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# The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 49.--No. 31.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1920.

Whole No. 2529

**FOR SALE**  
A \$900 stock of electrical equipment consisting of electric washing machines, vacuum cleaners, fans, toasters, irons, fancy shades, lamps, sockets, heaters, etc. Will take \$600 cash.—T. R. Willis, electrical dealer, Park hill.

**Great War Veterans' Association of Canada**  
(Incorporated)  
Glencoe Branch meets every Saturday evening at 8:30 in I. O. D. E. rooms, Main St. All Veterans Welcome.—W. A. Currie, Jr., President; J. Tait, Sec. Treas.

**INSCRIPTIONS**  
Parties needing inscriptions cut on marble or granite monuments in cemeteries write me and I will call on them. My prices are reasonable. A first-class job is guaranteed. Work done when promised.—ALEX. McDONALD, Box 203, Strathroy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**INSURANCE**  
**H. J. JAMIESON**  
District Manager of  
**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
at GLENCOE  
Also the leading Companies in Fire and Automobile at low rates.  
Office, Main street Phone, 16-3

**Real Estate Exchange**

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

**Have now for sale—**  
Farm of 57 acres; good clay loam, adapted for sugar beets; 1/4 mile from school; 3/4 mile from railroad station; first-class buildings, consisting of frame house with 9 rooms, good barn 28x78, horse stable 24x32, drive barn 20x38; all buildings on cement foundation; 8 acres wheat; 14 acres plowed for spring crop; balance hay and pasture. Price, \$5,000.  
**A. B. McDONALD**  
GLENCOE PHONE 74  
Office and residence, South Main St.

**We Carry A Full Line**

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

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

**J. M. Anderson**  
GLENCOE  
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**J. B. COUGH & SON**  
Furniture Dealers  
Funeral Directors  
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE  
Phone day 28, night 100

**Johnston's DRUG STORE**

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Always fresh

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Best quality, and fair prices ensured

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

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

**GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe**

**LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!**

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

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

**Electric Wiring, Fixtures and Supplies**

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

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

**Auto, Tire and Battery Service Garage.**

**Temporary Fixture and Appliance Store**  
opposite Wright's Hardware.

**W. B. MULLIGAN**

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

**Flax Pullers Wanted**  
at once at  
**Kilmartin**  
\$20 per acre  
**G. S. Bramhill**  
ALVINSTON

**Farmers and Dairymen**

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

**D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe**  
House, 30-2. Store, 89.

**LEATHER PURSES**

Ladies' Leather Hand Bags and Strap Purses. A large variety to choose from. Prices 75c to \$10.  
Silver Mesh Purses 50c to \$8.50.

**IDEAL SILVER CREAM**

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

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

**Geo. Highwood**

Successor to F. G. Humphries

Purveyor of all kinds of  
**FRESH AND SALT MEATS**

Deliveries from 8 to 10  
Saturdays all day  
Agent for Tanakage for feeding pigs.

**CREAM AND EGGS WANTED**

Cream received, tested and paid for daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Phone 73 if you want our delivery truck to call. Cash for eggs.  
**LAMSTON CREAMERY CO.**  
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry Norman Hurdle, Late of the Village of Newbury, in the County of Middlesex, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 56 of the Trustee Act (R.S.O. 1914, Chap. 121), that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Henry Norman Hurdle, who died on or about the third day of February, 1920, at the Village of Newbury, in the County of Middlesex, are required, on or before the ninth day of August, 1920, to send by post prepaid or deliver to The London & Western Trusts Company, Limited, of the city of London, Ont., administrator of the property of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. And take notice that after such last mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which it shall then have had notice, and that the said administrator shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim it had not notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Chatham, Ontario, this 5th day of July, 1920.

The London & Western Trusts Company, Limited, Administrator aforesaid, by Lewis & Richards, Chatham, Ont., its Solicitors.

**DISTRICT AND GENERAL**

The congregation of Knox church, Fingal, presented their pastor with a Ford car.

The Chautauqua series of entertainments held recently at Petrolia netted \$12.63 for the Englehart hospital in that town.

Crinan, West Lorne, S. S. No. 11, Clachan and Rodney Women's Institutes will picnic at Rondeau park on Friday, July 30.

The little daughter of Alex. Kindree of Dunwich fell, striking her face on a china salt dish, which broke and cut her face severely.

The Orton Motor Company of Detroit, recently incorporated, have completed arrangements to establish a large manufacturing plant at Petrolia.

This year's yacht race for the America's Cup was finished at Sandy Hook on Tuesday, when the Resolute defeated Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV, by 15 minutes and 5 seconds.

F. J. Carman, the Western Ontario oil king, is having two wells put down near Cowal in Dunwich township, one on the farm of D. J. Campbell and the other on Donald McCallum's farm.

In the Nova Scotia elections on Tuesday the Murray Government was returned by a large plurality. There are 43 seats in the Legislature and there were elected 30 Liberals, 1 Conservative, 5 Laborites and 7 Farmers.

The death occurred in East Aldboro of Mrs. Oscar Welch after a short illness of paralysis, aged 52 years. Deceased resided for many years at the west townline. Besides her husband she leaves five daughters and three sons.

John Catto, who came from Scotland and settled at Bothwell sixty years ago, died last week at the age of 91 years. He conducted a lively stable in the early days of Bothwell and was the first mail courier and freight man between Bothwell and Florence.

Canadian Pacific Railway employees numbering 11,062 enlisted, 1,100 were killed or died of wounds, 2,088 were wounded, 7,008 returned to their old jobs with the company, and the company has also given employment to 11,322 other veterans. It is a record to be proud of.

In St. Catharines housewives are putting down fruit without the use of sugar, which, needless to state, is an expensive commodity these days. The raw fruit is put into the bottle and then the bottle of fruit is boiled in a boiler of water. The process is said to be successful.

Timothy Howe, aged about 55 years, a well-known and highly respected farmer of the second concession of Carden township, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. He had been suffering from melancholia for some time. Howe attached one end of a rope about his neck and the other to a beam, breaking his neck.

Field after field of piled hay, turned black by the excessive rains, point to a loss in hay crops of probably thousands of dollars throughout Essex county. Many farmers have refrained from cutting their hay because of the almost daily rains which have fallen through the district. Much of the standing hay is in danger of becoming over-ripe.

When Joseph Buchanan of Rondeau and his hired man took shelter in a barn on the Buchanan farm during the progress of a thunderstorm they were just in time to meet a bolt of lightning which struck the building. Mr. Buchanan received the full force of the shock and was instantly killed. The other man was seriously but not dangerously injured.

The Strathroy Age prints pictures of the new cannery factory recently opened in Strathroy by the Dominion Cannery, erected at a cost of probably half a million dollars. The three-story building is 165 feet long and 40 feet wide. There is 67,000 square feet of floor space. From 150 to 200 hands will be employed and \$100,000 spent for wages and produce in a season.

Hereafter no side show will be permitted to display its wares at a fall fair until the proprietor has obtained a license from the Provincial Police, and he will not get a license until he has satisfied the superintendent that his "act" is thoroughly innocuous. The new control will also permit the authorities to ban some of the freak shows which are revolting in character and serve no purpose.

The Salvation Army of London has completed arrangements with the Ontario Government for bringing from the British Isles every week one hundred immigrants. The parties will comprise men, women and children from all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland. The majority are expected to come to this district, where they will be placed on farms or in factories where both trained and untrained help is needed.

**ST. JOHN'S CHURCH**

Rector: Rev. T. J. Charlton, L. Th.

Next Sunday, August 1st—Sunday school, 10 a. m.; service, 3 p. m. Rev. R. J. Murphy will conduct the service and preach.

**BASEBALL NOTES**

In a town league game on Monday evening the Foundry team defeated the Presbyterian team 8 to 5. Glencoe's team in the Elgin-Middlesex league went to Strathroy yesterday to play a game with the Strathroy team.

Dated at Chatham, Ontario, this 5th day of July, 1920.

The London & Western Trusts Company, Limited, Administrator aforesaid, by Lewis & Richards, Chatham, Ont., its Solicitors.

**RAIN MARS GARDEN PARTY**

Cars Have Difficulty on Road; Eight Stalled Until Morning.

Dutton, July 24.—The weather was most unfavorable for the annual garden party at the Campbellton school grounds on Wednesday evening. Despite the threatening showers a large crowd had gathered, but an electrical storm and very heavy downpour of rain interrupted the program after only a couple of selections had been given by the orchestra. Some of the people rushed for the school house, which was far too small to shelter the large crowd, and where the program was continued. Others remained in their cars, but those who returned home were wise, for later the roads were in a terrible condition, the heavy rainfall making them almost impassable, in some places being completely covered with water. Many cars returning home became fast in the mud, where they remained until morning. At the hill over the bridge by the river, it is said that eight cars were stalled in the mud and clay until 4 a. m. One car from Dutton was left in the ditch for the night, the owner, blinded by powerful lights on an approaching driver, having driven over the end of a culvert and landed in a mud-bede.

The committee at Campbellton had gone to considerable expense to secure the best of talent, also in advertising and preparing for the event, and had the evening been favorable the garden party, without a doubt, would have been the best and most successful held in the community this season.

**SUCCESSFUL MELBOURNE ENTRANCE CANDIDATES**

E. Boud, Longwood.  
M. Coulter, S. S. 13, Caradoc.  
N. Erwin, S. S. 2, Caradoc.  
G. Howe, S. S. 1, Caradoc.  
R. Kapayo, S. S. 13, Caradoc.  
S. Mullins (hon.), S. S. 1, Ekfrid.  
M. Murray, S. S. 1, Ekfrid.  
H. Muskokomon (hon.), Mt. Elgin Institute.  
M. McNabb, S. S. 11, Ekfrid.  
C. Nash, S. S. 2, Caradoc.  
J. Robinson, Melbourne.  
A. Switzer (hon.), S. S. 4, Ekfrid.  
L. Stonefish, Mt. Elgin Institute.  
F. Solomon, Mt. Elgin Institute.  
L. Veiner, S. S. 13, Caradoc.  
B. Warren, Longwood.  
N. Wardell (hon.), Longwood.

**BEE DITCHES AUTO**

A bee, alighting on the windshield of an automobile proceeding down the Plank road, caused such fright to the girl driver of the car that the lives of the several child occupants were endangered. The car was proceeding along the plank road at a fair pace, and when the bee alighted on the windshield, the driver became so excited that she abandoned the wheel and the car went into the ditch. There were several small children in the party, who escaped unhurt. The car was righted with the assistance of a number of workmen on the side of the road and the party proceeded on their way.—Petrolia Topic.

**AMERICAN FARMERS COMING**

Windsor, July 26.—Farmers from all parts of Michigan and the United States are motoring to Western Ontario, crossing the border at Windsor in hundreds, to spend their vacation with the intention of selecting farms to which they may return and locate permanently. According to Orval G. Adams, chief inspector of immigration, stationed here. The influx of prospective settlers is the biggest, he says, in the history of immigration here, and the pleasing feature is that the large majority are farmers who intend purchasing land and settling with their families in Western Ontario or well-qualified farm laborers. He expects the movement to contribute much to the solution of the farm labor shortage in the westerly section of the province.

**THE LATE MRS. JOHN IVOR**

Martha Pennington, widow of John Ivor, passed away early Wednesday morning, July 14, at the residence of her son, David Ivor, Emily street, here.

The deceased lady, who was in her 87th year, was born near Russell Town, Lower Canada, in the year 1834. When a young woman her parents moved to Upper Canada, settling on the second concession of Adelaide, North Egremont Road. In the year 1856 she married John Ivor, settling in Adelaide village, where Mr. Ivor conducted a general store. In the year 1871 they moved to Strathroy, where she has since resided, her husband having pre-deceased her 13 years ago.

The funeral, Rev. S. F. Robinson, rector of St. John's Anglican church, conducting the services, was held privately on Friday afternoon, July 16, the remains being laid beside those of her husband in Strathroy cemetery.

