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The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE IS HEADQUARTERS
 of Mosa Oil Field, producing 106,988
 barrels in 1918—nearly double that of
 any other oil field in Canada.

Volume 48.—No. 30.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1919.

Whole No. 2476

PLACE FOR SALE
 Fourteen acres in the Gore of Ekfrid township, consisting of the north part and southwest corner of lot 22. Frame house, stable and orchard. Two miles from Glencoe. The property of the late Mrs. V. Kunes. For terms apply to Mrs. Chas. Cummings, R. R. No. 2, Dresden, Ont.

HOUSE FOR SALE
 The residence of the late J. E. Roome for sale. Apply on premises.—Mrs. J. E. Roome.

FARM FOR SALE
 100 acres in Euphemia; improved; good buildings; five miles from Bothwell; nine miles from Alvinston. For terms apply to the owner, Mrs. L. Young, 474 Hamilton Ave., Detroit, or to Mrs. Moore, Bothwell, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE
 South part south half lot 15, con. 2, Moss, containing 66 acres; all under pasture; tile drained; windmill; extra good well. Easy terms. Apply to C. McCallum, 68 Bruce street, London.

HAVE YOU A BUSINESS FOR SALE?
 A General Store?
 A Boot & Shoe Business?
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 We will get you a buyer for a small commission. Ask for terms.
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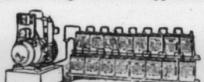
LORNE LODGE No. 282
 A. F. & A. M.
 Glencoe, Ontario

A regular communication of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, August 7 at 7:30 o'clock precisely. General business. Conferring degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.

D. A. McALPINE, W. M.
J. A. McKELLAR, Secretary.
A. B. McDONALD
 Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74. 470

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 Successor to the late Dr. Walker
 Office and residence, Main street, Glencoe. Office hours—9 to 10, 1 to 2, 7 to 8.

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

DELCO-LIGHT
 The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
 Will operate over 200 time- and labor-saving electrical appliances.

M. C. MORGAN, DEALER
 Kerwood, Ont.

McALPINE HOUSE
 Licensed Standard Hotel
 Opened for the accommodation of the travelling public.
MEAL HOURS
 Per Week
 Breakfast 6 to 9 a. m.
 Dinner 11.45 to 2 p. m.
 Supper 5.30 to 7.30 p. m.
SUNDAY SPECIAL
 Breakfast 8.30 to 9.30 a. m.
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 Supper 6 to 8 p. m.
 Rates: \$2 per day. Special rates to steady boarders.
S. MORRISON & SON, Props.

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 Get our proposition re cream; highest prices paid. Wagon always on the road. Phone us if you want us to call.

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 House, 38r2. Store, 88.

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MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
 Phone day 28, night 100

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NEILSONS' and HUYLERS' CHOCOLATES
 BOX and BULK—Always Fresh.
 Phone 35 We do the rest

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 Capital Paid Up and Reserves \$31,000,000
 Total Assets Over \$430,000,000

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 Harvest is here and we are here with a full stock of Loudon Hay Tools; a full line of Plymouth Binder Twine; a well-assorted line of Massey-Harris, I. H. C. and Cockshutt machine repairs.
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 PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
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 A full and well-assorted stock of Fresh Groceries, Domestic and Imported Fruits, Confectionery, Cakes, Biscuits, Parnell's Bread, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc. Many lines bought close for cash at pre-war prices.
 All Standard Lines of Soap sold at three bars for 25c on Mondays only.
 Good Table Butter and Eggs taken.

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 Order your next lot of these at The Transcript office

GLENCOE CIVIC HOLIDAY
 In compliance with a requisition of the business men and citizens, I hereby declare a holiday on **MONDAY, AUGUST 4th** in and for the Village of Glencoe, and would respectfully request all citizens to observe it as such business places to be closed all day. A. J. WRIGHT, Reeve. Glencoe, 18th July, 1919.

For GARDEN PARTIES and CONCERTS
 We supply the following guaranteed attractions:
 The Famous Imperial Male Quartette
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 The Imperial Orchestra
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Phonofa and other TALKING MACHINES (for \$25 up, on cash or monthly payment plan) and the SINGER SEWING MACHINE as well as all lines of Farm Implements and Machinery.

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 GLENCOE Tinsmith Plumber

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
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 Unexcelled Dining-car Service. Sleeping Cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.
 Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

Chantry Farm
 Do you want to increase your egg yield? Try a few utility Black Leghorn eggs. Only \$1.50 per 15; special rates on 100 or more. Handsome, hardy, and regular egg machines. An ideal farm fowl. Or are you aiming at a good table fowl and winter layer? Try the Silver Grey Dorking. Cock-erels nine to ten pounds each at six months of age. Can spare a few settings only. ED. De GEX.

Cream Wanted
 Cream received, tested and paid for daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Phone 73 if you want our delivery truck to call.
LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
 ALEX. McNEIL, Local Manager.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL
 Samuel B. McKay of Downie fell from a hay wagon and died in the hospital.
 Grasshoppers have caused 7 1/2 per cent. damage in certain districts of Southern Manitoba.
 The chief of detectives says war-time prohibition has decreased crime in Chicago 50 per cent.
 Another effort to repeal the daylight saving law will be made by the United States senate and house of representatives.
 Spring crops will be an almost total failure on many farms in this section, owing to the drouth, says the Forest Free Press.
 During a severe electrical storm 12 cattle huddled together in a field on the farm of Mrs. Wylie, Raleigh, were killed by lightning.
 The Bell Telephone Company have raised the rates of rentals on phones ten per cent., the new rate taking effect the first of this month.
 From the Metropolitan tower, New York, on a clear day can be seen the homes of one-sixteenth of the entire population of the United States.
 James Beers, a farmer of Beersville, Kent county, lost three barns, three horses, and farm implements costing about \$8,000, by fire, as the sequel of a dance.
 About 200 of the 280 Six Nation Indian returned veterans have signed their intention of taking up land in the Brantford district, under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act.
 At the Methodist Centenary at Columbus, O., more than 100 ministers approved the introduction of motion pictures into their churches as a religious, spiritual and educational movement.
 There is a growing feeling that the Provincial Government erred in passing legislation at its last session increasing the speed limit for automobiles, and there is likely to be a large crop of protests.
 Prof. Avis Todd of Amherst College, Omaha, Neb., has perfected instruments upon which he has been working for years, and with these he believes he can communicate with Mars from an airplane.

BURNED UP ONE CAR AND STOLE ANOTHER
 Early Sunday morning Dugald McIntyre, who lives on the Mosa and Ekfrid townline about four miles south of Glencoe, discovered the remains of a burnt-up Chevrolet touring car in the roadside ditch at the bottom of a deep ravine near his home. About the same time D. A. Dobie, who lives half a mile farther down the road, missed his Chevrolet car from his garage. Tracks of two men and other evidences in the vicinity would lead to the following conclusion:
 Between two o'clock and daybreak on Sunday morning two men travelling northward along the townline from the river, driving a Chevrolet touring car, either their own or a stolen one, lost control of the machine as it sped down a steep grade in the road, and plunging first to one side and then the other the car was so badly damaged as to render it of no further immediate use. In their predicament the men ran the car down to the bottom of the ravine and into the roadside ditch. After divesting the car of the license numbers and other markings by which it might be identified, they piled fence rails and other inflammable materials upon it and set it on fire. Then going to the garage of Mr. Dobie they stole his car, one similar to that which they had been driving, and continued their journey, taking the concession road south of the ravine back to No. 20 sideroad, thence to the Longwoods Road, on which they turned westward.

There was no serial number on the wrecked car, which was a 1918 model. Mr. Dobie's car was a 1918 model; serial number 95542. His license number was 48677, but it is altogether probable that the thieves would remove themarkers and replace them with those taken from the burned car. His car was equipped with all Good-year tires, diamond tread on rear wheels, and carried a new spare.
 Mr. Dobie offers a suitable reward for the recovery of his property, but it is doubtful if he gets any trace of it as the police system of the county, if not of the whole province, apparently is most deplorably inefficient.

FACTS OF THE CASE
 Some misstatements as to the ownership of the building on McRae street formerly used as a canning factory, either through ignorance or otherwise, we have been asked to publish the following extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the industrial board held March 19, 1913:
 Executive met in council chamber to deal with communication from the Hamilton-Lewitt Co. in which they withdrew their offer to rent the factory by the year and asked \$10 a month rent, tenancy to terminate at any time in event of sale of factory.
 Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Neve, that we offer the Hamilton-Lewitt Co. \$1,200 for their factory premises. Carried.
 Nine of the members of the executive present at the meeting agreed to become responsible to the extent of one hundred dollars each for the purpose of purchasing the factory premises for \$1,500 or less, said property to be held in trust by a committee of three, to be named by the executive, a canvass to be made to secure additional subscriptions to make up the amount of the purchase price.
 Moved by Mr. Neve, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that Messrs. Poole, Scott and Sutherland be a committee to hold in trust for the executive the factory premises which it was proposed to purchase from the Hamilton-Lewitt Co. Carried.

NORTH EKFRID
 Mrs. Foster has returned home from a two weeks' visit in Thfordale.
 Mrs. Henry Pettit is in Mitchell with her mother, who is very ill.
 Raspberries are plentiful around here and are selling for 22 cents a box.
 The wheat harvest is almost over.
 Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore are attending the Latter Day Saints' convention at the lake.
 Lloyd Webber is home from Toronto on his holidays.
 Mr. and Mrs. Bert Pierce and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hardy motored to Pt. Stanley last Saturday.
 Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roemmele and Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Roemmele motored to Sarnia on a short visit.

KILMARTIN
 Sergt. W. A. Moore has returned home after receiving his discharge from the army at Regina.
 Mac Munroe and little daughter of Walkerville spent the week-end at Neil Munroe's.
 Miss Mary Quick of Glencoe is visiting at Neil Munroe's.
 Mr. and Mrs. Alpin McAlpine and son Russell of Royal Oak, Mich., motored over and called on friends here last week.
 Mrs. Elliott Douglas and sons of Walkerville are visiting at her mother's, Mrs. Hugh Munroe's.
 Miss Bertha Leitch of Alvinston visited at John Little's recently.
 The funeral of the late Donald Campbell, who passed away on Saturday evening last, was held from the residence of his niece, Miss Jessie Livingston, Alvinston, on Monday afternoon, with service in Burns' church, Kilmartin, and interment in Kilmartin cemetery.

THRESHING IN ELGIN
 St. Thomas, July 17.—Threshing operations commenced in Elgin county this week, the first wheat run being an exceptionally good one. A field of ten acres of wheat threshed for A. C. Leakey, White's Station, yielded an average of 45 bushels to the acre. In all, Mr. Leakey had 29 acres of wheat sown, the total amount threshed being 1,020 bushels, or an average of 35 1/2 bushels for the entire crop. Rye yields are reported to be equally good, averaging nearly 20 bushels to the acre. The corn crop is showing signs of the drought, and will be an inferior one unless rain comes very soon.

DROPS DEAD IN COURT
 Collingwood, July 17.—Under especially peculiar circumstances a double tragedy was enacted here yesterday. It began on the farm of Amos Sherrick, on the outskirts of the town, early yesterday, when Sherrick fired a shotgun at a young man named John Mooney, whom he had found in his pigsty, and who was endeavoring to make his escape from the place.
 It ended by the sudden death of Sherrick in the police court when, standing before Police Magistrate Hogg, preparing to listen to the formal charge of murder which had been laid against him by the police.
 The shock of the death of Mooney undoubtedly caused his death.

Hobo—I don't know where my next meal is coming from. Woman of house—Well, this is no information bureau.
 Don't scold your wife if she stands half the forenoon talking with her neighbors over the back fence. She is merely getting the news. Have the home paper sent to her regularly and her hunger for news will be satisfied. Then she'll have dinner ready on time and your hunger will be satisfied.

TWENTY YEARS AGO
 Kissing bug much dreaded. Melbourne has a brass band. Light weight cop, but sample good. Cattle thieves operate in Middlesex. Glencoe lays its first cement sidewalk.
 Burns' church, Mosa, calls Rev. Isaac McDonald.
 Best yield of wheat reported, 22 bushels to the acre.
 Residence of Mrs. C. McIntyre, Mosa, destroyed by fire.
 Rev. R. W. Ross called from Glencoe to Knox church, Guelph.
 R. C. Vause ships two carloads of wool from Glencoe. Price 15c.
 Grand Trunk trackmen have their pay raised from \$1 a day to \$1.10 a day.
 Coral Gage of Newbury school wins Ross prize at Wardville entrance exam.
 Dry weather and grasshoppers greatly damage pastures and meadows. Many grass and bush fires along railway lines.
 James McRoberts wins bicycle race at Glencoe recreation park against Chas. Elmore. Three half-mile heats. First heat done in 1.15 1/2 and won by Elmore.

Warts are unsightly blemishes and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter
Copyright—
Houghton Mifflin Co.
Published by special
arrangement with
Thos. Allen,
Toronto

CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd.)
But then, after all, he couldn't. Why, it was like accepting charity; he hadn't earned it. Still, if hard work and anguish of mind counted, he had earned it twice over, slaving away at the beck of Brett and his minions. And he had made good—so far. Dad had said so. What a trump dad was to speak as he did! And when dad said a thing like that, it meant something!

Well, there was nothing to do, of course, but to go back and buckle down to work. And to his room in Dale Street flat. To be sure, there was the baby; and it was highly interesting to see her achieve teeth, hair, a backbone, and sense—if only she would hurry up a little faster, though. Did babies always take so long to grow up?

Burke stretched himself luxuriously and gazed about the room. The archlight outside had gone out and dawn was approaching. More and more distinctly each object in the room was coming into view. To his nostrils came the perfume of the roses and honeysuckles in the garden below his window. To his ears came the chirp and twitter of the birds from the trees. Over his senses stole the soothing peace of absolute physical ease.

Once more, drowsily, he went back to his father's offer. Once more, in his mind, he argued it—but this time with a difference. Thus, so potent, sometimes, is the song of a bird, the scent of a flower, the shape of a loved, familiar object, or even the feel of a soft bed beneath one.

After all, might he not be making a serious mistake in going back to his father's wishes? Of course, so far as he, personally, was concerned, the answer would be an unqualified refusal. He did not want to be his father's heir, and there was Helen to think of; yes, and the baby. How much better it would be for them—for all of them, if he accepted it!

Helen and the baby could have months of fresh air, ease, and happiness without delay, to say nothing of innumerable advantages later. Why, when you came to think of it, that would be enough, if there were nothing else. But there was something else. There was dad. Good old dad! How happy he'd be! Besides, dad really needed him. How ever had he thought for a moment of sending dad off to Alaska alone, and just after an illness, too! What could he be thinking of to consider it for a moment? The answer came. He should go. He would stifle all silly feelings of pride and let the little baby make dad, Helen, and the baby happy.

Which question having been satisfactorily decided, Burke turned over and settled himself for a dose of good breakfast. He did not get it, however. His mind was altogether too full of time-tables, boat schedules, mountain peaks, and forest trails.

Love, but that was going to be a dandy trip!
It was later, while Burke was leisurely dressing and planning out the day before him, that the bothersome question came to him as to how he should tell Helen. He was reminded, also, emphatically, of the probable scene in store for him when he should go home at one o'clock that night. And he hated scenes. For that matter, there would probably be another one, too, when he told her that he was going away for a time. To be sure, there was the ten-thousand-dollar check; and of course very soon he could convince her that it was really all for her best happiness. After she gave it a little thought, it would be all right, he was positive, but there was certain to be some unpleasantness at first, particularly as she was sure to be not a little dithered over his running—er—rather, going away the night before. And he wished he could avoid it in some way. If only he did not have to go home—

into his garments and skipped downstairs like a boy.
His face, before his lips got a chance, told his father of his decision. But his lips did not lag long behind. He had expected that his father would be pleased; but he was not quite prepared for the depth of emotion that shook his father's voice and dimmed his father's eyes and that ended the half-hearted declaration of joy with what was very near a sob. If anything, indeed, were needed to convince Burke that he was doing just right in taking this trip with his father, it could be needed no longer after the look of ineffable peace and joy on that father's face.

