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In Canada.....\$2.00 per year
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Volume 51.—No. 21

The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1922

READ THE ADS.

This issue contains many bargain offerings. Don't miss them.

Whole No. 2624

MAKE YOUR GARDEN PARTY OR DANCE A SUCCESS

Engage "The Happy Four" Orchestra. Latest popular hits. Saxophone solos will complete your musical program. Write in now for reasonable terms and engagement. Box 2, Alvinston, Ont.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p. m. Saturday, May 27, for the erection and completion of a red brick CONTINUATION SCHOOL at MELBOURNE, ONT. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans may also be seen at office of W. G. Murray, architect, London, Ont.—W. J. Laing, Secretary, Melbourne.

FARM FOR SALE

Two hundred acres, first-class producing farm; good buildings. Will divide property in suit. For further particulars apply to E. V. Thornicroft, Appin.

DR. W. H. CADY

Chiropractic and Electrical Treatment
WEST LORNE

PEARLIE J. GEORGE, L.L.C.M.

(Gold Medalist of London Conservatory of Music) PIANO INSTRUCTION
Glencoe Studio—Symes Street.
Newbury Studio—Mrs. Peter Galbraith's, Wednesdays.
Phone 109, Glencoe.

INSURANCE

The Great-West Life Assurance Co., stock and accident insurance—Mac M. McAlpine, Agent, Glencoe; Box 41.

ELMA J. KING

Organist and Choir Director of Glencoe Presbyterian Church
INSTRUCTION
Voice Culture and Piano
Studio—Lecture room of the church. Class on Saturdays.

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

The Clydesdale Horse

GOLDEN GLOW will stand at his own stable for the season of 1922—lot 2, con. 1, Mosca.—JAS. GILBERT, Owner.

TO RENT

Fifty acres of pasture land, being composed of the east half of the south half of lot number ten in the second concession of Mosca. Apply to Elliott & Moss, Solicitors, Glencoe, or John A. Campbell, 3261 Fifth St., Detroit.

BUSINESS BLOCK FOR SALE

Village of Hightgate, at present occupied by Abney Bros. as garage; formerly owned by Mr. Sam Haining. This property must be sold at once to close up the estate. For further particulars apply Fred H. Brisco, Trustee, Chatham.

Farmers and Dairymen

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe

House, 302. Store, 89.
CREAM AND EGGS WANTED
Cream received, tested and paid for daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Phone 73 if you want our delivery truck to call.
INTERNATIONAL CREAMERY CO.
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

J. A. RAEBURN

Contractor for
OIL, WATER AND GAS DRILLING

All kinds of Pumps and Pipe Supplies. Up-to-date Drilling Rig at your service.
GORE CONCESSION, EKFRID.

A seven-months' persistent quest for four daring bandits who raided the Bank of Toronto at Wyoming village on October 20 last, and carried off \$14,000 in cash, culminated Saturday night in a sensational roundup at London by provincial police, which it is claimed by authorities accounts for the four participants in the robbery. The men arrested are Londoners.

Muscular Rheumatism Subdued—When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated.

Opera House - Glencoe

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 27—8.15 SHARP

The Sweetheart of the Screen

MARY PICKFORD

in her greatest picture

"THROUGH THE BACK DOOR"

Come and enjoy a real treat. A riot from start to finish.

ALSO A SPECIAL CHRISTIE COMEDY

Note—No advance in prices. Come early.

ADULTS 37c

CHILDREN 22c



Why let luxury that you do not need, size that you do not want, speed that you cannot lawfully use, lead you into buying a car that you cannot afford to own?

Buy a Ford. It is lowest in price, lowest in maintenance cost, lowest in depreciation, and provides everything you can ask in a car.

Ford Touring Car

\$535.00

F. O. B. Ford, Ontario

G. W. Snelgrove - Dealer

L. D. GALBRAITH - SALESMAN

ROOFING OF ALL KINDS

We handle the best grades of roofing, and have made arrangements with an expert Roofer to lay roofing of every description, and are prepared to give a price on Shingles, Brantford Slates, Roll Roofing, Galvanized Iron, etc., per square, laid on your roof.

GET OUR PRICES

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill Lumber Yard Glencoe, Ont.

CAPITAL \$20,299,140 RESERVES \$20,763,503

INSURE against Fire and Theft by renting a Safety Deposit Box for your bonds and other valuable papers.
Apply to the Manager for particulars.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
G. Dickson, Manager, Glencoe.

Special Values in Bulk Teas

Bought Previous to Recent Advance

Sweeping reductions in Sugar and Soaps. Heavy stock. All marked in plain figures. High grade Ice Cream sold at reasonable prices. Good Butter and Eggs taken.

IMMEDIATE FREE DELIVERY

W. A. CURRIE

CENTRAL GROCER

TELEPHONE 25

\$900.00 PURSE \$900.00

Glencoe Races

And Horse Show
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14

SPEED EVENTS

2.18 TROT OR PACE - Purse \$300.00

2.25 TROT OR PACE - Purse \$300.00

2.50 TROT OR PACE - Purse \$300.00

Good Band

League Baseball Game

Concert in Evening

Admission, 50c Autos, 25c

Children under 12, Free

See large posters for

particulars

Write or phone R.W. McKellar or

C. E. Davidson for entry forms

SAVE MONEY

BY SAVING YOUR TIRES

Get them vulcanized or retreaded by the latest and most approved method, just installed at McAlpine's Garage, Glencoe, Ont.

E. G. SOMERVILLE

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Reg. Tamworth, bred by Sam Dolson & Son, Norval, whose winnings at the Canadian National and Guelph Winter Fair bespeak the high standard of his hogs. This is a vigorous, growthy hog of true bacon type. Service fee, \$1.50.—D. C. McTavish, "Sunnybrae," lot 6, con. 7, Mosca.

Wall Paper

Painting Decorating
Autos Signs

For Quick Service, see

Lee Clements

We have satisfied customers, why not YOU?
We can save you money.

ESTIMATES FREE GLENCOE Phone 69

The Pure Bred Black Imported Stallion JAVELOT (3834) (87106) will stand at his own stable, lot 15, second range south L.W.R., Ekfrid, for the season of 1922. Terms—\$12 to insure.—D. C. McTavish, Proprietor, Appin.

Bread is the Best Food

Eat More of It

Phone 61 and have our wagon call during the busy season

GLENCOE BAKERY

W. J. FORD

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Population of Chatham shows a decrease of about 300 from last year.

Dr. J. Golden, a former resident of Hightgate, died recently in California, aged 78 years.

A gold watch made in 1830 was recently brought into a Chatham jewelry store for repairs.

Mrs. John Wall, a former resident of Euphemia township, died at Alvinston recently, in her 76th year.

Wm. Broughton, of Sarnia township, died last week. Had he lived till the 24th of May he would have completed his one hundredth year.

Fruit growers of the St. Catharines district say that the heavy ice storm in March last killed the fruit tree pests, particularly the San Jose scale.

Some unknown miscreant made a deliberate attempt to wreck a train near Lucan Crossing by placing a large piece of iron, weighing over 40 pounds, across the rails.

Mrs. George Carson, of Rodney, died in a Detroit hospital while undergoing an operation. The funeral took place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Shultz, in Detroit.

Hon. F. C. Biggs' bill, providing for the raising of \$25,000,000 for road construction by capitalizing \$2,000,000 annually of the revenue from motor licenses, was passed by the Legislature.

The Merchants' Retail Association has a bill before the Ontario Legislature, that is designed to protect local business men by empowering village and township councils to impose a license on pedlars.

Canada, it is expected, will receive a short time a cheque for some where in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 from the British Government on account of railway material supplied to Britain during the war.

Preparations are being made for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Wallacestown Presbyterian church, which takes place on Sunday and Monday, June 4 and 5.

Rev. James McKay, of London, will be the special preacher for the occasion.

Alexander A. McKillop, postmaster at Dutton, died last Thursday, aged 70 years. Mr. McKillop served on the council board of Dunwich for several years, and was warden of Elgin county one time. He succeeded the late A. J. Leitch as postmaster at Dutton ten years ago.

London, Ont., branch of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, which since 1915 has dealt with more than 5,000 cases for returned soldiers, welcomed 20,000 men home, placed 10,000 in employment, and loaned veterans \$100,000 to tide them over their difficulties, will close at the end of this month.

There are four G. T. R. employees in Petrolia who have been deprived of their pensions as a result of the order issued by the Grand Trunk prohibiting pensions to be paid to the men who walked out in the 1916 strike. A movement is on foot in the Commons to have all the men who participated in this strike restored.

While examining a collection of firecrackers which her daughter wanted to set off, a mother in Edmonton discovered a stick of dynamite which had been picked up by some small boys in a construction warehouse and given to the little girl for a fire cracker. The timely discovery undoubtedly saved the lives of a number of children.

RIGHT OF WAY RULES

At any street or intersection the right of way belongs to any vehicle approaching from your right.

In meeting another vehicle pass on the right, and when you overtake one pass on the left.

Slow moving vehicles shall keep as near the curb as circumstances will permit.

At regular cross walks, on any street, the right-of-way of pedestrians should be recognized.

Unnecessary noise or the use of muffler cut-outs is illegal.

In case of accident or collision of any kind, always stop and give your name and address to the person concerned.

Lord Leverhulme said a sensible thing about bootlegging. It is likely to be at its worst here and in the United States in the first few years after the passage of prohibitory laws.

The bootlegger lives by satisfying an appetite created during the period when intoxicants could be obtained easily and when the open bar was an inducement to drink. Those facilities and inducements are now gone, and a generation is growing up which knows nothing of the old drinking customs. Young people do not crave for intoxicants. The appetite is an artificial one, stimulated by fashions and institutions that no longer exist.

Many, even of those who were accustomed to drink these beverages, find the deprivation too harsh and have no desire to pay the exorbitant prices demanded by the bootleggers and to incur the danger of breaking the law.

Those who really crave for the stimulants are passing away, and their ranks are not being recruited. The difficulty of enforcing the law is likely to diminish.—Globe.

New York City has more than 500 women physicians and surgeons.

A cut of 28 per cent. in the pension of Merchants Bank employees has been made by the Bank of Montreal.

ALEX. STUART, K.C., DEAD

Former Well-known Glencoe Lawyer Passes Away at Edmonton

The death occurred at Edmonton, Alberta, on Monday of Alex. Stuart, K.C., for many years a well-known resident of Glencoe and afterwards of London.

He was a son of the late Charles Stuart and was born in Hallow County, but when he was a small child his parents moved to Caradoc township, where he grew up. For some years he taught school in Elgin county and later in Caradoc, then going to St. Marys, where he taught in the high school. Taking up the study of law he entered the offices of Cronyn, Martin and Kew, of London, and after being called to the bar commenced practice for himself in Glencoe. He moved to London again in 1900 and practiced law there until 1912, under the firm name of Stuart, Stuart, Moss and Ross, when he went to Edmonton and became a member of the firm of Stuart and Stuart.

Mr. Stuart was 73 years old. Of a quiet, but kindly and genial disposition, he made a wide circle of friends.

Besides his widow he is survived by three sons, Leslie, James and Maxwell, and two daughters, Helen and Jean, all of Edmonton. His oldest son, Charles, was killed in France while serving with a Western unit. Three brothers, John, Middlesex county clerk, of London; Charles, judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, and Major Duncan, of Calgary, and one sister, Mrs. Henry Moss, of Paris, also survive.

FORMER WARDVILLE WOMAN DIES

The death of Mrs. Georgina Carson occurred at the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, on Monday, May 15, following an operation.

The late Mrs. Carson was well known in this vicinity, having kept a confectionery store at Wardville for several years previous to moving to Detroit in 1913. She leaves one daughter (Gwen), Mrs. Harry Schultz, of Detroit, also two brothers, John A. Cuthbert, of Ford, and Noble Cuthbert, of Luddington, Mich., and five sisters: Mrs. Anna Havilock and Mrs. Leamon Wilson, of Detroit; Mrs. Chas. Dear, Royal Oak, Mich.; Mrs. Peter Shields, of Cadillac, Mich.; and Mrs. Wm. Miesner, of Windsor.

The funeral took place from her daughter's residence, 4856 Commonwealth avenue, Detroit, Thursday, May 18, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Collins, of Windsor, formerly of Wardville. The numerous and beautiful floral offerings showed the high esteem in which the deceased was held by her many friends. The pallbearers were W. Johnson, R. Houst and A. Evans, of Detroit, and L. Auckland, C. Beaman, and A. Munroe of Windsor. Interment was made in Evergreen cemetery.

DIED IN VANCOUVER

News has been received of the death in Vancouver of Miss Margaret Campbell, of Chatham, formerly of Glencoe. For some time she had been in failing health. She leaves two brothers, John L. Campbell and Archibald Campbell, and one sister, Miss Tena Campbell, all of Chatham.

The funeral took place today from the C. P. R. station, North Glencoe, to Kilmartin cemetery.

METHODIST DISTRICT MEETING

The annual meeting of the Ridge-town district of the Methodist church was held in Glencoe on Thursday and Friday of last week. Rev. Arthur S. Whitehall, of Thamesville, chairman of the district, presided, and Rev. Arthur Page, of Guilds, was elected secretary.

Reports from the various churches in the district were brought under review and put in form to be presented at the conference which meets in London in June.

Rev. G. J. Kerr, of Bothwell, was appointed to represent the district on the stationing committee.