She leaves four sons, David, Sidney and Frank, Strathroy; George, of San Diego, Cal., and one daughter, Mrs. David Lamont, Glencoe. Another daughter, Mrs. Frederick B. Allen, Barnet, Vermont, U. S. A., died four years ago.

Mrs. Ivor was much beloved for her bright and sociable disposition, and will be greatly missed by her many friends and neighbors. The beautiful flowers sent in remembrance were much appreciated by the family, as she was a great lover of flowers.—Strathroy Dispatch.

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

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

**TO DEVELOP DUNWICH MARSH**

Syndicate Buys 8,500 Acres and Has Project For Community Village

St. Thomas, July 25.—The project of constructing a community village or town in connection with the proposed development of the Dunwich peat swamps is reported to be virtually an assured fact, with a wealthy syndicate of Toronto, Hamilton, Kitchener and Ottawa capitalists formed. Some 8,500 acres have been purchased or options secured, it is reported, and the idea is to divide the land into small sections of ten acres or more for fruit and vegetable farming purposes, erecting an attractive dwelling on each plot. Community halls will be erected, it is stated, also community schools and churches. The sale of the small farms and dwellings after development will be promoted among city dwellers wishing to return to the land.

**THE WESTERN CROP**

It is estimated that about 30,000 men will be required to work as Farm Laborers to assist in harvesting the crops in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Canadian Pacific has arranged and is advertising usual special fare of \$15 to Winnipeg, and will run special trains from Toronto August 9th, 11th, 16th and 18th.

H. I. Johnston, town agent, Glencoe, will give complete information.

**GLENCOE PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**Promotion List**

Entrance to High School—Grace Dalgety, Ethel George, Florence McEachren (honors), Margaret McDonald (honors), Arlie Parrott, Leslie Reeves, Nuala Stuart.

Jr. IV. to Sr. IV.—William Moss, Sherman McAlpine, Willie Diamond, Alex. Sutherland, Marvin Waterworth, Mabel Wright.

Sr. III. to Jr. IV.—Emma Reycraft, Melner McCracken, Eleanor Sutherland, Willie Anderson, Fred McRae, Ida Irwin, Martin Abbott, Wilfred Haggitt, Miriam Oxley, Donna McAlpine, Verna Stevenson, Garnet Ewing, Delbert Hicks.

Jr. III. to Sr. III.—Mildred Anderson, Thelma McCracken, Margaret Smith, Blake Tomlinson, Irene McAlpine, Glen Abbott, Gordon McDonald, Lowell Best.

Sr. II. to Jr. III.—Daisy McCracken, Eliza McDonald, Charles George, Laura Reycraft, Freddie George, Nelson McCracken, Florence McCracken, Carrie Gardiner, Stanley Abbott, Delia Squire, George McEachren, Bessie McKellar, Vera McAlpine, Albert Diamond, Albert Young, Margaret Dickson, Tommy Hillman.

Jr. II. to Sr. II.—Florence Hills, Ethel McAlpine, Myra Stuart, Jean Grover, Carrie Smith, Irene Squire, Helen Clarke, Margaret McLaughlin, Sidney Ewing, Albert Squire, Harold Wilson, Robert McCullum, Alvin Hagerty, Llewellyn Reycraft, Willie Ramsey, Bert Diamond, Campbell Miller, Nelson Reycraft.

Sr. I. to Jr. II.—Virginia Clarke, Roy Munford, Eriel Waterworth, Kathleen McIntyre, Lillian Hagerty, Gertrude Abbott, Helen Eddie, Claude Tomlinson, Douglas Davidson, Hugh McAlpine, Norene Innes, Blanche McCracken, Lorene Best, Florence McKellar, Angus Ramsey, Gordon Ramsey, Margaret Young, Gordon McEachren, Jack Heal, Clara George.

Jr. I. to Sr. I.—Bobbie Miller, Kenneth Miller, Clara George, Dorothy Waterworth, Emily Abbott, George Blacklock, Hugh McEachren, James Grover, John McMurphy, Janet McMurphy, Marie Stinson, Albert George, George McCracken, Helen Reycraft.

Promoted to Jr. I.—Kenneth McRae, Charles McCracken, Charlotte Smith, Viola Eddie, Mildred Blacklock, Mercedes Heal.

**ODD FELLOWS INSTALLATION**

On Tuesday evening District Deputy Grand Master James Beattie and installing team of Florence Lodge installed the newly-elected officers of Glencoe Lodge No. 133, I. O. O. F. After the ceremony, which was very creditably conducted, supper was served and there were several addresses from visiting brethren and others. The officers are as follows:

J. P. G. .... T. A. Craig  
N. G. .... Fred Gough  
V. G. .... J. A. Jones  
R. S. .... Ross McEachren  
F. S. .... W. Hagerty  
Treas. .... A. J. Wright  
Warden .... Mac McKellar  
Chap. .... J. W. Smith  
R. S. N. G. .... Archie Sinclair  
L. S. N. G. .... D. M. Sutherland  
R. S. V. G. .... J. A. McCracken  
L. S. V. G. .... Wm. Brown  
Con. .... J. Hayter  
I. G. .... J. W. Munroe  
O. G. .... H. J. Jamieson  
R. S. S. .... M. O. McAlpine  
L. S. S. .... J. Tomlinson

**INDIAN SERIOUSLY HURT**

Several Muncie Indians went on a spree on a medicinal mixture of beef, iron and wine, and as a result one, James Waddilove, lies in a serious condition at his home, having received severe injuries when he fell from his buggy at Middlesex. Waddilove was driving his racers at a furious rate when the rig struck a tree near Perkins' store at Middlesex, throwing him out. He was picked up unconscious. A doctor found he was suffering from a bad bruise over the right eye and internal injuries. His condition is reported as critical.

Two others are still drunk. It is said they drove a horse for two days without feeding the animal. They will appear before the Indian agent.



## Influence Unawares

By FRANCES GREENMAN.

I. "I calculate," said Pa Dallas, "that the commissioners ain't asking odds of no one. Dear knows both roads are far from good, and there's not a mite of use to try to make them decide on our west road. I feel it in my bones they're going to pick on the east route."

Pouring two buckets of foaming milk into a big pan in the milk house, he looked inquiringly at his wife, Ma. Dallas took her time to finish the skinning; she plunged the skimmer into a pail of water and hung it on its own particular nail before she demanded:

"Why?"

"Cause we don't know what sort of influence is going to bear."

"Influence—what a word! I'd think it would be dead from overwork. Why don't you men-folks try?"

"We can't think of anything to do," said Pa as he picked up his pails. "Billy Mix ain't one to ask nor take advice. Tom Hart's most as bad, and neither of 'em wants to be re-elected. Besides, they've called in a highway engineer and a good-roads expert. I calculate we'll have to let matters take their course."

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Dallas had neither "chick nor child" of their own, but, nevertheless, they owned many children. To the whole countryside they were Pa and Ma's country-bred was the easiest one to swing open, and no one ever passed a dull hour within the four walls of the old farmhouse.

Mrs. Dallas gazed speculatively through the open door of the milk house upon the flowering trees and the green of spring grasses. A lilac bush beside the door swayed in the morning breeze, pines fluttered from the barn roof, and Good Fellow, the best chum dog in Precious Meadows township, thumped his tail on the wide store step.

"Your turn's coming," said Ma. "I'm going to start you churning right off. You can 'influence' the machinery, and the machinery'll 'influence' the churn, and the churn'll 'influence' the cream, and—"

Ma Dallas laughed.

She was a sixty-year-old woman and in spite of her weight as stout as a girl. All the countryside loved Ma Dallas and the butter she made. The proprietor of the Great Eastern Emporium, at the highest price for the first golden balls with a deer stamped neatly on each one.

"Only fault I find with your butter, Ma," he told her, "is you don't bring in cream."

"I'd come often, Mr. Swift, if it wasn't for the road. There are forty-seven kinds of bumps and hollows in it. I'll own I'm comfortable except by the time I reach your store."

Ma lingered a while in the milk house that morning. Everyone who came to the farm said the milk house was the "nicest place." A cool light broke rippled among the stones; the pen, "four feet square," stood on iron legs at a convenient height for Ma and Clarissa. Ann to skin the faces of milk tamped with yellow cream. The little women were wreathed in vines; shining this and implements ornamented the walls; and on a shelf was a row of stems with delf-blue boys and girls, and cats chasing round and round them. Outside a big blue-wood whistled, and in the friendly shade of the tree Good Fellow paced round and round "influencing" the butter to "come."

"While I'd love to have the paved road past our place, I've got no time to worry this morning," said Ma to herself. "Sugar cookies and bread to mix and a nice door open for after! Mercy! I better be flaxing round a bit swifter."

When Ma reached the kitchen Clarissa Ann was just hanging up the dish pan.

"Aunt Dell," began Clarissa, "Uncle Jed ventures the commissioners'll pick the east road. My! What wouldn't it mean to us west roaders to have a decent highway clear to town! I wish we had some influence."

"Run down cellar, Clarissa, and 'influence' the lard and that dish of berries to come up into the kitchen. 'But don't you care about our getting the paved road? Aunt Dell!" wailed pretty Clarissa.

"You know well I do, child, how I'm all but jounced to a jelly after a trip to town. However, I'm real busy now, thinking about 'influence'."

While Ma made cookie dough she pondered her subject. She got out the crimp-edged cookie cutter and began to make circles the sugar-sprinkled dough on the moulding board.

"Let's see," she mused, "I spanked Ted McCoole once when I caught him in my cherry tree, and now he's real important—a highway engineer, been called on to go over both roads and advise the commissioners. Now I'll wager—"

What she would wager she did not say. For the dinner table she had a tall, thin woman with a silk bag on her arm came into the kitchen.

"Why, Mistle Brewster!"

"I knocked at every door, Ma. I told Henry I'd rather sit a spell with you than look at the best Berkshire ever panned. Henry's daft on pigs. He's gone over to Charlie Stetson's to try to buy another."

Mrs. Dallas plumped up the cushion in the calico rocker by the morning-glory window.

"I'm glad you did, Mistle, but I'm right in the midst of cookies."

"Go on, Ma; you know I can't eat and talk same as you can bake and talk. My! You own the homeliest kitchen in the country. I tell folks if I was collecting kitchenware, like we used to collect buttons, I'd have yours on my charm string sure."

Ma laughed and tested the temperature of the oven with her hand before sliding in a pan of cookies. It's just a pot or so of geraniums and cheerful paint, Mistle.

The visitor shook her head. "Your kitchen has a soul, Ma. I suppose you have heard the commissioners are going over our road Saturday. They have a Mr. Paul, a good roads expert, down from the city."

"Better get a bad-roads expert," said Ma dryly. "If anyone can show two worse roads than the east and west ones our commissioners are inspecting, I don't want to view 'em. There's not one reason why we shouldn't get the paving on our road, nor, so far as I know, why the east road shouldn't neither."

"Every time it rains I tell Henry I'd about as soon be tossed up in a blanket as to go to town over our road. Sam Sprout's going to be a widower one of these days, it takes so long to get a doctor when Mary has those spells. On a smooth road Doc Kilroy could make it in a quarter of the time. Think what a good road would mean to us all."

Ma placed a plate of cookies on the broad window ledge near her guest, rested her hands on her hips and surveyed the woman in the rocker. "I'm real pillowy, Mistle," she said, "but I own feelings, especially when I'm trying to reach town with my butter and my disposition in the same condition the way when I left home."

Mistle Brewster held forth on roads until a long call from an auto horn broke the quiet of the morning.

"That's Henry!" she exclaimed. "I got to go, Ma. If you can think of one thing to do—you use your influence."

The rest of the day Mrs. Dallas reflected on "influence." "Haunts me like a composition subject," she murmured. "Now I wonder what sort of a man this road-roads expert is."

