come to Mayhew's big August sale this week.

Alex. McAlpine & Son, dealers in flour and feed, coal, salt, cement, etc. good program of music, sports, etc. Watch for posters giving full particulars.

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar.

Wanted—2,000 second-hand brick suitable for well.—John T. Lethbridge, phone 8613.

Going at half price this week—volle waistcoats, volles, slippers and oxfords—at Mayhew's.

For sale—14 chestnut foals, 20 ft. long, 8 in. wide and 2 in. thick.—Donald Fletcher, Newbury.

Ice cream served at W. A. Currie's. Best Niagara plums offering next week at W. A. Currie's.

A quantity of 847-12 Frost woven fence for sale at a bargain price at Galbraith Bros., Appin.

Tea, coffee, ice cream, lemonade, sandwiches and cake at Tea Garden Thursdays and Saturdays.

Dwelling house to rent; upstairs apartment; hard and soft water convenient. Apply to A. B. McDonald.

Sum of money found in K-r-r's grocery store a few weeks ago. Owner may have same by paying for this ad.

During summer sale 50 lbs. granulated sugar with 15 lbs. yellow at \$22.75 per hundred.—J. N. Currie & Co.

For sale—large barn at St. John's rectory, Glencoe; also lot in rear of rectory on Victoria street. Apply to W. D. Moss.

Work horse, 4 years old, weight 1200 lbs. or better, for sale or will trade for light driver.—Lawrence Squire, Route 3, Glencoe.

H. J. Jamieson, general insurance. Before you accept your renewal receipt on your fire insurance at the rate 20 years ago, look it up for today.

For sale—2 Ford cars, 1917 and 1918 models; 1 four-year-old horse, general purpose; 1 three-year-old colt, Percheron; 1 one-year-old colt, Percheron. Apply L. D. Galbraith, Appin.

## HIS LIFE RUINED BY DYSPEPSIA

Until He Tried "FRUIT-TIVES"  
The Wonderful Fruit Medicine



MR. FRANK HALL

Wyevalle, Ontario.

"For some two years, I was a sufferer from Chronic Constipation and Dyspepsia.

I tried every remedy I heard of without any success, until the wife of a local merchant recommended 'Fruit-tives'.

I procured a box of 'Fruit-tives' and began the treatment, and my condition commenced to improve immediately.

The Dyspepsia ceased to be the burden of my life as it had been, and I was freed of Constipation.

I feel that I owe a great debt to 'Fruit-tives' for the benefit I derived from them."

FRANK HALL.

10c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

### APPIN

Miss Walters spent the week-end with friends at Appin.

Mrs. Macraut has improved in health and is able to be home again.

Miss Mary Galbraith has gone to Chelsea, Mich., for a two weeks' vacation.

Glad to hear the Stephenson children are improving after a severe illness.

We are glad to see Mr. Gibbs back in Appin after his serious operation and illness.

Ern. Cushman has rented the Temperance House, the Hornblower family home of South Bend, Indiana, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dobie of Detroit returned home on Sunday after spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. John C. Congdon.

Immense crowds and an ideal night made a financial success of the garden party here. Gate receipts, \$1,250; booths, over \$600.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Morrison and family of South Bend, Indiana, visited Mrs. Morrison's brother and mother, Nichol Black and mother.

Rev. and Mrs. McCulloch entertained the managers of Appin and North Ekfrid appointments at the manse on Friday evening, July 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jeffries and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Congdon of Appin and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dobie of Detroit motored to Port Stanley on Friday last.

The funeral took place from the residence of her daughter, Jessie McCulloch, of Appin, on Saturday, July 31st, at 10 a.m. after a short illness. Rev. Mr. Stewart of Dutton conducted the service.

A pleasant time was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Congdon, it being the sixth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dobie. Guests were present from Detroit, Glencoe, Rodney, Kilmarney, Midland, Miss. Riverside and Appin. The evening was spent in card-playing and dancing.

A very pleasant meeting of the Women's Institute was held last week at the home of Mrs. Whit Johnson. On account of the rain there was not as large a crowd present as usual but an interesting time was spent arranging for a picnic to be held on August 27th to celebrate the twenty-second birthday of our institute here. The work of the years past was spoken of and members made of the splendid work done by this organization in our community and the enthusiasm displayed by many of our former as well as our present officers. The work undertaken has always been one of interest to the whole community. It was discussed at length and it was decided to have an old-fashioned basket picnic, and especially urge all former members of our institute in its early days to come and enjoy an afternoon together, so the next meeting will be held in this way. Two very much appreciated solos were rendered by Mrs. Peter McArthur and Mrs. W. Johnson. Two new members joined our institute.

The United Farmers of Mosé and Ekfrid will hold a picnic in Weekes' grove (the homestead) in Mosé on Tuesday, August 21. R. H. Halbert, M. P., and other prominent speakers will be present. There will also be a

It is estimated that at least 2,500 attended Appin's annual garden party on Wednesday evening of last week. The necessary entertainment was furnished by a colored jazz band and vaudeville performers from Detroit.

Two interesting games of ball were played during the afternoon, Appin winning against Glencoe and Poplar Hill against Dutton.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript Office.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

### A ROMANTIC CHARACTER.

Memory of Owner of Montgomery's Tavern to Be Honored.

The Dominion Government has just notified a special committee of the York Pioneer and Historical Society, that a tablet is to be placed in the Eglington post office commemorating the late John Montgomery, founder of the suburb, and marking it as the spot in York country where history and romance are most mingled. Such an announcement must come as a distinct relief to those who can see in the present "unrest," no opportunities for future historians, and can recognize no glamor of romance in the events that have become so commonplace in the monotonous cycle of agitation, progress and strikes. Such a singling out of Eglington recalls tales of the early days.

It is an interesting coincidence that Mrs. O. B. Sheppard, granddaughter of the late John Montgomery, should be a member of the special committee deputed to nominate the most historical point in York for honors from the Dominion Government. For three years her grandfather had knocked at the doors of the Provincial Government, but vainly, to secure remuneration for damages to his famous Yonge street hotel, which was burned by Loyalist forces in 1837.

John Montgomery's grandfather, Alexander Montgomery, left Scotland for Ballyleek, Ireland, and then crossed the Atlantic, landing in New York. His father, also named Alexander Montgomery, in 1776 joined the famous band of United Empire Loyalists, who sought refuge under British law at Gagetown, New Brunswick. A cousin was Gen. Richard Montgomery, commander of the American forces, who fell before Quebec in 1775. John Montgomery, himself, was born at Gagetown in 1784.

In 1788 with his father he landed in Little York, in his memoirs described as "ten log houses and six or eight puncheon roofed shanties." His father's first host in York was John Robinson, father of the late Attorney-General Robinson.

After the storm of American invasion, in which all had to defend their homes, had passed, he moved with his father and family to Newton Brook. Here he lived until 1820, when at his marriage he opened the "Sickle and Sheaf" Inn, later known as Montgomery's Tavern.

It stood at the corner of Yonge street and what is now called Montgomery avenue. It was the first step in the naming of Eglington. To-day in its place stands the fine Eglington post office, across the avenue to the north are the main northward of Toronto's police and fire stations. The intersection is known as "Brown's Corners."

Among the points in York in 1837 when the "Reformers" of the period met to discuss the need for a general protest against the oppression of the "Family Compact," none was more popular than Montgomery's Tavern.

It was this connection with William Lyon Mackenzie and other prominent agitators that brought John Montgomery close to the gallows a few years later. Just when the outbreak took place, however, he had leased his tavern and was boarding.