Several resolutions referring to legislation were adopted for submission to the general conference which is to be held in Toronto next autumn.

DONALD MATHESON DEAD

Crinan, May 20.—The death occurred at his residence here yesterday of Donald Matheson, in his 77th year. Mr. Matheson, who has been in poor health for some time, was one of the oldest pioneer settlers of the district in years of residence here, coming with his parents to Aldborough in 1850, and settling on the farm upon which he has since resided.

He was born in Rosshire, Scotland, and was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Matheson. In religion he was a staunch Presbyterian, being a supporter of Presbyterianism since the days when service was held in the farm houses, prior to the building of Argyle church.

In politics he was always Liberal. He leaves a widow, one son, John A., and one daughter, Mrs. P. D. McRae, both of Crinan; also two sisters, Mrs. Mary Ashton, of West Lorne, and Mrs. Kenneth Finlayson, of N. Battleford, Sask.

BOY SCOUT MEETING

Scoutmaster Wright, of Strathroy, will address a public meeting in the town hall, Glencoe, on Thursday evening, May 25th, on the work and ideals of the Boy Scouts. Parents of boys eligible are especially invited to this meeting.

SPENDING THE HOLIDAY

While there was no public celebration of Victoria Day in Glencoe the anniversary of the Good Queen's birthday was generally observed as a holiday.

Gardening in the forenoon and bowling and tennis in the afternoon varied the pastimes of the day to the satisfaction of many.

Others went out of town and made merry at the opening of Port Stanley summer resort, the races at West Lorne or Strathroy, or surrounding towns where baseball was an attraction.

During the day and evening, too, many took the short drive to Strathburn and participated in the opening of Mr. Currie's free camping ground for tourists, where lunches and light refreshments were served by the I. O. D. E. at a handsome new building recently erected, concluding with a splendid musical program in the evening, given by the Ridgeway band and other entertainers.

WEST MIDDLESEX BASEBALL LEAGUE

Appin, May 23.—At a meeting of the Middlesex B. B. L. here last evening Walkers team was awarded the trophy by the default of other teams in their district. The east district was entirely ruled out in lieu of no representation, and the west, composed of Newbury, Glencoe, Appin and Delaware, proceeded to organize as the West Middlesex section of the Middlesex Baseball League.

Honorary members, J. G. Lethbridge, M.P.; J. J. Drummond, M.P.; P. president, Herman Galbraith, Appin; 1st vice-president, Albert Holman, Newbury; secretary, Edgar Weed, Delaware; treasurer, Percy Lumley, Glencoe; executive—Dr. Vice, Delaware; W. A. Edwards, Newbury, and the above named secretary and treasurer.

Schedule and rules were briefly outlined. Each team has a game at home and away throughout June and July. Delaware opening at Glencoe on Monday next and Newbury at Appin. The winners of this division play off with Walkers in the finals in August.

RUSSIAN FAMINE FUND

The Transcript acknowledges receipt of the following donations for the Russian famine fund:

Previously acknowledged.....\$189.00
Florence M. Hick..... 5.00
A friend..... 1.00
Total.....\$195.00

MRS. J. E. CAMPBELL DEAD

The death occurred on Sunday, May 21, at Plenty, Sask., of Jennie Campbell, wife of the late John E. Campbell, formerly of Mayfair. The remains are being brought east for interment and are expected at Appin on Friday. In the afternoon a short service will be held at the Mayfair church, with interment in the cemetery adjoining.

WEST LORNE RACES

Summary of the races at West Lorne yesterday:

3-minute trot or pace: Victory Bond, D. Inlay, Lawrence.....4 3 3
Clara Wilkes, West Lorne.....3 4 4
Rodney Boy, Downie, Rodney, 2 2 2
Castrol Unko, Kearns, Wardsville.....5 5 5
Richard D. Patterson, Bothwell.....1 1 1
Best time, half-mile heats, 1.07 1/2.

2.15 trot or pace, mile heats: Del Ukko, Little, Wardsville.....1 1 1
Queen Mary, Smith, Glencoe.....2 2 2
Jessie Bars, Linn, Bothwell.....3 3 3
Best time, 2.17 1/2.

Classified race, mile heats: Tommy T. Turner, West Lorne.....2 1 1
Dobbin, Miller, Dutton.....1 2 2
Patsy O'oro, Charlesworth, Glencoe.....3 3 3
Glen Bars, Smith, Glencoe.....4 4 4
Best time, 2.24 1/2.

SAVE FIFTY THOUSAND MORE

The Canadian committee of the Save the Children Fund is not relaxing its efforts. It feels that while there has been a fine response to the appeal, there is still much that Canada can do to help to alleviate the distress in Russia.

The fund has now gone beyond \$250,000. This sum is sufficient to bring relief to about 75,000 children. When we remember, however, that there are in the famine stricken regions of Russia more than 35,000,000 people who are suffering the pangs of hunger, what Canada has done so far is a very small part of what ought to be done in the name of humanity. The same effort repeated will add another 50,000 or 75,000 children to those who are now receiving food at the hands of the Canadian committee.

Is this not something to strive for? Are those who have not subscribed so far to be unresponsive to the cry that comes from Russia—the cry of little children who through no fault of their own have been bereft of the ordinary comforts and necessities which are the right of every child born into this world?

Send your subscription to Sir Geo. Burn, treasurer of the "Save the Children Fund," Ottawa, or forward it through your local committee or bank.

Subscriptions are being received and acknowledged at The Transcript office.

Soils and Crops

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

Good Hay at the Lowest Cost.

Haymaking is a task that must be performed while the heat of summer is oppressive. There is also a good deal of anxiety connected with the operation, for a good deal of skill and judgment is required to make and secure hay in good condition so as to give the best results as feed. When the weather conditions may reduce the quality and consequent value of the hay for food at home or for commercial purposes, hay may be termed "dried grass," but this does not convey the meaning of all that we want or all that is desired in hay. Grass may be dried before it is cut and yet be unpalatable as food for farm animals and yield little nutriment when it is consumed. As fresh grass is in itself a nearly perfect food for live stock the hay made from grass cut when it is at its best, and cured so as to retain all the constituents of the grass, with only the loss of the water during the process, is the hay that is not only the most palatable but the most profitable as feed.

The man who operates a large farm and who has a good deal of hay to care for should have a complete outfit of modern hay-making machinery, because other work on the farm is likely to interfere with the handling of the hay crop and haymaking must be done in the shortest possible time. The small farmer can get along with more modest equipment. All necessary preparations for handling the hay crop should be made a few days in advance of the time the mower is to be put in the field. A machine may need overhauling and repairing, possibly some new machine will need to be purchased, and it is not advisable to wait until it is time to begin haying before this is done.

Of course, the time when hay should be cut is a matter of much importance. I always begin cutting clover when about one-third of the heads have turned brown. At this stage it is about eighty per cent. water and cannot be stored safely if it contains over sixteen per cent. so the problem of curing clover hay is simply that of evaporating the difference between eighty per cent. of water and about sixteen per cent. or less. In order to do this quickly or in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, it must be done through the leaves. As soon as the stem is separated from the stubble the supply of water from below ceases while the evaporation from the leaf continues as long as it has life in it. To secure this quick evaporation air must have free access to the leaves. Hence the problem of curing clover hay is to keep it in as loose form as possible. When the crop is heavy and the sun hot, the leaf structure of the upper part of the swath is often killed, as is shown by the leaves becoming brown or black, while those in the under part of the swath are scarcely changed in color. Hence the value of the tedder in lifting the swath and allowing free access of the air. Unless this is done the clover is sunburned, and if the leaf structure is killed before the sap is out of the stalk it is impossible to make a good quality of hay, nor can the curing be done in any reasonable time. It is impossible to cure clover hay properly during damp muggy weather. It is, however, an easy matter to cure it in clear sunny weather with a fresh north or northwest wind. In fact, it is easy to cure clover hay as it should be cured if the atmosphere is very dry with sunshine and any kind of a breeze. The problem, therefore, is to keep the clover so loose during the curing process that it is quickly converted into hay by the evaporation of the moisture through the leaf and before the leaf structure is destroyed by the hot sun. With favorable weather clover in the condition above described can be cut one evening, tedded or put in small windrows before dinner the following day, and hauled during the afternoon.

Where one has only a few acres of clover probably the best method of handling is to cut it and allow it to wilt, put it in small piles, then cover it with hay caps and let it go through the sweating process in the piles. I begin cutting my first crop of alfalfa when it is about one-fourth in bloom. When the time for harvesting alfalfa approaches it begins to prepare for it as though it were a foreseen event by throwing out buds near the root, thus forming a crown. If the alfalfa is cut before it has prepared

itself by throwing out these buds or new shoots from the root it will not do anything in the way of growing until it has time to start these shoots. That may be a matter of a week or ten days. In the meanwhile weeds will fight for the possession of the land and, therefore, if the alfalfa is cut too early there will inevitably be a short crop following. If, however, we neglect to cut alfalfa soon after it has made the new growth the plants will begin to throw their strength to these buds, the main stalk will start to crinkle down, and the hay will grow and produce seed, but the second crop will not be as good for hay as it would have been had the first crop been removed. For a seed crop detaching a good deal from the next cutting. If the first crop is cut at the proper time then the plants will start off vigorously and we shall soon have a good growth for a second, third or fourth cutting. I always run the cutter bar of the mowing machine rather high when cutting alfalfa, as otherwise there is danger of cutting off the buds or shoots that are growing to make the next crop, thus seriously damaging the following crop.

There are two ways of handling alfalfa. One is to cut at the time specified above, allow it to wilt, put it in small piles, then cover with caps and let it stand for a few days. Then on a clear day remove the caps, open up the piles, air and sun the hay and then put it in the mow. The other method is to cut it in the evening or early in the morning after the dew has dried away and put it in small windrows. Then when, by taking a wisp of it and twisting it hard, no moisture can be seen on the outside, it is ready to be put in the barn. The first is the safest way so far as the present crop is concerned, but the objection is that if the piles remain on the ground more than a day or two the alfalfa underneath will be killed and the field will be badly spotted. Alfalfa is no more difficult to cure than clover, provided there is the same amount of heat, wind and sunshine. In fact, it is scarcely as difficult. Whichever method is adopted the great object in curing alfalfa is to preserve the leaves and it should not be allowed to stand until after they have begun to fall which they will do shortly after the new shoots from the root are an inch or so in length. The greater part of the nutriment in alfalfa is contained in the leaves. In feeding values these are worth more than their weight in bran. I always prefer to cut timothy when it has reached the stage of full bloom and the first blossoms have begun to fall. At this stage the plant has attained its maximum growth and also contains the maximum of digestible nutriment. The plants have been gathering and storing up soluble nutriment until the point of blossoming is reached after which the seed begins developing and drawing upon the nutriment in the stalk which becomes concentrated in the seed. From the cell the soluble nutriment in the stalk gradually diminishes and the woody fibre, which is insoluble in water, begins to increase and continues until the seed is mature. Hence the proper stage of growth at which to cut timothy for hay is immediately after full bloom.

Timothy hay does not require as much sunshine for curing as clover and alfalfa. If the day is bright and breezy I proceed as follows: I start the mowing machine in the morning as soon as the dew has dried away and stop the same as soon as I think there is sufficient timothy cut to handle during the day. If, however, I have suspicion of foul weather I stop the machine before I think there is half enough down, as it is better to secure one or two loads of hay thoroughly well made than to have twice the quantity partly spoiled with a rain shower. I start the tedder about one hour after starting the mower. If the timothy is very heavy it is given a second tedding, going in the opposite direction. Then about noon I start the rake and about an hour later commence hauling and clean up the last swath before night. After the hay is in the barn the latter is tightly closed at night. There is no danger of heating or moulding in the mow if the timothy is cut when the bloom is on the head and mowed away without any rain or dew on it. The hay will come out in the winter bright green in color and it will be worth as much to feed and the stock will relish it almost as well as the grass it is made from.

The Dairy

Where calves are turned together in pasture some arrangements should be provided so that at feeding time each calf will receive its regular amount of feed. I find it a good plan to construct a row of stanchions with a shallow trough in front for grain to hold the calves while they are eating. The stanchion should be partitioned off in such a manner so that the calves cannot lick or suck one another while the taste of their dinner is still in their mouths. With such an arrangement a number of calves can be pastured together without their contracting bad habits.

Keeping in mind that the first year

of the calf's life determines in a large measure its value at maturity, the prudent dairyman will exercise particular care to encourage strong bone and muscular development. To achieve this purpose a well-balanced grain ration should be supplied regularly. I find that a ration compounded of equal parts of ground oats, cornmeal and bran, with a small allowance of oil meal, gives splendid results. I feed this ration twice daily in amounts that the calves will readily consume.

The man who succeeded in putting "oil" in fertilizer was a real benefactor.

Tuition often brings better judgment than intuition but both are valuable.

Hogs

Where the sow raises only a single litter of pigs during the year it is permissible at times to allow her to wean the pigs herself. Ordinarily, however, it is better to see that the pigs are independent of their mother at from nine to ten weeks of age. Reduce the amount of feed allowed the mother and remove the pigs to other quarters. If the sow can be kept on dry feed in limited supply, she will soon dry up. The pigs may be fed on the same rations as they had before weaning. The pasture should be continued. If possible provide alfalfa or some other legume crop and give them all the cuts that they will clean up. Corn and tankage can be fed at this time to advantage.

Cow-Testing Advancement.