A whiff of mingled odors from the kitchen came to Ma as she rested in a comfortable rocking chair in the living room. There were fresh bread and baked beans; and a large pot of "good luck" simmering for supper on the back of the range added also its pleasing aroma.

Ma was putting a plate of sally luncheon on the table when an idea came to her. Hastily crossing to the telephone, she called a number.

"That you, Mr. Thorp? You acquainted with Mr. Paul?" Yes, she said. "He's a good-roads expert."

No, no, I suppose he is honest. City man? Lived on a farm when a boy. Oh! What? Friend of Ted McCoole's? No! I don't even know him. A little shrewd? We all are. Thank you."

All during supper Peter and Clarissa talked road.

"It won't do a mite of good to try to influence men like Billy Mix and Ted McCoole," said Pa.

"Jed," asked Ma, "passing round dishes of strawberries, 'just what do you mean by 'influence'?"

"Oh, sort of talk 'em over. You know I'm no doctor, Ma. I can't."

"I wouldn't try, then," said Ma cheerfully.

That evening Ma Dallas's mind reverted to a long-gone year when she had spanked a little boy for eating cherries. "It seems dreadful now," she told herself. "I never see a cherry to this day but I also see that youngster's brown eyes that looked at me so reproachful, like ashamed right off. If he hadn't broken a limb from my best tree, I don't suppose I'd have touched him. My, how he put for home! Kent looking back as if I was going to chase after. Left his hat and never did come back for it."

Ma laughed softly. Her memory, like her butter, was excellent. She continued to rock and to "visit" with herself. "Ever since I heard Ted had come back, I've wanted to make some sort of reparation, though I don't have any notion he's one to harbor grudges. I've most a mind to do it. I've an idea he's a real lovely little fellow, and I'd like to see him again. I believe that little straw hat of his is up garret this very minute, and I'll ask him to come get his hat."

(Concluded in next issue.)

## Old Pigsty is Foundation of Library

A reading room and library that can exist in complete independence and probable ignorance that any such person as Andrew Carnegie ever lived is sufficiently unique to command attention. One such not only exists but flourishes in a pigsty in Hartshay, a Derbyshire, England, hamlet, and its beginning possesses many interesting features.

Up to about thirty years ago the men, the sober-minded ones, had no other meeting place in Hartshay after the day's work was done than the bridge over the Cromford and Derby Canal. There they smoked, read the evening paper aloud and talked over current events. This was not a bad thing, place when the weather was warm and fair, but in the winter it was not quite as pleasant. Then, when it rained or was very cold, they walked down the towpath and held their meetings under the bridge.

In the autumn of 1892 one of the members of the little assembly came into undisputed possession of a pigsty, the former occupants of which had been converted into pork. The new owner furnished it with a few boxes for seats and invited his mates to make it their winter quarters. They jumped at the chance, and thenceforth met nightly in the pigsty.

It was the rudest hotel, barely six feet square, and without windows, so candles were necessary day and night.

To enter it was necessary to crawl through the low door on hands and knees. Nevertheless, the former habitues of the canal bridge promptly constituted themselves a society, and drew up rules for the government of Lower Hartshay Reading Room.

Soon a rough table was added; a daily and a weekly newspaper were subscribed for, and in addition to the few books that the members owned, a number were contributed by outsiders. Five nights in the week reading, smoking, games and social intercourse were in order; but Wednesday and Friday evenings were devoted to reading aloud by the best scholar, and the first two books thus read were Carlyle's "French Revolution" and Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

When there were twenty or more members they decided to take the adjoining pigsty. A full sized door was put in; a skylight placed in the roof; rough wooden benches added; also a battered and smoking stove; the walls were whitewashed and bookshelves put up. All the work was done by the members.

Thanks to good financial management, the shelves are now laden with books; otherwise the pigsty library has not been further improved. Nor is there need of finer surroundings; the men are the finer.

## WANTED

Young women to take the Nurses' Training Course in the Ontario Hospital for the Insane, Toronto. Three years' course in general nursing secures a Graduate Nurse's Diploma from the Provincial Secretary's Department of the Ontario Government. Wages—First Year: \$25.00 per month, board, uniform, and laundry. Second Year: \$30.00 per month, board, uniform, and laundry. Third Year: \$35.00 per month, board, uniform, laundry, and high cost of living bonus. Write for particulars to the Medical Superintendent, 399 Queen Street West, Toronto.

### His First Parade.

Swaying music, music led, toward a breezy dawn. All the east adrift with flame. Gayly down the misty road where the night had gone— That's the way the circus came.

Something sweet and fairy-wild struck across the dew. Just a mystic thrill of sound calling elusively.

Then he stopped and held his breath, waiting, for he knew Nothing woke such echoes but the callopes.

So it came upon his view: Band glitter, gold and blue; Women, habited and plumed, riding steeds of snow;

Cowboys, too, erect and brown; Elephants and—oh, the clown; Cages closed upon what beasts he would never know.

Never still, the music spoke like a pixy code; Wrapped him in its lilting notes, held him like a charm;

Passed and left him rooted fast in the empty road. Guarded by the friendly fields of his father's farm.

Charlots caught the sunrise light As they climbed the hills from sight; In a little distant voice still the music played;

Faded, rose and sank away— There was corn to hoe to-day— Like a dream of fairyland passed his first parade.

Silver lined the maple trees in the dusky light; Eyes upon the hilltop bent, Chin in palms, he watched the road climb and dip from sight.

That's the way the circus went.

Commercializing the Shark.

Sharks, dreaded by sailors, and hated by fishermen, have long been the pariahs of the seas, but now they can be fished at a profit, and hundreds of Canadian fishermen will be hunting them this summer. Not only can their skins be converted into an excellent leather, but their oil has assumed a commercial value, as a process has been discovered by which fish oil can be deodorized. Lord Leverhulme, the British soap king, has been acquiring interests in the British and Canadian fisheries, and it is reported that he has rights in the deodorizing process, and that his chief purpose in entering the fishing industry is to secure oils for his factories, one of which is located in New Brunswick on the shores of the Bay of Fundy. Sharks pursue the herring and mackerel schools in great number along the coasts of the Maritime provinces, in summer.

In Nova Scotia, the catching of dogfish, which belongs to the shark family, has been carried on to some extent, the dogfish being used in the fertilizer factories. Their skin can also be converted into leather.

Cattails for Food.

Possibly cattails may yet be cultivated for food. Their rootstocks, which are rich in starch, are eaten by some tribes of American Indians.

These cattail roots contain four times as much starch as potatoes, weight for weight, with more than 3 per cent. of fat, and they yield a flour that makes a "pleasing and palatable" bread. Under cultivation, the plant would yield, it is thought, valuable crops.



## Woman's Interests

### Why We Set Our Tables.

Why not put all the silver on one side of the plate, or on top of it? Why make all the fuss we do about table setting? Is "setting the table" a mere matter of style—somebody's notion—or is there a reason behind the custom?

There are people who seem to be annoyed by the way "some folks put on style" at the table; there are others who are in doubt as to what is correct form; and some young people who have not yet learned to set a table just right.

Unnecessary racket at table interferes with pleasant conversation. Pleasant conversation helps digestion, so for the sake of quietness as well as to save a good table, we put a silence pad under the tablecloth.

Things which annoy any one can spoil a meal. Things every annoy orderly souls, so out of kindness to these we put both the pad and the tablecloth on straight with the table and hanging at even lengths on opposite sides. Then we set the table square with the room.

If the table is of that unfortunate variety which spots when liquids are spilled upon it, slip an oilcloth under or between the parts of the pad to prevent a brown of worry on the part of the hostess should someone spill his coffee.

Now, having placed the table and covered it with a neatly ironed tablecloth, we plan for the seating of the folks. To be comfortable, each person needs at least twenty-two inches of side of the table for "elbow room."

The host or hostess may serve all the plates or not, but there must be enough space in front for each person to set down, without moving the silver, a plate of the largest size to be used at the meal.

Moving silver to make room for the plate is not comfortable.

If a plate is not to be before each person when he sits down, the napkin is put in this place because it is removed before the plate comes. If a plate is there, place the napkin by the side of the silver on the left-hand side of the plate, the silver next to the plate and the napkin further away because the napkin will be taken up first. It is placed on the left, because there are usually fewer pieces of silver on this side and more room for it. Lay it with its edges square with the edges of the table and parallel with the silver. It "looks" better that way.

Napkins should all be folded with a corner on the outside. There will then be no riddle about unfolding it. Place the napkin so that the corner points toward the plate and the edge of the table. This corner can then be grasped and the napkin will unfold almost of itself as it is drawn across the lap.

Certain forks are used at least during a part of the meal in combination with a knife and in the left hand, therefore all such forks are placed at the left of the plate, to divide the silver and designate which ones they are. It is proper to put all other pieces of silver at the right of the plate as they are used with the right hand.

The spoon or knife to be used first is placed farthest from the plate and the one second next, to help in knowing who's silver is who's as each piece is removed.

Some pieces of silver such as knives and spoons are used at the same course and it is immaterial which is lifted from the table first, but to save confusion all knives and spoons closest to the plate and all spoons farther away. The forks have already been placed at the other side of the plate.

Most waiters would rather put an extra fork at each plate for the diner to have to run to the silver drawer to get one fork during the serving of the meal, for some person who has chanced to leave his fork on the plate removed by the waiter.

The flavor of food which adheres to a piece of silver does not always blend with that of the following dish. Out of this has grown the custom of changing of plates and silver for each course.

Plates and silver should never come closer than one inch from the edge of the table. Then they will not get knocked off or upturned. Place forks with the tines up and spoons with the bowls up; they set firmer this way. Turn the sharp edge of the knife toward the plate.

Place water and other glasses on the space near the end of the blade of the knife. This has proved a convenient position for reaching them and one where they are least often overturned.

Place the coffee cup by the side of the silver at the right of the plate after the soup spoon or other silver used in preliminary courses have been removed. This makes it necessary to put side dishes at other places such as on the space at the end of the fork and to the left of the plate; or if no coffee is on the table they may be placed at the right of the plate, spoons and knives.

The use of a separate small plate for bread and butter is an economy and a comfort. The bread and butter plates, for convenience and so as not to interfere with the position of other dishes, are placed at the ends of the forks to the left of the plate.

For the same reason, salts and peppers fit in at the far side of the plate between the glasses and the bread and butter plates.

Food is passed people on their left sides as they can thus take it from the dishes most easily with their right hands.

Plates are removed from the table from guest's right side. Use the left hand to lift the plate. Have the new plate to be placed on the table in the right hand and set it down by shoving it under the one being lifted by the left hand. All these ways make for comfortable meals.

Christmas Strawberries.

Select your runners from some perfect flowering, hardy variety. In mid-summer put the plants into five or six-inch flowerpots. Since the transplanting should disturb the roots no more than can be helped, it is best to take the plants up with a trowel.

Choose carefully the earth in which they are to be set. Clay soil is likely to sour and pack, and sand runs out and dries up too quickly. The ideal preparation is rotted turf, but that is often hard to get; dark loam-sifted garden soil will answer—makes an excellent substitute. To every bushel of the soil add a quart of bone meal. That is not absolutely necessary, but it will greatly improve the quantity and the quality of the crop.

When you have set the plants in the pots put them into some place that is not too sunny, and that is sheltered from drying winds, where they will have a chance to grow steadily. A hotbed or a cold frame answers very well. Water them as regularly as you water geraniums.

You can keep them outdoors until frost threatens; then you should take them in and place them where they will have warmth and sunlight. In general, they need the same attention that other potted plants require.

The process by which strawberries are forced into bloom in winter is interesting. When a plant is forced to labor under adverse conditions, or when, in the pride of growth and strength, it is stricken with disaster, it will at once put forth all its powers to reproduce itself. In the case of strawberries the plants are readily brought into bloom by what is known as the "drying-out" process, which consists in nothing more than cutting off the plants' supply of water. It must be done not suddenly, but gradually and judiciously, so that they will not wilt. When the plants find that hard times are setting in, they will put out fruit stems; as soon as those are well established, the watering should begin again.