His country mansion was finished. On the night of December 5, 1837, the rebels whose project Mr. Montgomery had actually disapproved, halted before the door of the tavern. They were charged by the regulars and history tells the rest. Col. Moodie died in the tavern and John Anderson, a well-known reformer, was killed. After the battle, by the order of Sir Francis Bond-Hend, the tavern was burned, and despite his protestations of innocence, John Montgomery was brought before Chief Justice John Beverley Robinson on the charge of treason.

"When you and this jury have sentenced me are sizzling with the devil, I will be keeping a tavern on Yonge street," was all John Montgomery "had to say" when he was sentenced by Chief Justice Robinson. The scaffold on which the notorious Lount and Matthews, rebels, had been hanged was left before his window. The only messages he received from the outside world were brought in a goose's wing hollowed out and carried under the arm of his daughter, who was allowed to visit him daily. A commutation of sentence to one of life imprisonment was finally secured, however, and with three companions he was transferred to Kingston Fort. Their escape from these walls and their flight to the United States reads like fiction, but it was no less real. Finally the "Queen's pardon" was granted, and with his health badly impaired, the old patriot moved back to Eglington, where he rebuilt on the site of the old "Sickle and Sheaf" Hotel, a new and more pretentious building. Here he resided until 1855, when he moved to the centre of Toronto and erected the Robinson House on Bay street, now the premises of the National Club.

Shower Bath for Mules.

A shower-bath for mules has been installed in some of the mines of one of large steel corporations, and of some of its subsidiaries. It has proved an efficient method for the removal of dirt and perspiration from the mule, the accumulation of which is unavoidable. Humane treatment and attention to the physical well-being of these animals undoubtedly prolongs their life and increases their efficiency.

Cause and Effect.

Two notices on a church bulletin board in Manchester, England, ran as follows:

"A potato supper will be held Saturday evening."

"Subject for Sunday morning: 'A Night of Asony.'"

Shopping for Hubby.

Assistant—"And will one collar be sufficient, madam?"

Mrs. Higgins—"Do you insinuate, young man, as I've more than one 'usbin'?"

### Children Cry for Fletcher's

## CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

### What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

### Snaps in Seasonable

## Summer Goods!

Owing to the dry spell in the early part of the season, we find that we are a little over stocked with **Laun Mowers**, so are cleaning them out at less than manufacturers' cost.

- 1 Daisy, 16-in. cut, \$7.50 - \$6.50
- 1 Whitman & Barnes, 16-in. cut, \$10.50 - \$8
- 1 Majestic, 16-in. cut, \$12 - \$10
- 1 only Refrigerator, reg. \$17 - \$14

### JAS. WRIGHT & SON

SCREEN DOORS OIL STOVES

## W. A. CURRIE'S NEW GROCERY STORE EXTENDED

Now occupies the large store formerly occupied by Mrs. Currie with Millinery—Main street W.

This store is now filled to overflowing with a newly assorted stock of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Special this week Toilet and Laundry Soap 10c.

A large and well assorted stock of Christies and other popular makes of Cakes, Sodas and Confectionery always in stock.

Parnell's, London, Bread sold here.

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

## W. A. CURRIE

TELEPHONE 25

## The Western Fair

London

Sept. 11th to 18th

The Great Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibition of Western Ontario

\$35,000.00 in Prizes and Attractions

Johnny J. Jones Exposition on the Midway  
FULL PROGRAMME TWICE DAILY

Auto Polo, Music, Fireworks. Two Special Events Daily  
EXHIBITS OF ALL KINDS

SOMETHING DOING EVERY MINUTE

General Admission 50c. Children 15c. Auto and Driver \$1

All information from the Secretary

LT.-Col. W. M. Garthshore, President

A. M. Hunt, Secretary



## BOLSHEVISTS REFUSE ALLIED PROPOSAL OF TEN DAYS' TRUCE

Poland to Receive Immediate Naval and Economic Aid—  
Blockade of Russia to be Reimposed.

Hythe, Eng., Aug. 8.—Great Britain and France are convinced that the Bolsheviks intend to capture Warsaw and set up a Soviet Government in Poland.

This was learned from an official source to-night, following an announcement at the conference between Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Millerand of France, held to-day to discuss the Polish situation, that the conference would continue to-morrow when the Premier will pass upon naval, military and economic plans for saving Poland. These plans are being drawn up to-night by Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the British Imperial Staff.

While there has been no talk of officially declaring war on Russia, the allies have decided to give Poland all possible military, naval and economic assistance without delay.

It was reliably reported to-night that the blockade on Russia would be reimposed immediately.

The French are urging the establishment of a defensive line in Poland, either before Warsaw or immediately behind the Capital if it is too late now for the former. M. Millerand also proposed that the French and British troops in the plebiscite areas be used for this line, chiefly for moral support, and that Roumania and Czechoslovakia also be asked to send troops.

## SASK. WHEAT CROP "SPOTTY" THIS YEAR

But Experts Figure on a Yield  
of 130 to 140 Million  
Bushels.

Regina, Sask., Aug. 9.—"Spotty" best describes the Saskatchewan wheat crop this year. Good, indifferent and poor crops are much mixed, even in comparatively small areas, largely due to the influence of local showers during the latter part of the growing season.

This condition makes any attempt to estimate the yield for the year a speculative task, nevertheless experts here are predicting that the aggregate yield will be in the neighborhood of 130,000,000 to 140,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year's 90,000,000. Cutting has commenced at many points, and will be general over the greater part of the crop area by August 16, weather conditions permitting.

Lloydminster, Sask., Aug. 9.—Cutting of rye and barley began here to-day. Wheat cutting will start Monday next.

## Less Activity at Some Automobile Plants

In some of the larger Canadian automobile plants a falling off in production is reported, due to the fact that some of the companies are reducing their output for the time being. The advisability of such a policy is said to be due to a slackening off in the demand for automobiles, more particularly since the recent tax went into effect.

It is thought that the lessening of activity in some of the automobile plants will be a good thing for the labor situation generally in other lines of industry. For some time past it has been felt that the automobile makers had been paying too much for labor and that it made it difficult for other lines to get a sufficient number of men.



Miss Frances Billington  
Representing the Society of Woman Journalists, England, who will be the only lady representative from Britain to attend the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa.

## 250 Million Bushels is Harvest Estimate

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Canada's wheat fields will yield from 226,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels. This estimate was made to-day by W. A. Black, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Ogilvie Milling Company, and is based upon crop reports received from its agents. Compared with last year's yield this is an increase of 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels.

## Increase in British Unemployment

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that the Government were considering measures in expectation of much unemployment during the coming winter.



FUNERAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL GORGAS IN LONDON

Great Britain paid a valuable tribute to the American officer who made the construction of the Panama Canal possible by his medical and sanitary work. The funeral took place at St. Paul's Cathedral and the gun carriage and pallbearers are shown in the picture. They are all members of the British Army. A crowd of civilians watched the funeral cortege with bared heads.

## MORE PEOPLE IN U.S. TOWNS

Census Returns Show De-  
crease of Rural Population.

A despatch from Washington says:—For the first time in the history of the United States, the 1920 census returns will show that more persons live in the cities and towns than in the rural territory, officials of the Census Bureau have estimated.

When the final tabulations are completed, the officials declared, they expect it to be shown that 51 or possibly 52 per cent. of the total population of the continental United States reside in urban districts.