Breakfast, with so much to talk of, prolonged itself like a college spread, until Burke, with a cry of dismay,

Met, Wed, Fed, Sped!

War-Time Wooings Supplied Amazing Examples of Matrimonial Hustle.

When Cupid is in the mood to "get a move on," he has nothing to learn in the arts of hustling, even from the most energetic of Westerners. He is never more in his element than when he is catching his victims—happy victims!—unawares, and rushing them to the altar.

There are no-day hundreds of couples who had never set eyes on each other a week before they stood together at the altar; and some of them are still wondering like the fly in the amber, how they got there. Bridegrooms came from France, or Flanders, with no more idea of wedlock than of flying to the moon; and pres-to! they were back again, a few days later, leaving across the Channel tearful wives who were strangers to them when they landed in Blighty.

All Within 24 Hours.
This was the dramatic experience of a friend of the writer, a young officer in the West Blanks, who was within a couple of days returning to the front, when a chance call at the house of a Folkstone friend introduced him to a young lady of considerable attractions. Such was the spell she cast over him, that within an hour he lost both head and heart to her; proposed while escorting her to her home, and was accepted.

The next day he journeyed to town, and procured the marriage license. The following day he led her to the altar; and within an hour of putting a wedding-ring on her finger, was waving his farewell from the boat that was taking him back to France. He had acted fast, wot, wot, wot, and wedded his bride within forty hours.

Even this amazing feat of hustling was eclipsed by another young soldier I know, whose leave had come to its last complete day, when, as Fate would have it, he was persuaded to accompany a friend to a tango-tea in a London hotel. Here he was introduced to a girl, whose fresh young beauty, sweetness and charm made such a speedy conquest of him that, before he left her, he had secured her consent to be his wife.

The very next morning saw the young couple at the altar; and an hour later he was bidding his bride goodbye on a Charing Cross platform on his way back to the front—a happily married man, well within twenty-four

pulled out his watch and leaped to his feet.
"Jove! Do you know what time it is, dad?" he cried laughingly. "Behold how this life of luxury has been off an hour ago."
John Denby lifted a detaining hand. "Not so fast, my boy," he smiled. "I've got you, and I mean to keep you—a few minutes longer."
"But—"

"Oh, I telephoned Brett this morning that you wouldn't be down till late, if you came at all."
"You telephoned this morning?" puzzled Burke, sinking slowly into his chair again. "But you didn't know then that I—?" He stopped once more. "No, I didn't know then that you'd agree to my proposition," answered John Denby, with a characteristically grim smile. "But I knew, if you did agree, we'd both have some talking to do. And if you didn't—I should, I meant still to convince you, you see."
"I see," nodded the younger man, smiling in his turn.

"So I wouldn't go down this morning. We've lots of plans to make. Besides, there's your letter."
"Yes, there's—my—letter." This time the young man did not smile. "I've got to write my letter, of course."
(To be continued.)

hours of accepting the fateful invitation to the tango-tea.

In another case, thirty-six hours sufficed to revolutionize the life of a man in a Midland regiment, who arrived in England on a Wednesday, and was back again in Flanders, a married man, by midnight the following day.

In the words of his regimental journal, "The bridegroom left for Boulogne by the famous one o'clock special from Victoria Station; and before midnight he was cozily installed in the Carlton dug-out, pelted with something far hotter than confetti or old shoes. His bride went back to her mother's, and dreamed of the time when he'd come again. We're eating her cake here, and wearing the muffers her bridesmaids gave us. Meanwhile, the colonel is writing a letter of thanks and promising to keep his eye on young D— for a day or two, until his head comes down out of the clouds, and the snipers become a real institution to him again."

But all these records, astonishing as they are, are quite thrown in the shade by that credited to a young sailor on one of our destroyers, stationed at Harwich. "Jack" had a girl ashore who had stolen his heart away, and he had made up his mind to make the pretty thing his own at the earliest possible moment; but, alas! the utmost leave he could secure was two hours.

An Hour Sufficed.
The feat seemed impossible; but Jack was a bold youth, and he decided to make the venture. The necessary arrangements were made for the marriage; and, to his delight, the programme went on smoothly and happily as the proverbial wedding-bells. When he set foot ashore, his bride-to-be and her friends were there to meet him; he was hurried into a waiting taxi-cab, and whirled away to Ramsay Church, some three miles distant, with an utter disregard to speed limits.

The parson established a record in speedy nuptials; and within an hour, from landing, Jack and his bride were back again in Harwich, seated at a wedding-breakfast, none the less merry and enjoyable that it, too, was despatched in record time. And, before the second hour was completed, Jack was once more aboard the lugger, "the happiest man in the King's Navy!"

People who live in the sections where prairie dogs flourish aver that if any animals can talk to one another, these are surely the ones, for it really seems as if one could hear them carrying on a conversation. Then proceed from hole to hole, stopping for a short time to say a few words to an acquaintance and then, with two or three shakes of their tails, away they go to the next hole.

Sometimes a whole family of prairie dogs will emerge to observe the passage of a stranger, and on such occasions they look for all the world like a well-to-do family of country folk. The mother is, of course, the central figure, surrounded by her promising offspring, while the father appears somewhere in the background.



Drying Fruits and Vegetables.

All the fruits and vegetables you can possibly save by canning or drying should be saved. It not only adds to the nation's volume of food supply by many thousands of bushels, but, what is of more immediate concern to you, it also helps cut down your family's cost of living. It does this whether you store the things on your own place for home consumption or sell them and get the cash to buy other things.

You can do your drying in an oven, in trays over a kitchen stove, or in some specially constructed but simple, cheap, home-made apparatus. There are small stove driers, made of galvanized sheet iron or wood and galvanized iron, so constructed that they can be used on a wood, coal or oil stove. Within the drier is a series of trays on which the products, after being prepared, are placed for drying. Portable out-of-door evaporators are very convenient when it is desired to dry many bushels of fruits or vegetables in a day. In some sections home-made dry kilns are constructed of brick and stone for drying large quantities for an entire community.

If your drying is done in a cook stove oven, the door should be left partly opened so that the moist air can escape. For use in ovens, trays can be made of conveniently sized galvanized iron wire screen by bending up the edges one or two inches.

Fruits and vegetables for drying should be fresh, young, tender, and perfectly clean. Wash and clean well. Vegetables should be put through a process known as blanching before being dried. They should never be dried without this being done first. The blanching consists of subjecting the vegetables to a short cooking in live steam or boiling water, and is done after the vegetables have been thoroughly cleaned and prepared. This blanching softens the fibre, cleans more thoroughly, helps to hold the natural flavor, and prevents the action of many bacteria. In fact, after fresh, young vegetables have been well cleaned and prepared, it is absolutely necessary that they should be put through the blanching process if the product is to prove satisfactory. If it is wished to retain the green color of any vegetables, such as spinach, beans, etc., it is well to blanch in boiling water to which a level teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) and a level teaspoonful and a fourth of salt have been added—that being the amount required for each gallon of water. If the green vegetables are dipped into the boiling water which contains the salt and soda, they must be quickly dipped for a moment into cold water, and the surface moisture removed by patting lightly between two towels. Place at once in the drying frame. When finished in this way the green vegetables will remain green and crisp and not turn brown like hay.

Spread the vegetables in thin layers on the trays. Subject to a very moderate heat and watch carefully. If perfectly dry, they should be brittle. It is well to allow them to stand an hour or two after removing them from the heat before putting into bags. If not put into bags then, but kept open several days, they should be well heated to at least 165 deg. F. before bagging.

Moisture-proof containers are essential for storing dried products. These can be tin boxes, boxes lined with parchment paper, or even paper bags. A small amount, just enough for one meal, should be placed in each bag, so as to prevent the opening of products which will not be used at once. Bags which have been coated with wax, thus protecting the contents from moisture, should be used in damp climates. Dried products can also be placed in glass jars and the paper bottles and jars now made, and covered with a thin coating of paraffin.

Some of the most common vegetables grown on our farms are given in the list below for methods of drying:

Cauliflower—Clean, divide into small bundles, and blanch in steam four to six minutes or in boiling water three to six minutes. Cauliflower may also be blanched in half milk and half water to which salt and soda have been added. In that case dip in cold water, drain well, and dry at from 110 deg. to 140 deg. F. It turns rather dark in drying, but will regain part of color in soaking and cooking. It is sufficiently dried when no moisture can be crushed out of the pieces with the fingers. When soaking, pour boiling water over cauliflower and soak in that. Dried cauliflower is especially good in soups and omelets.

Cabbage—Wash and trim off all dead, diseased, or discolored leaves. Shred or cut into strips a few inches long. The core and coarse ribs should be removed, as they dry slower than the thinner parts of the leaves and may be dried separately. Blanch in steam for six to twelve minutes or in boiling water five to ten minutes. Add salt and soda to blanching water and plunge into cold water if cabbage is green and it is desired to keep the green color. Dry at from 110 deg. to 140 deg. F.

Green String Beans—All varieties of string beans can be dried. Wash and string the beans carefully. The very young and tender string beans can be dried whole. Those that are full-grown should be cut in one-fourth to one-inch lengths with a vegetable slicer or a sharp knife. It is better to cut beans than to snap them, as pieces then are of uniform size and can be dried more evenly. Put in a bag of cheesecloth or in a wire basket, and blanch in steam or boiling water for three to ten minutes, depending on the maturity of the beans. If desired to keep the green color, blanch in boiling water with salt and soda added (one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt and one teaspoonful of baking soda for each gallon of water). Then dip quickly in cold water. Drain, remove surface moisture according to directions given above, spread in thin layers on trays of drier, and dry until brittle. Start drying at 110 deg. F. and raise temperature gradually to 145 deg. F.

Sweet Corn—Select very young and tender corn in the milk stage. Prepare at once after gathering by removing husk and silk. Sort ears so those of same maturity are blanched together. Trim off any worm-eaten parts. Blanch on the cob in steam or boiling water from five to ten minutes or until milk is set. A teaspoonful of salt per gallon of water may be added to the blanching water. Younger corn will require a longer period of cooking than the more mature ears. Drain well, and cut from cob with a very sharp knife. Cut first tip of grain, then slice grains about halfway down to the cob and scrape out the remainder of the grain with back of knife. In that way the chaff is left on the cob. Spread, the kernels upon trays to a depth of one inch and dry at from 120 deg. to 140 deg. F.

Peas—When drying the very young and so-called English sugar peas the pods may also be used. Wash and cut in one-fourth-inch pieces, and blanch three to four minutes in boiling water with salt and soda added. Dip in cold water, drain, and dry at an initial temperature of 110 deg. F., increasing it to 140 deg. F. toward the completion of the drying.

Ice Cream as a Food.
The first food furnished the human animal is mother's milk, and now, owing to extensive research work on the part of scientists, we are given to know the reason why.

The scientists have discovered the fact that any young growing animal will eventually starve to death without some of the vitamins found so abundantly in natural fat which comes in milk.

Ice cream is made of cream from milk, sugar, either cane, corn sugar or glucose, or all three as the case may be, a flavor and some other ingredients. Those mentioned are the principal ones.

Cream is composed of butter fat, having present the necessary vitamins.

Minnard's Eminent Cures Diphtheria.



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for all work about the farm

Shoes are much cheaper than leather. That is why Fleet Foot is so economical for farm work in the summer.

The strong canvas uppers and springy rubber soles make "WORKMAN" and "EVERY-DAY" shoes easy, restful and comfortable—and sturdy enough to stand up to rough work.

As it is, Fleet Foot shoes mean money in your pocket, for you can have several pairs of Fleet Foot for the price of one pair of leather shoes.

There are Fleet Foot styles for men, women and children—for work and play—for every-day and Sunday wear.

Ask your dealer for Fleet Foot Shoes. The name is stamped on each pair.

mines essential to growth, some mineral substances, protein and water.

There is some unknown principle or quality in milk fat that makes the child grow and thrive. In ice cream the normal milk fat content, which averages possibly 8 to 15 per cent., makes a rich, wholesome, concentrated food, containing not only butter fat but also protein, carbohydrates and mineral. The proteins of milk are worth three times as much for growth, pound for pound, as the proteins of cereal grains and nearly six times as much as the proteins of the pea or navy bean. The product averages six ounces of protein to each gallon.

The normal blood sugar is dextrose. All sugars, other than corn sugar, have to be converted into dextrose or glucose before they can be assimilated. Without glucose in the blood, life would cease. The corn sugar which is in ice cream is ready for assimilation without using up energy in the conversion thereof.

Minnard's Eminent Cures Gargle in Gown

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Sinking a Dreadnaught

At one o'clock in the afternoon of October 31, 1918, the torpedo boat 65 P. N. weighed anchor at Venice, says Capt. Paolucci in his account in the London Graphic, and started on the voyage to Pola Harbor. Never can that moment be forgotten. It was the most glorious and the most solemn of my life, for I fully realized that I and my companion, Maj. Rossetti, were embarking upon a most hazardous enterprise.

Our intention was to enter Pola Harbor, the greatest of the Austrian naval bases, and to blow up one or more of the battleships that were anchored there. The torpedo boat was to carry us as near as she could with safety; thence we were to be taken still closer by a motor launch, and then we were to win right into the enemy's lair under cover of the darkness. We had two torpedoes of my special design.

We found many and unexpected obstacles to be surmounted. There were no less than seven barriers, composed in some cases of beams of wood and in others of nets, that we had to overcome before we reached the open water of the harbor. It was three o'clock in the morning of November 1, and, although it was raining heavily, and therefore favorable to us, we realized that dawn would break before we could accomplish our mission and escape.

An hour and a half later we had come to our destination, but the current was running out to sea so strongly that it was very difficult to manage our machine. Again and again the raft was overturned, and it is a wonder that we were not discovered. When at last we saw the great dreadnaught close ahead of us, Maj. Rossetti went forward to attach the torpedo while I waited on the raft. At last, to my relief, the neck of a bottle bobbing toward me told me that Rossetti had accomplished his task. We had started to blow up another ship when the searchlight of the Viribus Unitis was suddenly turned upon us. Every moment we expected to be blown to pieces by gunfire; but nothing happened until we saw a motor launch coming toward us at full speed.

We were taken on board the Viribus Unitis. It was then five minutes of six o'clock, and in half an hour the ship would be blown up. Fifteen minutes before the explosion was due, Maj. Rossetti told the captain that his ship was doomed, and he advised him to order his men to save themselves before it was too late.

A sharp order was given, and then there was a stampede for the water. Dressed and undressed, men jumped overboard and swam for their lives. The captain told us to save ourselves, but before we had gone far a boat overtook us. We were picked up and taken back to the ship, for some of the officers thought that we had told a lie in order to make our escape during the confusion. It was twenty-seven minutes past six o'clock when we stepped on board the Viribus Unitis for the second time, and in three minutes the explosion was due to take place. How slowly those three minutes passed! Then there was a dull roar, and a great column of water shot high into the air.

Again the captain gave us leave to save ourselves. He stayed on the sinking ship until she went down, and then he was killed by a spar that hit him on the head while he was trying to escape from the whirlpool. He was a brave man! After some trying experiences we were taken on board the hospital ship Habsburg, where we were kindly treated, and five days later we saw the Italian warship Saint Bon entering the anchorage. We were taken on board, and on November 7 we were returned on a torpedo boat to Venice, which we had never expected to see again.

Safe Light For the Miner.

Nowadays the up-to-date miner carries a package of electricity about with him while underground. It is a small storage battery attached to the back of his belt, and is connected by a cord with a lamp fastened to the front of his cap.

The lamp, provided with a reflector, throws quite a flood of light in front of the miner. But its chief advantage is absolute safety.