Under ordinary indoor conditions strawberries will ripen in four or five weeks from the time when they blossom, so that by cutting off the water for a few days about the middle of November, it is possible to have berries at Christmas time.

You must take one other step in order to produce the crop. In the garden polinization is carried on by bees and by the wind; but in the house the fertilization of the blossoms must be done by hand, by transferring on a match stem some of the pollen from one wide-open flower to another on the same plant. Unless the blossoms are fertilized the fruit stems will be barren.

Potpourri Jars and Bags of Sweet Clover.

Most girls have made or seen rose-petal potpourri jars; but sweet-clover jars and bags are not so familiar.

Use the blossoms of the sweet clover, combined with lemon verbena and geranium leaves; if you wish, add a few rose petals. Gather the blossoms in great bunches, together with a few clover leaves; then spread them on dry newspapers and place them where they will have plenty of sunlight and air. To produce the best result, the flowers should dry quickly; for that reason it is better not to prepare the filling for the jars or bags in damp or cloudy weather.

When the flowers are quite dry strip the leaves and cut the blossoms from the stems with sharp scissors. Then blend the leaves and the flowers and place them in any small jar that has a cover. If you leave the jar open for a time every day, the dried flowers will fill the room with a delicate, meadow-like fragrance.

If you prefer, place the leaves and the blossoms in bags of organdie or voile and lay the bags in the drawers or boxes in which you keep your lingerie.

The Modern Child.

Papa was about to apply the strap. "Father," said Willie, gently but firmly, "unless that instrument of chastisement has been properly sterilized I must protest."

The old man gasped. "Moreover," continued Willie, "the germs that might be released by the violent impact of leather upon a porous textile fabric but lately exposed to the dust of the streets would be likely to affect you deleteriously."

The strap hung limp in the nerveless hand and Willie beat it.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

## SALESMEN AND SALESLADIES

We want Agents who can represent an A1 Investment. We will back you up and assist you to make sales. This will bring you and the investors a nice income.

Write for Information. Ontario Production Co., Ltd. 214 Manning Chambers Bldg. TORONTO

### The World's Oil-Tank.

Baku, it is said, has fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks.

As an oil city, Baku was born in 1859, when oil was first tapped there by boring. Natural naphtha-springs had, however, been known there for very many centuries.

In 1875 the Nobel Brothers took charge, and that was the beginning of the great oil boom. Baku is, perhaps, the most hideous town in the world. It is a howling wilderness of sand, where no green thing will grow. The whole place reeks of petroleum. All the food smells and tastes of it.

When the walls were first opened the oil was caught in reservoirs, dipped into barrels, and in them taken down to the Caspian Sea, which is visible from the town. It was the Nobel Brothers who first laid a pipeline to the sea, at a cost of \$5,000. The saving was enormous, for, previously, one refinery alone spent \$75,000 a year on men and camels for transportation.

The carriers, thrown out of their job, attacked the piping, so that eventually it was necessary to build small stone forts for the purpose of protecting the line.

Baku has had "spouters" bigger than any ever known in America. The famous Drogba, when first tapped, spouted one million eight hundred thousand gallons a day. It took three months to cap it, and the amount of oil wasted during that time is reckoned to have been five thousand tons.

At present the yearly output of the Baku wells is estimated at ten thousand million pounds weight.

Pussy Under Fire.

Admiral Beatty tells an interesting story regarding the ship's cat on the Lion. During the Jutland battle the sleek bay was shattered by a shell. Happily, the invalids had been removed beforehand, but, by an oversight, the cat, who lived in the bay, had been left behind.

General grief was expressed by the crew at the loss of the cat, but greatly to the surprise of the men told off to clear away the debris, a good healthy meow was heard, followed by five little meows. Fuss had hidden away on a shelf, and had signaled the battle by giving birth to five kittens, who are now distributed throughout the Navy.

Another cat story is told by Captain Llewellyn of the s.s. Naldera. One of the ships which he commanded in the war was blown up by a mine. In a rough sea all the passengers, some 500 in number, were safely taken off in boats.

When rowing away from the scene of the wreck, the captain noticed one of the ship's cats floating on a mall-bag. He shouted to the officer in charge of the boat nearest the cat to have her taken on board, but ascertained some days after that this had not been done, as before the explosion, the cat, when chasing a rat, had lost a part of her tongue in a rat trap. This had made her savage, and the officer in charge of the boat had, therefore, deemed it unsafe to act on the captain's request.

Now for the sequel. Twenty-four days and twenty hours after the sinking of the ship, the cat and the mall-bag were washed ashore. The cat, although thin and feeble, was still active and comparatively well. Her tongue had healed, and she is now installed as head cat on a pleasure yacht, the owner of which had heard of her marvelous escape.

Barrie told heavily of the cat, when she was taken on board, but ascertained some days after that this had not been done, as before the explosion, the cat, when chasing a rat, had lost a part of her tongue in a rat trap. This had made her savage, and the officer in charge of the boat had, therefore, deemed it unsafe to act on the captain's request.

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## WEST CORK POLICE SERGEANT MURDERED WHILE ENTERING CHURCH

Shot Dead by Masked Men and Killed Instantly While at Holy Water Font.

Cork, Ireland, July 25.—Police Sergeant Mulhern, chief of the Intelligence Department of West Cork, was shot dead to-day at the door of a church at Bandon, 20 miles south-west of Cork.

He had left the police barracks shortly before in civilian attire and arrived at the porch of the church just as Mass commenced, nearly all of the worshippers already being inside. He paused at the entrance, dipping his fingers in the font, and was killed while actually making the sign of the cross.

Mulhern's assailants were two masked men, hiding on the porch, who suddenly fired several revolver shots at arm's length and then escaped. Death was instantaneous. All members of the congregation were so sorrow-stricken that the service was suspended for an hour.

## "PEACETIME" WARS STILL RAGING

Europe and the East Torn by Conflict.

Paris, July 23.—As the danger of a new European war becomes more imminent hourly, it is interesting to note that in this, the second year of the Versailles "peace," not less than ten wars are raging in various parts of Europe and the Near and Far East.

Altogether, 4,000,000 soldiers are engaged in these wars. This is as many as were at one time engaged in the great European conflict.

Here is a summary of the situation as it stands nearly two years after the signing of the armistice:

Jugo-Slavin—1,000 Italians and 90,000 Jugo-Slavs are locked in intermittent hostility.

Austria—50,000 Italian invaders are meeting armed resistance from an Austrian citizen's army.

Poland—500,000 Poles are at the disposal of 600,000 Russian Bolshevik troops in a war which may involve the whole of Europe.

Caucasus—250,000 Russians, 150,000 Turks, 120,000 Greeks, 80,000 British, and 60,000 French troops are fighting in various parts of that far-flung area.

Syria—45,000 French are battling with Syrians.

China—The country is torn by rebellion, marked by heavy fighting.

## DAMASCUS OCCUPIED BY FRENCH FORCES

Reign of "King of Syria" at an End.

Paris, July 25.—Damascus was today occupied by French troops under General Gouraud. The triumphant entry into the Syrian capital is believed to mark the end of the reign of Emir Faisal as "King of Syria," which he proclaimed himself not long after the armistice.

The official communique in telling of the occupation of Damascus says the French forces defeated the Syrians as a reprisal for an unprovoked attack.

## \$10,000,000 Damage Wrought by Sinn Fein

A despatch from London says:—The cost of the property destroyed by Sinn Fein in Ireland was estimated at \$10,000,000 in the House of Commons by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

## 152 Per Cent Above 1914 Living Cost

A despatch from London says:—The Ministry of Labor statistics show an increased cost of living in the British Isles of 152 per cent, above the level of 1914.

## RUSSIAN SOVIET WILLING TO MEET ALLIES IN PEACE PARLEY

Ready to Sign Armistice With Poland—Demand Surrender of General Wrangel.

London, July 26.—The Russian Soviet Government has notified Great Britain that it is willing to meet the leading Allies for a peace conference in London, but as a preliminary to such a conference it demands the surrender of General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik commander in the south, under a guarantee of personal safety, according to the Daily Mail.

In the note conveying this decision, says that newspaper, the Soviet inform Great Britain of its willingness to agree to an armistice in Poland, and expresses its astonishment at Great Britain's action in interrupting the discussion of trade relations with Russia.

## PHONING FROM SHIP TO ENGLAND

Traveller on Atlantic Liner Talks With Friends at Home.

A despatch from S. S. Victorian (bearing Imperial Press delegates to Ottawa), says:—"You are wanted on the telephone."

With this astonishing request my cabin steward left me wondering whether I was really on a liner bound for Canada or in a lunatic asylum.

I was shown the way a few minutes ago to the Victorian's Marconi apartments, where, sure enough, was a wireless operator wearing the familiar ear-pieces, apologizing to someone somewhere for my delay in appearing.

"Chelmsford in Essex wishes to speak to you, sir. Chelmsford is apologizing for the 600 miles between us and wishing the journalists on board a pleasant voyage."

The result of the subsequent conversation, conducted as clearly as if I were talking from room to room, is that I am able to forward for publication this message, one of the first ever spoken from a passenger ship at sea to the United Kingdom.

This message was received at the Marconi wireless telephone station at Chelmsford this afternoon and transmitted to London by ordinary telephone.

Live Stock For Prince's Alberta Ranch

A despatch from Montreal says:—Live stock for the Prince of Wales' ranch in Alberta have arrived in Montreal on the Montclair.

The shipment consisted of eight fillies, eleven Dartmoor ponies, eleven colts and two pens of Suffolk chickens. These animals and fowls are being shipped to the West on a special car, in which running water and electricity have been installed. They are in charge of the foreman of the ranch. It is stated that a number of cows will be sent from England in October.

## AUTO OVERTURNED IN DEEP WATER

Five Persons Drowned—Road Not Barricaded.

Buffalo, July 25.—An automobile driven by William Newman, of Lackawanna, and containing his wife and two young children, and Miss Clara Sheek, of Buffalo, was driven into a creek between the towns of Armor and Boston, this county, some time last night, and all were drowned.

The tragedy was discovered this morning when a neighbor passing that way saw a tire of the overturned car sticking out of the deep water. He summoned help, and the bodies were extricated. The bridge over the creek had been washed away in the flood of Friday night, but the road had not been barricaded against traffic.

## FATE OF GALLANT MEN KNOWN AT LAST

War Mystery Solved by Discovery at Gallipoli.

A despatch from London says:—One of the mysteries of the war, the fate of part of a battalion of an English Territorial regiment, the Fifth Norfolk, in the fighting at Sulva Bay, Gallipoli, has at last been solved.

Sir Ian Hamilton, in his despatch on the fighting around Anafarta, on August 12, 1915, referred to the fate of the battalion as a very mysterious thing. On the night of the attack they found themselves less strenuously opposed than the rest of the brigade and, under Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp, the men eagerly pressed forward. Some were wounded or exhausted and found their way back to camp.

"But the Colonel, with 16 officers and 250 men," continued Hamilton's despatch, "still kept pushing on, driving the enemy before them. Among these ardent souls was part of a fine company enlisted from the King's Sandringham estates. Nothing more was ever seen or heard of any of them. They charged into the forest and were lost to sight and sound. Not one of them ever came back."

The forest into which the battalion gallantly charged was never retaken by British troops. A few men who fell into the hands of the Turks, it was afterwards found, had fallen out of the attack earlier, and not a man of Col. Beauchamp's force was made prisoner.

Rev. C. S. Edwards has just returned from a visit to the peninsula on graves registration work. He says that on going over Anafarta Plains he found skeletons of the men of the Fourth and Fifth Norfolks, the Fifth Suffolks and the Fourth Hampshire over a mile in front of what was afterwards the first-line trench.