That the urban population would exceed the rural has become increasingly evident as the tabulations of the past several weeks were completed, census officials stated. With the population of about one-third of the cities and towns, including practically all of the larger cities, and about one-third of the counties, tabulated and announced, the bureau statisticians feel certain that the rural population will be shown to be less than the urban.

"There has been a very great tendency toward large increases in the cities and towns, which we cannot account for, unless it has come from the country," said Samuel L. Rogers, director of the census. "This tendency toward the cities has been apparent for some time."

## Labor Wins Seat In South Norfolk

London, Aug. 9.—The result of the South Norfolk election, consequent on the succession of Mr. Coxen Hardy, the late member, to the Peerage, resulted as follows:  
Edwards, Labor, 8,594; Datty, Coalition-Liberal, 6,476; Roberts, Independent Liberal, 2,118.

Fifty-seven per cent. of the electorate voted. Mr. Edwards was largely identified with the agricultural laborers' organization, which is very strong in the constituency. He previously represented Lincoln in Parliament.

## Britain Looks to Canada to Supply Crop Deficit

A despatch from London says:—Unprecedented weather has marred the British harvest prospects. "It is to Canada mainly that Britain's 45,000,000 consumers must look hopefully for imports to supplement Britain's deficiency," says a London grain expert. "It is estimated here that Canada's total crop will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat."

## Blockade of Russia Renewed.

A despatch from London says:—Orders have been issued reimposing the blockade on Soviet Russia. Premier Lloyd George informed M. Krasin, the Soviet commercial agent here, the Daily Express declares.

## TWO POLICEMEN KILLED IN FIGHT

Train Bandit Also Shot in Al-  
berta Cafe.

Bellevue, Alta., Aug. 8.—In a bitter fight with revolvers in a cafe here and on the streets Saturday afternoon one bandit and two policemen were killed. Another bandit got away, and with a third, is in hiding in the piled-up mass of rocks known as the Frank Slide at the east entrance of Crow's Nest Pass.

The dead bandit is George Akroff. The dead policemen are Corporal Ernest Usher of the Mounted Police, and Frederick Bailey of the Alberta Provincial Police.

The other bandit in the fight, Tom Bassoff, believed to be the leader of the gang, was wounded by Constable Frewin before he got away. It was Frewin who brought down Akroff, shooting them both from the police building as they were escaping from the town.

The bandits are known to be the men who held up the C.P.R. train at Sentinel last week.

## Germans Helping Reds in Warsaw Drive

A despatch from London says:—While the belief is very general here that the Bolsheviks will not stop their offensive until they capture Warsaw or set up a Red Government there, official information from Koenigsberg, East Prussia, states that German officers and soldiers volunteering for service in the Russian army are passing through the city in great numbers. It has been known for some time that the Pan-Germans have had a special recruiting agency in Koenigsberg under the direction of German Baltic adventurers, but it has become known only recently that soldiers and officers volunteering there have been sent to Soviet Russia.

Manitoba wheat—No. 2 CW, 96½¢; No. 1 Northern, \$3.15; No. 2 Northern, \$3.12; No. 3 Northern, \$3.08, in store Port William.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 96½¢; No. 1 Northern, \$3.15; No. 2 Northern, \$3.12; No. 3 Northern, \$3.08, in store Port William.  
Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, \$1.37½; No. 4 CW, \$1.27½; rejected, \$1.02½; feed, \$1.02½.  
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.85; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.  
Ontario wheat—No. 3 white, nominal.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.20 to \$2.30, shipping points, according to freight.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal.  
Barley—\$1.25 to \$1.30, according to freight outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.  
Rye—No. 3, \$1.75, according to freight outside.  
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$14.85, Toronto.  
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$12.00, nominal.  
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal, freight, included: Bran, per ton, \$52; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, \$3.75 to \$4.00.  
Country Produce—Wholesale.  
Cheese—New, large, 30 to 31¢; twins, 31 to 31½¢; triplets, 32 to 32½¢; old, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 32½ to 34½¢; Siltens, old, 35 to 36¢; new, 33 to 34¢.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50¢; creamery, prints, 50 to 62¢.  
Margarine—35 to 39¢.  
Eggs—No. 1, 68 to 69¢; selects, 62 to 63¢.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 45¢; roosters, 30¢; fowl, 35¢; turkeys, 53 to 60¢; ducklings, 35 to 40¢; squabs, do, \$8.50.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 38¢; roosters, 25¢; fowl, 30¢; ducklings, 35¢.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus, 35.25¢; primes, \$4; Japan, \$5; Lima, Madagascar, 12½¢; Japan, 10 to 11¢.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal, \$3.40 to \$3.60; per 5 imp. gals, \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb, 27 to 30¢.



Sir Gilbert Parker  
Who comes with the Imperial Press Conference as one of the proprietors of a combine of newspapers.

## Royal Jewels Successfully Smuggled Into England

A despatch from England says:—Priceless jewels, formerly the property of the Czar and Czarina, of Russia, have been successfully smuggled into England, despite the vigilance of the authorities, according to a warning issued to London diamond merchants. It is said the Soviet emissaries who brought in the gems intend selling them to replenish the depleted propaganda coffers of the Soviets.

Athens, Aug. 8.—The occupation of Constantinople by the Greeks is not being considered, according to statements made here to-day. It is declared that Premier Venizelos would be unwilling to take over Constantinople for several years, even if it were offered to Greece, as this would excite international jealousies. Besides, it was said, there are more important problems for Greece at the present moment.

## Weekly Market Report

### Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, Aug. 10.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$3.15; No. 2 Northern, \$3.12; No. 3 Northern, \$3.08, in store Port William.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 96½¢; No. 1 Northern, \$3.15; No. 2 Northern, \$3.12; No. 3 Northern, \$3.08, in store Port William.  
Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, \$1.37½; No. 4 CW, \$1.27½; rejected, \$1.02½; feed, \$1.02½.  
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.85; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.  
Ontario wheat—No. 3 white, nominal.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.20 to \$2.30, shipping points, according to freight.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal.  
Barley—\$1.25 to \$1.30, according to freight outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.  
Rye—No. 3, \$1.75, according to freight outside.  
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$14.85, Toronto.  
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$12.00, nominal.  
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal, freight, included: Bran, per ton, \$52; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, \$3.75 to \$4.00.  
Country Produce—Wholesale.  
Cheese—New, large, 30 to 31¢; twins, 31 to 31½¢; triplets, 32 to 32½¢; old, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 32½ to 34½¢; Siltens, old, 35 to 36¢; new, 33 to 34¢.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50¢; creamery, prints, 50 to 62¢.  
Margarine—35 to 39¢.  
Eggs—No. 1, 68 to 69¢; selects, 62 to 63¢.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 45¢; roosters, 30¢; fowl, 35¢; turkeys, 53 to 60¢; ducklings, 35 to 40¢; squabs, do, \$8.50.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 38¢; roosters, 25¢; fowl, 30¢; ducklings, 35¢.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus, 35.25¢; primes, \$4; Japan, \$5; Lima, Madagascar, 12½¢; Japan, 10 to 11¢.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal, \$3.40 to \$3.60; per 5 imp. gals, \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb, 27 to 30¢.

### Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 50¢; heavy, 40 to 42¢; cooked, 64 to 68¢; rolls, 84 to 86¢; cottage rolls, 39 to 41¢; breakfast bacon, 50 to 55¢; backs, plain, 52 to 54¢; boneless, 58 to 64¢.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28¢; clear bellies, 26 to 27¢.  
Lard—Pure tallow, 27 to 28¢; tubs, 28½ to 29¢; pails, 29 to 29½¢; prints, 29½ to 30¢; Compound tallow, 25 to 26½¢; tubs, 25½ to 26¢; pails, 25½ to 26½¢; prints, 27 to 27½¢.  
Montreal Markets.  
Toronto, Aug. 10.—Oats—No. 2 C W, \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 3 CW, \$1.18 to \$1.20. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, first, new standard grade, \$14.85 to \$15.05. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, \$5.80 to \$5.85. Bran, \$5.45. Shorts, \$5.15. Cheese, finest eastern, 24½¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 68¢. Eggs, fresh, 58¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 28½ to 29¢.  
Live Stock Markets.  
Toronto, Aug. 10.—Choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15; good heavy steers, \$14 to \$14.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.75 to \$14; do, good, \$13 to \$13.50; do, med., \$12 to \$12.50; do, com., \$7.50 to \$9; bulls, choice, \$11.15 to \$12.20; do, good, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do, rough, \$6 to \$8; butchers' cows, choice, \$11.50 to \$12; do, good, \$10.75 to \$11; do, com., \$5.50 to \$7.50; stockers, \$9 to \$11; feeders, \$11 to \$12.50; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$11 to \$16; do, com. and med., \$5 to \$7; lambs, yearlings, \$10.50 to \$12.50; do, spring, \$12 to \$18; calves, gd. to choice, \$10.50 to \$19; sheep, \$6.50 to \$9.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$20.75; do, weighed off cars, \$21; do, f.o.b., \$19.75; do, do, country points, \$19.50.  
Montreal, Aug. 10.—Butcher heifers, com., \$6 to \$6.50; butcher cows, med., \$6 to \$9; canners, \$3 to \$4; cutters, \$4 to \$5.50; butcher bulls, com., \$5.50 to \$6.50; good veal, \$14 to \$15; med., \$9 to \$13; grass, \$7 to \$8; ewes, \$5 to \$8; lambs, good, \$13 to \$14; com., \$11 to \$13; hogs, off car weights, selects, \$20.50 to \$21; sows, \$16.50 to \$17.

## RECORD CROP IN UNITED STATES

Three Billion Bushel Corn  
Harvest Predicted for  
This Year

Washington, Aug. 9.—A three-billion-bushel corn crop for the United States in the history of the United States was forecasted to-day by the Department of Agriculture on the basis of conditions existing August 1. Inasmuch as August is the critical month for the crop in the great corn belt of the Middle West, it is uncertain whether the promise of a crop almost equal to the enormous crops of 1912 and 1917 will be fulfilled.

Improvement was reported during July in the important corn States with the exception of Illinois, and as a result a crop forecast of 2,240,000,000 bushels larger than that predicted on July 1 was issued.

Spring wheat was adversely affected during July principally by rust, and the production forecast of the crop was reduced 29,000,000 bushels from a month ago, or to a total of 232,000,000 bushels. The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production was 15,000,000 bushels larger than the forecast in July, making the combined crop of winter and spring wheat only 14,000,000 bushels smaller than estimated a month ago. The total of 705,000,000 bushels was predicted in to-day's report.

## Can Connect Wireless With Land Telephones

London, Aug. 9.—Wireless communication between ordinary telephones used in airplane flying is now possible as a result of Marconi experiments at Croydon Airfield. Messages have been transmitted over 200 miles and calling of passengers flying across the English Channel has been accomplished. Combined land line and wireless connection is also possible between English, American and Canadian telephone users.

## Postpone Signing of Turkish Peace Treaty

Paris, Aug. 9.—Owing to the abnormal state of affairs in Europe growing out of the Bolshevik advance into Poland, the signing of the treaty of peace of the Allies with Turkey has been indefinitely postponed.

## BRITISH UNIT ALMOST WIPED OUT

Manchester Regiment Meets  
Disaster in Mesopotamia.

A despatch from London says:—Information reached the Daily News on Thursday indicating that the disaster to the British force in Mesopotamia, reported Wednesday, is much more serious than the meagre reports supplied by the War Office indicated. Three hundred casualties were suffered by a battalion of a Manchester regiment, and practically all the 300 were killed.

The column was composed of a battalion of Manchester's staghorn battery, some sappers and miners. The colonel in command and practically the whole of three companies were among the killed. A few stragglers were all that returned, but four guns of the battery were saved.

A fresh division has been ordered from India to Mesopotamia. Inquiries to the Ashton-Under-Lyne depot of the Manchesters showed that the second battalion was commanded by Col. Wright, who went to Mesopotamia in March.

The Kufah garrison, on the lower Euphrates, is still holding out. The town has been partly burned out. The Arabs lost 130 dead and many wounded in a new attack north-west of Hilla.

## Military and Naval Men For League Staff

A despatch from San Sebastian, Spain, says:—A plan proposed by M. Leon Bourgeois, the French spokesman in the League of Nations Council, and the French General Payolle for an international general staff as part of the League of Nations, has been adopted here.

The staff is to be composed of the ablest of military and naval men, who will act as agents of the League. The members will be in conference as often as need be, and in event of impending difficulties which might mean armed conflict they will draw up plans in advance so as to be ready for emergencies.

## Jobs for Ex-Soldiers Insufficient in Britain

London, Aug. 8.—Canadian ex-soldiers must be warned before returning to England without assurance of work that there is an insufficiency of jobs here.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary of the Canadian High Commissioner, London, said to-day that the High Commissioner could not assume responsibility for failure to obtain employment, and consequent stranding.

It is officially estimated that 5,000 ex-soldiers have returned to England since the war, and many are marrying girls met during the English war service.

## Song Carries Over 2,673 Miles of Space

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—When Chelmsford, Engr., was giving a wireless telephone demonstration to Denmark at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the experimental station on Signal Hill here picked up the sounds and heard, without interruption, the words uttered by H. J. Rounds, the manager at Chelmsford, who was talking with the operator in Denmark.

Mr. Rounds was heard to tell Denmark that Melchior would sing. Signal Hill kept in touch and heard distinctly four songs sung in Danish, as well as the conversation that followed between Denmark and Chelmsford. Chelmsford and St. John's are 2,673 miles apart.

## Former Combatants Say War Must Never Recur

Berlin, Aug. 8.—Declaring that there must never be another war between France and Germany, the powerful German organization, the "League of Combatants," composed of participants in the war, passed a resolution agreeing with the French "League of Combatants," on the same question. The two organizations plan to unite to use all means possible to prevent any future conflicts between the nations. The German League telegraphed Henri Barbusse of the French House of Deputies that the two nations must never again be torn asunder by war.

## Five German Warships Arrive at New York

New York, Aug. 9.—Five captive German warships came into New York harbor to-day. Their arrival marked the beginning of their last 12 months of existence, for as soon as they have served their purpose as exhibits they are to be sunk.

They were the dreadnought Ostfriesland, the cruiser Frankfurt, and three destroyers, the V-48, G-102 and S-132. They were allocated to the United States in the division of captured vessels.

A despatch from London says:—At the new long-distance wireless telephone station being built at Devises, Wiltshire, it is expected the public can call up friends on Atlantic liners 1,100 miles at sea. It is hoped the Devises station will keep in touch with ships two-thirds of the way across the ocean. Experiments to fully test the practicability of the plan will be made shortly. Each call and reply is expected to consume about an hour.

## SINN FEIN PREPARE FOR WAR ON LARGER SCALE

No Hope of Defeating British Troops but Leaders Think  
They Can Bring A bout International  
Intervention.

Cork, Aug. 8.—The military authorities claim to have received information of the intention of the Republicans to inaugurate within the next three months a war against the "invaders" on a much larger scale than heretofore.