In olden days miners (who must, of course, have light) carried about with them open-flame lamps. These caused innumerable disasters through ignition of coal dust or gases. Sir Humphry Davy's invention of a safety lamp whose flame was protected by wire gauze saved an immense number of lives. It is in common use to-day, but the electric mine lamp is better and more convenient.

The Difficulty.
"Poor old Alf!" sighed Mrs. Crimp, as the form of her husband vanished down the road. "He's growing shockin' bald."
"Yes, I've noticed it," asserted her neighbor. "Ever since his last illness he's been foin'tin', as you might say. I hope he ain't worryin' over it, Mrs. Crimp?"
"Well, it do bother him a bit," she admitted.
"And well it might," said her neighbor. "When my old man lost his hair he felt the cold somethin' terrible."
"Oh, it ain't the cold that worries Alf," replied Mrs. Crimp. "It's the bother he has when he's washin' himself. If he doesn't keep his hat on, poor dear, he can't tell whage his face finishes!"

Soils and Crops

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address: Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Keeping Up the Pasture.

Overgrazing during a succession of unfavorable seasons, or sometimes during a single season, is probably the most frequent cause of run-down pastures. Weeds will thrive during a season unfavorable for the growth of grass and when the light pasturage is continually weakened and reduced by over-grazing, will establish themselves in the dying sod. On the other hand, when a rank growth of grass stands ungrazed for a long time there is a tendency for the sod to become weakened as the result of a superabundant top-growth. Weeds are then able to grow and multiply, but under these conditions they probably never become so numerous and troublesome as under the extreme conditions of over-grazing. While in the ordinary use of pastures under-grazing is not likely to occur, yet it is well to know in advance the result of such practice. Stock will not eat weeds unless forced to do so, but will graze more and more heavily on the diminishing patches of clean grass; consequently the weeds are continually favored in their competition with the grass for soil space, and unless means are taken to check them they may presently overrun and ruin the pasture.

The first step toward improving unproductive pastures should be the destruction of weeds. Where the land is level and open enough to allow the use of a mower, all undesirable plants should be cut before they make seed. Or the pasture may be fenced off in several areas, taking the weedier ones first, and the stock kept on an area until the weeds are eaten down. In this practice young cattle or sheep should be used.

As the weeds are being destroyed the growth of the grass itself should be stimulated; and according to the present knowledge of pastures the application of stable manure is the only certain economical means of doing this. Whenever manure is available, apply it to the pasture in light dressings, covering first the scantiest patches, but eventually covering the whole pasture if possible. Another excellent practice is to reseed the more unthrifty patches and then graze them sparingly until they are again thickly vegetated.

Cultural treatment to increase the growth of pastures, such as disking and harrowing, cannot be recommended for general conditions. Doubtless there are extreme conditions of root-bound sod where cultural treatment would be beneficial in improving the moisture relations of the plant; but these conditions cannot now be clearly defined, and the operation should proceed cautiously. For by tearing the grass roots more harm than good is liable to result.

Likewise the application of commercial fertilizer to pastures is an extremely dubious practice. There is of course a stimulation of plant growth, but at present high prices for fertilizer no profitable returns may be expected under average conditions. Should a decided shift in the present relative prices of fertilizer and meat occur, doubtless a moderate application of phosphatic material, say two

hundred pounds of acid phosphate per acre, would be profitable on most soils.

Follow the Binder With the Plow.

July plowing may make from five to fifteen bushels more wheat an acre than September plowing. Early plowing buries the Hessian fly, saves moisture and makes good seed-bed for wheat. Therefore, it pays to follow the binder with the plow.

The right time to plow is just after the grain has been cut, because the ground at that time has an abundance of moisture; having the moisture it plows easier. By plowing at that time a mulch is formed which retains the moisture and rests the land. By turning the stubble under, it has time to rot and act as a fertilizer. The foul weeds are killed out, and the nourishment they would consume remains in the land.

If plowing is delayed, each stubble will act to the ground in the same capacity as the chimney does to the stove—each one will carry off the moisture which is vitally necessary, and with the moisture goes the many elements necessary for crop production.

Disking and then plowing is often advisable because disking will make the plowing much easier. Disking also destroys the Hessian fly and exposes the flaxseed stage of the pest to the hot sun and the attack of insect enemies.

The plowed ground should be cultivated after rains to keep down volunteer wheat and weeds. If the volunteer wheat is destroyed the Hessian fly will be starved, because its main food-plant is wheat. The cultivation of the plowed ground also helps to save moisture and make a better seed-bed for wheat.

Wheat yields varying from eight to twenty-two and one-third bushels an acre for an average of six years, due to different methods of preparing stubble land before seeding, are the result of an experiment at the Kansas Experiment Station, which was begun in 1911. The ground was cropped to wheat continuously, and the same method of preparing the ground was used each season. Wheat was seeded on the same date and at the same rate for all the different methods of preparation, and everything possible was done to prevent anything affecting the crop other than the way the soil was prepared.

The following table gives the method of preparing the seed-bed, and the resulting yield for each method, for the entire six years of work:

Treatment	Yield Bushels
Disked at planting, not plowed	8.0
September plowing, 3-inch deep	13.8
September plowing, 7-inch deep	15.1
September plowing, 7-inch deep, but double disked in July	19.1
August plowing, 7-inch deep	21.1
August plowing, 7-inch deep, not worked until September	19.3
July plowing, 7-inch deep	22.3
July plowing, 3-inch deep	17.6

After figuring the cost of preparing the seed-bed, the biggest profit was from the fields plowed seven inches deep in July. The next highest profit was from fields plowed seven inches deep in August.

The Dairy

Every man who keeps cows can have a Babcock tester and test his own cows. This very fact is one of the biggest hindrances to cow-testing work, for the man who depends on making his own testing generally does not test his cows, or after starting finds it "too much bother."

The hope of testing and the doom of boarder cows lie in cow-testing associations. A testing association is nothing more nor less than an organization of dairy farmers—generally twenty-six—for the purpose of hiring a tester who will test all their cows.

The tester visits each farm once a month. He generally arrives in the afternoon with his testing outfit, so he can be present for the evening milking. He proceeds as follows:

1. Weighs all feed given to each cow that evening.
2. Weighs and samples the milk from each cow that evening.
3. Weighs all feed given to each cow the next morning.
4. Again weighs and samples each cow's milk.
5. Tests samples of milk from each cow for per cent. of butterfat.
6. Computes total feed consumed by each cow for a month, using the weights obtained as an average.
7. Computes butterfat produced in a month by each cow, using the test obtained as an average.
8. At the end of the year he computes profit or loss for each cow by charging the animal for feed consumed, and crediting her with milk and fat produced.

After finishing a day's work at one farm the tester goes to the next herd. Sometimes he has his own horse and buggy for traveling; in other testing

associations the owner of the herd just tested takes the tester to the next farm. Often the tester is of assistance in locating or selling good cows, bulls, feed, etc. He is paid by the month, and boarded by the members of the association.

A cow-testing association costs only the wages of the tester, and a part or all of the equipment he uses. Some testers are paid at the rate of \$50 a month, others more. While these records may be obtained by the dairyman himself, it is generally more economical to have a tester do the work.

The amount it will cost each man depends on the number of members. A tester should have twenty-six herds—one herd for each working day in the month. There should be at least 400 cows. Some associations have adopted a flat rate of \$1.50 a cow, with a minimum herd charge of \$15. Other associations fix a certain rate for each month. The advantage of this plan is that all the cows in a herd can be tested for a fixed amount. Some agricultural colleges furnish a testing outfit, record books and record blanks free to testing associations, asking for copies of testing records in exchange.

Whip cream in pitcher. It whips more quickly than in an open bowl with less splatter. Use fork instead of spoon when blending flour and water. It quickly makes it smooth.

To prevent cheese from becoming dry and mouldy, wrap it in a cloth dampened with vinegar and keep in a covered dish. If any kind of vegetable boils down on the stove, lift out the kettle and let it stand in a big basin of water. Will take out the burnt smell and taste.

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Horse Sense

Hot Weather Rules.

1. Load lightly and drive slowly.
2. Stop in the shade if possible.
3. Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working, water in small quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still. Do not fail to water him at night after he has eaten his hay.
4. When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat, his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet but not his legs.
5. If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a damp sponge, using vinegar water if possible. Do not wash the horse at night.
6. Saturday night, give a bran mash lukewarm; and add a tablespoonful of saltpetre.
7. Do not use a horse-hat, unless it is a canopy-top hat. The ordinary bell-shaped hat does more harm than good.
8. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.
9. If the horse is overcome by heat, get him into the shade, remove harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs, and give him two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of water; or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or, if necessary, chopped ice, wrapped in a cloth.
10. If the horse is off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water, and add a little salt or sugar. Or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.
11. Watch your horse. If he stops sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop, or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke and needs attention at once.

12. If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside, with bedding under him: Unless he cools off during the night, he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

The collar should be just large enough to permit a man's hand to pass inside the collar between the lower end of the collar and the neck or breast of the horse. If the collar is too tight it will cause friction; if too loose it will choke the horse, and cause sore withers. Test the fitting of the collar by lifting up the horse's head.

The hames should fit the collar; if too long, they will probably be buckled too tight at the top, and in this way the collar will be made to pinch the horse at the top. Sores thus produced begin by a pimple or a sore on the neck, and gradually spread to the corners and recesses of the foundation for foundation planting such as springs, bridal wreaths and so forth, which are better planted in the spring. Then draw plans for beautifying other portions of your yard, such as along the paths or sidewalks leading up to your house, and in other places where the beauty of the place is to the eye of the passerby and which will give it a truly lived-in appearance. Indicate on your drawings or working plans the spots where you desire to plant individual hardy plants and where trees and shrubs are to be planted the following spring.

After you have drawn your working plans, arrange, during July and August, to have the grass removed from the spots where you wish your garden, loosen up the soil and get everything ready for planting from late August on.

There is one distinct advantage in the plans of a hardy perennial garden over all others; they more often materialize. After the plants are once in the ground they need very little attention. All plants need attention but not all need yearly attention. Perennials do not need to be disturbed for several years, irises not often than every four years, while boltonias, asters and rudbeckias, which throw out a side growth, may be transplanted more often either in the same place or in another location. This will give larger flowers and finer colors.

In July and August the magazines begin to show advertisements for fall seed and catalogues may be obtained. These will give you much help. Hardy perennials may be ordered at this time and set out in August, September and October.

Hardy perennials are best planted in the fall as they have time to get firmly established and form a good root growth before winter sets in, and are able to forge right ahead and blossom at the right time in the spring. Some of the most beautiful perennials flower so early in the spring that fall planting is imperative if satisfactory results are to be obtained the first year.

Given a light covering of leaves or straw in the fall after the first light frost, which hardy perennials are well able to withstand, they practically may be forgotten during the cold and stormy days of winter, for they are quietly sleeping, waiting for the first spring rains and warm sunshine to come and wake them up. What a joy it is to see the tender green shoots appear through the ground in the spring.

In riding through the country, I often notice a barren log about the farm houses I pass, due to the lack of attractive surroundings or to the lack of flowers. The first thing, therefore, in planning your perennial garden is to select the best location for it.

The art of gardening is to group plants artistically. We should imitate the natural scenery if possible, and if we have natural surroundings, and by all means make the garden fit them. The chief mission of perennials is to fit most admirably in woodlands and

PLANT PERENNIALS NOW

They Will Give You Pleasure and Beauty with a Minimum of Yearly Work.

By GRACE W. CROOKS.

The time for planning a perennial garden is in July.

First, as to your house: has it an attractive surrounding? If not, draw your plans for an irregular garden around it, leaving an open space near the corners and recesses of the foundation for foundation planting such as springs, bridal wreaths and so forth, which are better planted in the spring. Then draw plans for beautifying other portions of your yard, such as along the paths or sidewalks leading up to your house, and in other places where the beauty of the place is to the eye of the passerby and which will give it a truly lived-in appearance. Indicate on your drawings or working plans the spots where you desire to plant individual hardy plants and where trees and shrubs are to be planted the following spring.

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WHY?

We use this little word a great deal and often very foolishly, but there are times when it seems to us that we have a right to ask, "Why?" During these last five years many persons in this country, and many more in other countries, have been asking that question. Perhaps there are many who have not found the answer and have come to think that there is no reasonable answer for them.

A mother dies suddenly, leaving a father with little children. It is God's plan. Who can answer, "Why?"

A little child, strong and well, and the joy of the home and the promise of honor to God and great good to the world, suddenly dies. It is God's plan. Who can answer the question, "Why?"

A young man, strong and talented and prepared for a life of active service among his fellowmen, enters the army. Word comes from across the sea, "Killed in action!" Or perhaps he has died of disease in camp before striking blow or the cause. It is God's plan. Who can answer the question, "Why?"

There is one who can answer that question, and in a way that would satisfy every reasonable person. But however well He might be able to satisfy the questioning hearts, He gives no answer in way of explanation to the thousands and millions who question. It is best that He does not, for, although He could give a perfect reason and show how, being a part of His plan, it must be well in the end, even if that would not satisfy as well as faith in Him satisfies. If we demand a reason and get it, then we do away with faith. "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed." It is not really an explanation that the sore heart wants; it is the loved one back.

He has done something better than to answer our question. He has taken the hardest case of the kind that has ever come up in history, and has given a perfectly satisfactory explanation of it, so that everyone now knows that it was right. He has taken the case of His own Son who came into the world to be a King, and who, in the prime of His life, after thirty years of preparation and only three years of service, ended His life on the cross, scourged as a common felon, crucified between two thieves. He has explained that case so that we can all see that it would have been a calamity to the world if the great tragedy had not happened. But those who watched Him die on the cross and who lost their friend—to those His life seemed to be a failure and the cross a great mistake. None ever asked more earnestly than the disciples, "Why?" "Why?" God gave the answer so plainly that they knew there had been no mistake.

If God can give the answer to the question in that case, the hardest of all history to explain, can we not trust Him to keep the answer in the cases of our loved ones even if it does not touch us in the very life? Can we not take from Him the answer of faith and say, "They will be done?" Faith tells us that the Father who could explain the death of His own dear Son will sometimes make our questions so clear that we shall know even as we are known.

Poultry

Good layers have straight, thin, pliable pelvic bones, and the plumage is usually much more broken up than the plumage of poor layers.

Late hatches must have extra good care.

Quick sales lead to big profits in hot weather.

A weak hen has a weak cackle; and a poor screeper crow indicates an inferior rooster.

Sow millet and buckwheat together for inexpensive feed for chickens; use for one-fourth buckwheat. Let it ripen, cure as hay, and use for litter in the feed room of the hen house.

Eighty dozen eggs in eight months from eight hens kept in a small house on a back lot is no mean record. Table refuse, vegetables from the garden and \$2 worth of mill feed were given them each month. These hens laid ten dozen eggs a month, on an average, which were sold for forty cents a dozen, leaving a profit of \$2 a month.

Scares and frights in the poultry yard must be avoided if possible. A visitation of mink or an opossum will sometimes interfere with the laying for many days; and even a brusque entrance of the keeper will at times produce a stampede which will show in the egg production for the next few days. Gentleness pays when attending fowls.

In raising turkeys exercise is important. They are half wild by nature and are of a roving disposition. If confined they have a sense of constraint which makes them fret. An open shed, where they can be protected from heavy storms and from enemies, is best for roosting at night. Keep them growing, and fatten them as fast as possible, so that by Thanksgiving they will be in prime condition for marketing.

Use strong tea in stove polish instead of water.

Dry comforts and quilts in a stiff breeze, so that they will be fluffy.

To Make Tough Steak Tender—Place for a few minutes in strong vinegar, wash and broil or fry as usual.

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AM.M.D.

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally and the answer enclosed. Address Dr. John B. Huber, M.D., care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Ivy Poisoning.