Under the cow-testing plan conducted by the Dairy Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture there was a great increase last year in the entire country of the number of herds and cows tested, of the testing centres established, and of the total tests made. What is more important is that advance is indicated in the average production both of milk and fat. The report on the subject for 1921 records an increase in seven provinces last year compared with the preceding year. New Brunswick fell away a little, and the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture undertook the operation of the entire system in that province. In Manitoba, the provincial dairy branch takes complete charge of the field work as well as organizing and supervising the testing centres, while the Dominion Dairy Branch compiles the records and pays for the testing. The other provinces all co-operate with the Dominion department in the conduct and direction of the work.

The policy in force requires the farmers to supply the necessary equipment to weigh the milk, and to keep samples for three days during each month, while the Dominion Dairy Branch, through the provincial dairy promoters, organizes and supervises the testing centres and compiles the records received at the Ottawa office.

In Ontario last year, due largely to the District Representatives and the provincial Dairy Inspectors, the work nearly doubled, and in Quebec the provincial Dairy Inspectors conducted campaigns which resulted in a remarkable increase. The advance made is shown in the report by statistical tables, recording the number of herds and cows tested, the number of centres established, the number of tests, and the average total production of milk and fat in each of the last three years. It also gives the average production and increase of seven herds in 1921 compared with 1919, each showing a marked increase; the number of herds, cows and tests by provinces in 1919, 1920 and 1921, and the number of cows tested with the average production of milk and fat at the four principal centres in Ontario. In 1919 there were 2,416 herds and 22,517 cows tested in all the provinces. In 1921, there were tested with Saskatchewan excluded, 5,194 herds and 47,895 cows. In directing attention to the necessity of the proper feeding of milk cows, the Dominion Dairy Branch urges farmers to keep a record of the feed of each cow, and supplies forms free of charge for that purpose.

Low-analysis fertilizers are the shoddy of soil improvement.

The alfalfa enthusiast should keep his plow-points sharp.

Parents as Educators

Fear a Menace to Children—By Bertha Mason

It is surprising how many children leave their homes to enter into a larger social sphere with fear instilled into their thoughts. If all mothers could realize that fear is a most menacing danger surely fewer children would enter the kindergarten with trembling.

Most kindergarten or primary teachers have at some time felt the pang of seeing a child show fear. Frequently a teacher wonders why she does not win the whole-hearted, loving response which most children so readily give to the efforts of a sympathetic friend. No child can give his best attention when there is present a dread of what might happen if he makes a mistake. Be that sensation of fear ever so vague it will check ready expression of thoughts and retard natural, normal mental development.

All teachers and public welfare workers will testify that many parents and relatives threaten children with various direful punishments to be administered by policemen, doctors, teachers, goblins and numerous imaginary beings.

A five-year-old boy entered a primary room in September. His eyes were weak. That, however, did not explain his evident fear of the teacher. If she approached to help him he invariably crouched to one side and never once responded with more than a questioning half smile to her efforts to put him at ease. Of course, she called upon the child's mother. During the conversation the mother said, "We want him to mind and we told him you would almost beat him to death if he didn't. I think he believes us, too." She seemed quite proud that her boy

would "obey," not seeming to consider that submission is not always discipline. To the teacher it was pitiful. The child's effort to see resulted in an inevitable nervous strain. Through menacing consequences if he answered questions incorrectly he was no doubt, silent at times when he could have responded. And he probably made other mistakes through nervousness. It is not only teachers who must contend with consequences of such a course. A few days ago I saw a child who was ill scream and pull the covers over her head as soon as the physician neared the bed. "If you don't hush the doctor will grab your tongue," said the mother. Of course the child's fear was only increased. Naturally it was impossible to accurately diagnose her case as she would herself into a serious nervous state.

Later the same physician remarked to me, "Why don't people teach children that we want to help, not hurt them?" He then cited many instances where adults had threatened children with "the doctor" if they didn't obey. For obvious reasons such a course is very unfair to the physicians and inevitable to the children who gain such harmful conceptions.

Every child should learn that unpleasant consequences inevitably follow certain actions. But to teach a child to fear individuals, real or fanciful, is an injustice to the child, to those who are to share the responsibility of guiding him and to each member of the society of which he becomes a part. It is through knowledge and not fear that he learns self-control and respect for principles of right and laws of society.

Transplanting June Grass.

Many times June grass will die out on small portions of a lawn and it is difficult to reseed these poor places. Some people have resorted to these poor spots, others have attempted to reseed. Neither way is very satisfactory. The resodding always shows plainly in the old lawn, more like a patch on a man's coat.

An excellent way to handle these poor places or any other places where June grass has failed to catch and do well is to take small pieces of June grass sod, put them down on the ground where the grass has failed, and then chop them fine with a sharp shovel or spade, strike hard enough so the sod is thoroughly mixed with soil underneath, then pack the ground, either by tramping on it or rolling it. The June grass roots have thus been transplanted into the soil and will usually make a quick growth and before the season is over one can scarcely distinguish these patches from the better portion of the lawn.

Butchers Can Help.

It has been pointed out that butchers in small towns have an unusual opportunity to influence the improvement in live stock grown for meat purposes. One progressive firm of young butchers has a number of well-bred young bulls which they seek to introduce into the herds in the communities from which they secure their supplies. Whenever they buy a sire for slaughter they always make an effort to replace that sire with something better. This same firm also takes pains to display in the windows of their shop the carcasses of well-fed animals. This display is brought to the attention of feeders with appropriate cards showing how the animals were fed and the percentage of dressed meat. From the figures given the producer is able to understand how it is possible for the butcher to pay better prices for properly bred and properly fed stock. These butchers say that this work pays them and they feel it has been instrumental in improving the herds in their section.

Tobacco dust will get rid of red ants that are so troublesome in orchards and gardens. Hoe the dirt away from the roots of the trees, sprinkle a few handfuls of dust around on the top of the soil, cover with a thin layer of earth. Sprinkle the water, or let the rain carry the dust home. This also controls the red ants which bother roots of asters in the flower garden.

Smoke

OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

1/2 LB. TINS—and in p'kgs.

What Dusting Will Do

A Summary of Tests in Fruit Pest Control

It is generally conceded that two men and a team can prime, cultivate and fertilize more than twenty-five acres of orchard, but that they could not with one liquid spray outfit do full justice to more than twenty-five acres. The limiting factor of an economical unit is therefore the spray rig.

A dusting outfit can easily take care of sixty acres of orchard in one season, and if dusting is equal in pest control to spraying, the change to dusting would have the effect of increasing the economical unit of fruit orchards and make cultivating the limiting factor in determining the maximum area that one team, two men and equipment could care for, or the economical unit for fruit production. But the tractor, especially the lighter types, has come to the aid of the fruit grower, by supplying this limited cultivation factor, which performs, more economically, an increased amount of work than men and teams can perform.

The reputation of dusting has in the past been the reputation of sulphur dust; it might be best to enumerate some of the advantages, questionable points and disadvantages of dusting. The advantages of dusting that are generally appreciated are:

1. Greater speed in application. A dusting outfit is capable of treating from five to ten times as much orchard or vineyard as a spraying outfit in a given time.

2. More suitable timing of applications. Owing to the rapidity of application the grower can time his applications to better suit the weather and the stage of the fruit.

3. Less waste time. Dusting operations should be done during weather unfit for most agricultural field operations, such as immediately following a rain or very early in the morning, while spraying operations require the best of weather.

4. Lower cost of machinery. The initial cost of dusting outfit is two-thirds that of a sprayer, the cost of upkeep is less, the gasoline used is less and the dustier is a longer-lived machine.

5. Lighter weight of dusting apparatus. A dusting outfit with dust and operators on it does not weigh more than one-third the weight of a sprayer ready for operation, so it can be taken over hills and over wet ground where a sprayer would mire.

Rules for Feeding Dairy Cattle.

The Dominion Animal Husbandman sets down in No. 68 of the Experimental Farm circulars three very concise and explicit rules for feeding dairy cattle. The first is: Never overfeed; the second: Feed according to the individual needs and desires of each animal; and the third: Feed regularly both as to the hours of feeding and the character of the feeds. Relative to the last, the Animal Husbandman points out that sudden changes in feeds are liable to cause not only a loss in gains or production, but will often induce ailments such as diarrhoea, bloat, milk fever, etc., all of which are described in the circular with suggested treatment and remedies.

A Durable Whitewash.

Make a thin paste of fifty pounds of hydrated lime in boiling water, or one-half bushel of quicklime may be slacked in seven and one-half gallons of water, keeping the vessel well covered and stirring occasionally. To this is added one peck of common salt, which has been dissolved in hot water; three pounds of rice flour, boiled to a thin paste, which should be stirred in while hot; one-half pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of clear glue, thoroughly dissolved in boiling water. This formula is particularly suitable for interior work. Mix well in the order mentioned above and allow the mixture to stand several days before it is applied. It should be put on with a brush or spray as hot as it is possible to handle the mixture.

"How much more decent were it to see schoolhouses strewn with green birch and bowers than with bloody birchen twigs."—Montague.

A STICK OF TIMBER

It is very inconvenient to have a farm without a vestige of timber on it. One cannot appreciate how much he depends upon the resources of the woodlot until he is where he cannot reach one. To be able to go back to the woods and secure a stick of timber to make repairs on the farm, or possibly to erect some new structure, is a privilege that some farmers are now missing.

And, further, there is now a fairly stable market for forest products. The time was when these products brought just enough to pay the owner for the time necessary to get the timber ready for market. There was nothing left over to apply on the cost of producing the wood. Times, however, have changed. A good profit can now be realized from growing trees upon land worth one hundred dollars per acre.

If this be true, and we have every reason for relying upon the figures, then is it not time for the farmers of the province to investigate carefully the possibilities of adding a forestry department to their farms? Good farm management demands a better distributing of farm labor over the year. Perhaps no single line of effort will aid more in this regard than a good farm woodlot. Forest trees being a long period crop, will not appeal to the fly-by-night type of farmer. This makes the proposition more valuable to the far-seeing man. He, at least, should lay down a farm policy which will enable him to have a sufficient woodlot so that he can get a stick of timber when it is needed.

Why Not Keep Sheep?

While many farmers flock from one line of farming to another, according as prices have been high or low the season previous, the successful farmer usually sticks to some well-tried program whether conditions appear to be favorable or otherwise. The great majority of these successful men recommend the keeping of at least a few sheep upon the farm.

They emphasize that sheep are helpful in keeping the farm clean of weeds. They also consume much material that would otherwise go to waste. These farmers point out, too, that these animals can be comfortably kept in comparatively inexpensive buildings. The two main requirements in housing are protection from winds and freedom from moisture.

These animals enable the farmer to better distribute his labor because they require the most attention in the winter time when help is most plentiful and cheap. As meat producers sheep require about as little food as any other animal for the production of a pound of gain.

Finally, the income from the flock is fairly well distributed over the year. Wool is sold in the early summer when money is much needed, lambs are disposed of in the fall and winter, while breeding stock and mutton may be sold at practically all seasons.

A Clean Bath for the Hogs.

Given a change hogs will keep themselves clean. While we have come to associate these animals and muddy wallows, the fact of the matter is that the hogs are usually compelled to live in places where they cannot avoid the mud. If the premises are so arranged that the swine can keep their bodies washed off and at the same time stay out of the mud they will respond in gains as an expression of their appreciation for the opportunity to have regular clean baths.

Get the Weeds Early.

Planting hood crops on thoroughly clean land is the first important step in handling the weed question. While plowing should be done generally as early as possible in order that the soil may be worked and reworked before it is time to put in the crop, it is very important that the final preparations should be made immediately before the crop is planted. This destroys grass and weeds which may have started and gives the crop a chance to develop so that the first cultivations may be made before the weeds are able to become established.

Keep the Pigs Growing.

Pigs should not have a chance to stop growing. From the first the farmer should see that they have the necessary feed to enable them to keep on making the maximum of growth. Even when the mother is a good milk producer, it will be found desirable to feed an additional ration. Skim-milk fed in a shallow dish or trough is very good for the little fellows. A little shelled or ear corn can be fed when they are large enough to eat it. Later a slop made of milk with four parts of shorts, one part bran and one part tankage may be fed along with the corn. As the pigs grow older the corn may be increased in quantity.

Apparently the "ax" in tax is very little used.

Says Sam: Remember how your neck feels on Sunday and don't start your horses on spring work with collars that don't fit.

Whether farmers understand the principles of economics or not they consciously or otherwise plan their business to conform closely to the laws which economists have discovered and laid down.



The Pendulum of Trade is Swinging Back to Normal

The wonderful change in values gives new life to the purchasing public.

For months this store has been forcing prices more within reason and at same time raising the "quality standard."

Giving Value and Service

Whether the purchase is a small or a large one, whether a child or an adult, the same attitude is given.



The Result

Greatly increased volume of business.

Big Clothing Sales.
Big Dress Goods and Silk Sales.
Big Glove and Hosiery Sales.
Big Shoe and Slipper Sales.
Big Linoleum and Carpet Sales.
Big Curtain and Drapery Sales.
Big Men's Furnishings and Hat Sales.

You can help us by telling us how we can improve our service and value giving.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

7 Sutherland Sisters' HAIR GROWER Grew This Hair

Victoria Sutherland



Victoria Sutherland was only one among the thousands of women whose luxuriant hair has furnished living proof of the wonderful results obtained through treatment with the Sutherland preparations.