This indication is declared to indicate that recruiting for the "Republican Brotherhood," supposedly the "brains" of the Republican army, and which carries on its activities much more secretly than the latter, has been more active lately, resulting in the enrollment of large numbers who have heretofore kept apart from the movement.

There is no hope of defeating the British army, which is much better equipped, but the leaders are expected to create such a state of affairs as to bring about international intervention. The Republicans, it is said, are not overburdened with funds, money hav-

ing failed to come from the Dominions and the United States to the amount anticipated, but this is considered to be of small consequence, as it costs little to maintain the Republican army, the needs of which are amply supplied by sympathizers within the country.

The military have the names of a number of men, some of them, they say, coming from the United States, who will support the uprising. The curfew hours—from 10 o'clock in the evening until 3 o'clock in the morning—have become hours of terror for a large portion of the population of Cork. A providential heavy rain storm gave the people relief Saturday night, which was expected to be an exciting one, owing to the demonstrations which had been arranged in connection with the situation surrounding Archbishop Mannix. For several nights previously their slumbers were repeatedly disturbed by firing.



"REG'LAR FELLER S"—By Gene Byrnes



## ITALY IS FORTUNATE IN ROYAL CHILDREN

PRINCESSES, 17 AND 19,  
HAVE DARK BEAUTY.

Prince Humbert, 16, Heir Apparent, is Devoted to All Kinds of Sport.

The children of the Italian royal family are rapidly growing up and begin to form the centre of young people belonging to the aristocratic families of the nation, who are full of enthusiastic patriotism and desire to put the world to rights after the sad years of the war, says a despatch from Rome.

The eldest, Princess Yolanda, is just 19 and has inherited much of the splendid dark beauty of her mother, Queen Elena. Princess Mafalda, who is only 17, is a gentle girl with great charm of manner, who resembles rather the Princesses of the House of Savoy.

They have all been brought up most wisely, living a healthy, open air life in the castles belonging to the royal family in their native Piedmont, or in the beautiful hunting lodge of Castel Porziano, about twenty miles from Rome, on the shores of the Mediterranean, where, especially in the childhood, they laid in stores of health and happy memories for their future life.

Heir to Throne is Sixteen.  
Prince Humbert, the heir apparent, has shot up into a fine looking boy of nearly 16, who is devoted to every kind of sport, in the intervals of the somewhat severe mental training which he is undergoing to fit him for his future position.

Princess Yolanda, who considers herself now quite a grown up young lady, delights to accompany her father for motor expeditions in the Campagna and lately went with him to spend some hours of serious study of the latest excavations at Ostia, the port of Rome in ancient imperial days, which, perhaps, even better than Pompeii, gives an idea of how people lived in a seaside provincial town 1,600 or 1,700 years ago.

Among the latest discoveries has been that of houses of two or three stories, evidently let out in separate apartments, just like the houses in Rome today, while others seem to have been lodging houses where a single owner let two or three rooms to several families, so that life must have been very much like what it is now.

### Who Invented Ice-Cream?

Ice-cream is not such a modern product as many people imagine. The ancients first used ice for the making of food drinks. These served to soothe Alexander of Macedon during the heat of his Asiatic campaigns. Trace of this is found in the recipe supposed to have been left by him—known as macerella.

The more complicated product of freezing-ice-cream was first mentioned by Marco Polo, who visited Japan in the thirteenth century and brought back tastes of water and milk ices which were among the delicacies then known to the people of the East. In the sixteenth century we hear of ice-cream in connection with Queen Catherine de Medici, who introduced frozen fruit juices and water ices from Italy to France, while later her son employed a special cook to invent new kinds of ices, the latter installing a shop for the purpose of selling ice-cream to the aristocracy.

The popular confection was first made in England by Desnoyers, one of the cooks in the household of Charles I. His royal master so much enjoyed his "frozen milk" that he awarded Desnoyers an annuity of \$100.

There is an account of a gorgeous banquet given by Louis XIV. of France at which was laid before each guest a gift cup containing a fresh egg colored to resemble those presented at Easter. But to their surprise it was "a delicious sweetmeat, cool and compact as marble."

It was probably an Italian named Gatti who first sold ice-cream to the British public. The trade soon reached tremendous proportions, for in 1854 Gatti made a claim for the value of his premises demolished in Hungerford Market in which he estimated the damages at \$250,000.

### Lifeless Mars.

The "canals" of Mars seem destined to be relegated to the limbo of exploded ideas. Astronomers to-day are mostly of opinion that they are mere irregularities of the planet's surface.

As for the so-called "snow caps" at the Martian poles, it is suspected that they may be frozen carbonic acid. More likely that than frozen water, inasmuch as there is almost no moisture in what little atmosphere Mars possesses.

Water is the prime essential for the support of animal or plant life. Hence it is inconceivable that either can exist on Mars, which must be nearly as dry as the moon. If that planet ever had inhabitants the last of them must have died of cold and hunger ages ago. Thus the possibility of trying to communicate with them by wireless or other signals is manifest.

France is planning to build for exhibition purposes the largest hall in the world, covering about 18½ acres.

## DESIGNS FOR CHILDREN



4496 Girl's Dress (to be slipped on over the head; with or without tie-on panel). Price, 25 cents. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Size 10 requires, figured, 2½ yds. 32 ins. wide; plain, 1 yd. 32 ins. wide.

McCall's Transfer Design No. 1039. Price, 25 cents.

9388—Child's Romper (dropped back). Price, 20 cents. In 3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires, romper, 1½ yds. 27 ins. wide, or 1 yd. 36 ins. wide; yoke, sleeves, pocket laps, ¾ yd. 27 ins. wide, or ¾ yd. 36 ins. wide.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

## SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

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

Judicious diet and exercise will frequently improve a man's opinion of his neighbors.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

"Esther," questioned the teacher of a member of the juvenile class, "what is the difference between electricity and lightning?" "You don't have to pay nothing for lightning," came the prompt reply.

## Vast Iron Deposits of Australia

The recent discovery of enormous deposits of iron ore at Yampi sound, in northwestern Australia, is of great importance to the world. A lode of several hundred feet thick and over 100 feet wide runs many miles, through two islands. Something like 100,000,000 tons of ore with an average of 65 per cent. pure metallic iron, is actually in sight; and the situation is such that the quarried material can be delivered by chutes directly into ships' holds.

The world's consumption of iron is, of course, tremendous, and is steadily increasing. At present the supply is obtained from a few great deposits of rich ore, but these will not last indefinitely, and when they have been exhausted mankind will be compelled to fall back upon lowgrade ores. This will mean higher cost of extraction and a corresponding rise in the price of iron.

Iron is in reality the most precious of the metals, inasmuch as it is the one most necessary to the human race. Our modern civilization might be said to be based upon it. Fortunately it is very plentiful. It is the chief giver of color to earth and rock. Nearly all

## FREQUENT HEADACHES

A Sure Sign That the Blood is Watery and Impure.

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

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

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

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

## \$10,000 for a Postage Stamp.

The one-cent postage-stamp of British Guiana is worth over \$10,000.

There is only one known specimen in existence. It was issued in 1856, and is at present in the collection of a Parisian stamp collector. Another philatelic treasure is the twopenny "Post Office" Mauritius. The specimen in King George's collection was sold in 1904 for \$7,250. To-day it would fetch a much bigger amount.