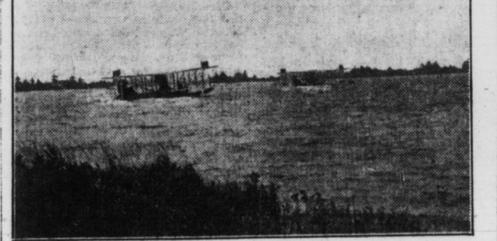
We must in all cases of dermatitis venenata begin the treatment by washing the parts thoroughly with soap and water, to get rid of the poisonous principle. Then we must use one of the following applications:

Black wash (a mixture of camol and lime water), which the druggist will supply, and which must be thoroughly shaken before use. Or lead and opium wash. Or a tablespoonful of grindelia robusta in a pint of water. Or a two per cent. solution of creolin. Sterile gauze or very clean cloths must be soaked in one of these preparations, applied loosely over the inflamed skin and secured with a gauze bandage. Then put oiled silk over the whole so as to keep the moisture in. Every two hours remove the oiled silk and resaturate the gauze, which has, in the meantime, been drying.

At bedtime and in order to secure for the sufferer some sleep it will be well to remove the gauze and to lave the parts in a saturated solution of boric acid (one teaspoonful to the pint of water) with twenty drops of carbolic acid to the pint of the solution. Then the lead and opium wash or any of the lotions mentioned can be reapplied and the patient thus made comfortable for the night.

Questions and Answers.

Can you give me some help for my nerve trouble which began with grief



AIRPLANES IN FORESTRY.
Two hydroplanes used in scouting over the forests of Quebec to detect fires. In this way thousands of dollars' worth of fire havoc has been prevented this season alone.

Chases Rats With Tractor.

"Get out the gas masks!" That no doubt will be the slogan of whole colonies of rats, at least those which infest the corn cribs of farmers, for J. C. Boyd, a farmer, has devised a method of killing rodents that beats rat poison or any exterminating agency.

Boyd backed up his tractor to his corn crib the other day, which was fairly alive with rats that had defiled rat poison and attacks of dogs on the place and turned on the exhaust. Soon there was a gas barrage that Boyd believes was equal to any put on in the late war. The rats began to scamper from the crib and most of them succumbed to the fumes of gas.

Those few that got out of the crib were so weak from inhaling the gas that they could not put up much of a fight and the dogs that had been gathered for the occasion made easy work of them. But inside the crib was the real sight. The dead rats were found by the dozen, and when Boyd finished gathering them up he had more than a tubful of the rodents.

Boyd thinks this is the quickest and most satisfactory method of getting rid of the rats and he proposes to follow the plan until they are exterminated. His neighbors having heard of his successful plan also have begun to adopt it with beneficial results.

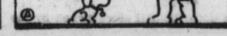
A Community Auction.

While not a stranger to many places the community auction recently held here proved to be a successful innovation for our town. It is intended to make it an annual event.

Anyone having anything to sell had it listed on the sale bill. Nearly all the property, except live stock, was gathered at the place of sale the day before. The place was on the premises of a closed hotel in the village. It was supposed to be a cash sale, but those who wished other arrangements

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I tried to swim the other day. I did it pretty well I think. I know the system perfectly. Excepting that I always sink.



KEEPING STOCKS MOVING

BUYING THE GOODS WHICH ARE WELL KNOWN FOR QUALITY MEANS HALF SOLD

EVERYTHING MOVING

We plan our work and work our plan.

It's in the Big Volume of Business at a Minimum Cost that we are enabled to undersell most stores. The turning of stocks keeps merchandise always new and desirable. No left overs, no shelf-worn goods, everything just as you would expect in a first-class store.

JULY END SALES

We're clearing all balances of odd lines in Summer Goods. These broken lines may be just what you want and you get them at money-saving prices.

A clean-up in our Shoe Department.

A clean-up in Men's Dress Shirts—\$1.

A clean-up in Men's Collars—5c each.

A clean-up in Whitewear.



A clean-up in Waists.

A clean-up in Ready-to-wear Clothing.

A clean-up in Men's Hats.

A clean-up all over the store.

The Big, Full-fitting Work Shirts, not skimmed, serviceable materials, fast colors—\$1.25 and \$1.50, worth on today's market—\$1.50 to \$1.75.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

STAY NEAT



It's in the band

—the secret of the Stay-Neat's ability to look pleasing in any kind of weather. Of course it's

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscriptions: to addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. JOB PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. K. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1919

CANADA TAKES HER FULL RANK WITH THE WORLD NATIONS

The forward step was taken when her plenipotentiaries signed the treaty of peace at Versailles with those of the world powers. From the time the first British settler came to this country, the possibilities were here of founding and developing a great nation to eventually take its place along with the other great nations of the world. Many weary years have intervened since then, and at times it seemed as if such a thing could never be accomplished. But the faith of the pioneers has been justified, and they "who builded better than they knew" bequeathed to their children a rich heritage—which is now reaching its full fruition.

Its growth has been accelerated, not forced, by the awful hours of agony endured during the last four years of horrible warfare. But that is now a thing of the past, and today Canada's sons and daughters, regal in the dignity of their newly-acquired Nationalhood, stand upon the threshold of a new era.

Whatever may be the national characteristics that eventually will be the chief traits of Canadians, it is of vital importance at this stage of development that habits of thrift should be cultivated by the people. To "teach the young idea how to shoot" is no longer popular or necessary—but to teach the children the true meaning of Thrift, in all its relationships, will be to provide them with an equipment for fighting the battle of life successfully and for developing a sturdy type of character.

With this object in view the Thrift Campaign—by means of War Savings and Thrift Stamps—should find a response everywhere and should receive the cordial support of parents, teachers and all educational authorities.

Habits, even bad ones, are not acquired in one day. It therefore must not be expected that within the short time the Thrift campaign has been in

progress any great impression has been made upon the habits of people. But its continuation upon a permanent basis will bring results of untold value, even unto the "third and fourth generation."

It is usually safe to say that when a child is pale, sickly, peevish and restless the cause is worms. These parasites derange the stomach and intestines, causing serious disorders of the digestion and preventing the infant from deriving sustenance from food. Miller's Worm Powders, by destroying the worms, correct these faults of the digestion and serve to restore the organs to healthy action.

A WESTERN LETTER

Medicine Hat, Alberta, July 15th, 1919.

Just a few lines to let you know what I think of the West, after more than three months of visiting around in different parts.

We left Glencoe on the seventh of April and came almost directly to Outlook, Sask., arriving there about the eleventh. Outlook is a very pretty and up-to-date town, with a mayor and council which deserve great credit for their municipal system. We spent a few weeks there and in the vicinity within a radius of forty miles of there. This is a splendid country with some of the finest farm buildings I ever saw. Then we went to Plenty for a few weeks. This is also a fine country. From there we went to Macklin and thence by Edmonton to the great Peace River country of which Glencoe has heard so much. The country between Edmonton and Peace River has but few settlers as yet. That land seems to be thickly covered with timber, mainly spruce, poplar and pines. Peace River village lies in a valley several hundred feet below the level of the surrounding country. The train starts on the descent eight miles out and arrives at the station some thousand feet below "Twelve-foot Dan's Grave," which is the highest spot around there. Peace River is an exceptionally pretty place with its beautiful scenes of nature. Here the Smoky and Hart Rivers enter into the Peace. On the latter there are numerous boats, one of the best being the S. S. D. A. Thomas, which cost about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This adds greatly to the shipping industry. Though the village of Peace River is but a new town, there are some places worthy of note, namely—one very fine and modern meat market of Pat Burns, a very up-to-date departmental store owned by the

same people that own the D. A. Thomas boat, also the Royal Northwest Mounted Police barracks. These are certainly a credit to any city, let alone a young and frontier town, so you can readily understand this is a live business place.

In my opinion the country nearest Peace River is especially adapted for ranching purposes, though as you get some twenty miles or so out from the town you will find a wonderful grain-growing district. Every train brings in numerous settlers, and that along with the fact that the bridge which cost over a million dollars is now completed over the Peace will be a great means of developing the country lying southwest of there, and the railroad turns at this point and will in time connect up with Vancouver city.

From Peace River we turned back some five hundred miles south to Carstairs, where we found George S. Eddie riding around amongst his large herd of over two hundred animals, scattered over a thousand acres of his land, most of which is under pasture. During our visit there most of our time was spent riding around with James and Gladys sight-seeing. We had the pleasure of seeing some of the largest and best bred herds we ever saw. One of these was at the "Hay's Dairy Farm," where four men milk one hundred and sixteen cows. Each cow's milk is weighed every day. Some had a record of from forty-three to sixty-seven pounds. One of his cows is valued at ten thousand dollars, while others are worth from three thousand upward. Another of special mention is the "Gallagher Farm," where they have mainly pure bred Herefords. These, too, are very valuable, one bull costing twenty thousand dollars.

About this time my son Ed. motored in from Medicine Hat, and I accompanied him on one of his business trips through Southern Alberta, covering about seven hundred miles of splendid country, but on account of the unusual drought and where there has been practically no rain since the grain was sown, the crops appear to be a complete failure, and from all appearances at the present time the farmers will be obliged to ship in feed from other places for their stock or dispose of them. In fact, already I believe several thousand head have been shipped into the Peace River country where they have had an abundance of rain and where there is an enormous amount of feed.

I had about made up my mind to have a short visit in Medicine Hat and then return to dear old Glencoe when I changed my mind and became very

enthusiastic about this city on account of its many comforts and advantages, such as the unlimited supply of good water and cheap lighting and heating system, also some of the finest gardens one would ever wish to see, consisting of all kinds of vegetables and small fruits. Of course the gardens and lawns are showered with water every day. We are privileged to let the hose run from six till nine in the morning and from five till ten in the evening for an extra charge of only one dollar and a half per season. So as rent was high I decided to buy a modern and up-to-date cottage with every convenience for comfort.

I am pleased to say that Mrs. Hull and I have enjoyed perfect health since leaving Glencoe and we were pleased to meet all our friends out here enjoying the same blessing. I might add in conclusion that I have been receiving The Transcript in every place I've been and we all look forward to its coming with great pleasure. It is like many letters from home. I am.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN E. HULL

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WEST MIDDLESEX

Preparation of Voters' List

The Ontario Election Act, 1918, enacts as follows:

Qualification of Voters.

Who May Be Entered on Lists.

3.—Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained the persons entitled to be entered on the list of voters prepared under Part II. of this Act for a polling subdivision, shall be the following and no others:

1. Every man and every woman who (a) is a British subject by birth or naturalization; (b) is not disqualified under The Ontario Election Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting; (c) has resided in Canada for the twelve months next preceding the day fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as the day upon which the enumerator shall commence to make up the lists and is on the said day or will be within fifty-six days thereafter of the full age of twenty-one years; (d) is in good faith on the last-mentioned day and has been for the three months next preceding the same, a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district in which the polling subdivision in which he or she so resides is situate; or in the case of a city divided into two or more electoral districts, or a city parts of which are situate in two or more electoral districts;

(e) was in good faith on that day and for the three months next preceding the same, a resident of and domiciled in the city, and was on the said first-mentioned day, and for the thirty days next preceding the same, a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district in which the polling subdivision in which he or she so resides is situate;

2. Every man and every woman who (a) is a British subject; (b) is not qualified to be entered on the list under paragraph 1; (c) is not entered on any other list of persons entitled to vote at elections to the Assembly; (d) is not disqualified under The Ontario Election Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting; whether he or she is or is not of the full age of twenty-one years or is or is not an Indian, enfranchised or unenfranchised, or of whole or part Indian blood, and who (e) has served or is serving in any country in the naval or military forces of Great Britain or Canada, or of any other British Dominion or possession, or in any naval or military force of any of the Allies of Great Britain in the present war, if at the time when he or she enlisted or was appointed, engaged, enrolled or called out for such service, he or she was a resident of the municipality or having no permanent place of residence in Ontario, was at that time temporarily resident therein.

4.—A student in attendance at an institution of learning who is, during such service or attendance, resident in the municipality for which the lists are being prepared, and who is not entitled to be, and cannot be, and is not at the time of the making up of the lists, entered upon any other list of persons entitled to vote at elections to the Assembly, shall be deemed to be a resident in the municipality, and shall be entitled to be entered on the list prepared under this Act for the polling subdivision in which he is so resident, if otherwise qualified under paragraph 1 of section 9 to vote therein.

Occasional or Temporary Absence.

7.—A person may be resident in a municipality within the meaning of this Act notwithstanding occasional or temporary absence, or absence as, (a) a member of a permanent militia corps enlisted for continuous service or as a member of the active militia; (b) a person serving in the naval or military forces of Canada or Great Britain or of any of Great Britain's allies, in the present war, or as a nurse or nursing sister, or in any other capacity with such forces; (c) a student in attendance at an institution of learning in the Dominion of Canada, and such absence shall not disentitle

him to be entered on the list or to vote.

Naturalization.

8.—(1) A man who was not on the 12th day of April, 1917, a British subject shall not be entitled to be entered on any list of voters to be used at an election, unless he has since become naturalized under section 2 of The Naturalization Act, 1914.

(2) A woman shall be deemed to be a British subject by birth or naturalization within the meaning of this Act so as to entitle her to be entered on the list of voters and to vote:—(a) If she was born a British subject and is unmarried, or married to a British subject and has not become a subject of any foreign power, or citizen of any foreign state; or (b) If she was naturalized in her own right prior to the 12th day of April, 1917, as a British subject, or if she has since become naturalized under section 2 of The Naturalization Act, 1914, and has not since become a subject of any foreign power, or citizen of any foreign state; or (c) If she has become a British subject by marriage, or by the naturalization, as a British subject of her parent while she was a minor, and in either case has done nothing to forfeit or lose her status as a British subject, and has obtained a certificate (Form 13) under the signature of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or of a county or District Court, under the seal of the Court, certifying that she has personally appeared and has satisfied him that she is of the full age of twenty-one years, has resided in Canada a sufficient length of time, and is possessed of all requirements as would be necessary to entitle her, if unmarried, to become naturalized as a British subject, and that she has taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, and no woman shall be entitled to be entered on the list of voters or to vote unless so qualified.

(3) Subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply as to any person qualified to be entered upon a list of voters under paragraph 2 of section 3 or affect the right of any such person to vote.

Indians.

9.—(1) Except in the case of a person entered upon the list of voters by virtue of a qualification under paragraph 2 of section 3, an unenfranchised Indian of whole or part Indian blood, residing or having his domicile among Indians, or on an Indian reserve, shall not be entitled to have his name entered on the list of voters or to vote.

(2) A person alleged by a candidate or the agent of a candidate to be an Indian, or a person of part Indian blood, and who is not marked upon the polling list as qualified to vote under paragraph 2 of section 3, if required by the candidate or his agent, or by the deputy returning officer, shall take one of the following oaths in addition to any other oath required of a voter:

You swear (or affirm) that you are not an Indian or a person having part Indian blood. (Or, at his option) You swear (or affirm) that you are an enfranchised Indian. (Or, at his option) You swear (or affirm) that you do not reside nor is your domicile among Indians or on an Indian reserve.

All those qualified as above should see that their names are entered on the Voters' List by the local enumerator.

WM. GIBBS,
Chief Enumerator.

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases, causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive, and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

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

STARTLING EVIDENCE IN THE TEMPLETON CASE

PROOF SUBMITTED BY RETURNED SOLDIERS DISPROVES PUBLIC SCEPTICISM

Public interest in the Templeton case has been accentuated by a volume of further evidence which has been submitted to prove that Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules do remedy Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago and many of their kindred diseases.

Canadian soldiers from the front claim that these capsules were of the utmost benefit in relieving them of sciatic pains and preventing the development of rheumatic troubles. One well known Canadian General was a constant user of T.R.C.S. and his persistent demand for them is proof that they gave him the relief he sought.

Men such as our Canadian soldiers are not prepared to make false statements. T.R.C.S. fixed them up and they are glad to say so in order that others may benefit by their experience. There is no denying the fact that T.R.C.S. do all we claim they will. Convince yourself. Try them.