Simple, Home Treatments
Beautiful hair, lustrous and abundant, is not a matter of chance. Simple, easy home treatments with Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower end scalp troubles and promote a new and healthy growth of hair.

Hair Grower—Hair and Scalp Cleaner—Colorator
Guaranteed safe and pure by:
H. I. JOHNSTON
DRUGGIST GLENCOE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between
MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

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

Renew your daily paper subscriptions at The Transcript office.
Counter check books in stock at The Transcript office.

Irwin's Novelty Store

Phone 24

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

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns

TRACTORS

Massey-Harris 12-22 Horse Power, Four Cylinder Motor
New Price \$750.00

D. M. McKELLAR
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT
GLENCOE

FLOUR AND FEED

The C. E. Nourse Company wish to announce that they have purchased the flour and feed and other business connected therewith from Bruce McAlpine, and are prepared to give their best attention to the wants of the community in their line. The business will be conducted on a strictly cash basis.

They are also prepared to buy all kinds of grain, paying the best market prices.

J. D. McKELLAR, Manager.

We Carry A Full Line

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.
Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eave-troughing, Repairing, etc.
Done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE Plumber

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

The Transcript

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

Advertising—The Transcript covers a wide section of territory in Western Ontario, and its readers are the leading farmers and townsmen. It is a first-class advertising medium. Rates on application.

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

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

If Conan Doyle be right in his assertion that the spirits marry, but do not have children, a comparison of a record of the old-time families with those of today will show that the world is getting more like heaven.

According to figures just compiled, there are 35,000 churches in the United States without pastors while only 1,450 new ministers graduated this year. The empty pulpit presents a real problem but so also does the empty pew.

The Workmen's Compensation Act plays a big part in this province. Accidents totalling 54,851 were reported under the Act during the past year, of which 452 were fatal. The sum of \$7,076,769 was awarded in benefits to injured workmen.

Last year the American people spent \$22,700,000,000 for luxuries. Candy took a cool billion. Cigarettes took \$800,000,000, perfume and cosmetics \$750,000,000, and so on down through the list. There always seems to be plenty of money for selfish purposes.

The Listowel papers announce that the prize lists of the local exhibition to be held next fall are now ready for distribution. The Listowel exhibition directors have gone a long way towards insuring the success of their show by getting their prize lists out so early in the season.

You remember the old days in Canada when we had excursions. Sunday schools chartered trains. The farmers had an outing to the O. A. C. People went here and there on very cheap rates. Those excursion trains disappeared with the war. They may come back now, however, as a bill has been introduced at Ottawa to restore the old holiday fares.

Announcement is made by the Department of Immigration and Colonization of a change of requirements concerning immigrants entering Canada. The change going into effect immediately. Under the new requirements, instead of a money test there will be a test to determine the fitness of immigrants by their occupation. The regulations, will, it is claimed, facilitate the movement of Britishers from the mother country and the other self-governing dominions to Canada and are framed particularly to encourage settlement in Canada by the agricultural and domestic servants classes as these are the classes immediately in demand. In the cases of persons of other classes entering from the United States, Canada will freely admit those whose labor is required in the Dominion.

To such an extent is the radio-phone in use in Western Ontario that the Department of Naval Service at Ottawa has seen fit to appoint a local inspector for this district alone. At present W. E. Beattie, whose home is in Mount Brydges, is fulfilling the duties of this office, but as he has

the whole Ontario field to cover he cannot possibly make a thorough investigation of this end of the province. Therefore the department has authorized him to appoint an assistant to work part time. The applicant must be versed in radio affairs, capable of inspecting sets, allotting wave lengths to broadcasting stations so that there will be little or no conflict with adjacent stations, examining operators at such stations, and receiving license fees for receiving stations. Any person desirous of applying for that post should communicate with W. E. Beattie, radio inspector, Mount Brydges, Ont.

Canadian weekly newspapers are being inundated with copy for half-page and even whole-page advertisements of United States oil and mining companies, along with tempting offers of commissions on sales made in their respective neighborhoods. To their everlasting honor, he it said, all are turning down these questionable advertisements. We inquired of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association regarding this, and we were informed that the weekly newspapers have been forwarding these intended advertisements to the central office as they arrive, along with comments which show that the editors are determined to provide no revenue by which their subscribers will have their hard-earned savings filched from them. The editors are of the opinion that most of the money sent out of the country in payment of oil and mining stock of this kind will never return, and that a reputable newspaper could therefore not afford to sell its space to such companies.—Saturday Night.

Most people waste a lot of valuable time telling their troubles to other people, who are not even interested.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are ward off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

A consignment of live quail from Spokane has been received by the Provincial Game Board, for release in the uplands district. The birds were given in exchange for Montanan pheasants. Another consignment is expected from the Eastern States in exchange for pheasants.

A Convincing Argument—What's this? said John Smith, as he came upon his wife's new sewing machine knee deep in a snow drift. "Oh, I just put it out there to keep your mower company," replied his wife.

Cut the first crop of alfalfa when starting to bloom. The value of the motor truck as an aid in marketing farm products is now well established. In bringing this about improved roads have been an essential factor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of William Robinson Tillson, Late of the Township of Moss, in the County of Middlesex, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56," that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said William Robinson Tillson, who died on or about the twenty-fifth day of April, A.D. 1922, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitors for Elizabeth Tillson, administratrix of the estate of the said William Robinson Tillson, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1922, the said Elizabeth Tillson will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said Elizabeth Tillson will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim she shall not then have received notice.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,

Glencoe, Ont.,
Solicitors for the said administratrix.
Dated at Glencoe, Ont., this 23rd day of May, A.D. 1922.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Thomas Ontario Simpson, Late of the Village of Glencoe, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56," that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Thomas Ontario Simpson, who died on or about the thirteenth day of April, A.D. 1922, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitors for Mary Elizabeth Walker, administratrix of the estate of the said Thomas Ontario Simpson, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the twelfth day of June, A.D. 1922, the said Mary Elizabeth Walker will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that the said Mary Elizabeth Walker will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim she shall not then have received notice.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,

Glencoe, Ont.,
Solicitors for the said Administratrix.
Dated at Glencoe, Ont., this 17th day of May, A.D. 1922.

Glencoe's Exclusive Shoe Store

SHOES FOR YOU

should be made to your size—they should fit your foot snugly, without bulging, sinking or pinching; in a word, shoes that keep their shape.

THE ASTORIA SHOE

Nothing but the highest grade materials used in their manufacture.

Astoria Shoes always carry style with popularity, that's why they are in such demand, by men careful of their appearance. We have the Exclusive Agency for the Astoria Shoes for men.

MODERN SHOE STORE

Phone 103

Glencoe

A Purchase of 683 Jersey Suits at \$10.00

Made to Sell at \$25.00

At this exceptional price no woman can afford to be without one of these splendid utility suits for a long Summer wear. Notch collars, Tuxedo collars in contrasting colors, eight-button jackets, side pockets, patch pockets, side pleats, inverted back pleats. Gold jackets with white skirts, green with white and red with white skirts. Women's and misses'.

We Accept Canadian Money at Face Value

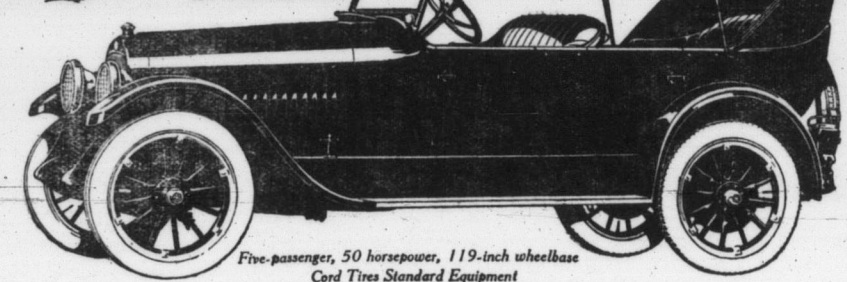
B. SIEGEL

DETROIT



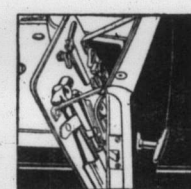
"Built-in-Canada"

Studebaker
SPECIAL-SIX



Five-passenger, 50 horsepower, 119-inch wheelbase
Cord Tires Standard Equipment

Talk to a SPECIAL-SIX owner and note his enthusiasm. Examine the car and you will see the reason. The SPECIAL-SIX possesses the qualities that make up true motor car value.



Locked tool compartment in left front door

without cramping, for five passengers.

There is beauty: a Studebaker-built body of harmonious lines and lustrous finish.

There are refinements: jeweled eight-day clock; one-piece, rain-proof windshield with windshield wiper; tonneau light with extension cord; transmission lock which reduces theft insurance rate to the owner 15 to 20 per cent; one key operates the thief-proof lock on transmission, ignition switch and tool compartment in left front door.

There is power: a Studebaker-built L-head motor of 50 horsepower and wonderful flexibility.

There is economy: it has a reputation of staying out of the repair shop, as well as low cost of operation. At \$2075 f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont., the SPECIAL-SIX is unapproached in value by any car of comparable quality.

There is comfort: genuine leather upholstered cushions, nine inches deep, and long semi-elliptic springs, front and rear. Leg room,

And there is Studebaker's reputation for fair dealing and seventy years' experience in building vehicles of honest quality.

Touring, \$2075; 2-Passenger Roadster, \$2025; 4-Passenger Roadster, \$2075; 4-Passenger Coupe, \$3050; Sedan, \$3250. All prices f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont.

WM. McCALLUM
Dealer Glencoe

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR



Canada is feeding 75,000 Russian Children

The money and food, which the people of Canada in their generosity have contributed to the Save The Children Fund, will be sufficient to feed Seventy Five Thousand Russian Children.

In addition to these, the British Save the Children Fund—with which the Canadian Fund is associated—has undertaken to care for 50,000 more, making a total of 300,000 children to be fed until the end of August, and perhaps throughout the winter.

You can understand the very urgent need of more money to continue the wonderful work that we have undertaken.

Will you not help?

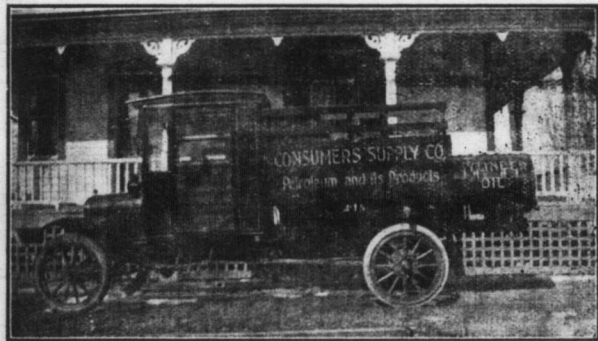
Cheques and money orders may be forwarded through your bank or local committee, or sent direct to Sir George Burn, Treasurer, Save The Children Fund, Elgin Building, Ottawa.

All subscriptions are expended in
Canada on Canadian Foodstuffs.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

Hon. President: HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C. M. G.
Hon. Vice-Presidents:
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Hon. T. A. Crerar Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux
Subscriptions are being received and acknowledged by The
Glencoe Transcript

Watch for the Red Trucks! CERTIFIED OILS AND GREASES



Delivered to your door, at attractive prices.

MOSA & EKFRID FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line
Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 3.30 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 10.05 a.m.; No. 18, express (daily) 3.00 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 6.05 p.m.; No. 114, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 9.52 p.m.
Westbound—No. 21, Detroit express (daily, no local stops) 4.43 a.m.; No. 76, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7.25 a.m.; No. 117, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12.26 p.m.; No. 11, Glencoe and Chatham (ex. Sunday) 6.37 p.m.; No. 115, International Limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 9.52 p.m.

Wabash and Air Line
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 10.05 a.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4.10 p.m.
Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9.10 a.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2.50 p.m.
Kingscourt Branch
Leaves—7.30 a.m., 6.40 p.m.
Arrives—7.10 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p.m.
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4.48 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9.27 a.m.; No. 633, 8.18 p.m.
Trains 22, 634, 633 and 635; Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.45 a.m.; G. T. R. West, 6.00 p.m.; London and East, 6.45 p.m.
Mails received—London and East, 8.00 a.m.; G. T. R. East, 7.00 p.m.; G. T. R. West, 10.20 a.m.
Street letter box collections made at 8.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.
J. A. White, a well-known Kentucky farmer, said he could beat his hands shucking corn after taking Taniaac—P. E. Lumley.
Say it in The Transcript.

Born
CAMPBELL—On Saturday, May 13, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Neil Campbell, Euphemie, a son.
CURREY—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Currey, DeLand, Florida, announce the birth on Sunday May 14th, 1922, of Rosalie Precious Curry.

Card of Thanks
Mr. Angus McMaster and family wish to express their thanks to friends and neighbors for kindness and sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement; also to the Appin Women's Institute, Women's Missionary Society, Fraser Mission Band and choir of Appin Presbyterian church, for flowers.

Card of Thanks
Mrs. McRae and family wish to thank their friends and neighbors for sympathy and help at the time of the death of her sister, Mrs. Alice French, who died in London May 19, 1922, and was interred at Bothwell cemetery. Special thanks are extended to Mr. Archie McLachlin, Mr. John Mitchell and Mr. Ben Towers for the use of their cars.

TOWN AND VICINITY

Charles Scott is confined to his bed with a serious illness.
These are the serious days for the school boys and girls, when ambition makes them work hard.

The annual county convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Wardsville on June 14 and 15.
Rev. C. D. Farquharson, of Newbury, will preach in Appin and North Ekfrid Presbyterian churches next Sunday.