Apparently the battalions had advanced in perfect order and to all appearances had been caught by machine-gun fire. One man had taken cover behind a stone, and a large pile of empty cartridge cases round him

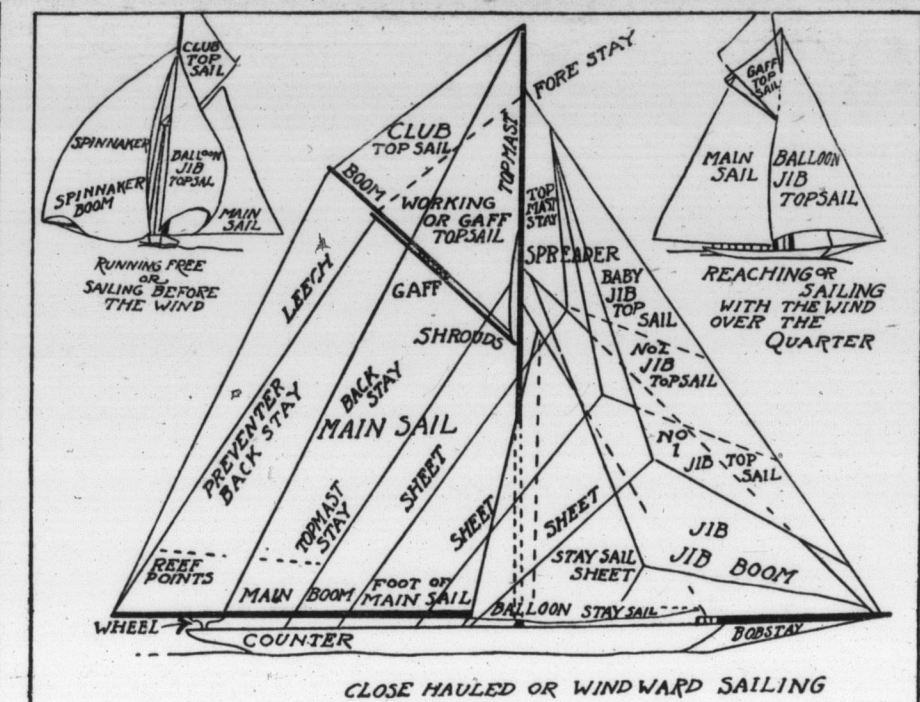


Diagram showing the numerous sails, halyards, stays and lines used on the challenger and defender of America's Cup in the international yacht races.

## GERMAN FRONTIERS CLOSED TO ALLIED TROOPS

A despatch from Berlin says:—Dr. Simons, the Foreign Secretary, speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag, declared that in the event the Entente contemplated the despatch of troops through Germany for the aid of Poland, Germany would vigorously protest.

A note on the attitude of Germany in the Russian-Polish crisis was presented at Paris on Wednesday. The German declaration of neutrality in this crisis, said the Minister, was proof that the country was at peace with both Russia and Poland and could not

assist in the plans of the Allies for the aid of Poland.

Germany, continued Dr. Simons, would protect her frontiers against the troops of both belligerents, and any forces violating this order would be disarmed.

Vorwaerts says that Germany is reinforcing her troops on the frontier by local defence troops and intends to guard the frontiers of the plebiscite areas with German troops to obviate the possibility of a conflict between French and Russian troops, which might bring the war to German soil.

## Adrianople Occupied by Greek Forces

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The War Office announced it had learned that the Greek vanguard had entered Adrianople. The Turks have destroyed the bridge over the Maritza River near the junction of the Constantinople line with the Adrianople-Saloniki line, and have also destroyed four bridges within 20 miles of Tehtaltja. The Turks are entrenched at many points along the railway between the Maritza River and Tehtaltja prepared to harass the Greek advance.

## British Exceed Record in Shipbuilding

A despatch from London says:—Total tonnage now building in the United Kingdom exceeds the amount under construction in the United States by 1,672,000 tons, according to returns published by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The aggregate amount now under construction in Great Britain is 3,576,000 tons—the highest amount ever recorded.

## Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, July 27.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$3.15; No. 2 Northern, \$3.12; No. 3 Northern, \$3.08, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, \$1.15; No. 3 CW, \$1.13; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.10; No. 1 feed, \$1.08; No. 2 feed, \$1.07; in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.75; No. 4 CW, \$1.45; rejected, \$1.35; feed, \$1.35, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$3.30; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.01; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.96 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malt, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, \$2.20 to \$2.25, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$14.85, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$12.90, nominal.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$52; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, \$3.75 to \$4.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$31; mixed, per ton, \$27, track.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$15 to \$16, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Cheese—New, large, 31 to 32; twins, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2; triplets, 32 1/2 to 33; old, large, 33 to 34; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2; Stiltons, old, 36 to 36 1/2; new, 34 to 35.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 50c; creamery prints, 50 to 62c.

Margarine—45 to 50c.

Eggs—No. 1, 57 to 58c; selects, 60 to 61c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 50c; fowl, 35c; turkeys, 53 to 60c; ducklings, 38 to 40c; squabs, doz., \$6.50.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 45c; roosters, 26c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$5.25; prime, \$4; Japan, \$5; Lima, \$5; Madagascars, \$12 1/2; Japan, 10 to 11c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$16.50 to \$17.50.

## Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.

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Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, \$1.15; No. 3 CW, \$1.13; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.10; No. 1 feed, \$1.08; No. 2 feed, \$1.07; in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.75; No. 4 CW, \$1.45; rejected, \$1.35; feed, \$1.35, in store Fort William.

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Barley—Malt, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

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## POLAND TO RECEIVE MILITARY AID

Allies Arrange for Prompt Check to Bolshevik Plans.

A despatch from Paris says:—The allies have decided to take measures preparatory to giving military aid to Poland, if that should prove necessary.

A French mission headed by Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States who is home on leave, with General Weygand, right-hand man of Marshal Foch, and M. Vignon, a close collaborator with Premier Millerand, left on Thursday night for Warsaw to arrange for prompt succor to the Poles.

On the same train and with the same object there was a British mission headed by Lord D'Abernon, British Ambassador at Berlin, General Radcliffe and Sir Maurice Hankey.

These missions, it is learned, leave with full authority to say to the Poles that whatever aid is necessary, either military or financial, or in the nature of supplies, will be forthcoming if the Bolsheviks persist in a design to march into distinctly Polish territory.

It is stated unofficially, but on high authority, that this means help for Poland in the form of troops if they are required.

Already a large number of allied officers and subalterns are with the Polish army, which, it is declared, will be increased according to circumstances with as many divisions of infantry, tank detachments, air forces and artillery as may be transported in due time.

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## Incompleteness.

Few things are finished, and that which has attained the rounded fullness of perfection is not always supremely interesting. We all know of many lives that were cut short amid general exclamations of pity. It was said that the youth was of great promise, and doubtless it was true. Our human hearts have borne an almost intolerable weight of grief for the lives of the young men taken in the war—the young men with whom the world's destiny and the hope of the future seemed to lie. A sinner, piteous waste of man-power it was, and it robbed posterity as well as our own time. But in those lives ended so soon there was not promise merely—there was performance. Many whose brief have done more for the welfare of their fellows than those who spent their long, long time upon earth chiefly in ease and self-indulgence and the habitual avoidance of hard things.

We think we see wreckage and ruin round about us, in precious lives as in perishable material, but it is for a power infinitely greater and higher than our own to pronounce a verdict as to what is whole and what is incomplete. Our knowledge is but partial, our vision is blurred, our verdicts are qualified by our many and serious limitations.

Much may have been done in what looks to our mortal sight like the fragments of a lifetime. If we cannot in our term of days have all that we desire, let us learn how much we can do with the portion that is granted in answer to our petulant requisitions. The Chinese have a proverb, "Half an orange tastes as sweet as a whole one." There is wrapped up in that aphorism a deal of wisdom. We learn, when we have little and must make much of it, how foolish we were when we had a great deal and complained.

When we must use what we have instead of repining for that which we have not, we develop all manner of unsuspected resources. We surprise ourselves with the discovery that we can do what heretofore was looming forbiddingly among the impossibilities.

If it be the work of the world had to be done by machine and tools utterly perfect, or if society had to depend on complete and flawless individuals, the life of this planet would be at a standstill. The responsibility for carrying forward the business and maintaining and repairing the social fabric rests with agencies and individuals far from ideal, doing the best they can.

House agents are agreeable and friendly men who have long printed lists of possible habitations on which the number of rooms, rental and other details are plainly set forth. The aspiring tenant takes the list and goes to the house and searches out a house that seems to be the thing he wants. He is met at the door by a smiling parlor maid, who tells him that it was to be let once, but was taken on a long lease six months ago. Still hopeful, the searcher goes to Rathfriland and finds another house. It is indubitably to be let. There are bills to that effect in the windows. But there is no possible way of getting inside it. The key is, perhaps, somewhere. Perhaps there is no key. The stranger goes back to the house agent after five or six of these experiences. In a furious temper, but the house agent is agreeable and friendly.

"Do you tell me that now?" he says, when he hears that the house at Howth has been let. "Maybe then I'd better scratch it off the list."

But he does not scratch it off. After all, it may be vacant again some day. Faced with the fact that the house at Rathfriland is inaccessible, he expresses astonishment.

"Well, now," he says, "aren't some people the very devil? You'll hardly believe it but it was only yesterday the owner was asking me was there any chance of getting it let. How is a gentleman to take a house if he can't see the inside of it?"

The stranger of course is asking the same question himself. But his temper is cooling away. He is beginning



## WE COME TO THE POINT

When a Final Clear Out is Necessary  
to Progressive Merchandising

WE OFFER HALF PRICES on certain lines, and it will pay you to see. It may be just what you can use to advantage.

### Lines at Half Price---

Canvas Shoes, Patent Shoes, Odd Pairs Shoes, Straw Sailor Hats, Linen Collars, Fancy Voiles, House Dresses, Broken Lines of Hosiery, Broken Lines of Corsets, Corset Covers, Lisle Gloves, Ends of Gingham and Prints.

### Our General Lines of Staples

Are bought with care, showing choice selection of most desirable, dependable goods.

Buying every article for spot cash gives this store every price advantage.

A Satisfied Customer comes back again.

## J. N. Currie & Co.

### Voters' Lists, 1920

Municipality of the Township of Ekfrid in the County of Middlesex.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 4 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies required by the said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the said made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing by the list revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office at 100 Main Street on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1920, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected, according to law.

A. P. McHUGH, Clerk of the Municipality of Ekfrid.

### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 27th day of August, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Newbury No. 1 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the post offices of Newbury, Wardsville, Glencoe, Bothwell, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, London, 16th July, 1920.

### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 3rd day of September, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Walkers No. 1 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

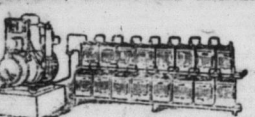
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the post offices of Walkers, Alvinston, Appin, Glencoe, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, London, 23rd July, 1920.

### DELCO-LIGHT

The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant

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



M. C. MORGAN, DEALER, Kerwood, Ont.

Try a little advertising!

### The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$1.50 per year; in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

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

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

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1920

An important notice to manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers regarding returns to be made to the collector of inland revenue appears in our advertising columns this week. Certain returns, accompanied by remittances, must be made promptly each month, and all returns in arrears must be made forthwith to avoid penalty.

This paper provides the best means of publicity obtainable in this vicinity. It reaches hundreds of homes for its advertisers at lower cost than any other possible way. Are you taking advantage of the opportunity of using its columns to help your business?

According to figures compiled by Federal authorities at Washington, Canada is the second best customer of the United States, being exceeded by Great Britain only in the purchase of merchandise. Canadians buy \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise in the United States every year more than all of the countries of South America, Africa, Asia and Oceania combined. During the war Canadian purchases in the United States increased to an unprecedented extent. They became so large that Canada developed an adverse trade balance. The direct result is the present discount on the Canadian dollar across the line.