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MONSTER Garden Party

APPIN'S ANNUAL TRIUMPH

All previous renowned performances and fascinating achievements of the Appin Recreation Park Association will be surpassed and overwhelmed by the enthralling, exhilarating program prepared for its joyous Peace Year Celebration

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6TH

The following famous artists and entertainers will put forth their most compelling efforts to please:

THE HUDSON QUARTETTE of Detroit, who were sent by the lake city authorities to sing for the troops in France, will sing for you as they sang for the soldiers; MR. OWEN SMILEY, Master of Music, Elocution and Mimetic Art, will captivate you with his accomplishments; MR. HAROLD JARVIS of Detroit, America's celebrated and well-beloved Tenor will enrapture you with song; MASTER EARL EDWARDS and MISS OLIVE BLACK, Appin's Own Musical Histrionic Duo, will enchant you with their youthful spontaneity and charm. During the evening the program will be interspersed with musical numbers by the GREAT WAR VETERANS BAND of London (15 musicians).

The chair will be taken at 8 p. m. by Capt. WM. McMASTER, M. C., of Toronto.

During the evening the War Veterans who enlisted from Ekfrid Township will parade and receive a formal welcome home.

Committees: Chairman of Program, B. Watterworth; Chairman of Advertising, F. W. Nicholls; Chairman of Grounds, D. McIntyre. Booth Managers, John W. Macfie and C. McIntyre; L. H. Payne, Sec.-Treas.

ADMISSION—Adults, 35c - Children, 20c - Cars, 35c
Refreshments on the Grounds

GOD SAVE THE KING

N. & A. M. GRAHAM

GLENCOE, ONT.

Our reputation for fair dealing and reliable goods, coupled with the De Laval record of service and durability, has made the De Laval Cream Separator the leader in this community.

COST—That's what you put into a cream separator.

VALUE—That's what you take out of your cream separator.

Value in a cream separator depends upon the amount and the quality of service you get out of it.

Because it lasts fifteen to twenty years the De Laval is the most economical cream separator to buy. If you consider its cleaner skimming, easier running, greater capacity and less cost for repairs, the price of the "cheapest" machine on the market is exorbitant in comparison.

With present high butter-fat prices and the scarcity of labor this is truer than ever.

We'll sell you a De Laval on such easy terms that it will pay for itself out of its own savings. We want to see you the next time you're in town.



SOONER OR LATER YOU WILL BUY A

DE LAVAL

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, MEMOS, STATEMENTS.

ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, ATALOGUES, BOOKS, LABELS, SHIPPING TAGS.

The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY.

DODGERS, POSTERS, SALE BILLS, DATE LINES, SCORE CARDS, ETC., ETC.

Saves Work for Mary Saves Work for John

The handiest helper on the farm is a **Leader Home Water System**

It means less daily work for the women folk and the men folk. More time to do the things that insure bigger profits on the farm. 50,000 now in use. Be a happy Leader farmer from now on.

Plenty Fresh Running Water

City Your Farm Home

FOR SALE BY I. T. WING & CO., LIMITED
Windsor - Ontario

MRS. CURRIE'S
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR STORE
 MILLINERY, SILK DRESSES, ODD SKIRTS AND WAISTS
 Opposite Royal Bank Building

FLOWER DEPT. Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for all occasions.	Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs. Phone 25	FANCY GOODS DEPT. Stamped Linens and Embroidery Silks; Crochet Cottons of all kinds.
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KEITH'S CASH STORE
 Dry Goods, Millinery and Groceries
 Store closes Wednesday afternoons during June, July and August.
P. D. KEITH

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9:37 a. m.; No. 114, express, local points to London, 2:50 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:05 p. m.; No. 116, local accommodation to London, 10:40 p. m.

Westbound—No. 113, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 1:31 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:37 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10:05 p. m. Nos. 114, 115, 16 and 16, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:40 p. m.; way freight, 4:20 p. m.

Westbound—No. 3, express, 12:59 p. m.; No. 353, mixed, local points St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p. m.; way freight, 9:25 a. m. Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tunnel and points west—No. 365, mixed, 7:25 a. m.; No. 253, passenger, 6:40 p. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 364, mixed, 4:55 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, 5:46 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, 635 and 635, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

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

CUT GLASS AS WEDDING FAVORS

Cream and Sugar sets	1.75 to 26.00
Bon-bon Dishes	1.00 to 2.75
Vases	1.50 to 5.50
Fruit Bowls	4.50 to 9.00
Water sets, 7 pieces	10.50 to 14.00
Spoon Trays	1.75 to 3.50
Vinegar sets	1.75
Water Jugs	1.50 to 8.50
Salt Dips	.75 to 2.50
Salt and Peppers per pair	1.00 to 2.50
Flower Baskets	1.50 up
Mustard Dishes	1.25
Comports	3.00

C. E. DAVIDSON
 JEWELLER OPTICIAN
 Marriage Licenses Issued

ROY SIDDALL

Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds, Coal, Wood and Cement

All kinds of Grain bought and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge for credit.

WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO
 A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR, I. S. McAllum, Prin. P. O. Box 16

TOWN AND VICINITY

Monday, August 4th, will be Glencoe's civic holiday.

Glencoe observed Peace Day by taking a quiet holiday.

A small boy's idea of greatness is to play ball in a uniform.

Appin's annual garden party will be held on Wednesday, August 6.

Glencoe defeated Appin at baseball in Appin on July 16. The game was featureless.

John Strachan conducted the services at LaFie's Presbyterian church last Sunday.

A refreshing thunder shower on Monday evening tickled everybody in the exact spot.

Onions and potatoes are likely to be small in size in this district owing to the long dry spell.

Now is the time when the urchin fills up on green apples at evening and gets the colic at midnight.

Arthur Williams has sold his 50-acre farm on the Longwoods Road, Mosca, to Duncan R. McRae for \$5,000.

P. E. Lumley was in Toronto last week attending the Masonic Grand Lodge as delegate from Lorne Lodge, Glencoe.

Mark Walker is improving slowly but is still in bed. Mrs. Walker is not improving any. She is not so well this week.

The last time there was a lapse of eight years without a leap year was from 1896 to 1904. The next leap year will be 1920.

J. W. Smith has been laid up with a sore arm for several days. Blood poisoning being threatened. He is now improving.

Never were the potato beetles more troublesome than they are this season. There will be no potatoes without plenty of paris green.

Carpentering is a good trade, but cabinet-making at Ottawa has hit a period of depression owing to the lack of good raw material.

Miss Evelyn McLachlan has accepted the position of senior third teacher in Victoria public school, Collingwood, at an initial salary of \$700.

In one second a vehicle traveling 20 miles per hour will cover 29 feet; 25 miles per hour, 36 feet; 30 miles per hour, 44 feet. Take no chances.

John A. Armstrong, principal of Maitland street school, Strathroy, is in Guelph talking the school teachers' summer course in agriculture at the U. O. A. C.

Miss Elinor McNabb, a former pupil of Glencoe high school, was successful in obtaining a first-class grade B certificate at the Faculty of Education, Toronto.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian congregation held on Monday evening it was decided to adopt the minimum stipend of \$1,500 set by the General Assembly.

A meeting was held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon to promote organization of the prohibitory forces of the district for the coming referendum.

Even though the auto is taking a prominent place in the world there is still a great demand for road horses. It is predicted they will sell from \$250 to \$300 in a few years.

"These are very abnormal times," says the president of the Ogilvie Flour Milling Company. True. While some have made abnormal sacrifices others have made abnormal profits.

Miss Margaret McDonald, pupil of Miss Saxton, passed the following theory exams in connection with the Toronto Conservatory of Music:—Primary (honors); Elementary (first-class honors).

The Boston Transcript says: "The farmers fighting the daylight saving law queer their case by asserting that 'God understands arranging the hours of daylight and darkness better than do the politicians,' since it was the Maker of the universe who first planned to have the sun set up an hour or more earlier during the summer than it does during the winter."

FARMERS' ATTENTION!

We have bought and paid spot cash for five cars of fertilizer to be delivered about Sept. 1st. Consequently we are able to offer most attractive prices. READ:

12-12 \$35 per ton
2-10 \$37 per ton
1-10-1 \$35 per ton
2-10-2 \$43 per ton
16 per cent. phosphate \$31 per ton
Hog tankage \$4 per hundred

\$2 per ton will be deducted from these prices for 20 tons or over. Order without delay. Call or phone.—ROY SIDDALL

All roads lead to Newbury August 6th.

Peter McArthur, the well-known farmer contributor to the daily press, says: "It strikes me that the chief cause of the misunderstanding between city and country people is due to the fact that country people think that all city people are rich or at least highly paid, while city people think all farmers are prosperous. Both are wrong. The percentage of prosperous farmers in the country is just the same as in the cities. Both city and country are mostly made up of struggling people who are just folks. If they understood each other better they would get together and right many wrongs from which both suffer."

INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION

Quickly Relieved By "Fruit-a-tives"

Rochester, P. Q.

"I suffered for many years with terrible indigestion and constipation. A neighbor advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I did so and to the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve and he advised me to go on with 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I consider that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives' and I want to say to those who suffer from Indigestion, Constipation or Headaches—try 'Fruit-a-tives' and you will get well!"

CORINE GAUDREAU.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE HOME TOWN PAPER

It's like a smiling, friendly face, It's like a voice you long have known, You see it in some distant place And rush and claim it as your own. The paper from your old home town Has bridged the long and dreary miles. And with it you can settle down Among familiar tears and smiles. It speaks of every friend you know. It tells of scenes you yearn to see; It brings back joys of long ago And tells of joys that are to be. And as you run its columns o'er, Your yesterdays come trooping back, You fancy you are home once more, And golden seem the letters black. Its speech is one you understand. It tells of grief that you can share. It brings you in that foreign land Glad messages to banish care. There, among scenes and faces strange, The old home paper seems to be The faithful friend that doesn't change. A friend that you are glad to see. I know not just what heaven is like. Nor just what joys beyond life's tide Await for men, when death shall strike And I shall reach the other side. But this I know, when I am gone, To dwell in realms divinely fair, My soul will yearn to look upon The old home paper over there.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Calf for sale.—Wm. Gilbert. 44c trade and 42c cash for eggs at Mayhew's.

Lady will do practical nursing. Enquire at this office.

For sale—grocery counter, shelving and wall case. Apply to A. B. McDonald.

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar. 237f

Remember the date of the lawn social at grounds of S. S. No. 1, Mosca, tomorrow (Friday) evening.

Buy Gunn's Fertilizer and Hog Tankage from J. D. McKellar, agent, Glencoe. It pays to buy the best.

Come to Knox church garden party. Old Boys' Park, Newbury, August 6th, 1919. Baseball, good program.

Returned soldiers' demonstration at Newbury Wednesday, August 6th.

Strayed from lot 5, con. 5, two yearling heifers, one dark roan and one Jersey. Reward offered to finder.—Neil Gillies.

Lost—near Strathburn, bag containing auto tools and tire tester. Finder please notify Webster Bros. or Transcript office.

You will see all your friends at S. S. No. 1, Mosca, Friday evening, July 25th. Come. Grounds to be lighted by electric lights.

The Great War Veterans' Band of London has been engaged for the big demonstration at Newbury on Wednesday, August 6th.

You will be sorry if you miss hearing the Elgar Ladies' Quartette at the social in S. S. No. 1, Mosca, on Friday evening of this week.

We sell groceries with small profits, because we have very little expense and no bad debts to margin up on, as we sell for cash.—Chas. Dean.

Keep the date in mind and don't fail to come with the crowds to Newbury Wednesday, August 6th. This will be a day and an occasion long to be remembered in the community.

The Battle Hill Relief Society is to have a lawn social on the school grounds at S. S. No. 1, Mosca, on Friday evening, July 25. Program to be given by the Elgar Ladies' Quartette of London. These entertainers are well and favorably known. Refreshment booth on the grounds. Admission, 35c and 20c.

CASTORIA
 For Infants and Children
 In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Frances Moss is visiting at Tyrconnell.

—Miss Lillian Henderson is holidaying in Windsor.

—Miss B. M. Weldon is holidaying at Tyrconnell this week.

—Miss Eugene Harrington spent the week-end in Detroit.

—Mrs. Mary McAlpine of Detroit is visiting her son, M. J. McAlpine.

—Mrs. Joseph Grant is spending a couple of days in Toronto this week.

—Mr. Milton, Detroit, visited for the week-end at the home of Geo. Wood.

—Lorne McCallum of London spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. James Poole.

—Miss Margaret Cooper of Detroit is visiting her cousin, Miss Jean Sutherland.

—Mrs. Bowey and daughter Alice of Buffalo are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Tait.

—Miss Jean Hodgins of London was the guest of Miss Wave Campbell over the holiday.

—Misses Neta and Inez Henry of Appin are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayter.

—Miss Gwendoline Miller of Detroit is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grant.

—Miss Gladys Wood has returned to Detroit after visiting two weeks with relatives here.

—Miss Kate M. McIntyre of Detroit is spending a week with relatives in Glencoe and vicinity.

—Archie R. Munro of the Merchants Bank, Kitchener, spent the holiday with his parents here.

—Hugh K. Munro of the Home Bank, Thorndale, is spending his vacation at his home here.

—Frank Craig of Tacoma, Wash., is spending a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Craig.

—Miss Edith Walker has been spending a couple of weeks in Windsor and Pontiac, Mich.

—Miss Catharine McBean has been engaged for the coming year as teacher near Mount Brydges.

—Miss Jean Kelly has returned from a week's visit with her cousin, Mrs. C. P. Welter, Middlemarch.

—Miss Violet Miller of Detroit spent the week-end with her cousins, Misses Elizabeth and Mamie Grant.

—P. Munro, who has been visiting his brothers and sisters in Glencoe, has gone to Swift Current, Sask.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Currie and Mrs. Porter spent the holiday and week-end at Sarnia and Point Edward.

—Miss Clarice Graham, of the nursing staff of the Packard Motor Company, Detroit, is visiting at her home here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lou Hyttenrauch of Windsor spent the week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Craig.

—W. G. Craig is home from Windsor for a few weeks. He is accompanied by his grandson, Craig Hyttenrauch.

—Harry Schade and Lloyd Schade of Dunkirk, N. Y., are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson.

—Miss Elizabeth Grant left yesterday for Toronto where she has accepted a position as stenographer in a law office.

—Cameron McPherson has passed his first year examination at St. Andrew's College, Toronto, and is home for the holidays.

—Mr. McMahon of Finch has taken a position in the Merchants Bank in place of Mr. Bruggenan, who was moved to Toronto.

—Miss Donna McAlpine accompanied her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Neil McNabb, to Cleveland, where she will spend her holidays.

—Miss Elena Reyrcraft left on Saturday, July 19th, for an extended visit with friends and relatives at Detroit, Linden and Battle Creek.

—Mrs. D. H. McRae and young son of Glencoe have been spending the week as guests of Rev. George and Mrs. Weir, at the manse.—Ridgetown Paper.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Poole of Glencoe and Miss Adeline Poole and Irving Poole of Tait's cousins motored to St. Thomas, where they spent the week-end.

—J. R. Squire is spending two months in Toronto, visiting his son, G. C. Squire, who is taking a special course in physical culture and arts at the university.

—Mr. and Mrs. Angus McKinnon arrived in Glencoe on Sunday from Dilke, Sask., and will spend a few weeks with Mrs. McKinnon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Lumley, and other relatives here.

—Alex. and Durean Galbraith returned to their home in Glencoe on Monday after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Webster. The latter accompanied them and will spend a few days in Glencoe and London.—Tilbury Times.

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, J. A. MCKELLAR, Manager.
 BOWELL BRANCH, F. C. SMYTH, Manager.
 NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.

Special Lines For Haying Season

Look over your outfits, and if there are any weak spots, get them in shape so that there will be no delay.

Cars, for steel or wood track, Hay Forks, Knot Passing Pulleys, Stop Blocks, Rope, all sizes.

PLYMOUTH ROPE

There is a real demand for the celebrated Plymouth Rope and Twine, for those who have once used it want it year after year. Always the same—strong, even, free from knots and weak places, runs freely through the pulleys. Pure Manila Plymouth Rope.