A government inspector was in town on Thursday and brought to book some auto drivers who were evading the law.
Glencoe Bowling Club opened their green for the season on Victoria Day with several interesting local games. The green is in excellent shape.
W. S. Wright, representing the Dominion Alliance, will address the congregations in Glencoe Methodist and Presbyterian churches next Sunday morning and evening respectively.

John Hick and James Cook received severe injuries a few evenings ago when a horse they were driving ran away and they were thrown out of the buggy.
Don H. Love has in his collection of old coins two English silver pieces—one of George II. bearing the date of 1741, and the other of George III. of the year of 1820.

The Battle Hill U. F. W. O. are entertaining Pratt's Siding, Glencoe and Tait's Corners clubs on Wednesday afternoon, May 31, at the home of Mrs. Alfred Gould. Mrs. Laws, provincial secretary, will address the meeting.

Mrs. Angus McMaster, a well-known and highly esteemed resident of Ekfrid township, north of Appin, passed away on Friday, May 19th, in her 74th year. The funeral took place to the Eddie cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

The cantata "Paradise" will be presented by Robinson Memorial church choir, London, at Poplar Hill tomorrow evening, under the leadership of Theodore R. Gray, formerly organist and choir director of the Glencoe Presbyterian church.

A public meeting will be held in the school house, Union S. S. No. 17, near Kilmartin, on Friday evening, May 26, at 8 o'clock, to discuss the proposition to make the Mosa Ekfrid township a county-provincial highway. Addresses will be given by prominent men of Glencoe and the community.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jane McIntyre, of the Mosa-Ekfrid township, who passed away quite suddenly on Monday evening, will be held in Burns' church, Mosa, on Thursday, May 25th, at three o'clock, and interment will be made in Kilmartin cemetery. Mrs. McIntyre was one of the pioneer residents of this section and was 85 years of age.

Anniversary services were held in Tait's Corners Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon and evening, conducted by Rev. Geo. Weir, B. A., of Ridgeway. On Tuesday evening the annual tea meeting was held in the basement of the church, after which an enjoyable program of music, readings, etc., was rendered by the Londonian mixed quartette.

A number of Glencoe ladies attended a meeting of the Women's Institute at Appin on Monday afternoon, and were delighted with an address delivered by Dr. Anna Ross of the Ontario Agricultural College. Dr. Ross formerly taught for a short time in the Glencoe public school, and is a sister of Rev. R. W. Ross, a former pastor of the Glencoe Presbyterian church.

Arrangements have been made for a supper and program in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening, June 12th. This event is being arranged as part of the anniversary, which is commemorative of the opening of St. Andrew's church 60 years ago. Rev. Dr. McGillivray of Toronto, will conduct the services on Sunday, June 11, and the ladies are in charge of the Monday evening entertainment.

On Monday evening the Presbyterian Guild held their last meeting of the season. About fifty young people were present and a social time was spent. A splendid program presented by the social committee consisted of the following:—Vocal solos by Miss Jean Reith, H. K. Charlton and S. Humphries; piano solo by Miss Irene Reith; violin solo by George Grant; club swinging exercise by Will Reith; also an amusing contest. Lunch was served, with ice cream and orange crush.

A meeting of the Presbytery of London was held on Tuesday of last week, at which Rev. J. G. Stuart was elected presbytery clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Wm. Martin. Rev. H. D. McCulloch of Appin, resigned his pulpit. Rev. Dr. McCrae was appointed to represent the presbytery at the 75th anniversary of the Belmont congregation, June 24 and 25. The diamond jubilee of old St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Glencoe, will be held June 11 and 12, at which Rev. J. M. McGillivray will represent the presbytery. The next meeting of the Presbytery will be the regular summer picnic meeting, when the ministers, with their wives and families, will gather at Port Stanley.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—J. D. Brown spent the 24th in Detroit.
—Don H. Love was in Detroit for the week-end.

—Mrs. White, of Detroit, is visiting Mrs. and the Misses Blackburn.
—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Thomas, of Detroit, are visiting his sister, Mrs. Alex. McAlpine.

—Misses Edna Furlong and Myrtle Young, of Ottaville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ford.

—Mrs. J. N. Currie returned from Winnipeg on Friday, and was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Porter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Duncan, of Windsor, are visiting her mother, Mrs. D. D. Graham, North Glencoe.

—John A. McFarlane and Mrs. Hammond, of Detroit, were here attending the funeral of their cousin, the late Mrs. Angus McMaster.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harrison and children, of St. Marys, and Thomas Harrison and Mrs. Rathburn, of London, spent Victoria Day with friends in Glencoe.
—Earl McDonald was home from Toronto for the week-end, and left on Tuesday to take charge of a Presbyterian mission field at Warman, Saskatchewan.

—Miss Charlotte Askew, of Leamington, accompanied Miss Margaret, Eddie from London Normal school and spent the week-end at the latter's home in Ekfrid.

—Mrs. Martha Jackson, of Wardsville, announces the engagement of her daughter, Nellie Adella Jackson, to Thomas Edward Scarborough, of Elderton, the marriage to take place in June.

The safest and surest way back to health, strength and happiness is by the Taniaac route.—P. E. Lumley.

Watch the ad. columns.

SO EASY TO BE WELL AND STRONG

Take "Fruit-a-lives" The
Wonderful Fruit Medicine

805 CARTIER ST., MONTREAL
"I suffered terribly from Constipation and Dyspepsia for many years. I felt pains after eating and had gas, constant headaches and was unable to sleep at night. I was getting so thin that I was frightened.
At last, a friend advised me to take "Fruit-a-lives" and in a short time the Constipation was banished, I felt no more pain, headaches or dyspepsia, and now I am vigorous, strong and well."

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

SPECIAL NOTICES

Unmatchable bargains. See Mayhew's ad.
Child's coat found. Enquire at this office.

Lawn mower and scythe for sale.

—Mrs. J. E. Roomer.

Residence on Main street for sale. Apply to Mrs. Mary McAlpine.

28c trade and 26c cash for eggs, at Mayhew's.

Yellow-eyed seed beans for sale.—Wentworth Waterworth, Woodgreen.

Good showing of ladies' and children's millinery at the Keith Cash Store.

Pure bred Black Minorca eggs for sale. \$3 per setting.—B. F. Clarke, Glencoe.

Immense sale of ladies' silk and voile dresses and waists, at Mayhew's.

Wanted, at once—three girls. Apply to F. Loosemore, McKellar House, Glencoe.

Cottage for sale on corner of Elizabeth street and Appin Road. Apply to Mrs. W. A. Currie.

Good value in men's summer underwear and fine and heavy socks of all kinds.—D. Lamont.

Woman wanted for general housework for day or part day each week.—Mrs. Geo. McCallum.

House and lot for sale on Hanna street, Wardsville. Apply to Mrs. Martha Jackson, Wardsville.

Specials for next Saturday, at Lamont's—boys' caps, bloomers, shirts, blouses and kiddies' play suits.

Upholstering, fine cabinet work, carpenter work, furniture finishing.—J. D. Brown, second floor Graham's garage.

Plants for sale—tomatoes, cauliflower, early and late cabbage, also salvia and asters.—W. R. Sutherland, phone 81.

Reserve June 9th for the biggest and best garden party of the season.—No. 5, Ekfrid. Full particulars in next issue.

Johnston's heavy polishing mop, with a pound of Johnston's floor wax, special price \$3.50, for 30 days.—Jas. Wright & Son.

The man who makes knows how to mend. Bring your shoe repairs to J. Parke, shoemaker, Newbury. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A wonderful offering in men's and boys' clothing, at Mayhew's.

The Tait's Corners U. F. W. O. will meet at the home of Mrs. D. A. Dobie on Friday afternoon, May 26.

The roll call will be answered by taking collection.

You get a square deal and the benefit of a lifetime's experience every time you deal with J. Parke, shoe-maker, Newbury. Shoes, harness and auto curtains repaired.

Our display of millinery is bigger and better than ever. We have a large stock of trimmed hats and ready-to-wears, and are prepared to give the best values and best styles to be had. See our interesting display of midsummer millinery.—The Keith Cash Store.

Special notice.—Mosa & Ekfrid Co-operative Association will hold a special meeting in schoolhouse No. 1, Mosa, on Friday evening, May 26, commencing at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing directors to the Mosa & Ekfrid Co-operative Co., Ltd. A good attendance is requested.

John Farrell, president of the Ontario Rural Fairs Association, made a special trip to Toronto recently to ask the Government to increase the grants to the country fairs this year by \$50,000. "At the present time," said Mr. Farrell, "the Government is making a grant of \$70,000. I am asking them to raise this to \$125,000, and if they will do this it will mean much to the small fairs all through the province. An increased grant would enable the fair boards to increase their prize lists and make them worth while. There was a time when a prize of \$5 or so would bring out some of the best stock in the countryside. Now, however, the farmers in general are not interested, as they can make more money by staying at home and working. The rural fairs are an important matter and should be encouraged in every way possible. I have not previously taken the matter up with the Government, but am hopeful of results."

Some interesting statistics have been compiled from the returns of the various Police Magistrates for the province in regard to the O. T. A. and other cases. These cover the whole province with the exception of the city of Toronto, and show that there were 18,073 cases tried in 1920 in connection with the O. T. A. and but 12,664 in 1921 or a decrease of 5,409 or 33 per cent. Other cases show a decrease of 8 per cent.



"Adeline" a most fetching dress—in very fine quality, good weight, Botany serge; adorned strikingly with a new all-over design of silk braiding; narrow band of self material with streamer ends; new flare sleeves; dress done up in back. Splendidly tailored. \$14.50

NEW READY-TO-WEAR STORE

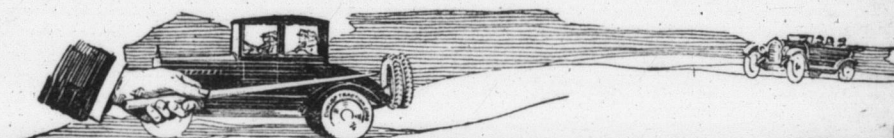
Silk Dresses, Serge Dresses, Voiles, Gingham and House Dresses, Beautiful Blouses

Millinery Openings

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of every week on the arrival of New Pattern Hats at

Mrs. Currie's Millinery and Ready-To-Wear Store

Phone 55



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CORD TIRES FABRIC

Q "There's something in the Quality of Dunlop Tires that's missing from other tires. Don't know what it is, but when I make that quick stop I know instantly I have Dunlop Tires on!"

Q One motorist thus spoke for himself. He really was speaking for thousands of car owners.

Q Live Rubber and Best Egyptian Cotton go into Dunlop Cords and Fabrics. No shoddy, no skimping. The day of the short-mileage tire is gone; the day of the high-mileage tire is here; and when "tire-mileage" is up for discussion now, you find the word "remarkable" generally precedes a reference to DUNLOP.

DUNLOP CORD TIRES DELIVER THE MOST
MILEAGE—ARE SAFEST TO USE

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

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RADIO FOR FARMERS

The wireless telephone, which is now becoming popular, is going to be a wonderful thing for isolated communities or for farms. The installations costs a very small sum, and after a time all farms equipped with telephones will install the new in-

vention and listen in to the distant music or entertainment. Imagine the boon it will be to an invalid who is deathly tired of the little world in which he is confined. The aerial telephone is going to make a different place of this old sphere.—Flesherton Advance.

Say it with printing.

DRS. HOLMES & HOLMES
SURGERY, X-RAY & RADIUM
219 KING STREET - CHATHAM

FARM FOR SALE
Lots 17 and 18, concession A, township of Aldborough, county of Elgin, 120 acres, on the Thames river, three miles from Wardsville. A splendid pasture farm. Good dwelling and barn. Formerly owned by Mr. Sam Haining. Must be sold to wind up an estate. Apply Fred H. Brisco, 161 King St., Chatham, Ont.; phone 597. (Office open evenings.)

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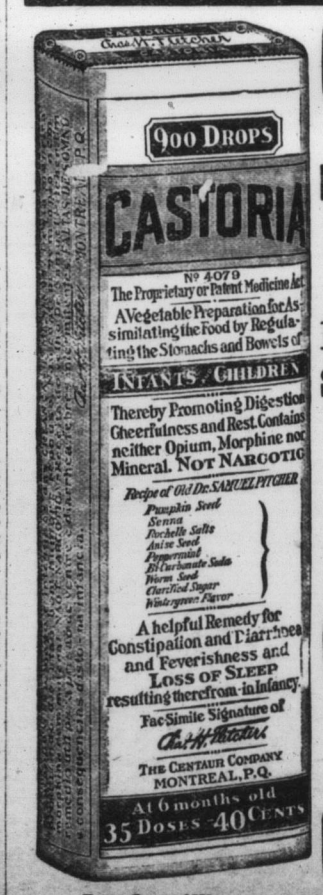
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

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CHAPTER II.

The first flush of dawn was mellowing the eastern sky when the girl was awakened from uneasy sleep by sounds in the yard in front of the ranch house. She had spent most of the night by her father's side, and although he had at last prevailed upon her to seek some rest for herself, she had done so under protest and without understanding. Now, after the first dazed moment of returning consciousness, she was on her feet and through the door.

The stars were still shining brightly through the cold air. In the faint light she could distinguish a team and wagon, and men unlighting. She approached, and in a voice that sounded strangely distant in the vastness of the calm night, called, "Is that you, Dave?"