We were mightily disgusted the other day when starting off on a motor trip to visit our Uncle Samuel. The first thing we did, of course, was to provide ourselves with a map showing the different motor routes. The one selected was supposed to be the best, being stamped "Official Guide of the Ontario Motor League" and cost the n. c. l. price. The disgust came when we looked in vain for the starting point—Glencoe. Nearly every little hamlet—some of them off the main roads of travel or approachable by swamp roads only—was clearly designated; but good old Glencoe, a rail-

way divisional point, with good gravel roads equal to pavement leading to other important centres, was entirely ignored. Here is something the Board of Trade might get busy with; find out why this is thus, and convince the Ontario Motor League that they need a "revising officer" on the job.

The Farmers' Sun makes this very sane observation: "The farm family, because of its comparative remoteness from the turmoil and distractions of the city, has wonderful opportunities to make a real home. Among these opportunities is that of beautifying the farmstead so that it may be more attractive to the occupants. This will tend to make both young and old more contented, will add materially to the enjoyment of those who pass by, and incidentally to the selling value of the farm."

### ALBERTA COAL FOR ONTARIO

The making of arrangements for shipment of Alberta coal to Ontario is dependent on transportation. It is chiefly a question of whether the railway companies can furnish sufficient rolling stock, especially now that a great harvest in the West seems assured. If necessary, the Railway Commission should order special rates on coal shipments from Alberta to Ontario, to stimulate the movement. If it is a success, then a new strong link between East and West is forged. The Alberta coal mines are shut down for four or six months because of lack of demand for coal. The miners make trouble because of inconstancy of employment. If they were steadily employed all the year the cost of the coal would be much reduced. In 1919 the Alberta mines produced 5,022,000 tons, out of a Canadian total of 12,714,000 tons. If they had a large summer demand from Ontario these mines would produce double the quantity. In 1919 the Alberta coal had a wage cost per ton of \$2.55. The December cost was \$2.25, while the April cost was \$3.60. This illustrates the effect of reduced output on cost. If the summer demand were at capacity, the average labor cost might not be more than \$2. To get that coal to Ontario markets, a margin of \$5 or \$6 a ton could be paid for freight alone, and the American price still be met. Surely, under present circumstances, the effort to develop the business should be earnestly made. At present Canada is paying \$70,000,000 a year to the United States for coal. The Canadian West alone is paying \$20,000,000, much of it for anthracite imported from Pennsylvania. The least that can be done is to make West Canada self-sufficient in the matter of coal, of which it has plenty, and leave the imported quantities for the use of Central Canada. The coal situation is anomalous, and indicates us as lacking efficiency in organizing and using our own resources.—Mail and Empire.

### Labor Church in the West

A SIGNIFICANT social movement in Western Canada today is that of the Labor Church. In less than a year, fourteen of these churches have been established—eight in Winnipeg and one each in Fort William, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria and Vancouver. All have not been christened "Labor" churches; some are termed "People's" Churches. But the underlying motives and the plans of organization are similar; and while each to-day is individual and independent, co-operation and co-ordination are bound to follow.

The church in Calgary—the "People's" Church—was established the other day. As a matter of fact, its organization is not yet fully completed. There was first a tentative proposal, to test the strength of the financial support likely to be secured; then the appointment of a committee, to plan the organization and arrange effective propaganda; and before long the church will have a preacher, an ordained minister in the usual sense, but appointed to minister to the needs of its adherents.

This is a new movement in Canada, but one not unknown in Britain, where a few Labor Churches were established some years ago. The revolt from orthodox religion in Britain, as typified in the formation of Labor Churches, did not acquire any great strength. The cause of this may have been, and probably was, the adherence of those radically inclined to the labor and socialistic organizations the Independent Labor Party, the Social Democratic Federation, and the Fabian Society. These bodies have had a very important bearing on the development of economic, political and religious thought in the Motherland. Among the masses, they have developed a strength rivaling that of the orthodox churches.

What power the movement may develop in Canada cannot as yet be well estimated. It is more or less of an adventure, a task, a revival, as the Rev. A. E. Smith, of Brandon—one of its pioneers, organizers and evangelists—said recently when speaking in Calgary.

Some critics contend that the Labor Churches already formed are but socialistic societies masquerading under a new name. From what I know and have learned of the prominent men in the movement, I hardly think this is so. There are radical principles and a leaning towards communism in the teachings of the new church, but its work is not that of the socialistic bodies.

In the Calgary People's Church, for example, any person is eligible for membership "who believes in the need for and possibility of a better life for the society, and who is willing to make some systematic, consistent and constructive contribution of thought, time, influence and means towards that end." The aim is to bring about "a society based on fraternity, in a Commonwealth of Good." Nor are these Labor Churches materialistic in spirit. The men who have done much to promote them—A. E. Smith, J. S. Woodworth, W. Ivens and even Dr. S. G. Bland—are all devotedly religious, although the first three have either left or been driven from the orthodox church as ordained ministers.

The new church is opposed to the old in two vital fundamental principles. It aims at the emancipation of religion from the enslavement of dogma and creeds. It teaches that conduct is not virtuous when based on the expectation of reward, here or hereafter; that virtue and true religion are dependent on duty well done for duty's sake. It seeks the emancipation of religion from "overhead control," as the Rev. A. E. Smith terms the organization of the orthodox churches. The new church is to be controlled from the level of its own life, that is, from the ideals and aspirations of its adherents, and not by any governing body. No select or appointed few are to hold a position of power and be able to impose their authority on the people. There are to be no sacraments, baptism, or ancient rites or traditional doctrines. The new church is to grapple with the problems of to-day—ethical, economic, industrial.

While the official birth of the Labor churches in Western Canada dates but from last year, yet the movement for emancipation in religion and adaptation to present economic and social needs has been gaining a firm foothold in Calgary during the past four years. Under the pastorate of the Rev. William Irvine, the Unitarian Church took a big step forward in ideals; and when, some two years ago, the Central Association could not continue giving financial support, the pastor "carried on" for forming the All People's Church, financed wholly by its adherents. Calgary can, I think, rightly claim the foremost place in the Labor or Democratic Church movement in Canada, although the All People's Church—the first one of its kind—ceased to exist when its pastor decided to leave the ministry for another field. And it is noteworthy that the pioneer who did so much to vision the movement—"Bill" Irvine—is now devoting his time and talents to the organization for political purposes of the United Farmers.

### More Pulpwood.

Approximately one-third of the country's entire consumption of pulpwood products, or some 2,000,000 cords of wood a year, could be supplied by the spruce and hemlock forests of Alaska, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine. It is estimated that there are fully 77,000,000,000 board feet of standing timber in the national forests, which have a coast line of 12,000 miles.

### WEDDED AT WINDSOR

A very pleasant event occurred on Wednesday, June 30, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wellman, Windsor, when their third youngest daughter was married to Ernest Rawson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rawson of London. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Dr. Crevin in the presence of about forty-five immediate relatives and friends of the bride and groom, including friends from Springfield, Petrolia, Melbourne, Windsor, Tillsonburg, London and Detroit.

The bride was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Percy Tye, and looked charming in a handsome gown of brocade satin draped with beaded georgette, with veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bridal bouquet of Ophelia roses and valley lilies. Miss Mary Wellman, sister of the bride, played the wedding march, Percy Tye was groomsmen, and little Pearl Mulligan, niece of the bride, made a charming ring-bearer. During the signing of the register Miss Alice Wellman sang "O Promise Me" in a delightful manner.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawson took the train for the West to see the bride's brothers and their families. From there they will go to Vancouver, and on returning will make their home in Springfield.

The presents were many and beautiful. The groom's gift to the bride was a cheque for \$500; to the bridesmaid, a platinum brooch, and to the flower girl, a pearl ring. The bride received a piano from her mother-in-law, a sewing machine from her aunt, and among other gifts a fine collection of silverware, cut glass and china sets, and cash.

An American orator in an eloquent speech declared the other day that there is but one remedy for the high prices and trying conditions that exist and that remedy is more work and less indulgence in idle pleasure.

### DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

## NOTICE

To Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers

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

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

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

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

By order of the  
DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

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

## CANADIAN PACIFIC FARM LABORERS WANTED

"Fare Going"—\$15 to WINNIPEG.  
½ cent per mile Winnipeg to destination.

"Fare Returning"—\$20 from WINNIPEG.  
½ cent per mile starting point to Winnipeg.

### GOING DATES

AUGUST 9,  
and  
AUGUST 16.

AUGUST 11,  
and  
AUGUST 18.

### TERRITORY

From Stations in Ontario, Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Havelock-Peterboro Line.  
From Stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive.  
From Stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line, between Toronto and Parry Sound inclusive.  
From Stations Deseronto to Port McNicoll and Burketon, to Bobcaygeon, inclusive.  
From Stations South and West of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont.  
From Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell, and St. Thomas Branches.  
From Stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

### SPECIAL TRAINS FROM TORONTO

W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents.

# Overland

## Comfort WITH Economy The New Canadian Car

THIS Overland is built from the ground up to secure riding comfort, light weight and economy.

Triplex Springs combine, in a remarkable way, the economies of light weight with the luxury of riding, formerly possible only in a heavy car of long wheelbase.

In every detail of its equipment from Electric Starting and Lighting to Speedometer, Overland is high-grade and complete.

The large Canadian factory and service organization behind the Overland are big factors in the success of this new car for a new Canada.



WM. McCALLUM, DEALER, GLENCOE

Head Office and Factories: Willys-Overland Limited, Toronto, Canada  
Branches: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina



## A Bank Account For Your Wife

More and more, are the wives of today running their homes on a business basis—systematically and efficiently. Many wives have a monthly allowance for household expenses. This, they deposit in a Savings Account in The Merchants Bank—settle bills by cheque—and thus have an accurate record of bills paid. Such a business-like method also gives a woman the feeling of happy independence in having a bank account of her own.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.  
Glencoe Branch, BOTHWELL BRANCH, NEWBURY BRANCH.  
R. M. McPHERSON, Manager.  
H. R. LEWIS, Manager.  
C. E. STEVENSON, Manager.  
Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

### Railway Trains at Glencoe

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

##### Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 3:15 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 9:37 a.m.; No. 15, express (daily) 2:55 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 6:05 p.m.; No. 116, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 10:40 p.m.  
Westbound—No. 21, Detroit express (daily, no local stops) 4:45 a.m.; No. 75, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7:30 a.m.; No. 117, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12:40 p.m.; No. 11, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 6:37 p.m.; No. 115, International Limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 9:55 p.m.

##### Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 9:37 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:15 p.m.; No. 254, mixed, 4:20 p.m.  
Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9:25 a.m.; No. 3, Wabash, 1:44 p.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2:50 p.m.  
Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.  
Kingscourt Branch  
Leaves—7:35 a.m., 6:40 p.m.  
Arrives—7:05 a.m., 5:30 p.m.

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12:25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4:17 p.m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 5:46 p.m.  
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4:48 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9:20 a.m.; No. 633, 8:16 p.m.  
Trains 22, 634, 633 and 635, Sundays included.

#### GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9:05 a.m.; G. T. R. West, 6:05 p.m.; London and East, 7:00 p.m.  
Mails received—London and East, 8:00 a.m.; G. T. R. East, 7:00 p.m.; G. T. R. West, 9:45 a.m.  
Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

##### HARVEST HELP EXCURSIONS

\$15.00 TO WINNIPEG  
Plus Half Cent Per Mile Beyond

August 9th, 11th, 16th and 18th—  
From all stations Toronto to Scotia Jet, inclusive; also all stations on Depot Harbor, Midland, Penetang and Meaford branches.

August 9th and 16th—  
From all stations in the province of Ontario and Quebec; Pembroke, Golden Lake, Uptergrove, Toronto and east.

August 11th and 18th—  
From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and west.

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

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

### CROWERS OF SUGAR BEETS

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

We carry a full line of Farm Implements and Machinery.

Repair work a specialty.