JAS. WRIGHT & SON
 OIL STOVES WIRE FENCE

Silverwood's ice cream
 "SMOOTHER THAN VELVET"

The finishing touch to a good meal—Silverwood's Ice Cream.

Its creamy taste and pure fruit flavors are a real delight. Many fine dishes can be served with ice cream, making dainty desserts for special occasions.

Silverwood's is pure pasteurized cream—homogenized.

SILVERWOOD'S LIMITED, LONDON, ONT.

Bricks in all Flavors. Look for the Silverwood's Sign.

Harvest Tools

We carry a full stock of London Cars, Forks, Pulleys, Rope Hitches and Slings.

Our Rope is Guaranteed Pure Manila. Hay Loader Rope, Trip Rope, Sling Rope, Floor Hooks and everything for haying.

A few Perfection Oil Stoves left

Deering Twine Paris Green Bug Finish

R. A. EDDIE
 HOME WASHERS FROST FENCE

99% EFFICIENT

TEMPLETON'S RHEUMATIC CAPSULES
 FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ETC.
 A SURE RELIEF FOR THE WORST HEADACHE

15 YEARS SUCCESS

"Good health is priceless." If you suffer from Rheumatic afflictions, T.R.C.'s will remedy your condition and remove both pain and disease.

Sole Agent for Glencoe H. I. Johnston, Phm. B. Druggist, Optician and Stationer, or if you live out of town mail \$1.04 to the above address or to Templetons, Limited, 142 King Street West Toronto and Capsules will be sent postpaid.

APPIN'S MONSTER GARDEN PARTY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6

TERMS OF AUSTRIAN TREATY REDUCES ARMY TO 30,000

Nation Must Make Reparation According to Ability to Pay, and Cedes All Merchant Ships and Fishing Boats Belonging to Nationals of Former Empire.

Paris, July 20.—The full peace conditions of the allied and associated powers are now in the hands of the Austrians. The first sections of the terms were presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain on June 2. The final sections were delivered to them at the same place to-day.

In addition to the published summary of the terms of June 2, the new clauses provide for reparation arrangements very similar to those in the treaty with Germany, including the establishment of an Austrian subsection of the reparations commission, the payment of a reasonable sum in cash, the issuing of bonds, and the delivery of live stock and certain historical and art documents.

Under the military terms the Austrian army is henceforth reduced to thirty thousand men on a purely voluntary basis.

The manufacture of all war materials shall be confined to one single factory under the control of this state, and other such establishments shall be closed down or converted. Importation or exportation of arms, munition and war materials of all kinds is forbidden.

The allied and associated Governments affirm, and Austria accepts the responsibility of Austria and her allies for causing loss and damage to which the allied and associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed on them by the aggression of Austria and her allies.

The amount of damage is to be determined by the Reparation Commission provided for in the treaty with Germany, which is to have a special

section to handle the Austrian situation. The commission will notify Austria before May 1, 1921, of the extent of her liabilities, and of the schedule of payments for the discharge thereof during a period of 30 years.

As immediate reparation, Austria shall pay during 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, in such manner as provided by the Reparation Commission, a reasonable sum, which shall be determined by the commission.

As an immediate advance as to animals, Austria agrees to deliver within three months after ratification of the treaty 4,000 milch cows to Italy, and 1,000 each to Serbia and Rumania; 1,000 heifers to Italy, 300 to Serbia, and 500 to Rumania; 50 bulls to Italy, and 25 each to Serbia and Rumania; 1,000 calves to each of the three nations; 1,000 bullocks to Italy, and 500 each to Serbia and Rumania; 2,000 sows to Italy, and 1,000 draught horses and 1,000 sheep to both Serbia and Rumania.

Austria agrees to restore all records, documents, objects of antiquity and art, and all scientific work, taken away from the invaded territories.

She must hand over without delay all records, documents and historical material possessed by public institutions and having a direct bearing on the history of the ceded territories which have been removed during the past ten years, except that for Italy the period shall be from 1861.

Austria must pay the total cost of the armies of occupation, from the armistice of Nov. 3rd, 1918, so long as maintained, and may export no gold before May 1, 1921, without consent of the Reparation Commission.

SOUTH ALBERTA CROPS A FAILURE

Severe Drought Causes Serious Condition in Southern Part of Province.

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says—The choking of the actual crop conditions in Southern Alberta this year has been a disaster, according to a statement made this morning by H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta.

He said that the present situation which has arisen as a result of the severe drought is nothing short of a calamity, and the optimistic reports which were sent out from different sections of the Province in an attempt to buoy up the spirits of the people, have brought about a serious condition of affairs, and a remedy must be suggested quick before matters reach a critical stage.

Though not pessimistic, Mr. Wood said that conditions are indeed serious. The crop of the south is a failure, and the farmers are without feed for their stock. He does not consider that there is sufficient feed in the north to supply the stock, and unless some prompt action is taken there will be heavy loss suffered by the farmers and stockmen.

NEW GIANT OF THE AIR.

British Dirigible Will Have Cruising Radius of 16,000 Miles.

Word has reached air experts of Canada that the British Government has begun the construction of the largest dirigible that has yet been undertaken in the world, one that will carry an equipment of six airplanes for its own protection against heavier-than-air craft.

This dirigible and the two hangars to be built for it will cost nine million, according to information reaching military men here. It will have a capacity of ten million cubic feet, will be 1,100 feet long, 137 feet in diameter and capable of lifting 100 tons, which would be more than double the lifting capacity of the R-34, which has just made a round-trip voyage across the Atlantic. The cruising radius of the new dirigible, which will be finished in from 18 to 20 months, is given as 16,000 miles, and it could, it is claimed, easily undertake the voyage from England to Australia.

WHY NO CANADIANS IN THE PARADE

A despatch from London says—Canadian Headquarters have issued an explanation of the absence of Canadian troops from the great London Peace procession on Saturday.

They say that it is a matter of deep regret, but it has been found impossible to accept the invitation extended by the War-Office to the Canadian forces to take part in the Peace celebration procession. Unfortunately, owing to the Canadian scheme of demobilization, all organized units have already been reorganized.

Canadian soldiers still remain in this country, but while they individually represent a number of fighting units, the circumstances of their departure prevent their being given ceremonial formation.

NEARLY 22 MILLIONS EXPENDED IN PENSIONS.

A despatch from Ottawa says—The 1st of June last, Canada had expended on pensions \$21,983,360.77, not including salaries and contingencies. Of this amount \$18,611,850.29 has been paid by the head office in Canada, and the remainder at the British branch. In all 80,064 pensions have been granted, \$2,231 on account of disabilities and 17,833 to dependants of soldiers killed at the front. The gratuities granted in exceptional cases of need in anticipation of pensions being recorded numbered 6,435. Pensions were refused to 12,061 claimants, 1,054 of these applications having been made by dependants, and 11,007 having come from soldiers claiming that they were laboring under permanent disabilities.

COMPULSORY WORK LATEST FOR HUNS

A despatch from Berlin says—Allied representatives have told the German delegation at Versailles, it is reported here in Government circles, that Germany must be prepared to introduce measures for compulsory work, if necessary.

This, it was said, was intended as a means of bringing about prompt execution of the reparations work in Northern France, utilizing troops and a half million civilian laborers. Officers here said the Allied conferences on this subject were conducted in a friendly spirit. These officials agreed that Germany has a problem in her labor troubles.



Are you among the thousands of men and women who are CARRIED AWAY by the catalog habit? Is there anyone in YOUR immediate family circle who is allowing this habit to run away with him? If so, there is work for YOU to do. This HABIT started more than forty years ago. It is THIS same habit that has stunted the growth of thousands of communities. It has built up a few enormously large CITIES at the expense of YOUR town. Don't allow a habit like this to run away with YOU. Take the bit in your OWN teeth. Investigate for YOURSELF. FIND OUT. Talk it over with your HOME merchant. Get your heads together. That HABIT is hurting you BOTH. By killing this habit you benefit yourself, your children, your neighbors, your community. Spend your money at Home.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 22.—Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/2, in store Fort William.

Ontario wheat—Nominal. Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 93 1/2; No. 3 CW, 90 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 90 1/4; No. 1 feed, 88 1/2; No. 2 feed, 84 1/2.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 82 to 85c, according to freights. American corn—Nominal. Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.29 1/4; No. 4 CW, \$1.25 1/4; rejected, \$1.19 1/4; feed, \$1.19 1/4.

Barley—Making, \$1.22 to \$1.26. Peas—Nominal. Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—Nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$11, Toronto. Ontario flour—Government standard, \$10.25 to \$10.50, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included. Bran, \$42 per ton; shorts, \$44 per ton; good feed flour, \$2.90 to \$2.95 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$21 to \$23 per ton; mixed, \$18 to \$19 per ton, track, Toronto. Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale. Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 37 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c; creamery, fresh made, 47 to 48c.

Eggs—New laid, 41 to 42c. Live poultry—Spring chickens, broilers, 30 to 40c; heavy fowl, 28c; light fowl, 26c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; old ducks, 20c; young ducks, 30 to 32c; old turkeys, 30c; delivered, Toronto.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 32 to 32 1/2c; twins, 32 1/2 to 33c; triplets, 33 to 33 1/2c; Stilton, 33 1/2 to 34c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 47c; creamery prints, 52 to 54c. Eggs—New laid, 48 to 49c; new laid in cartons, 52 to 53c.

Beans—Canadian, \$3 to \$4.25. Provisions—Wholesale. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 32 to 33c; clear bellies, 31 to 32c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 48c; do, heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 55c; rolls, 37c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 56c; backs, plain, 50 to 51c; boneless, 60c; clear bellies, 41c.

Lard—Pure tallow, 36c; tubs, 37 1/2c; pails, 37 1/2c; prints, 39c; Compound tallow, 31 1/2 to 32c; tubs, 32 to 32 1/2c; pails, 32 1/2 to 32 3/4c; prints, 35 to 33 1/2c.

Montreal Markets. Montreal, July 22.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 98 1/2c. Flour, new standard

BRITISH EMPIRE CELEBRATES PEACE

London, July 20.—Peace was celebrated by the British Empire Saturday, not only in London but in every part of the vast dominions over which floats the Union Jack. London's great victory parade was, of course, the most spectacular event of the day, but throughout the country every city, town and hamlet held a peace carnival. Religious services, processions and sports made up the programme in nearly every place. In some places, particularly the seaside resorts, battles of flowers featured the day.

Everywhere the returned heroes of the war were honored, whether they appeared in khaki or mufti. These men, released from the perils and hardships of war, led the merrymaking. Those who did not return from the battlefields, however, were not forgotten. In every town or city there were prayers for the fallen, and many a shrine dedicated to the memory of a dead hero bore its floral tribute.

London has not witnessed such a celebration since the late Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897. Buckingham Palace was decorated on its exterior for the first time in its history. Huge flags of the allies floated from the upper windows, and a wide streamer of purple and gold stretched across the facade. The royal pavilion, erected close to the beautiful Victoria monument, added color to the striking scene.

King George, from his seat on the scarlet dais, had a clear view through a colonnade of ornate white pylons, reaching for more than half a mile to the Admiralty arch. The troops marched past the reviewing stand to the music of dozens of military bands. All the Dominions, Canada included, had troops in the line. A magnificent reception was given the marching hosts by the millions of people who witnessed the gorgeous spectacle.

lamb's, 18c per lb. Hogs, \$22 to \$24 per 100 pounds for choice selects of cars. Choice steers, \$10 to \$13 per 100 pounds. Butchers' cattle, \$6 to \$9 per 100 pounds.

Live Stock Markets. Toronto, July 22.—Choice heavy steers, \$14 to \$14 1/2; good heavy steers, \$13 to \$13 1/2; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12.75 to \$13.25; do, good, \$12 to \$12.50; do, med., \$11.50 to \$12; do, com., \$9.25 to \$9.75; bulls, choice, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, med., \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.25; do, good, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do, med., \$9 to \$9.25; do, com., \$7.50 to \$8; stockers, \$8.75 to \$11.75; fenders, \$12.50 to \$13; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$110 to \$150; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$100; light ewes, \$10 to \$11; yearlings, \$13.50 to \$15; spring lambs, per cwt., \$20 to \$22; calves, good to choice, \$17.50 to \$21; hogs, fed and watered, \$24 to \$24.25; do, weighed off cars, \$24.25 to \$24.50; do, f.o.b., \$23.25.

Montreal, July 22.—Choice milk-fed calves, \$15 to \$17 per 100 pounds; others, \$8. Sheep, \$6 to \$9. Spring

lamb's, 18c per lb. Hogs, \$22 to \$24 per 100 pounds for choice selects of cars. Choice steers, \$10 to \$13 per 100 pounds. Butchers' cattle, \$6 to \$9 per 100 pounds.

American, Japanese and Italians openly disfavor trying to extradite the former Kaiser, and the French are lukewarm upon the matter. So it is expected it will be a British fight to insist on the trial in London.

PRINCE SAILS ON AUGUST 5.

A despatch from London says—It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales will embark on the battleship Renown for Canada on August 5.

MANY SOLDIERS TURN TO FARMING

One Out of Every Five Returned Men Would Change Old Employment.

A despatch from Ottawa says—Of 273,444 members of the Canadian army who completed the demobilization questionnaires issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 87,771 desire to make agriculture or stock-raising their future occupation. Of the number 72,218 were previously engaged in those pursuits. There is, however, a net gain of 15,553 recruits for agriculture. While 4,716 men previously employed on the land have expressed a wish on demobilization to enter new occupations, 20,269 intend to re-accept other callings to become farmers. Of the men who wish to abandon farming, 3,400 have expressed a desire to enter the professional and general group of callings, 350 the mechanical trades, and 530 the occupations classed as domestic and personal services. The total accessions to the professional and general occupations number 20,409, and the desertions from those occupations total 12,708.

The questionnaires indicate that one out of every five soldiers desires to change his occupation upon his return to civilian life.

AFGHAN TROOPS RESUME ATTACK

Capture British Convoy and Two Guns in the Khyber Region.

Simla, British India, July 20.—The Afghans resumed their attacks at various points in the Khyber region on the 16th inst. in strong force. It is estimated that 4,000 attacked a British convoy moving from Lakaband to Fort Sandeman. After fighting throughout the night, the Afghans captured the convoy and two guns. Four British officers were killed and two wounded. There were about 100 casualties among the Indian ranks.

When they saw virtually all the British officers casualties the native transport drivers bolted.

HUNGARY'S SOVIET TOTTERING TO FALL

A despatch from Vienna says—There is a crisis in the Hungarian Soviet. General Boehm, Commander of the army, has been imprisoned. Reports have been circulated that he required rest in a sanitarium.

Strumfeld, second in command, is reported to have fled.

Statements that Bela Kun, the Soviet leader, has been invited to a conference by the Allies have given rise to reports that he has accepted this subterfuge as a means of escaping from Hungary without the intention of returning. It is denied, however, that he has left Hungary thus far, or even departed from the Capital.

NEW WAR LOAN MAY BE TAXED.

A despatch from Ottawa says—Preliminary preparations for the Dominion loan, which is to be floated in the fall, are under way.

Now that the war is over, and financial conditions are more normal, it is regarded as probable that the loan will not be tax-exempt, as was its wartime predecessor. Should the Government decide to follow this course, there is little doubt that the rate of interest yield will be made quite attractive, as compared with the rate at which Victory bonds can now be bought in the open market.

\$50,000 FOR FLIGHT INDIA TO SOUTH AFRICA

A despatch from London says—The Daily Express offers a prize of £10,000, open to the whole world with the exception of the late enemy countries, for an air flight establishing communication on a commercial basis with India and South Africa.

All competing machines must carry a cargo of at least one ton on both outward and homeward flights.

Factors to be considered in the award will be the average reliability and air worthiness of the machines.

From Erin's Green Isle

The death took place recently of John Metcalfe, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Belfast.