And in a moment she wondered how she had dared call him Dave. But she soon had other cause for wonder, for the boy replied from near beside her, in that tone of friendly confidence which springs so spontaneously in the darkness, "Yes, Reenie, and the doctor, too. We'll have Mr. Hardy fixed up in no time. How did he stand the night?"

How dared he call her Reenie? A flush of resentment rose in her breast only to be submerged in the sudden remembrance that she had first called him Dave. That surely gave him the right to address her as he had done. But with this thought came recognition of the curious fact that Dave had not presumed upon her frankness; that it was not by her word that he would attempt to justify soon. Indeed, she was convinced that he would have called her Reenie anyway—just as she had called him Dave, without premeditation or intention. Then she remembered she was in the ranch house, in the foothills, where the conventions—the conventions she hated—had not yet become rooted, and where the souls of men and women stood bare in the clear light of frank acceptance of the fact. It was he, the dangerous—to trifle with this boy by any attempt at concealment or deception. And what were conventions but a recognized formula of concealment and deception?

She could see his form now, as he led the horses toward the corral. How straight he was, and how bravely his footsteps fell on the hard earth! The poetry of his motion reached her through the darkness. She heard the harness jingle as the horses rubbed between the posts of the corral gate.

"He's a wonderful boy," said the doctor, of whose presence she had been unconscious. "Cat's eyes. Full gallop through the dark, without a mountain stream, up and down; break-neck. Well, here we are." The doctor breathed deeply, as though this last feat were one to occasion some wonderment. "Your brother tells me you have an injury at the knee; accident, stranger, I believe? Well, shall we go in?"

Brother! But why should she explain? Dave hadn't bothered. Why hadn't he? He had told about the stranger; why had he not told about this stranger? Why had he ignored her altogether? This time came another flush, born of that keen womanly intuition which understands.

With a commonplace she led the doctor into the house and to the bedside of her father. She was struck by the change in attitude of the visiting physician when he learned that his patient was of his own profession. It was like the meeting of brother and brother, a secret order. There was an exchange of technical terms that might have served as password or sign into some fine fraternity, and the setting of the limb was accompanied by a running fire of professional comment as effective upon the nerves of the sufferer as an opiate.

When the operation was completed the girl turned her attention to the kitchen, where she had been waiting in vicarious suffering. He had helped to draw the limb into place, and it had been his first close contact with human pain. It was different from branding calves, and he had slipped out of the room as soon as the operation was over. The morning sun was now pouring through the window, and the distraught look on the boy's face touched her even more than the frankness of the words spoken in the darkness. She suddenly remembered that he had been up all night—for her. She would not deceive herself with the thought that it was for her father's sake Dave had galloped to town, found a doctor, secured a fresh team, and driven back along the little-used foothill trails. She recalled the doctor's terse description of that journey. No doubt Dave would have done it all for her father, had her father been there alone, but as things were she had a deep conviction that he had done it for her. And it was with a greater effort than seemed reasonable that she laid her fingers on his arm and said, "Thank you, Dave."

"What for?" he asked, and she could not doubt the genuineness of his question.

"Why, for bringing the doctor, and all that. Driving all night on those awful roads. We fell off in the daytime. I am sure I can't—Father won't be able to—"

"Oh, shucks," he interrupted, with a manner which, on the previous afternoon, she would have called rudeness. "That's nothing. But say, I brought some grub. The chuck here was pretty tame; guess you found that out last night." He looked about the room, and she knew that he was taking note of her house-clearing, but he made no remark on the subject.

"Well, let's get breakfast," she said, after a moment's pause, and for lack

of other conversation. "You must be hungry."

Dave's purchases had been liberal. They included fresh meat and vegetables, canned goods, coffee, rice, and raisins. He laid the last three items on the table with a great dissembling of indifference, for he was immensely proud of them. They were unwelcome items on the Eden bill of fare; he had bought them especially for her. From somewhere the knowledge had been borne in upon him that city people frequently drink coffee for breakfast, and the rice and raisins were an inspiration quite his own. He would see what she could do with them. But she busied herself at the breakfast without a thought of the epoch-marking nature of these purchases.

"Do you milk?" she asked, presently.

"Milk what?" he demanded, pausing with stove-lid and lifter raised in his hand, in the half-completed act of putting wood on the fire.

"Dave!" she cried. "Put that lid down. Look at the smoke." A blue cloud was curling under the rafters.

"Yes," he said, with great composure. "It always does that in this country."

He shot a quick glance at him. Was he making fun of her? No; plainly not; he was just making fun with her; he had a vein of humor. And a little before she had found his face drawn in sympathy for her father. Perhaps for her. . . . He was not all on the surface.

He completed his operation at the stove and returned the lid to its place with a look of deliberation. He was evidently waiting for her to speak again, but she worked on in silence. "What did you say about milking?" he ventured at length.

"I asked you if you milked," she said, with an attempt at cuteness. "And you answered, 'Milk what?' as though that were clever. And we need milk for breakfast."

"Well, I was serious enough," he said. "I wasn't a cow with twenty miles."

"No cows? Why I thought this was the ranching country?"

"Sure thing. We sell beef and buy milk. Let me show you."

He approached a packing case on the wall, walking softly and extending his hands as though to touch it gently, and murmuring, "So boss, so boss," as he went. From the box he removed a tin of condensed milk, which he set on the table. In his pocket he found a nail, and with a hammer quickly made two holes in the tin.

"Milk!" he finished, he announced. At this juncture the doctor, who had been resting in the room with his patient, entered the kitchen. During the setting of the limb he had gradually become aware of the position of Irene in the household, but had that not been so, one glance at the boy and girl as they now stood in the bright morning sunshine, he with his big, wiry frame, his brown face, his dark eyes, his black hair; she, round and knit and smooth, with the pink shining through her fair skin and the light of youth dancing in her grey eyes and the light of day glancing on her brown hair, must have told him they had sprung from widely separated stock. For one perilous moment he was about to apologize for the mistake made in the darkness, but some wise instinct closed his lips. But he wondered why she had not corrected him.

They were seated at breakfast when the doctor Elsen made his appearance. He had stepped off his debauch, and was as sober as a man in the throes of alcoholic appetite may be. He was only partially dressed; his face had

the peculiar blueness of the hard drinker; his eyes were watery and shiny, and several days' growth of beard, with patchy grey and black spots, gave a stucco effect to his countenance. His moustache drooped over a partly open mouth, the top of his large head was bald, and the hair that hung about his ears was much darker than his moustache. Seeing the strangers, he hesitated in his lunch toward the water pail, steadied himself on widespread feet, very flat on the floor, and waved his right hand slowly in the air. Whether this was to be understood as a form of salutation or a posture of defiance was a matter of interpretation.

"Visitors," said the old man, at length. "Always welcome, m'sure. 'Sh' scuse me." He made his uncertain way to the water bench, took a great drink, and set about washing his face and hands while the breakfast proceeded in silence. As his preparations neared completion Irene set a place at the table.

"Won't you sit down here, Mr. Elsen," she said. "There had better be introductions. Dave ate on in silence. 'Thank you,' said the old man, and there was something in his voice which may have been emotion, or may have been the huskiness of the heavy drinker's throat. The girl gave it the former explanation. Perhaps it was his unintended tribute to that touch of womanly attentiveness to which his old heart still bent response. As he took the proffered chair, he saw that this old man chafed at the thought of the less refined eye of his son had not distinguished. To Dave, his father was an affliction to be borne; an unfair load on a boy who had done nothing to deserve this punishment. The miseries associated with his parentage had gone far to make him sour and moody. Irene at first had thought him rude and gloomy; flashes of humor had modified that opinion, but she had not yet learned that his disposition was naturally a buoyant one, weighed down by an environment which had made it soggy and unresponsive. In years to come she was to know what unguessed depths of character were revealed when that stoic nature was cross-sectioned by the blade of a keen and defiant passion. This morning she foresaw nothing of those future revelations, but in the old man her instinct detected a quality which perhaps were awaiting only some touch of sympathetic understanding to flush forth even yet like that burst of sunset radiance which sometimes marks the close of a leaden day.

(To be continued.)

Radio Outfit Combined With Airmen's Oxygen Helmet.

The use of the oxygen helmet has become a necessity when attempting record altitude flights because of the rarefied air at the upper levels. The army air service has now designed an oxygen helmet in combination with a sending and receiving set for wireless-telephone messages, so that the airman may keep in communication with the ground station, no matter at what altitude he may be flying. The radio generator will also furnish current for the electric-heating elements contained in the airman's protective suit.

Track Treads Give Tractor Greater Pulling Power.

A new attachment designed to give the small tractor greater bearing area and increased pulling power, replaces the round wheels with two large sprockets. Outside of each sprocket is a cast-steel arm which carries forward and downward, carrying at its front end a smaller idler wheel. A track tread passes around the sprocket and idler wheel, giving the tractor increased bearing area.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, etc.

Some persons judge the greatness of a man by the size of his heart, some by the size of his brain and some by the fatness of his pocketbook.

The Roadmaker's Art

From the beginning of history the highway has been the criterion of a nation's greatness. With the building of roads, savagery retreated and disappeared, forests fell and new fields were cultivated. Towns sprang up and cities grew to be linked in commerce with distant markets; first by high-ways over which tramped Rome's legions and later by ribbons of steel upon which speed the railroad trains. Savage man built no roads, nor had he any conscious need of them, for his wants were few and individual in character.

While we know little about the roads that existed prior to the Roman Empire, we do know from records remaining that not only the Romans, but the Egyptians, the Carthaginians, the Sumerians and other ancient peoples employed much the same materials that we are to-day using in highway construction. There is evidence that both the Romans and the Egyptians used a mineral cement. The Bible tells of the manufacture and use of bricks. As early as 44 A.D. the Romans used bricks in England. Actual scientific and quantity production did not begin, however, until 1886, when Alfred the Great directed that bricks be produced under government supervision. The earliest recorded use of asphalt was by the Sumerians, a people inhabiting the Euphrates Valley prior to the ascendancy of the Babylonians. An asphalt cast excavated at Logash, near the mouth of the Euphrates, dates back to 2850 B.C. As a mortar for brick, similar to the filler now used in brick city streets, asphalt was used in the construction of the Tower of Babel. One historian

asserts this same substance was used about 1500 B.C. to daub the basket which served to conceal Moses in the bulrushes.

It was Nahopolassar, King of Babylon, who, about 500 B.C., first used asphalt as a filler for brick pavements. His son, Nebuchadnezzar, continued the practice. In the Western Hemisphere asphalt was used in ancient times by the Incas, who established an elaborate system of highways in Peru and Ecuador. Thus we see that cement, brick and asphalt, instead of being products of exclusively modern use, really are world-old materials.

Herodotus tells us that in Egypt a great king built a magnificent road across the sands for the transportation of materials for the pyramids, employing for this purpose 100,000 men for a period of ten years. This road was built of massive stone blocks and was lined on both sides with mausoleums, statues and temples. Traces of what may have been a part of this ancient highway are to-day found near the great pyramids and comprise what is probably the oldest remains of a road surfaced with stone.

Early historians write of wonderful roads radiating from the city of Babylon about 2000 B.C. and running to Susa, Ecbatana, Sardis and Nineveh, as having been paved with brick. The ancient Persians, Assyrians, Sathagians, Chinese and Peruvians had all renowned road-builders. Their works, however, have passed away.

Highway work is constantly developing new types of roadway. Its development in America has brought many peculiar types of pavements.



Woman's Interests

The Farm Table in Spring.

"I just detest cooking at this time of year. It seems as though there is nothing good to eat and no appetizing way to serve anything."

Mrs. Leonard rang the dinner bell as she spoke and then went in to put the noon meal on the table.

Fried salt pork, boiled beans, boiled potatoes, mince pie and cucumber pickles doesn't really seem like an ideal spring menu, does it? And yet, how many farm housekeepers are repeating Mrs. Leonard's complaint! And how many keep right on serving similar meals until nearly midsummer!

Mrs. Leonard was a progressive woman and that afternoon she sat down and planned how she might serve better meals the rest of the season. Green vegetables, fresh fruit, and an appetizing relish were three things she wanted badly. Green vegetables and fresh fruit were out of the question that year except as she occasionally bought them in town, and as Mrs. Leonard was a real farmer she wanted to produce these things on her own farm. However, there were plenty of canned and preserved fruits in the cellar and they appeared in various forms at every meal from that day.

That afternoon she went to one of her neighbors and obtained a quantity of horseradish roots which were prepared for the table. Also a dozen or more roots were planted in the garden to grow for another year. Mr. Leonard built a smokehouse and a goodly quantity of the offending "salt pork" was soon converted into slabs of bacon. Milk and eggs appeared very often. One of their favorite desserts was junket, flavored variously, and served with halves of peaches or pears.

or perhaps a tablespoonful of strawberry jam and a fluff of whipped cream on each serving of junket.

That was two years ago. This spring the Leonard's have had parsnips and salsify since the ground thawed out enough to dig them. Russet apples buried all winter are furnishing fresh fruit and their own horseradish roots give an ideal spring relish to serve with the home-smoked ham and bacon.

As soon as the parsnips and salsify grow "old" an asparagus bed will give them its first crop of the most delicious vegetable and before that is over radishes and lettuce will be plentiful and strawberries will furnish fresh fruit. By that time all the other good things of the summer garden will appear on the table. The Leonard's have worked out a system whereby they have fresh fruit and vegetables the year round.