Neil McKellar & Son

AGENTS FOR MASSEY-HARRIS CO. GLENCOE

### SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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

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

Machines always kept in stock. A few second-hand machines for sale. Needles, Belts, Oil and all repairs kept in stock.

A few six-octave piano-case organs for sale, suitable for schools or practice. Apply

W. A. HAGERTY

## THE DAILY MISERY OF ILL-HEALTH

Three Years of Suffering Quickly Relieved by "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. GASPARD DUBORD

159 Avenue Pius IX, Montreal.

"For three years, I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and my general health was very bad. I consulted a physician and took his medicine and faithfully carried out his instructions; but I did not improve and finally the doctor told me I could not be cured. At this time, a friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so. After taking two boxes of 'Fruit-a-tives', I was greatly relieved; and gradually this marvelous fruit medicine made me completely well. My digestion and general health are splendid—all of which I owe to 'Fruit-a-tives'."

GASPARD DUBORD.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.

At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

daughter of Beaverton have been holidaying for some days at Mr. Currie's former home at Crinan.

—Mrs. F. H. Ross of Detroit has returned after spending two weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Innes, and other relatives in the vicinity.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. Mortimore of Vancouver are visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity. Mrs. Mortimore was formerly Miss Barbara Oranger of Glencoe.

—Mrs. Harry Hick and children, who recently arrived from England, are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. John Hick, Glencoe, before going to Sarnia to reside and join Mr. Hick, who came out from the Old Country some time ago.

—The friends from a distance who attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Gillies were Mrs. McKay, Windsor; Mrs. Norris, St. Catharines; Mrs. F. Pollard, Edmonton; Miss Clara Lee, Calgary; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Clements, Winnipeg; and Duncan, Dugald, Margaret and Effie Ferguson and John A. Campbell, Detroit.

—Miss Jessie Pauls of Wardsville, a bride-elect of the season, was pleasantly surprised a few evenings ago when a number of her friends gathered at her home to give her a shower of miscellaneous articles for her future household. About fifty were present and many useful and beautiful gifts, among which were silver, china, linen and kitchen ware, were presented.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES

Choice table butter for sale at Mayhew's.

A few good sets of single harness, to clear out at a bargain.—D. Lamont, Alex. McAlpine & Son, dealers in flour and feed, coal, salt, cement, etc. Sugar by the hundred at less than present wholesale price, at Mayhew's.

For sale—good second-hand bicycle, in first-class shape.—Wright's Hardware.

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

Last week for the best canning Montmorency cherries. For sale at W. A. Currie's.

Club bag lost in vicinity of Appin. Please notify Alex. McDonald, Appin. Suitable reward.

A quantity of \$47-12 Frost woven fence for sale at a bargain price at Galbraith Bros., Appin.

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

53c trade and 51c cash for eggs at Mayhew's.

Sugar \$2 less than refinery price. 100 lbs. best cane granulated with 25 lbs. bright yellow at \$22.75 per hundred, cash. This week only.—J. N. Currie & Co.

A meeting of Tail's Corners Presbyterian congregation will be held on Monday, August 2, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of considering the putting of a basement under the church.

Monster garden party under auspices of Ferguson Crossing Needle Club, Friday, July 30, at S. S. No. 12, Mosa. High class program by some of Canada's most noted entertainers, including pipe band. Supper served. Electric illuminated grounds. Adults, 50 cents; children, 20c.

A garden party under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire will be held on Wednesday, August 11, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harvey at Woodgreen. The Strathroy brass band, Mr. Sheppard of Wardsville and other first-class entertainment is being provided. All proceeds for memorial fund.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

W. A. Currie

### PUBLIC SCHOOL PROMOTIONS

S. S. No. 1, Mosa

Entrance—Walter Clannahan, Alice Harvey, Edith Lumley, Muriel Weekes.

Third—Irene Gould 407, Murray Cameron 399, Campbell McRae 352, Arthur Childs 344, Dolly Trestain 331.

Second—Mossie McDougall 405, Ethel George 365, Thelma Siddall 347, Emerteen Simpson (absent for part of examination) recommended.

N. Jackson, Teacher.

S. S. No. 2, Mosa

Entrance—Bessie McCallum.

Third to Fourth—Rosie Bell, Ruth King, Lila McCallum, Jean Sherwood, Junior Third to Senior Third—Mary Hurdle.

Second to Third—Lillian Bell, J. C. Copeland.

First to Second—Jack McCallum.

B. McEachern, Teacher.

S. S. No. 5, Mosa

Senior Third to Junior Fourth—Honors—Jean Taylor 75; pass—Fred Allen 74, Helen Brooks 69, Barbara Taylor 66.

Junior Third to Senior Third—Pass—Percy Duckworth 73, Ida Duckworth 71, Dickie Hewitt 63, Robert Mitchell 61.

Senior First to Junior Second—Honors—Bramwell Gardiner 77, Lila Read 76; pass—Willie Saylor (on term work).

Primary to Junior First—Mary Taylor, Bessie Duckworth.

E. Brinson, Teacher.

S. S. No. 7, Mosa

Entrance—Helen Gillies.

Third to Fourth—Roy McBrayne, Vera McBrayne, Alton McVicar, Clarence Scott.

Second to Third—Violet Gates, Velma McNaughton, Margaret McVicar.

First to Second—Clinton Armstrong, Eldon Durfee, Catharine Gillies, Edith June, Jessie McNaughton, Willie Turner.

Ward Leitch, Teacher.

S. S. No. 9, Mosa

Entrance to High School—Jessie Mitchell.

Third to Fourth—Maggie Livingston.

Second to Third—Jean Gillies.

First to Second—Donna Gillies.

Union S. S. No. 17, Mosa

Entrance to High School—Alexander Munroe.

Third to Fourth—Hugh McKellar 355.

Second to Third—Lloyd Little 433, Albert Moore 455, Zella Munroe 375.

Dougall McIntyre, 331 (on trial), Mary McKellar 405.

First to Second—Hugh Leitch 392, Viola Munroe 377.

S. S. No. 4, Ekfrid

Names in order of merit. Those marked \* passed with honors.

Entrance to High School—\*Annie Switzer, Mildred Beales.

Third to Fourth—\*Jean Beales 450, Alice Winger 373, Gordon Campbell 335, George Switzer 332.

Second to Third—\*Pearl Hull 420, Willie Welch 386, Bertha Congdon 377, Leona Winger 373, Johnnie Grover 345, Donald Campbell 330.

First to Second—\*Evan Adams 323, \*Laura Welch 316, \*Bruce Campbell 314, \*Eather McLean 308, \*Marjorie Hull 303, Marion Grover 287, Russell Hull 252, Alex. Galbraith 249, Anna Beales 246, Ethel Switzer 241.

Primer to First—\*Owen Eaton 150, Anna McDonald 140, Harvey McDonald 127, Ida Switzer 125, Christina Winger 121.

S. S. No. 5, Ekfrid

Third to Fourth Class—Elliot Sutherland 399, Alice Gardiner 368, Georgina Smith 359.

Second to Third Class—Harold Squire, Bernice Hurley, Willie Stuart, Annabel Gates, Jessie Raeburn.

First to Second Class—Thelma Cyster, Alvin McKellar, Beatrice Raeburn, Norman Squire.

Primer to First Class—Gladye Smith 294, Angus Hurley 291.

M. D. Coulthard, Teacher.

S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid

Entrance—Robert C. Carruthers, Cameron McTaggart, Joe McVicar, Elva Sutton.

Junior Fourth to Senior Fourth—Russell Campbell.

Junior Third to Senior Third—John Carruthers, Clarence Eddie, Ella Leitch.

Second to Third—Lillian Eddie 377, Mack Leitch 377, Ada Woods 365, Elizabeth Crawford 352.

Junior First to Senior First—Kenneth Eddie.

Margaret Little, Teacher.

S. S. No. 8, Ekfrid

Entrance to High School—Stanley Hyndman, William Trestain.

Third to Fourth—James Coad 399, James Brown 353, Mac McRae 334.

Second to Third—Marion Doble 395, Phemie McEachern 362, Maud Allan 368, Norman Reath 352, George Berdan 344, Ross Allan 336, Dan Brown 331.

First to Second—Frank Brown 251 (honors), Helen McEachern 208, Isabella McAlpine 207, David McRae 200, Winnifred Poole, Teacher.

## Binder Twine

### Binder Twine

We are now prepared to furnish you with your Twine requirements for this season. We have the celebrated Plymouth Twine on hand.

Plymouth Special, 500 feet - 17 3-4c

Green Sheaf, 550 feet - 19 1-4c

Silver Sheaf, 600 feet - 20 3-4c

Gold Medal, 650 feet - 21 3-4c

The above prices are for cash with order

### JAS. WRIGHT & SON

Wire Fence Sherwin-Williams Paints

### W. A. CURRIE'S

#### NEW GROCERY STORE EXTENDED

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

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

Special this week Toilet and Laundry Soap 10c.

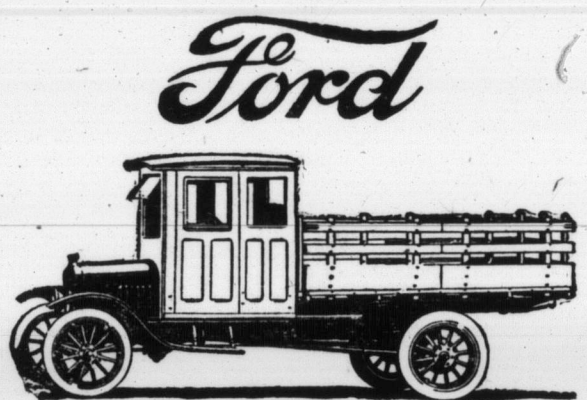
A large and well assorted stock of Christies and other popular makes of Cakes, Sodas and Confectionery always in stock.

Parnell's, London, Bread sold here.

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

### W. A. CURRIE

TELEPHONE 25



## MOTORIZING THE FARM

THE horse has been declared by Thomas Edison to be the most inefficient machine in the world. In return for the amount of food and care needed, the horse returns less in work than any other machine.

The average team of farm horses costs \$400, a good set of double harness \$100, a wagon without box \$115, making a total of \$615.

A Ford Truck costs \$750 at Ford, Ont. A Fordson Tractor costs \$850 at Dearborn Mich.

The initial cost of motorizing a farm is slightly greater than the cost of a horse outfit, but the lower cost of operation and upkeep of the tractor and truck and the greater amount of work done easily put the horse out of the running.

Government experiments have proved that the cost of feeding a horse is 8.7 cents per working hour.

A team of horses cannot plow more than two acres in a ten-hour day. At 8.7 cents per hour or 17.4 cents per acre for a team, the cost would be \$1.74, or 87 cents an acre. A Fordson Tractor plows on an average of seven acres a day. The cost per acre averages not more than 75 cents per acre for gas and oil. The Fordson does three and a half times as much plowing in a day at a smaller cost per acre.

Suppose you are hauling produce to market or bringing out supplies. If the town is twenty miles away it will take you a whole day to make the return trip with horses. If you have a heavy load and the weather is hot it will take you two days. If it took you twelve hours, the cost at 17.4 cents an hour for your team would be \$2.09. The average cost of running a Ford Truck, for gas and oil, is 4 1/2 cents a mile or \$1.80 for the forty miles. But with the Ford Truck you can make the return trip in four hours. The truck enables you to make three times as many trips and at a lower cost per trip.

But this is not all. If you motorize your farm you can get up an hour later in the morning. You have no horses to feed, groom or harness. You start work after breakfast.