The history of the issue of this stamp is curious. Mauritius, in 1847, decided to follow the lead of the Mother Country and issue stamps. A local watchmaker was commissioned to make two dies—one for a penny and one for a twopenny stamp. By mistake the words "Post Office" were engraved on the plate instead of "Post Paid." Five hundred impressions of each stamp were taken, and as soon as they were made up the dies were discarded. Only twenty-two specimens exist to-day.

The Hawaiian Islands two-cent stamps of 1851, of which there are only about a dozen in existence, are worth at least \$4,000 each.

Glasses which have become stuck can be separated if the lower one is put into a basin of warm water, and the top glass filled with cold water.

More herrings are eaten than any other kind of fish.

## Hymn-Book Humor.

Hymns have provided some of the richest jokes that ever raised a laugh. A lay preacher, acting on a request made to him just before the service began, asked the morning congregation to join in singing hymn 988. He was alarmed when he discovered that the first line of the hymn was "The day is past and over."

But his discomfort was not so great as that of a minister who, on the Sunday after his marriage, unthinkingly opened a service with a hymn which reads, "Oh, woe is me; what tongue can tell my sad afflicted state?"

Even the sanctity of the church could not restrain the merriment occasioned when a preacher who had unconsciously sat down rather heavily upon a box of matches in his coat-tail pocket, rose to announce the hymn, "See how great a flame aspires," while all the time his coat-tails were burning.

On another occasion at a Sunday-school festival, it was arranged that the children, after parading the village, should march into the church as the service was beginning. The scene would have been impressive had not the wrong opening hymn been selected. The first verse of "Hold the Fort" had been sung and just as the school superintendent, at the head of the children, was walking down the aisle the congregation was singing "See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on."

An unhappy choice was that of a deacon who, called upon to fill an unexpected gap at a harvest festival service, gave out the hymn "Lord, what a wretched land is this."

The selection of hymns for the marriage service has often led to fun. The bride-to-be who selected "Oft in danger, oft in woe" for her marriage service was under no delusion as to her future prospects. Less comical was the girl who requested that "I know not what's before me; God kindly veil my eyes" should be sung.

But perhaps for sheer cynicism the selection of a bachelor minister takes the palm. Asked to officiate at a wedding ceremony, he chose as hymn, "Deluded souls who dream of heaven and seek to find it here below."

## Camouflaged Nature.

Nature knew all about camouflage long before the Allies ever thought of it. If she hadn't, it would have gone hard with many of the birds and insects.

Among birds, as you know, the female is always more inconspicuous than the male, so as not to be seen on her nest. Her colors usually, if not always, harmonize with the surroundings of the nest. Sparrows streaked with shades of brown are almost indistinguishable from the dry grass they nest in, while the female scarlet tanager, nesting in the leaves, is not scarlet at all but green, like the leaves.

The female bobolink is sparrow-like, but even her mate is camouflaged. The "upside-down bird" he is rightly called, "black in his breast where the shadow falls, buff and white patches on his back where the sunlight strikes him as he swings among the grass tops.

The meadow-lark's back is inconspicuous enough, but his gleaming yellow breast would betray him in an instant. So instinct tells him to keep his back turned toward you, and if he sees you coming you may have difficulty in getting in front of him.

I have seen a little blue heron holding his long neck motionless and stiff above the marsh-grass, his bill pointing heavenward, so that he looked precisely like a dead stick. Insects even more than birds mimic the things that surround them. The locusts, whose inner wings are often so gaily colored, disappear as if by magic when they have dropped to the ground. Their outer wings, folding closely over the others, are just the color of dust. Many moths closely resemble the lichens on the tree trunks where they often alight. The queer walking-stick insect you can scarcely tell from a twig, his shape as well as color serve to hide him so well.

Be a nature student. Every country boy and girl should be on intimate terms with the trees, birds, flowers and insects.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

## Evening.

I shall not mind—not when the sun rides high.  
And men too busy are to love or weep;  
I think I shall not miss the unsinging sky  
As in the silent grave I lie asleep.

But oh, the earth shall throb above my heart,  
In that soft hour, after the day is done,  
When from our river nook, serene, apart,  
The spars rise thick against the setting sun.

## Substitute for Ice.

An interesting substitute for ice is provided in some parts of Syria. Snow gathered in the mountains is packed in a conical pit, dug in the ground and provided at the bottom with a drain to carry off the water formed—for some of the snow unavoidably melts. The snow is tamped firmly and covered with straw and leaves.

From these pits the solidified snow is distributed to customers on pack-horses, and costs all the way from 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds.

ED. 7 ISSUE No. 33—20.

## SUMMER ASTHMA— HAY FEVER

—sleepless nights, constant sneezing, streaming eyes, wheezy breathing—  
**RAZ-MAH**

brings relief. Put up in capsules, easily swallowed. Sold by reliable druggists for a dollar. Ask our agents or send card for free sample to Templeton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto.

## Where's Mother?

Bursting in from school or play. This is what the children say. Trooping, crowding, big and small. On the threshold, in the hall, Joining in the constant cry. Ever as the days go by.

From the weary bed of pain This same question comes again. From the boy with sparkling eyes, Bearing home his earliest prize; From the bronzed and bearded son, Perils past and honors won, "Where's Mother?"

Burdened with a lonely task. One day we may vainly ask, For the comfort of her face, For the rest of her embrace, Let us love her while we may, Well for us that we can say, "Where's Mother?"

Montreal, May 29th, '09.  
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,  
Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,  
THOMAS J. HOGAN.  
The Champion Clog and Pedestal  
Dancer of Canada.

## Jack's Answer.

The schoolmistress was giving a practical lesson on fractions.

"Children," she said, "there is a piece of meat. If I cut it in two what should I have?"

"Halves," said the class in chorus. "And if I cut it again?"

"Quarters," came the reply at once. "And if I cut it again?"

"Eighths," said half the class, the other half maintaining a dignified silence.

"Good! And if I cut the pieces again?"

Dead silence in the class, but one hand was raised in solitary state at the back of the room.

"Well, Jack, what is the answer?"

"Please, m'am, mince-meat."

## "DANDERINE" FOR FALLING HAIR.

For a few cents you can save your hair and double its beauty.

To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a small bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter for a few cents, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After several applications the hair usually stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff. Help your hair grow strong, thick and long and become soft, glossy and twice as beautiful and abundant.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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I think I shall not miss the unsinging sky

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horses, and costs all the way from 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds.

ED. 7 ISSUE No. 33—20.

## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

### To the Point.

Mother (to daughter who, instead of going to church, went for a walk with her young man)—"What was the text this evening, dear?"  
Daughter—"Love one another."

### The Drawback.

Doctor (pointing to the eye-test board on which are letters P X Y X O Q K, etc.)—"Can you read that?"  
Patient—"Lumme! I can read it, but I'm blest if I can pronounce it."

### High Finance.

Kathleen: "Did you return Harold's ring when you broke off your engagement?"  
Maggie: "No, I paid him what it cost him. Diamonds have gone up a hundred per cent. since he bought it."

### Not a Suitable Companion.

Mother—"Willie, you are not to use that bad language."  
Willie (aged twelve)—Shakespeare said what I have just said.

Mother—"Well, you must stop going with him, then."

## Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

American's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed and Dress by the Author. 2¢. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 11th Street, New York, U.S.A.

For Colds, Pain, Rheumatism, Aching Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or "Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer." You must say "Bayer" Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetic acid ester of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

For Colds, Pain, Rheumatism, Aching Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or "Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package.

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MAYHEW'S

## Suits! Suits!

By Selecting NOW You Will Save Dollars!