The Flower Bed.

The woman who can spend but little time with her flower garden, but who yet must have blossoms, will find perennial plants much more satisfactory than annuals, for which seeds must be planted each spring.

With perennials once well started and given a little care in the fall, the new spring growth will be up often before the housekeeper realizes the snow is really gone. The expense of starting the garden at first is a little more than buying seeds, but when you consider that seeds must be procured every spring, the things balance nicely in the end.

A good nursery catalogue will tell you all about the perennials, but there are some which every garden needs. Of course, you want violets, which, by the way, may be potted after the first killing frost and brought into the house to blossom for Christmas. Lilies of the valley are also easily grown, and a favorite with everyone.

A list of the perennials just now most popular follows, for you must remember there are styles in flowers, just as there are styles in skirt lengths.

Baby's breath, hardy pink, foxglove, iris, English daisy, heliotrope, larkspur, coreopsis, cantenbury bells, gaillardia, phlox, forget-me-nots, columbine, holyhock, oriental poppies, and funkia. If you plant the seeds of these in July you will have fine plants that will bloom next summer.

New Ways To Clean Woodwork.

Housewives in our neighborhood are enthusiastic over the following method of cleaning varnished or waxed woodwork and floors: To one quart of lukewarm water add one tablespoonful of vinegar, and one of oil, olive oil or a vegetable oil. Of course, any quantity of water may be mixed, but these are the proportions. Wash the wood with a

soft cloth, and rub dry immediately with cheesecloth. Clean only a small space at a time, and rub with the grain of the wood.

It is claimed that the vinegar removes the grease, while the oil gives the desired polish.

A decorator advises washing woodwork and floors with gasoline every spring. This cuts all the old dirt and polish which has accumulated through the year, and leaves a clear smooth surface. Follow the gasoline bath with a good rub with wax for waxed surfaces, and with oil for varnished surfaces.

A cheap and good furniture polish for varnished wood is one pint of paraffin oil and two ounces of turpentine shaken together. Moisten the dustcloth with this the day before you wish to polish the furniture, and keep them rolled in the oiled paper that comes around bread, or in a tin syrup pail with a tightly closed cover.

Learn To Eat "Anything."

Really there are very few food prejudices that are not a mere matter of habit. We like the thing to which we are accustomed. It very seldom happens that a personal dislike to any wholesome article of diet is based upon a physical antipathy for it. So in the matter of seasoning, the amount of sugar in desserts, the use of flavoring—we usually like things the way we have become accustomed to them. If for any reason you have to drink coffee without sugar for any length of time, you will get so you prefer it that way. Children who eat cereal without sugar, after a time, like it better without, providing, of course, that they have a well-rounded diet besides.

Dye Skirt, Dress or Faded Draperies in Diamond Dyes

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint faded, shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, sweaters, stockings, hangings, draperies, everything like new. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed, even if you have never dyed before. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run.

"Whatever first attaches to the tender age of children, whether good or bad, remains most firmly fixed, so that throughout life it may not be expelled by any after expression."—Cicero.

Telephones which speak a message loudly enough to be heard thirty feet away and into which messages may be spoken from the same distance are a new "time-saver" in works.

Bee Supplies

Beekeepers will find, by looking up our catalog, everything needed for the production of honey.

Ruddy Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Brantford, Canada
Successors to Ham Bros. Co. Ltd.
Send for a copy.

The Famous Cooney Canuck Rifle

The only rifle in the world with the wonderful, accurate, hard-hitting, 4-grooved barrel, and the automatic safety half lock on the bolt. See them at your local store.

Delivered direct to your Post Office, return mail, any place in Canada, upon receipt of above amount. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A Beauty!
Genuine
WALNUT
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SPRYWHEEL

The \$185 Tractor (F.O.B. Toronto).
Cuts the Cost of Cultivating

A Sprywheel and one man can do more cultivating than five men with wheel hoes. It pays for itself before the growing season is half over, in labor saved. The better crops you'll get are additional reasons for buying a Sprywheel now.

Agents wanted in some localities.

SPRYWHEEL

52 COLBORNE STREET
TORONTO

2 IN 1

Shoe Polishes

More and Better
Shines to the Box

Trans-Ocean Flights.

The Portuguese have always been daring navigators, and still stand among the best sailors in the world. The attempted flight of two of them from Portugal to Brazil has been watched with interest from day to day by the entire world, which, within a few hours, knows of their departure or arrival at each station. It is to be hoped the wrecking of their seaplane at St. Paul's Rocks will not seriously delay the completion of their journey.

In several countries, plans are under way for an airplane circumnavigation of the earth, and it is not unlikely the present year may witness at least the attempt to do so. The Pacific Ocean, of course, presents the longest "leg" of the trip, but even these severe conditions are not likely to delay the effort very long, nor discourage these intrepid trail blazers of the air.

Deserts and other wildernesses of the earth are already being explored by airmen, who are discovering routes and means of entrance which have hitherto baffled caravans and horsemen. Before many years, the secrets of jungles and mountain fastnesses, which thus far nature has guarded so jealously, will be an open book and familiar to children in grammar-school grades.

Japanese Learn to Bargain.

The practice of collective bargaining is said to be spreading rapidly in industrial circles in Japan.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Why should the married man only show his worst side to his better half?

Away with Castors.

Don't buy furniture or metal beds fitted with old-fashioned, shabby, destructive castors. Tell your dealer you must have the

Onward

SLIDING FURNITURE SHOES.

Never falls, falls out or goes sideways. Slides harmlessly and noiselessly over carpets, rugs, linoleum or hardwood floors. Saves housework, prevents damage. Furniture and hardware dealers sell them.

All sizes and styles, both glass base and smooth metal base.

Made in Canada by
ONWARD MFG. CO.
Kitchener, Ont.

Vaseline

MADE

CARBOLATED

PETROLEUM JELLY

A VERY efficient antiseptic when used as a first-aid dressing for cuts, scratches, bruises, insect bites, etc. Keep a tube in the house for emergencies.

CHESBROUGH MFG. COMPANY
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1580 Chabot Ave. Montreal

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



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

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

Glass Coin for Bohemia.

APPLE INDUSTRY OF OKANAGAN VALLEY

CAREFUL ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE PACKING.

Initial Shipment to Great Britain and United States Wins Enthusiastic Reception.

From an annual production of a quarter of a million boxes of apples in 1911 to over three million boxes in 1921, is the remarkable record of the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. The valley is pre-eminently suited for fruit culture. Temperature, precipitation, soil, transportation, markets, etc., are all in its favor. The construction of irrigation systems of considerable magnitude, has eliminated the danger of drought, and has also had the effect of making it necessary for the growers to cultivate their holdings intensively in order to justify the expenditure. The expansion of this industry can be attributed to three causes: careful selection, packing and handling; extensive advertising; and co-operative selling organizations, controlled entirely by the growers, which markets the greater percentage of the apples produced in the valley.

Packing has probably been the greatest factor in popularizing Okanagan Apples. Of the finest quality, these luscious bright-red apples are each wrapped with a thin sheet of paper, imprinted with the trade-mark of the organization and the slogan "O.K." They are then carefully hand-packed. This neat, attractive manner of packing apples has a psychological effect on the consumer, to whom the idea of purchasing apples individually wrapped in a sanitary cover, with unbroken skins and at a price of which he would have had to pay for an apple picked indiscriminately out of a large barrel filled with many varieties, and which may be bruised and dirty is pleasing.

Three Thousand Commercial Orchards. Extensive advertising campaigns, setting forth the quality, sanitary packing and moderate price of Okanagan apples, are carried on every year by the co-operative societies throughout the districts where their product is sold, more particularly in Western Canada.

According to the Department of Agriculture there were in 1920, 3,000 commercial orchards in the Okanagan Valley, on which there were approximately a million apple trees. To handle the produce of these fruit-ranches, the co-operative organizations have erected some sixty packing houses in the Valley to receive apples from the growers' wagons or trucks, weigh them and issue receipts for weight, grade and pack the fruit, store it, and load it into railway cars. These plants are equipped with the most modern machinery for the economic and efficient handling of apples.

Prior to 1919, Western Canada consumed practically the entire apple output of the Okanagan Valley, but with increasing orchards, scientific handling of trees, production increased to such an extent that during the season 1921, eighteen hundred carloads of apples, or 50 per cent. of the valley's crop, were shipped to other markets, of which the United States and Great Britain were the most important. All exports to the United Kingdom were despatched by steamship by way of Vancouver and the Panama Canal. In the United States shipments were made as far East as New York.

It is planned to develop these new markets intensively, as with the Western Canadian market unable to absorb the total production of the crop annually growing larger, permanent markets must be found if the industry is to be run on a stabilized basis. If the enthusiastic reception accorded to the initial shipment of Okanagan apples in the United States and Great Britain is to be taken as an augury, then there seems little doubt but that these countries will be able to take all the surplus apples grown in the Okanagan for many years to come.

The Farmer and the Woodlot.

Perhaps the greatest objection made to caring for the woodlot is the time it takes to produce large-sized timber. On the farm, however, there are many uses for small and medium-sized forest products and these take a comparatively short time to produce. On many woodlots a thrifty young growth already exists that will not require many years before it is sufficiently large to use. A little attention will shorten considerably the time required to produce marketable material. The use of small dimension material is steadily increasing since the scarcity of wood in large dimension has forced the attention of manufacturers to the use of built-up wood. The war has done much to increase our knowledge regarding the possibilities in the use of laminated products, of which the spruce is an example. This use of wood in small sizes makes it possible to market the products of the woodlot, while the trees are comparatively young.—Bulletin No. 59, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

Glass Coin for Bohemia.

Bohemia proposes to coin a small currency of glass.

GENOA CONFERENCE JUSTIFIED EXISTENCE, THOUGH AIM FAILED

Leaders of Thirty-Two Nations Brought Into Personal Contact and Spirit of Conciliation Brought Into Being May Lead to Reconstruction and Ultimate Peace.

A despatch from Genoa says:—Premier Lloyd George again conferred on Thursday evening with United States Ambassador Child concerning the United States attitude on The Hague Conference, and again hope is expressed among all the delegations that the United States will finally decide to participate.

After formally adopting the plan of The Hague meeting and solemnly affirming the continuance of the truce throughout The Hague discussions, and for four months thereafter, the Economic Conference did no other business on Thursday.

The ultimate aim of the conference, namely, the reconstruction of Russia, where it is asserted thirty millions of people will perish this year for want of food and necessary communications to distribute food, has failed of achievement, though something may be done at The Hague. It has failed mainly because of the diametrically divergent views of the Russian Bolsheviks and Western capitalism. The task of reconciliation has proved vaster than the European statesmen imagined.

Although the Bolshevik reply to the

proposals of the powers was conciliatory in the sense that it suggested a mixed commission to study the problems involved, the Soviet spokesmen practically rejected the powers' suggestions. They were especially insistent on adhering to their doctrine of nationalization of private property, including the property of foreigners, which the nations desired returned to the former owners.

This insistence broke the back of the conference; it drove Belgium and France out of the later deliberations. Nevertheless, the Genoa Conference has served the great purpose of getting thirty-two countries of Europe better acquainted with one another's problems and has given birth to a spirit of conciliation and understanding.

It has, therefore, in the opinion of the great majority here, justified its existence, and if people and governments, as Mr. Lloyd George put it, can only learn to mind their own business, then it is the belief of the delegates here, there is hope for the gradual reconstruction of Europe, including Russia, and for that period of absolute tranquility which Europe so sorely needs.

British Military Power in Southern Ireland at an End

A despatch from Cork says:—The last vestige of British military power in Southern Ireland disappeared on Thursday night, when, at 7 o'clock, the Victoria Barracks was formally transferred to Capt. McNeill, for the Provisional Government. Later the barracks was given over to the First Cork Brigade, under Sean O'Hegarty. The resentment of the British officers at the transfer was ill-concealed. One of them smashed the windows of the officers mess with his hunting crop and another ordered a British soldier to cut down the flag staff. In reply to Capt. McNeill's protest this officer said: "That flag staff never shall fly a rebel flag."

On the departure of the British soldiers the Republican tricolor was hoisted at the barracks' gate and the Cork Brigade marched through the city to an enthusiastic demonstration.

When indignity knocks the initial "m" from members, "embers" are all that remain.

King George Satisfied With Work of Graves Commission

A despatch from London says:—His Majesty King George has written a letter with regard to his recent visit to the war graves, in which he says: "His Majesty trusts that the High Commissioners and other representatives of the Dominions will convey to their people the great satisfaction he expressed to them personally at the care bestowed on the graves of those who lie so far from their homes. In all the cemeteries visited by His Majesty, the Dominion and British graves lie side by side. The King assures the people overseas that these graves will be reverently and lovingly guarded. It is a satisfaction to His Majesty that the Imperial War Graves Commission is so constituted that these graves may be honored for all time."

Some dyes have a bad effect on garments which must be washed; they contain acid, which begins a slow destroying process when put in contact with washing mixtures.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—A total of 135,475 pounds of butter were manufactured at the twenty-three creameries of the province in 1921, according to the Dairy Superintendent's report. This is an increase of 645,357 pounds over the previous year, the largest increase in any year in the history of this branch of agriculture.