Allen Guiney was instantly killed when he fell a distance of thirty feet in the Harland and Wolf Yard at Belfast.

The Belfast Corporation have appointed the Lord Mayor as their representative on the Senate of Queen's University.

Messrs. J. and R. Thompson, Belfast, have launched at Warrenport, for the Admiralty, a one-thousand-ton concrete ship.

Invergardon recently received a visit from Sir Ernest Shackleton, of Antarctic fame.

Alexander Finlay, head of the soap and candle manufacturing firm in Belfast, died recently at the age of ninety-two years.

Private H. A. Gordon, Canadian, who died of wounds at Halifax, was formerly in the employ of Wolf & Harland, Belfast.

W. Davies, who died recently at Portland, Oregon, was a native of Belfast, and served with the British forces in South Africa.

While flying a military aeroplane across the Irish Sea, Lieut. Lyon, Canadian R.A.F., fell into the sea off Howth and was drowned.

Andrew Ireland, farmer, of Clunghigh, is the owner of a cow which has given birth to five calves in the past thirty-four months.

Lady Patricia Ramsay has sent her thanks to the loyal citizens of Cork for their good wishes on the occasion of her marriage.

The death in action is reported of Frank McMullen, Royal Irish Fusiliers, formerly on the staff of the Belfast Evening Telegraph.

The question of connecting Great Britain and Ireland by tunnel is to be considered by the new Ministry of Ways and Communications.

The marriage has taken place at Kilmore Cathedral of Sapper George Tyrrell, Canadian, and Mary Elizabeth Usher, The Cottages, Kilmore.

A meeting has been held at Lurgan to consider the question of building a technical school in memory of Lurgan men who have fallen in the war.

It is said that the Ministry of Munitions are going to burn some thousands of tons of explosives and dump nearly 10,000 tons in the Irish Sea.

The King has conferred Knighthood upon Henry F. Burke, the new Garter-King-at-Arms, son of Sir Bernard Burke, formerly Ulster King-at-Arms.

The Clones Guardians passed a vote of thanks to Nurse B. Sherry, Newbliss, for her gratuitous services to the poor who were stricken with influenza.

The death took place recently at Boscimont, of Miss Isabella Riddle, one of the founders of the hostel for women students at Queen's University, Belfast.

The death took place recently at Shanganagh Castle, County Dublin, of Mrs. Rowan Hamilton, mother of Lieut.-Col. Rowan Hamilton.

The public health committee of Dublin has decided to relieve Sir Charles Cameron of the active work, and confine him to consultative work.

Col. Sir Nugent Everard presided at the annual meeting of the Irish Industrial Development Association, held in Dublin recently.

At a meeting of the Rathmines Church congregation, it was decided to erect a memorial in honor of the members who had fallen in the war.

A Color Collection.

To be color-ignorant may not be so bad as to be color-blind, but it is an affliction. To remove it, read on.

Cochineal insects provide us with the finest colors of carmine, crimson, and scarlet; and blue-black, beloved of Futurists, comes from the charcoalized stalk of the vine.

Indian ink is not Indian, but is made by the Chinese from a secret process of burning camphor.

Bistre is just the prepared soot of wood ashes. Real ultramarine is made from the lapis-lazuli stone, and is at most priceless.

Air, despite artists, has no color; pure water is pale blue in color. And the blueness of the summer sky—although there is no sky, literally speaking—is due solely to the particles of dust in the air.

Color doesn't really exist at all, being but vibratory light. For instance, snow appears white to us, because its crystals reflect the rays of which white is composed. And a violet is blue, not because it is, but because the undulations of ether which touch its surface are thrown back with the utmost rapidity, blue being the high treble vibration of light.

MAKE BIG PROGRESS ON PLANE ENGINES

A despatch from Berne says—According to Essen despatches to Swiss newspapers, German manufacturers, after lengthy experiments, have succeeded in creating a gasoline turbine. The engine, it is asserted, will enable an airplane to fly virtually without noise.

The despatches add that several airplanes fitted with the new engines are being constructed. They will have a capacity of 64 passengers each.



WORLD LEVIED ON TO FURNISH MEAL

SALT FROM CANADA AND PEPPER FROM THE TROPICS.

Interesting History of These Most Common Articles on Our Dinner Tables.

In these days of kaleidoscopic changes and rapid advancement in both social and business circles most of us fail to appreciate the origin and vital importance of the things with which we come in daily contact. Take, for instance, articles found on our tables. Have you ever paused at a meal and wondered how the dishes in which your meal is served are made? Or where the salt and pepper come from and the different processes they pass through before reaching your table?

No, you are more than apt, like all the rest of us busy folk in this rapid age, not to observe the small things of life which are usually overlooked. Or where the salt and pepper come from and the different processes they pass through before reaching your table?

Most everybody thinks salt is only used to give food a pleasant flavor, when from a physical standpoint it is a most important part of our diet.

Where salt is scarce it is considered one of the greatest luxuries and probably no one article is in more universal use, unless it be water. You pick up the salt shaker and sprinkle your food with it, not once thinking of its wonderful qualities, where it comes from or how it is prepared for your use.

Salt is sometimes found in an almost pure state, but as a general rule it is mixed with other things that must be removed before it is suitable for table use. However, there are some salt mines where the only thing necessary for its preparation is to purify it. Salt is found in large quantities in sea water, but this kind has never been used for the table as the purer forms are so much more available. Rock salt is the purest form of salt, and the greatest deposit of this kind is in Russian Poland, where one bed alone is known to be five hundred miles in length, twenty miles wide and about twelve hundred feet thick. In many of these European salt mines, men working there never come to the surface, as they would lose too much time. As a result some of them have been known to spend their entire lives down in the bowels of the earth with their four walls of nothing but salt, salt, salt. In one of these mines there is a church sculptured entirely from salt.

The salt wells of south-western Ontario furnish us with practically all the salt we use. Besides its table use, we must remember that salt occupies a most important place in the commercial world. It is used extensively in the process of glazing earthenware and in the preserving of meats, hides and many other articles. Certain smelting processes require its help in separating metals from their ores and it is utilized in fertilizing dry soils. Probably you do not know that water contains about the same proportion of salt as the water of the ocean does normally. For that reason when ever you put an excessive amount of salt in any of your food very soon afterward you feel a craving for water. This is because your system calls for water or liquid of some kind to counteract the oversupply of salt you have absorbed. So, you see, after all the tiny salt shaker has a big history to tell if we'll only take the time to inquire into it.

Black Pepper From West Indies. But we cannot make mention of salt without considering its sister shaker—pepper—which is almost as important to some people. The black variety of pepper usually found in the table pepper shaker is a tropical plant and most of our supply comes from the West Indies. It grows there as a rambling and climbing shrub whose smooth and spongy stems are often more than twenty feet in length, to which are attached very broad, leathery leaves. This black pepper, or common pepper as it is usually called, is a fruit about the size of a pea, changing to a bright red when fully ripe and gathered just as it begins to turn from green to red, for when allowed to get more ripe it loses a great deal of its pungency and, of course, "pep" is what we like in pepper. When in cultivation the pepper plants are supported by poles, or sometimes dwarf trees are planted to give the vine a support, the second method usually proving the more satisfactory. It is propagated by means of cuttings and comes into bearing within three or four years after being planted. After beginning to bear the black pepper yields two crops annually for about twelve years, after which the vine loses its vitality for production and another must be planted to take its place.

When the car stops suddenly on the road the first place to look is in the gasoline tank. The veteran motorist does not need this advice, but the newcomer should take it to heart. Look into the gasoline tank first.

Charming Styles for Children



No. 8292—Child's Pajama or Beach Apron and Sun-Hat. Price, 15 cents. Cut in 5 sizes, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 2 requires, apron and hat, 2 yds. 27 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide; facing for hat, 3/4 yd. 27 ins. wide.

No. 8804—Child's Hot-Day Dress. Price, 15 cents. Body and sleeve in one. Cut in 5 sizes, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 1 requires, with or without belt, 1 1/2 yds. 32 or 36 ins. wide.

McCall Transfer Design No. 848. Price, 10 cents.

No. 8690—Child's Rompers. Price, 15 cents. Closing centre-back, or to be slipped on over the head; dropped back; sides snapped or buttoned. In 4 sizes, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 1, either style, 1 1/2 yds. 27 ins. wide; collar and facing, belt and sleevebands, 3/4 yd. 27 ins. wide; sleeve facing, belt, 3/4 yd. 27 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 they 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.

VERSAILLES' HAUNTED PALACE.

From the Days of the 'Grand Monarch' to Date Has Been Under Troubled Shade.

There is something of irony in the fact that democracy's greatest victory has been signed and sealed in that dream of art which Louis XIV. "wrought hardlike into stone" to symbolize and perpetuate the magnificence of royalty.

It is a haunted house, that palace of Versailles. The ghosts of the illustrious and notorious, the beloved and the execrated, walk down its halls. First of all, the "Grand Monarch" who lavished the people's substance in incredible sums for a grandiose depiction of himself and the splendor of his reign. The troubled shade of De Pompadour comes back in lonely hours, again to rule a king and misrule a nation, to witness the triumphs which ended finally on a dismal morning when jacksaws towed her coffin carelessly into a coach. There was that life which was a royal idyl, into which the despair and hunger of the mob were to come thundering at last, to splash the elegance with blood, to jeer Marie Antoinette on the way to the guillotine, to make of France a shambles. Thus ended the palace as a chateau. It was never again a place of residence. But two centuries after the "Grand Monarch," the King of Prussia occupies the palace and the Iron Chancellor's dream is realized in the proclamation of William I., Emperor of Germany.

A Star Shower. The soft mosaic of the Milky Way, That arches heaven with loveliness by night, Has floated down, across the floor of day To pave a primrose path for earth's delight.

A Health-Bringer!
Make your morning cereal dish a strengthener.

Grape-Nuts

is not only most delicious in taste, but is a builder of tissue.

"There's a Reason"

LISTLESS, PEEVISH GIRLS

When a girl in her teens becomes peevish, listless and dull, when nothing seems to interest her and dainties do not tempt her appetite, you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long her pallid cheeks, frequent headaches, and breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anemic. Many mothers as the result of their own girlhood experience can promptly detect the early signs of anaemia, and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which renew the blood supply and banish anaemia before it has obtained a hold upon the system.

Out of their experience thousands of mothers know that anaemia is the sure road to worse ills. They know the difference that good red blood makes in the development of womanly health. Every headache, every gasp for breath that follows the slightest exertion by the anemic girl, every pain she suffers in her back and limbs are reproaches if you have not taken the best steps to give your weak girl new blood, and the only sure way to do so is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

New, rich red blood is infused into the system by every dose of these pills. From this new rich blood springs good health, an increased appetite, new energy, high spirits and perfect womanly development. Give your daughter Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and take them yourself and note how promptly their influence is felt in better health.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post-paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CARIBOU FOOD PRODUCT.

Explorer Stefansson Also Suggests Musk Ox as Source of Supply.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, by a recent address before the Canadian Commons and Senate, has awakened Canada to the importance of the caribou and musk ox as a source of food supply for the northern Canadian Government, upon the recommendation of Arthur Meighen, minister of the interior, has appointed a commission to make a thorough investigation of the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions with a view to the conservation of these wild herds.

There are between thirty and sixty million caribou in the North according to estimates. They range as far south as Churchill river in winter and retire to the tundra region in the summer. Thousands are slaughtered by wolves and hunters every year. Their meat is equal to fine venison and their hides can be made into leather that resembles chamber skin. The completion this year of the Hudson Bay Railway, a branch of the Canadian national system, extending from the Pas to Port Nelson on Hudson Bay, will open a route by which the animals can be conveniently shipped to market.

The musk ox are not numerous. They never venture south of the Great Barrens. Their meat is like beef and they yield a wool equal to that of merino sheep. Mr. Stefansson believes that if the herds were superintended by a force of rangers they could be greatly increased and would become in time a valuable commercial factor.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at a very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

GREATER PARIS SEEN.

Statistican Expects City to Have 6,000,000 Inhabitants by 1970.

A statistician who has made a study of the growth of the population of Paris estimates that the city, within its present limits, will have 6,000,000 inhabitants in another half century, and that the population of the Department of the Seine, which he thinks will then be a part of the capital, will have increased to 14,300,000, says a Paris despatch.

He bases his figures on the actual development of the city since 1890 and on the progressive density of the population which went from eighty-five to the acre in 1861 to 146 to the acre in 1911. In 1961 he anticipates Paris will cover 432,000 acres, virtually the entire territory of the Department of the Seine and some communes of the Department of Seine et Oise.

The greatest fortune a man can leave his children is not a big bank account, nor a fine residence, nor a place among the aristocracy, but the legacy of an upright, gentle and useful life.

LAKE LOUISE AND THE ROCKIES.

To the ancients all roads led to Rome, and it is the ambition of young and old to behold the "Eternal City" and its wonders. Now, however, one might say it is the ambition of every Canadian to behold the "Eternal Snows," and as the Applan way led to Rome, so the great iron road, the Canadian Pacific Railway, leads to the Rocky Mountains. Canadians have a wide field to pick and choose from in the matter of places to spend holidays, but the West has an attraction all its own.

Lake Louise is one of the many beauty spots in the Rocky Mountains, and a trip West is not considered complete without a stop-off there. Lake Louise is one of the Lakes in the Clouds (the others being Lake Agnes and Mirror Lake) and at one time its existence was only known to the Indians. Now, however, thanks to the enterprise of the C.P.R., it is visited by thousands of tourists yearly, the railway passing through at this point, and a palatial hotel, the Chateau, having been erected on the lakefront, affording ample accommodation.

Stepping off the train at Laggan the tourist boards an electric car, which runs up the gradient to the lake, the trip only occupying twenty minutes. The drive is a most delightful one, the car being open on both sides, affords an uninterrupted view of the wonderful scenery with the minimum of exertion. The Bow River is crossed by a pretty little bridge, and in the early morning sunshine the waters sparkle like opal fires, tossing furiously in eddies as the river forces its way down the valley.

Arriving at Lake Louise one feels transported into another atmosphere, if not to another world; feelings of wonder, awe, and admiration grip the mind, compelling a reverential silence. The lake itself is small, but a perfect gem, lying at the base of the Victoria Glacier from which it is fed, its waters being pure turquoise in color, that deep turquoise so difficult to describe. Behind the lake Mt. Lefroy towers like a giant to the heavens, reaching an altitude of over 10,000 feet—some huge mass of dazzling snow and ice, resembling the Matterhorn in Switzerland. Mt. Aberdeen and the Victoria Glacier form a background unsurpassed for grandeur.

The surrounding country suggests an Alpine valley. Ranges of snow-capped mountains stretch as far as the eye can reach, while the air is filled with the scent of the pines. Flowers of brilliant color bloom everywhere.

Facilities can be obtained at the Chateau to escort parties going to Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks by automobile or carriage; ponies can also be hired to take tourists to Lake Agnes and Mirror Lake.

On the way to Moraine Lake a splendid view of Mt. Temple is obtained. This mountain is one of the highest peaks in the Rockies, rising to an altitude of 11,000 feet. Its sides resemble walls of solid ice, and its crest is covered with snow. At this point a fine view of the Bow Valley is obtained from a height of 11,000 ft., the river looking like a slender silver thread down in the valley. Still other beauty spots are the Giants' Steps and Paradise Valley, where the opalescent waters come thundering down from the sublime heights above, forcing their way through the mountains to the distant valley.

Moraine Lake is soon reached, and the tourist is allowed half an hour to rest before the return journey, enabling him to enjoy the magnificent scenery. Moraine Lake lies at the base of the Ten Peaks, a chain of mountains all over 10,000 feet high, covered with snow.

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries produce fruit both on the old and new wood. Pruning, which is best done in the spring, should be confined to thinning out the branches so as to secure well rounded bushes with open heads. Cut back to an upward pointing bud any branches that bend down to the ground.

Gooseberries like water. Not that they cannot have too much, but in well drained soil they enjoy a good sprinkling daily so the ground about them will not dry out.