Our Annual August Sale of Men's and Boys' Suits offers you a wonderful opportunity to purchase the most up-to-date suits in the new fall styles.

Our specialty, Hobberlin made-to-measure clothes

You may be in doubt as to what Hobberlin clothes are. Just bring your doubt with you—we can remove it at small cost during our August sale.

Headquarters for Clothing and Gents' Furnishings. All summer goods greatly reduced.

All our reg. Boys' Suits on Sale—

—\$8.95. Regular price—\$12.50.  
—\$10.95. Regular price—\$15.00.  
—\$12.50. Regular price—\$20.00.

All our reg. Men's Suits on Sale—

—\$19.95. Regular price—\$30.00.  
—\$29.50. Regular price—\$40.00.  
—\$35.00. Regular price—\$50.00.  
—\$45.00. Regular price—\$60.00.

### E. A. Mayhew & Co.



### The Transcript.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1920

#### WARDSVILLE

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church was held Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. G. E. Cornelle, with a good attendance. Plans were arranged to do some refurnishing in the church, and also for the fall work of the society.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Coughlin and family of Atwood were visitors at the Methodist parsonage for several days. It is reported that the yield of wheat in this section is generally light owing to the work of the Hessian fly.

Mrs. Armstrong of Strathroy and Mrs. Marcus are visiting Mrs. Gardiner.

Miss Margaret Harold spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Smith, in Glencoe last week.

Mr. Singular is visiting his daughter in St. Thomas.

Mrs. Ludlow of Alliston is visiting her sister, Miss M. Archer.

Miss Edith Clarke spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Sloan.

Miss Aitchison has returned home after spending a few weeks in Beaverton and Guelph.

Mrs. Weyman and Mrs. Allison of Essex visited Mrs. M. Mulligan last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and children of Woodstock spent the week here with their aunt, Mrs. Voce.

Mrs. V. Pauls and Miss Lillian Shepard are visiting friends in London.

The Methodist Sunday school held their annual picnic at Port Glasgow. An interesting game of ball was played between the married men and the single men. The result was 8-7 in favor of the boys. Afterwards the small boys played the losers. The score was 8-1 in favor of the small boys.

Miss Jennie Rogers of Battleford is home for a visit.

Mrs. S. Brown is on the sick-list.

Donald McKee spent the week-end at his home here.

Mrs. Graham of Toronto is visiting her sister, Mrs. Murphy.

Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you, do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

#### CASHMERE

Mrs. George Uplegger and daughter of London are spending a few days with the former's aunt, Mrs. Charles Allen. Mrs. Uplegger spent her childhood days at Cashmere.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Connelly of Newbury spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. John Smith of Bothwell.

Mr. and Mrs. David Smith of Bothwell spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Saylor.

Mrs. J. Read is able to be about on crutches after her recent misfortune. The hum of the threshing machine is heard in this vicinity. The grain is turning out better than was expected.

We were sorry to hear of the sad drowning of Theodore Storey at Wardsville on Saturday. We extend our deepest sympathy to his relatives in this vicinity.

Allan Willick was a London visitor this week.

Basil Stiller is spending a few days in Detroit.

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

#### SHIELDS SIDING

The Ferguson Crossing Needle Club met last week at the home of Mrs. Effie Walker. This being the annual meeting, new officers were elected, as follows:—President, Katie L. McAlpine; secretary, Mrs. R. L. McAlpine; treasurer, Mrs. Kevin McVicar.

Mrs. Effie Ferguson and Earl Ferguson of Detroit are spending some time at A. D. Ferguson's.

Miss Marion Campbell Parkhill, is the guest of Miss Drina McAlpine.

Miss Jean McCallum of Alvinston spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. H. A. McAlpine.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McLachlin were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. McAlpine.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Purcell and little daughter of Aldborough spent Sunday at Archie Purcell's.

#### PARKDALE

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Haggitt motored to Port Stanley and spent Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wes. Babcock and children of Detroit are visiting at Fred Haggitt's.

Miss Greta Simpson of Port Alma, on the lake, is spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. A. Campbell.

Madeline Fisher is visiting in Windsor.

#### CAIRO

Fred Burr, accompanied by his father, R. Burr, D. M. Smith, Mrs. W. H. McKee and Mrs. H. Hayward, motored to Cass City on Saturday and spent the week-end at the home of John C. Tanner.

Miss Mary Nelson and friend, Miss Doris Leather of Montreal, are the guests of the former's aunt, Mrs. D. M. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fraser and son Gordon W. are spending their vacation with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Young.

Miss Eva Ard of Hepworth is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. R. Longley.

Mrs. Frank Storie and children of London are visiting at the home of Richard Burr and other relatives in this vicinity.

Fred Sullivan is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Stuart Smith of Walkerville.

Miss L. Armstrong of Louisville, Kentucky, visited her niece, Mrs. Fred Sullivan, during the week.

Miss Olive Prangley of Toronto is spending her vacation under the parental roof.

Miss M. Sullivan of Louisville, Ky., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Mac. D. Smith of Detroit spent Wednesday with Mrs. H. Hayward.

On Thursday Mrs. D. M. Smith, accompanied by her niece, Miss M. Nelson, and Miss D. Leather, left to visit friends in Windsor and Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wehlmann attended the funeral of Adolphus Wehlmann of West Lorne on Saturday.

A number from this vicinity attended the Appin social on Wednesday and report an excellent time spent. Among those who took motor loads were Fred Burr and Orville Forman.

#### DAVISVILLE

Mrs. J. W. Hammett of Newbury visited Davisville friends on Friday last before leaving for her new home in Elmwood.

Wm. Thompson is visiting Delaware oil wells this week.

Miss Velma McNaughton is visiting her cousin, Arley King, this week.

Sorry to hear about the fall that Mrs. Fred Jeffery had one day last week which laid her up for a few days.

Mrs. Fred Waterworth and daughter Madeline of Woodgreen visited her sister, Mrs. J. H. Ralph, last week in London.

Hugh McNaughton and family visited at the home of Robert Gray on Sunday.

Sorry to hear that Daniel King is not improving very rapidly from the fall he had some time ago.

When a man of opposite views readily agrees with you, you have either succeeded in convincing him or tiring him.

### THE HANDLING OF BEES

Practical Hints About Bees and Honey Making.

Preparations for Wintering Over—Spring Examination Important—June Is Swarming Month—How to Avoid Too Early Extracting.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE beekeeper's year may be said to begin in September at the close of the honey season. Supers are then removed and colonies are examined for queen condition. Queenless colonies should be united with those which have queens, particularly with weak colonies such as light swarms which may have young queens. At present prices of honey and sugar it does not pay to attempt to winter any but the best colonies as swarms of bees can be purchased from the Southern States to arrive in May and give as good a crop of honey as an average colony wintered over.

After supers have been removed in September each colony should be fed a sufficient amount of syrup made of two parts granulated sugar to one of water to bring its supply of food up to 35 or 40 pounds. This feeding may be done about the first of October.

Hives may be placed in boxes for outdoor wintering before or after feeding at the convenience of the beekeeper, but winter packing should be applied before settled cold weather. For cellar wintering, hives should be placed in the cellar at freezing up time in November, selecting for the operation if possible a cold day immediately following a spell of warm weather. When properly prepared according to some method similar to those described in Bulletin 255 on "The Wintering of Bees in Ontario," outdoor wintered bees require no attention from the time the feeding and packing is completed until the following April. The bee-keeper should be watched for the regulation of temperature and ventilation when changes of weather occur.