Fredericton, N.B.—In laying the foundation of a modern forest policy, New Brunswick has given the lead to the continent, according to a prominent official of the United States Department of Forestry. Over 4,000,000 acres in the province have been examined and classified by a special staff of technical foresters. The data developed by the survey have been embodied in timber maps, showing all timber types and permanent features with respect to watersheds and regions, etc. Estimates are also given of the standing timber, six inches and over, on the stump, by species and unit of area, based on a four percent. caliper tally, considered by experts as intensive.

Quebec, Que.—The record, as the youngest passengers to come across the Atlantic without guardians or any matron to look after them, is probably held by Charlie and Annette Dodd, 4 and 6 years old respectively. They left London alone to take passage to Quebec where they arrived the other day. Their voyage is not yet completed, as they have a long rail journey to make to Winnipeg before they join their parents.

Port McNicoll, Ont.—Grain shipments through Port McNicoll from

September 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, amounted to 31,789,120 bushels, as compared with 12,230,031 during the corresponding period in the preceding year. This represents daily shipments of 149,949 bushels, or 17 cars.

Winnipeg, Man.—What is believed to be one of the largest farm shipments made by a single individual to the Canadian West was that of H. W. Sims, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, consisting of an outfit claimed to be valued at \$75,000, for the transportation of which as many as twenty cars were required. He is to embark in the lined flax growing industry on a big scale at Niverville, Man., where he recently purchased a large acreage.

Regina, Sask.—The total net earnings of the Saskatchewan provincial telephone system in 1921 was \$1,964,495. The total pole mileage of the provincial system is now 6,000, and the wire mileage 31,500.

Edmonton, Alta.—It is expected that a powerful suction dredge will be in operation on the upper Peace River at Hudson Hope next summer for the recovery of gold from the gravel and alluvial deposits along the river. The company, which is composed of Edmonton men, is now sending in material for the construction of the dredge.

Chilliwack, B.C.—A two-year-old Guernsey heifer, Violet of Cedar Cove, bred by C. Hawthorne, of Cheam, B.C., has established a Canadian record. It is claimed by her owners. In a 365-day test she produced 11,051 lbs. of milk and 557 lbs. of butter.



EARL HAIG INSTALLED CHANCELLOR OF ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY. Many notable people were honored recently at St. Andrew's University, the oldest in Scotland. Field Marshal Haig was installed as Chancellor in succession to the late Lord Balfour of Burleigh. The photo shows left to right: Dr. James Younger, Principal Irvine, Sir James Barrie and Earl Haig, after the ceremony.

Alumni Bulletins.

Three additional bulletins of the series published by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto have recently appeared. Number four deals with the university's situation with regard to buildings and points out how carefully and economically the University is managed. The need for four additional buildings is stressed. Bulletin number five tells of the original method of financing the provincial university and goes on to answer certain criticisms recently made regarding the "results" that the university's work is producing. This bulletin makes the statement that "the provincial university is the greatest single asset in the possession of the people of Ontario" and gives reasons why this is so. The sixth bulletin deals with the immediate financial needs of the university and compares the amount spent on the University of Toronto with expenditures on similar universities in Great Britain and the United States. As the university problem is very much to the fore in Canada at the present time, those interested in this problem might do well to secure copies of these bulletins so as to be thoroughly informed on both sides of the case.



Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, noted Indian statesman, who has started on a tour of the British Dominions to plead for equality of status for Indian settlers. He was the Indian delegate to the Washington conference and the last Imperial conference.

Plant some shade trees this spring to make the old place look more attractive. Plant a tree for "mother," and let it always be known as "mother's tree." A bit of sentiment like that will bring a light to her eyes. Better a lovely, growing, graceful elm tree now, than flowers when she is gone. Associate your trees by name with members of your family, and the trees come to seem like members of the family. A humble home, with beautiful shade trees and shrubs about it, is much more attractive than a treeless palace.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.54½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.50½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.43½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61½c; No. 3 CW, 58½c; extra No. 1 feed, 59½c; No. 1 feed, 56½c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 78½c; No. 3 yellow, 77½c, all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.
Rye—No. 2, 95c.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.50, outside.
Ontario No. 5 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.
Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.
Ontario flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, 95's, \$7.70 per bbl.; 2nd pat., (bakers), \$7.20. Straight, in bulk, seaboard, \$6.55.
Manitoba flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, 95's, \$8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$8.20.
Cheese—New, large, 17 to 17½c; twine, 17½ to 18c; triplets, 18½ to 19c. Old, large, 21c; twine, 21½ to 22c. Stiltons, new, 20c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 24 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, finest, 39 to 40c; No. 1, 38 to 39c; No. 2, 36 to 37c; cooking, 20 to 23c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 65c; chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—New laid, candled, 33c; new laid, in cartons, 37c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.10; per 5 imp. gals, \$2.05; Maple sugar, lb., 15c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$5.50.
Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Delawares, \$1.85 to \$1.90. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, \$1.75 a bag.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 33 to 36c; cooked ham, 48 to 50c; smoked rolls, 25 to 27c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 36c; backs, boneless, 40 to 41c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17 to \$19; clear bellies, \$21 to \$23; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$40.
Lard—Prime, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; paills, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; paills, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17½ to 18c.
Choice heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; butcher steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, med., \$4 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$6 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$40 to \$50; springers, \$50 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$6 to \$7.25; do, com., \$4 to \$5; yearlings, choice, \$13.50 to \$14.50; do, com., \$6 to \$7; spring lambs, \$10 to \$15; sheep, choice, \$7 to \$8; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.50 to \$14; f.o.b., \$12.75; do, country points, \$12.50.
Montreal.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 68½c to 69c; do, No. 3, 64½ to 65c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pat., 1st, \$8.50. Rolled oats—Barrels, \$3. Bran—\$31.50. Shorts—\$32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30.
Cheese—Finest easterns, 13 to 13½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 34 to 34½c. Eggs—Selected, 34 to 35c. Steers, com., \$6.75; cows, com. to med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; bulls of dairy breeding, \$4.50 to \$5.50; calves, \$5 to \$6.50; sheep, \$5 to \$6.50; spring lambs, \$4 to \$8; hogs, selects, \$14.50; sows, \$10.50 to \$11.

TERMS OF GENOA AGREEMENT FOR TEMPORARY NON-AGGRESSION

A despatch from Genoa says:—The agreement for a truce, or temporary pact or non-aggression, decided upon by the political sub-commission of the Genoa conference, subject to final ratification by the full conference, contains six clauses, summarized as follows:

Clause 1. Provides for the appointment of a commission by the powers to examine again the divergencies existing between the Soviet Government and other Governments, and with a view to meeting a Russian commission having the same mandate.
Clause 2. Not later than June 20 the names of the powers represented on the non-Russian commission and the names of the members of this commission will be transmitted to the Soviet Government, and reciprocally, the names of the members of the Russian commission will be communicated to the other governments.
Clause 3.—The questions to be treated by these commissions will comprise debts, private properties and credits.
Clause 4.—The members of the two commissions must be at The Hague on June 26.
Clause 5.—The two commissions will strive to reach joint resolutions on the questions mentioned in Clause 3.
Clause 6.—To permit the commissions to work peacefully, and also to re-establish mutual confidence, the Soviet Government and its allied republics, on the one side, and the other governments, on the other, pledge themselves to abstain from any act of aggression and subversive propaganda. The pledge for abstaining from any act of aggression will be based upon the present status quo, and will remain in force for a period of four months after the conclusion of the work of the commissions.

Convention of World's Banks Postponed

A despatch from New York says:—According to reports in the financial district on Thursday, plans for a conference of heads of the world's banks of issue, as suggested by Sir Robert Horne at Genoa, have been abandoned, at least, for the moment, because of the lack of harmony at the Genoa Conference and the proposed adjournment to The Hague.

Keep Canada's Cash at Home.

Realizing that Canada has been paying annually millions of dollars for steel products purchased in the United States, and that steel plants in the interior of Canada have been dependent upon the United States for their supplies of iron ores, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa has been investigating the native iron ore resources, and has secured reports from its committee to the effect that it is time to undertake the special treatment which the Canadian ores require to fit them for commercial reduction to pig iron. It is hoped thereby to establish a new and important home industry.

AN ONTARIO FARMER IN THE CABINET.



Honorable Charles Stewart.

Minister of the Interior, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and Minister of Mines is the heavy share of administrative responsibility borne by the Honorable Charles Stewart in the new federal ministry. The functions of Mr. Stewart's departments, and the problems with which they are concerned, are chiefly developmental. On these departments, perhaps more than on any other governmental agencies, the Canadian people are depending for the initiation of policies which will hasten business recovery and the return to substantial national growth.

To his new posts Mr. Stewart brings personal and public experience of singularly practical value. Born at Strabane, Ontario, in 1868, he removed to the west in 1905, homesteading near Killam, Alberta. As a pioneer western farmer Mr. Stewart acquired, first hand, the intimate knowledge of essential conditions which is essential to a clear understanding of immigration and colonization problems. He appreciates, as only a successful pioneer farmer can appreciate, the difficulties that face the individual settler and the lines along which public policies in regard to land settlement must be directed to ensure sound development.

Mr. Stewart entered the Alberta legislature in 1909, being elected by acclamation in that year and again in 1913. In 1917 he became Premier of Alberta, succeeding the late Honorable A. L. Sifton. At various periods during his provincial career Mr. Stewart held the portfolios of Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways and Telephones. He has, therefore, enjoyed an exceptionally broad administrative experience and is, in addition, credited with much progressive legislation designed to meet the peculiar needs of Western Canada.

Mr. Stewart has assumed office at a period when the public mind has fastened greater hopes and expectations upon his post than on any other as a factor in solving the Dominion's most pressing problems. The character of his private and public experience will be a source of public assurance that the policies of his departments will be shaped by a thorough practical understanding of the services they must render.

Man-Power.

There is no completely self-sufficient mechanical substitute for a man. From time to time the waffer has arisen to tell us how he would improve the human machine were he the Creator; but he never has been able to demonstrate by means of a working model. Behind every improvement in history records there are the thinking mind and the toiling hand of a human being. All the labor-saving devices cannot dispense with a human prime mover, a personal agent. The course of affairs is still powerfully affected as one man arises, asserts himself, and aways others to his plan. Nor does this mean the man who stands up and talks smoothly, at any length desired. For a while Kerenky stamped Russia with his passionate monologues. But mere talk would not serve; there had to be substance behind and foundation below the "beautiful diction."

In fact, the mass of mankind, as education proceeds, becomes increasingly mistrustful of mere oratory. They ask not merely what, but who is behind the words. A single sententious remark, offered by a man who does and is, has been known to overthrow an extended, elaborate argument offered by one of those who in vulgar parlance are styled "hot-air merchants."

Man-power is manifest in the habitual conduct of life and the answer to the call of duty. It is not possible to imagine any career in which character does not count. If it is a bad business, a bad man can do it best; if it is a good business, it needs good men to run it. The able administrator knows that if he surrounds himself with incompetency the product of his plant will be mediocre. He picks his staff from those he has learned to trust. All the physical equipment of building and apparatus cannot make a going concern—whether it be a college for education—without capable workmen, who have respect for themselves, a pride in their work, an active conscience to instruct them in their wage-earning obligation to the concern they are hired to serve.

Therefore let no man think that the contrivance of his own hand dispossesses him of his place and his necessary function in the universe. Things never will do his thinking for him. It is for him to direct and to plan, to imagine greatly and to fulfill his dreams. The paramount operative power is not electric energy or any force into which coal is transmuted. Beyond the power of the sea, or the sun, or of the wind, or of radio-activity, is the power of man.

"Direct-Positive" Home-Movie Camera.

An interesting development arising out of the invention of the so-called "direct-positive" photographic paper is the direct-positive motion-picture camera. This camera, in operation and appearance, resembles the ordinary one, but instead of the celluloid negative film, it uses the new paper, which eliminates printing and makes it possible to show the pictures within three minutes after the exposure has been made. The camera also offers a ready means of satisfying the curiosity of thousands of potential movie-stars not to mention the millions of "fans" who are anxious to see how they themselves "register."

To show the subject in continuous motion, the "film" is punched and cut into separate pictures by a special device, and the cut pictures inserted into a booklet provided for the purpose. By running the booklet pictures between the thumb and index finger, the illusion of motion is produced, as in the almost-forgotten Edison "kinescopes" of the early nineties. The machine utilizes perforated paper of the same width as the regular motion-picture film. However, it is not restricted to the use of perforated paper; an additional device incorporated in the camera enables the operator to use plain paper at will, which, in many cases, is a desirable advantage.

Weeping Eyes Dissolve Hosts of Bacteria

A despatch from London says:—Tennyson, it seems, made a mistake in calling tears "idle." Dr. Alexander Fleming in the laboratory of Sir Almroth Wright at St. Mary's Hospital has been experimenting with human tears, and has discovered the existence of a very remarkable substance in them. It has been called "lysozyme." At the Royal Society's conversation Dr. Fleming showed newspaper representatives what the idle tears could do against microbes. He took a tiny drop of a tear in a pipette, and gave it as a lethal dose to a good many million bacteria, which clouded the liquid in the test tube. Immediately the tear dissolved every microbe in the tube.

In nearly all the tissues of the body, and in most of the secretion and excretion, according to Dr. Fleming, there exists this substance, which kills and dissolves many kinds of bacteria. So far lysozyme has not been isolated.

A Difficult Course.

An astronomer was entertaining a Scotch friend. He showed his visitor the moon through a telescope and asked him what he thought of the satellite. "It's a' richt," replied the Scot, who was an enthusiastic golfer, "but it's awfu' far o' it baulkers."