A mulching of well rotted manure about the plants as soon as the fruit buds have set is beneficial, enabling the plants to perfect their fruit and form flowering buds for the following year. Keep the mulch damp.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Anyone Could.
Elsie—"My grandpa has reached the age of ninety-six. Isn't it wonderful?"
Bobby—"Wonderful nothing! Look at the time it's taken him to do it."

From Bad to Worse.
"Sedentary work," said the college lecturer, "tends to lessen the endurance."
"In other words," butted in the smart student, "the more one sits, the less one can stand."
"Exactly," retorted the lecturer; "and if one lies a great deal, one's standing is lost completely."

Not What He Meant.
A University lecturer began an address to the students the other morning in this way: "Now I'm not going to talk very long, but if you get what I'm going to say in your heads you'll have the whole thing in a nut-shell."

And he looked surprised when a roar of laughter followed his unintentional slam.
"Don't talk to me about the wonders of past ages," said Uncle Joe Cannon. "The world today is far more wonderful than ever before. Just think. It took Columbus as many months as it now takes days to cross the ocean, and we talk about flying and traveling a mile a minute as though they were nothing."
"Why, the other day I dropped into a country school just in time to hear the teacher ask:
"Johnny, into what two great classes is the human race divided?" and Johnny answered promptly:
"Motorists and pedestrians."
"That's what I call progress. After a while there won't be any pedestrians."

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the coris of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN,
Metapedia, P.Q.
Aug. 31st, 1908.

"Paying Off."

The act of "paying off" in a big industrial plant is a considerable item of expense when there is taken into consideration the accounting, putting the money in envelopes and the loss of time of the employees in going after their money. Pay day is abolished by the latest scheme for handling this problem which has been suggested for adoption at a great English soap manufacturing establishment. Each employee would be required to have a private bank account, either in the firm's bank or in any other; the weekly or monthly pay roll would be sent to the firm's bank, and the sum each man is entitled to would be placed to his credit. Then he could draw what ever he needed for household or other expenses and leave the rest to his credit, where it would draw interest. The firm would supplement all balances with additions. This would do away with pay envelopes and standing in line and would encourage saving.

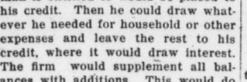
During the war, acid imitations were sold as Aspirin in pill boxes and various other containers. But now you can get genuine Aspirin, plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross"—Aspirin proved safe by millions for Headache, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Neuritis, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, also larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark, registered in Canada, of Bayer Manufacturing of Monocetic-acidester of Salicylicacid.

THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE ASPIRIN

ONLY TABLETS MARKED WITH "BAYER CROSS" ARE ASPIRIN.

If You Don't See the "Bayer Cross" on the Tablets, Refuse Them—They Are Not Aspirin At All!



Your druggist gladly will give you the genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" because genuine Aspirin only is made by Canadians and owned by a Canadian Company.

There is not a cent's worth of German interest in Aspirin, all rights being purchased from the U.S. Government.

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Hurrah! How's This

Cincinnati authority says corns dry up and lift out with fingers.

Hospital records show that every time you cut a corn you invite local jaw or blood poison, which is needless, says a Cincinnati authority, who tells you that a quarter ounce of a drug called frezone can be obtained at little cost from the drug store but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You simply apply a few drops of frezone on a tender, aching corn and soreness is instantly relieved. Shortly the entire corn can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

This drug is sticky but dries at once and is claimed to just shrivel up any corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. If your wife wears high heels she

WANTED—PROBATIONERS FOR the Montreal Women's Hospital. Two year course. Monthly salary during period of training. Apply Lady Superintendent, 1002 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

TEACHERS WANTED PLANO, ELUCUTION AND SINGING Teachers Wanted. Address Conservatory of Music, Lethbridge, Alta.

WANTED—FEMALE TEACHER (Protestant) for the Jane Laycock Children's Home; must be of good Christian character and willing to take an interest in the children, not only during school hours, but at other times as well; there are about 25 children in the school; boys and girls, ages ranging from seven to fourteen years; salary thirty dollars per month with board and residence; duties to commence September. Apply Cuckhutt Securities, Limited, Bradford.

FOULRY WANTED WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry, Fancy Hens, Pigeons, Eggs, etc.? Write L. Weirbach & Son, 10-13 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE NEWSPAPER, WEEKLY IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box 7, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER for sale. Printing plant in Bruce County. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 82, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

HOME BUILDERS! WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOK OF House Plans, and information telling how to save from Two to Four Hundred Dollars on your new Home. Address: Hamilton Building Co., 23 Jackson St., Hamilton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS CHANCEL TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Heiman Medical Institute, Billingswood, Ont.

Resident Salesman Wanted

TO SELL THE INTERNATIONAL KEROSENE GAS BURNER

This burner turns Kerosene (Coal Oil) into gas. Fits into any cook-stove or heater and is conceded to be by far the most practical Gravity Fed Oil Burner introduced. No wick used and absolutely odorless. Applicants must be men of responsibility and well known in their community. Address: Salesman.

NATIONAL BURNERS, LIMITED 114-116 JARVIS ST., TORONTO

A poor farmer will ruin even a rich farm. A good farmer will make a run-down farm behave itself and grow fat.

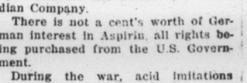
Minard's Lintment Cures Colds, Etc.

She—"Were the British soldiers happy when they came back from France?" He—"Happy? They were in transports."

THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE ASPIRIN

ONLY TABLETS MARKED WITH "BAYER CROSS" ARE ASPIRIN.

If You Don't See the "Bayer Cross" on the Tablets, Refuse Them—They Are Not Aspirin At All!



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Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, also larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark, registered in Canada, of Bayer Manufacturing of Monocetic-acidester of Salicylicacid.

Use Cuticura to Keep Your Hair From Falling

How many times have barbers given this advice to men who are losing their hair because of dandruff and scalp irritation. At night rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. A clean, healthy scalp means good hair.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. plus Canadian duties. Sold everywhere. For sample each free with Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A.

ISSUE No. 30-12.

NOW FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS !!
MAYHEW'S GREAT
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

DOLLARS "STRETCHED" AS NEVER BEFORE—Yes, actually stretched so that they'll buy twice as much (three times as much in some cases) as they would under ordinary conditions. See the List—See our Windows—Come to-morrow.



Clean Sweep prices on Oxfords and White Shoes

Women's Patent Oxfords, all styles of heel, reg. \$6, for \$3.58.
 Women's Brown Kid Oxford, right up to the minute, reg. \$6, for \$3.78.
 Women's White Canvas Shoes for \$2.19 and \$2.48.
 Patent Slippers, low heels and high—\$1.55 and \$1.75, all \$4.50 value.

Clean Sweep prices on Kiddies' and girls' Wash Dresses.

Clean Sweep prices on all Hosiery

Regular 55c Women's Black Lisle Thread Hose—29c per pair.
 Regular 50c Women's Fine Lisle White Hose—28c per pair.
 Regular \$1 Fine White Lisle Hose for 68c.

Clean Sweep prices on Whitewear

1 table of Waists specially priced for clean-up—75c and 88c.
 Stylish Wash Skirts, reg. price \$2.50, for quick selling—\$1.58.
 All Waists priced for quick selling.

Clean Sweep prices on Men's Fine Shirts and Soft Shirts—200 Shirts at \$1.48 each, reg. \$2.50 and \$3.

Clean Sweep prices on Many Lines of Wallpaper

Many rolls of our big Wall Paper Stock will be cleaned out this week to make room for the New Stock.

Clean Sweep prices on Millinery—Everything must be cleared out.

E. A. Mayhew & Co.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1919

NEWBURY

Knox church lawn social, held on Friday evening, was a decided success in every particular. There was a good crowd and perfect weather, and an excellent program was given by the Fisher orchestra of Strathroy. Proceeds \$165.
 Mr. Hamilton of Simcoe, recently returned from overseas, spent the week-end at Bruce Fletcher's. Mr. Hamilton belonged to the same battalion as the late C. Gilbert Fletcher and took command when Lieut. Fletcher was killed.
 Misses Ann J. and Mabel Connelly have taken positions in Detroit. Miss Ann J. is to be congratulated, she having won two silver medals at her recent exam at Chatham business college. Through some mistake it was at first not known Miss Mabel had also passed.
 Mrs. Parish of Ottawa is visiting her mother, Mrs. Robinson.
 Mrs. Pryne and daughter Alta of Brantford are visiting Mrs. Frank Robinson.
 Peace Day was very quietly observed here. All business was suspended. Several went to Rondeau and others to Port Stanley.
 D. J. Batsner was in Detroit Monday.
 Mrs. Harris and Miss Gibb are with Miss Tucker, Chas. Tucker being ill.
 Miss W. Owens left on Sunday for

THE NEWBURY CASH STORE

has Smoked Roll and Cottage Roll on hand. The best meat for threshing dinner.

W. H. PARNALL NEWBURY

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.
 Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.

Toronto where she is on the departmental examining board, she having the Latin to examine.
 Mrs. Amos Fennell and daughter, Miss Besse, and son, Harold, left on Monday for Pasqua, Sask., to visit her son, Will.
 All the committees are busily engaged on the celebration for August 6th.
 Mr. and Mrs. Bowme and family of Lambeth spent the week-end at Mrs. P. Hillman's.

ELMSVILLE

Mr. Necombe of Alvinston took the services in Cameron church on Sunday in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. McKay.
 Mrs. Plaine and Violet and Lloyd spent the 12th of July in London.
 Miss Edith Moran, we are sorry to say, is confined to bed again.
 Mrs. Wilson and two children of Detroit are visiting in this vicinity.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Gee spent Sunday with Bothwell friends.
 Mr. and Mrs. Dunc. McTavish and baby Jean of Kilmartin spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Neil Campbell, Euphemia.
 The regular monthly meeting of the W. M. S. of Cameron church was held on Thursday, July 17. Arrangements were made to pack a box to send to missionaries in distant fields.

MELBOURNE

Owing to the arrangements being made to withdraw the evening services on the first and third Sundays during July and August there was no service in the Presbyterian church here on Sunday last. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed at the Riverside appointment at 11 a. m.
 There seems to be a good deal of illness about the community at the present time. We are informed that it is owing to the extremely hot, dry weather.
 Melbourne was very quiet on July 19th as the majority of the citizens spent the day at Strathroy, London, St. Thomas, Springbank and Dutton.
 The farmers in this vicinity have finished haying. Wheat harvest is now on and some of the farmers have taken in their last load of wheat for this season. Owing to the extremely hot and dry weather the oats are very short in many places, but the wheat was an ideal crop. Pastures and gardens are suffering now for want of rain.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. Cawthorpe, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. W. Clarke and Miss Emily Clarke motored from Strathroy on Sunday morning to attend the morning services.
 John Dean has secured a position in the furniture factory at Strathroy.

WARDSVILLE

Miss Callam and Mrs. Tucker and daughter of Toronto are the guests of Mrs. H. Archer.
 Ethridge Hunter and family called on old friends here last week.
 Miss E. McRae was the guest of Mrs. D. McRae last week.
 Mrs. John Vall of Cairo called on old friends here last week.
 Mrs. Collins and Pat are visiting Mrs. J. Mulligan.
 A Linden had a tire stolen from his car last week. He got the purloiner's number and expects he may be able to recover the tire.
 Misses Mary and Elinor Martyn spent the week-end in London.
 Miss Ivy Henderson and Miss Desie Purdy are spending a few days in Detroit.
 Mrs. Bradstreet (nee Alma Henderson) called on friends here last week.
 Mrs. Ellison of Walkerville is visiting friends here.
 Mrs. Dan Purcell of Rodney visited relatives here last week.
 Misses Barbara Taylor of Perth and Jeanette of Virginia, Ill., spent the past week with their sister, Mrs. John Mulligan.
 Miss Aileen Taylor of Harwich is spending a week with her cousin, Miss Muriel McIntosh.
 Wm. Taylor, sr., and Wm. R. Taylor, jr., wife and family spent Sunday with the former's daughter, Mrs. John Mulligan.

CAIRO

Miss Ila Burr, after visiting her sister in Windsor and friends in Detroit, returned to her home on Friday.
 Threshing wheat is the order of the day in this vicinity, wheat averaging 25 bushels per acre.
 Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith of Windsor spent the 19th with friends here.
 Wm. and Gerald Randies of Wardsville assisted at threshing at their Uncle John's on Thursday.
 Mrs. Joseph Clifford returned during the week from London, where she had undergone an operation. We are pleased to announce that she is improving, though still in a weak condition.
 Solomon Frank, proprietor of the general store here, spent a busy week, and left for his home in Hamilton on Saturday night.
 Mr. and Mrs. James Macaulay and family motored to Strathroy to see Mrs. Will McDonald, who is ill.
 Won't those be the happy days when the profiteers are "demobbed" and handed a gratuity for what they did in the great war!
 Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

CASHMERE

Mrs. Wyatt and daughter Phyllis of Detroit are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Bobier.
 Clarence Tunks was in St. Thomas for a few days last week.
 Norval Sittler, Lloyd Saylor, Harley Reid and Wilford Saylor were Chatham visitors on Saturday.
 Lenna Saylor is visiting relatives in Detroit.
 Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sittler from here and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jeffery of Newbury motored to Melbourne to visit relatives on Sunday.
 Mrs. Henry Saylor spent Thursday in Windsor.
 Mrs. J. C. Brown and son Gordon have returned after spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Lilley of Kintore.
 Mrs. Allan Willick, Mrs. Henry Saylor and Ross Willick motored to Glenoe on Wednesday.

KILMARTIN

Miss Sadie Riddell of Detroit is visiting her grandfather, Alex. McLachlan.
 Miss M. Walker of Ridgetown spent Sunday at Dugald Secord's.
 Miss Elizabeth Leitch has been engaged to teach in S. S. No. 17 for the coming year.
 Sergt. George M. Secord, Mr. and Mrs. John Secord and Mr. and Mrs. James Walker motored to Goderich and Guelph, spending a few days with friends.
 Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hamilton of London spent their honeymoon at Mrs. McAlpine's and A. McLachlan's.
 Burns' church, Mosa, have decided to hold their annual Labor Day picnic, which they dropped for several years owing to the war.
 Willie Moore of Calgary, who has been in the military employ for some time, is visiting at his home.
 John McLachlan is visiting friends in Detroit.
 Miss McIntyre and Miss Culloch of Winnipeg have returned after spending a few weeks visiting at Maj. A. McIntyre's and with Detroit friends.
 Miss Drina McAlpine has been engaged to teach in S. S. No. 18, Brooke, for the coming year.

EKFRID STATION

A large number from here celebrated at Port Stanley on Saturday.
 Miss Stella McDonald is spending her holidays with friends in London.
 Services will be held in S. S. No. 4 next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.
 Mrs. Lazier and children, who have been visiting relatives here, have returned home.
 Mrs. James Murray visited with friends in St. Thomas recently.

STRATHBURN

Webster Brothers expect to start drilling for oil soon.
 Rev. and Mrs. Weir and family motored from London one day last week and spent the night with Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McRae on their way home to Ridgetown.
 Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
 Asthma is Torture. No one who hasn't gasped for breath in the power of asthma knows what such suffering is. Thousands do know, however, from experience how immeasurable is the relief provided by that marvellous preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. For years it has been relieving and curing the most severe cases. If you are a sufferer do not delay a day in securing his remedy from your druggist.

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Clean, airy, sunlit workrooms.
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 Valuable training in agreeable work for the inexperienced.
 A good living wage to beginners which materially increases with experience and proficiency.
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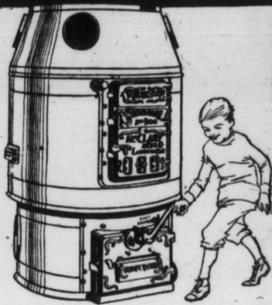
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APPIN'S MONSTER GARDEN PARTY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6