The success of wintering of bees depends on having good colonies of young bees, young queens, plenty of good stores, hives warmly packed and ample protection from cold winds.

On the first of April colonies should be removed from cellars and all should be examined to detect queenless ones or those short of stores. The former should be united with those having queens and the latter given extra feed. It would not be wise to make a thorough examination for disease until the weather warms up in May.

Early in May when favorable weather arrives queens should be clipped and the matter of stores given attention. At queen-clipping time the brood should be inspected carefully for infectious diseases as described in Bulletin 213, "Bee Diseases in Ontario."

The supering of strong colonies will begin during fruit bloom and outdoor wintered bees may be unpacked soon after. In a backward spring the unpacking may be left until early in June. The beekeeper's main duty in May is to get queens clipped as stated and see that each colony develops properly or is given room to check swarming impulse as the case may be.

Time of supering for the main honey flow which begins between the 10th and 20th of the month, depending on the season and the latitude. Be sure to give supers enough to avoid any crowding, which may cause the bees to become discouraged, quit work and swarm excessively. It should be the beekeeper's aim to prevent swarming as far as possible. This is done by keeping young queens, giving plenty of room and a systematic examination of brood-chambers to detect colonies which are preparing to swarm. When queen cells are found far advanced they should all be destroyed and the queen herself removed. After the colony has been queenless one week the combs should again be examined and all cells except one removed. This one will provide them with a queen and if only one is left they will not swarm again. Where an improvement of stock is desired the new queen may be given instead of leaving the queen cell.

Natural swarms should be hived on the old stand after removing the parent colony to one side. The swarms should be given the supers from the old colony. New swarms work with great vigor because they have no brood to care for during the first week. Colonies held together more honey than those which swarm. They also cause the beekeeper less trouble at unexpected times. It is the beekeeper's patriotic duty to reduce the cost of honey production and thus increase the quantity he is called to produce as greatly as possible. This may be done more by swarm prevention than in any other way. Bulletin 233 takes this matter up thoroughly and should be carefully studied by all beekeepers.

Most of our best honey is gathered during late June and early July. None of this should be extracted until near the end of July when the bees are nearly through gathering light honey. It might be necessary to give each colony from two to four extracting supers to avoid early extracting. By doing this we get a much better ripened honey which commands a better price and maintains much greater public confidence in honey as a staple food.

Colonies which have not been requeened by natural swarming or by swarm control methods in June or July should be attended to in August as best results are usually obtained from queens not more than one year old.—Provincial Apiarist, O. A. College, Guelph.

#### NEWBURY

George Miller has moved into his boyhood home just vacated by his sister, Mrs. J. W. Hammett.

Cucumbers are coming in for the Heinz Pickling Co.

Mrs. Ellen McCready of Bothwell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Burr.

The Presbyterian and Church of England Sunday schools will unite in a picnic at New Glasgow on Wednesday, 18th.

At a recent meeting of the Newbury Mosa Red Cross Circle it was decided to devote the money on hand, \$63.36, to placing two cuts in the day nursery at London in memory of the late Sergeant G. C. Fletcher and Private Geo. Graf. This noble way of disposing of the funds will surely meet with the approval of each and all who assisted in Red Cross work here.

Miss Annie E. Connelly, who has been home from Detroit on a vacation, spent last week in Toronto.

Born—at Windsor, July 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Marcus, a son.

Mrs. Frank Johnston and little Jack and Jean of Windsor are visiting at Wm. H. Jeffery's. Misses Laura Collier of Melbourne and Audrey Johnston of Windsor are also visiting their grandparents.

Mrs. J. W. Hammett and son Tom left on Saturday for their new home at Elmwood.

Miss Marjorie P. Robinson is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Pryne, at Brantford.

Misses Bessie and Mamie Fennell took a motor trip last week to Parkhill, Ingersoll and Woodstock. Roy Underhill and sister of the latter place returned with them.

Miss Mamie Bayne left on Saturday for a visit with Embro friends.

Miss Carrie Fletcher is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bailey, at Galt.

Miss Mabel Connelly is home from Detroit on a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Ella Milner of Walkerville visited her aunt, Mrs. A. Holman, last week.

G. L. Murdoch of the Merchants Bank, Embro, was a welcome guest in town last week.

The Women's Institute will meet on Wednesday, August 25th, at the home of the secretary, Mrs. Ed. Haggith, Mosa.

Mrs. J. Stephenson and children of Walkerville visited Miss Laura Gay last week.

Miss Margaret, daughter of Wm. Bayne, received a certificate of a few days ago issued through the Presbyterian Church for her work in "Religious training" in Normal school. Margaret won honors in this subject as well as in several others at the Normal school.

Mr. and Mrs. Cambridge of London and two daughters of St. Thomas are visiting at Sam Leech's.

Miss Jean Fletcher has given up her position in Glencoe, returning home last week.

The ladies of Knox church are having by way of change from a garden party a bazaar and refreshment sale on Saturday, 14th, afternoon and evening, in W. H. Parnall's vacant store. A. ad. in another column gives particulars.

Try a little advertising!



### HOBBS GOLD MEDAL

lines are for sale by all first-class dealers

All Gold Medal Goods Handled by Wright's Hardware, Glencoe

#### NORTH EKFRID

A large number from this vicinity attended the garden party at Appin on Wednesday evening, also the ball game in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ketchum motored from Dearborn, Mich., to visit his grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Foster, and others.

Mrs. Tom Hardy returned home on Tuesday from a two weeks' visit in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. George Constant of Wardsville called on Mr. and Mrs. Ben Patterson on their return home from their wedding trip.

Miss Ethel Teskey of Merlin spent the week-end in Appin and with her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Foster.

Miss Pearl Pettit spent the week-end with Mrs. Lorne Case of Cairn-gorm.

Re. Brothers of Detroit is in this neighborhood again calling on friends. A few in this vicinity motored last Tuesday to the petrified springs, Koma.

Internally and Externally it is Good. —The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pain in the chest, colic and many hundred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

## The Glory of the Summertime

Detroit these days is filled with throngs of happy tourists and vacationists bent on rest, enjoyment and recreation in America's greatest summer city.

Because of its reputation for being the largest store in America for Women's, Misses and Children's outer apparel, B. SIEGEL CO. is always a Mecca for tourists and buyers alike.

Not only are summer stocks most complete but these days find every train bringing up hundreds of autumn garments, many of which can be used for immediate wear.

Choose, therefore, from new and most bountiful stocks at prices actually lower than the same class of goods are sold for, either east or west, quality considered.

We Accept Canadian Money at Par

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DETROIT



## CANADIAN PACIFIC FARM LABORERS WANTED

"Fare Going"—\$15 to WINNIPEG. "Fare Returning"—\$20 from WINNIPEG. 3¢ cent per mile Winnipeg to destination. 3¢ cent per mile starting point to Winnipeg.

GOING DATES	TERRITORY
AUGUST 9, and AUGUST 12.	From Stations in Ontario, Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Havelock-Peterboro Line.
AUGUST 10, and AUGUST 13.	From Stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive.
AUGUST 11, and AUGUST 14.	From Stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line, between Toronto and Parry Sound inclusive.
AUGUST 11, and AUGUST 14.	From Stations Dracut to Port McNicoll and Burketon, to Bobcaygeon, inclusive.
AUGUST 11, and AUGUST 14.	From Stations South and West of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont. From Owen Sound, Walkerton, Tecumseh, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell, and St. Thomas Branches.
AUGUST 11, and AUGUST 14.	From Stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

SPECIAL TRAINS FROM TORONTO W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.