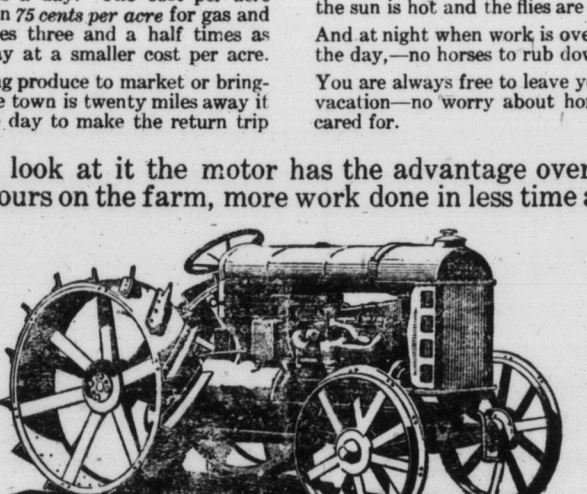
When dinner is ready you stop at the end of the field, drive your tractor direct to the house, eat your dinner, and rest till it is time to go to work again.

In the afternoon your motor works just as well though the sun is hot and the flies are bad.

And at night when work is over you are through for the day, no horses to rub down, feed or water.

You are always free to leave your farm for picnic or vacation—no worry about horses left behind to be cared for.

Every way you look at it the motor has the advantage over the horse. It means shorter hours on the farm, more work done in less time and at less cost.



Snelgrove & Faulds - Dealers, Glencoe



# Soils and Crops

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

## Rape For Sheep Pasture.

Rape is the ideal forage crop for sheep. It not only lends itself admirably to intensive systems of sheep farming but it yields more and better green food to the acre and at less expense than any other crop in the long list of succulent summer foods. It tides the flock over the dry, hot season, when grasses are dead and fields brown, and it continues to grow and furnish luxuriant grazing late in the fall. It is extremely feasible to sow rape for fall pasturage and turn the flock onto the succulent plots when the common pastures are exhausted, or destroyed by early frosts. Nothing equals it for ewes and lambs during the nursing periods, and for weaning lambs it is incomparable, carrying them from mother-milk to self-sustaining lambs with scarcely a sign of shrinkage. Rape is unexcelled as an autumn food for starting mutton sheep and lambs on the profitable road to full grain feeding.

The feeding value of rape cannot be too highly exploited; it is not a feed of week or month, but may be sown at successive intervals so as to provide continuous pasturage from early June until late autumn. One acre of rape feed in connection with a limited grain ration will produce as many pounds of mutton as two thousand five hundred pounds of corn and oil meal. Growing lambs and breeding ewes made greater gains in live weight on less supplemental grain feed when pastured on rape than similar lambs and ewes on clover pasture.

A field of rape and sufficient portable fencing to provide the flock with fresh grazing as the occasion demands will be of great value in maintaining the breeding ewes and conditioning the lambs into that desired quality and excellent condition so important on the market. The portable fences permit of frequently changing the ewes and lambs that are being conditioned to new areas of the rape field as soon as the crop is consumed. When first turned in upon a field of rape sheep and lambs should become gradually accustomed to the change and allowed to have continued access to it, unless in time of storms, and when once removed, care must be taken not to put them back upon it when hungry. If the sheep get a moderate amount of grain feed in the morning before they are turned on the rape field the danger of bloat and digestive derangements is to some extent lessened. Access to salt and to other kinds of pasture crops is desirable when the flock is pastured on rape. Two kinds of rape seed are upon the market; one is the summer, the other the winter, annual, or biennial rape. The summer rape is not suitable for grazing, being grown commercially on a small scale as a food for birds. One should insist that Dwarf Essex seed be supplied. The usual cost of rape seed is about eight cents per pound. As a rule, three or four pounds of Dwarf Essex seed per acre, sown in rows twenty-eight inches apart will give the best results. Rape thrives best on a rich, fertile soil and better yields always result on land that is well manured and fertilized and given thorough preparation before the crop is sown. If planted in rows and cultivated it will produce a maximum growth of forage.

Rape is a quick, rank grower. If the moisture conditions are favorable for the seed to germinate quickly the field will be fit for grazing in seven weeks after sowing. Soils having a cold, wet subsoil are unsuitable for rape. I find that the crop does best on an easy-working clay loam, well underdrained and rolling enough to prevent standing water in case of excessive

rainfall. Land intended for rape production should be plowed early and thoroughly prepared before seeding. Newly plowed land never grows good rape, as the moisture evaporates too rapidly and the growth and development of the plants are checked. Rape can be very successfully grown if sown at the last cultivation of the corn crop. We have seeded one or two acres of rape with corn for several years and find that a large crop of forage can be secured in this manner without additional preparation of the soil. Where the corn crop is removed and put in the silo the land is soon ready for pasturing. When the rape plant is about twelve inches high it is ready to turn onto, and if not grazed too closely it will continue to produce forage until frozen down late in the fall.

Rape is an efficient weed destroyer. Where one desires to check the weed growth on a badly infested field the preferable plan is to sow rape before the weeds mature. This thorough tillage of the soil at this time materially checks weed growth and the heavy foliage of the rape shades the ground so that the weeds seldom grow and mature a seed crop the same year. Ordinary frosts and cold snaps will not interfere with the edibility of rape. The sheep may safely be pastured until cold weather comes. To prevent a waste of forage, plans should be made to stock the forage pastures sufficiently to utilize all of the forage possible before weather conditions prevent the flock from remaining outside.

If a larger area is planted than the sheep can consume, young hogs may be turned on the field to assist in consuming the crop.

## Danger From New Diseases of Wheat.

Aside from rust and smut, Canadian wheat crops have been found remarkably free from destructive diseases. Recently, however, there have been discoveries in the U.S.A. of two new diseases, "Flag smut" and "Take all," about the presence of which there has been considerable alarm. Now up to the time of writing, Canada has not been invaded by either of these new troubles. But growers should be ever on the lookout for these and any other obscure trouble with which their practice has not made them thoroughly familiar.

"Flag smut," so called because the smut occurs on the flags or leaves of wheat, is easily recognized by the long streak of smutty stripes running along the leaves. The affected plants also show a peculiar tangled and twisted appearance as if the leaves were wound around the stem. Any suspicious plant should be sent to the Division of Botany, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"Take all," as the name implies, takes all and is probably the most serious wheat disease known with the exception of rust. In certain countries, indeed, it is the more serious, as is emphatically claimed by the practical grower as well as the scientific observer. The recognition in the field is not difficult. "Take all" is a root disease spreading from below up the stem for about 1 to 2 inches, discoloring the stem dark brown. The affected plants may be pulled up very easily, their anchorage in the ground is very loose as compared to a sound plant. The affected plants turn yellow and finally die, taking straw and all. Both diseases are most likely conveyed by infected seed grain, hence it is most important to "rip" these diseases in the bud" and report all suspicious cases at once. The use of foreign wheats for seed is cautioned against; particularly wheat from Australia is under suspicion.

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# SPROUTS

In order to make a record, a hen must lay not only long but heavily. In order to lay heavily she must have sufficient body capacity to digest large amounts of food rapidly. Large capacity in a laying hen is shown by a body that is deeper at the rear end of the keel than at the front end. The under line should be fairly straight, and the back should be comparatively horizontal.

A small capacity hen stands erect. The body is either very shallow or, in the case of beefy individuals, the abdomen shows a pronounced sagging at rear of keel.

The comb, wattles and ear-lobes enlarge or contract, depending on the ovary. If the comb, wattles and ear-lobes are large, full and smooth, or hard and waxy, the bird is laying heavily. If the comb is limp, the bird is only laying slightly; she is not laying at all when the comb is dried down, especially at molting time. If the comb is warm, it is an indication that the bird is coming back into production.

When a bird stops laying in the summer she usually starts molting. The later a hen lays in the summer or the longer the period over which she lays, the greater will be her production, so that the high producer is the late layer and hence the later molder.

The length of time that a hen has been molting or has stopped laying can be determined by the molting of the primary feathers. It takes about six weeks completely to renew the primary feathers next to the axial feathers, and an additional two weeks for each subsequent primary to be renewed.

A good layer is more active and nervous, and yet more easily handled than a poor layer. A high layer shows more friendliness, and yet more elusiveness, than a poor bird. A low producer is shy and stays on the edge of the flock and will squawk when caught.

A high producer one year is, generally speaking, a high producer in all other years.

## Muscle Massage in Rickets Given by New Method.

As an aftermath of undernourishment during the war period, rickets has become a common disease among children in Germany. To stimulate the flabby muscles of these little patients, without risking malformation of the softened bones, many curious devices have been invented. In treating the jaw and neck muscles, for example, the subject is laid on an inclined board, while the nurse stands at the head and manipulates a harness of two straps.

Do not specialize too much, lest your strength become your weakness.

By all means show that you are alive; but do not by kicking but by pulling.

## The Welfare of the Home

### Don'ts for Mothers.

It is quite apparent that a certain number of babies must be artificially fed. To this end we will endeavor to point out some of the dangers, which we trust will serve as a guide.

DON'T ask your neighbor nor your relatives how you should modify the milk for your baby. They mean well, but remember it requires scientific knowledge to dictate just how each and every baby should be fed. Consult your family physician.

DON'T feed the baby every time it cries. Remember the capacity of the stomach of a new-born baby is very small. It only holds from one to two tablespoonsfuls, and should not be over-loaded, and the feedings should be far enough apart to give the infant time to rest and to digest what it has taken. Most specialists now agree that, as a rule, feeding every three hours until the fifth month and then feeding every four hours is enough, although some maintain that for the first month every two hours is not too frequently.

Furthermore, during the hot weather, your baby may be thirsty but not hungry, and therefore, every baby should have a little water every day. From one to two tablespoonsfuls may be given between feedings, two or three times during the heat of the day.

If you insist on nursing the baby every time he cries, the baby is going to cry until he gets fed.

If your baby does not go to sleep soon after being nursed, or does not quietly coo when laid down, it is probably an indication that it has not had quite sufficient, and in that case you should consult your physician or otherwise take more liquid nourishment, particularly milk, and a little more gentle exercise in the open air. DON'T leave baby's milk standing in the kitchen exposed to germs. If you have no refrigerator place it in a vessel with a cloth around it, preferably woollen or jute, which should be kept damp at all times, and keep in a cool part of the house, or cellar, constant evaporation continually holding down the temperature.

DON'T use your baby as a plaything, and don't permit other people to do so, with the pretense that they are entertaining the baby. As a matter of fact, in the majority of cases, the baby is entertaining them, when it should be resting. Leave the baby alone as much as possible. It can entertain itself better than you can. Place it on a rug, covered with a clean sheet, on the floor or on a soft mattress, where it can kick its limbs and demonstrate to you in a very short

## Financial Notes

Ottawa.—The work of finding out the value of the Grand Trunk Railway System common and preferred stock will be commenced about the middle of September.

Regular Dividend on Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the quarter ending August 31st, payable September 1st to shareholders of record August 16th. The transfer books will not be closed.

Bridgeburg.—Every U.S. shopper crossing to the Canadian side returns with sugar from 100 pounds to 1 pound since the lifting of the exportation ban by the Canadian Board of Commerce. As sugar is now selling at 24 cents per pound, many Buffalo merchants are buying sugar in Canada and selling it in the United States as high as 30 cents a pound.

Vancouver.—Within the next six months, a fleet of sixteen steamers of the Canadian Merchant Marine, aggregating 180,000 tons, will be operating from Vancouver, according to a message received from Ottawa. Twelve of these boats have been built on the coast and the balance will be taken from the Atlantic.

Slightly Better Export Demand for Wool.—Recent despatches from the wool markets of Europe indicate a slightly better demand, but as yet there is no established price, says the monthly letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The outlook for growers is not, however, wholly pessimistic, as stocks of finished textiles are being rapidly depleted, and slightly lower prices are hastening that process. In a short time manufacturers will be compelled to obtain raw wool; and as they again become buyers, a price will be set that may not approximate that of last year, but will nevertheless be relatively high as compared with the prices current prior to the war.

On the basis of 1919 prices, Canadian woolen mills use materials to the value of \$15,500,000, to obtain a finished product valued at \$25,000,000. The range of goods is extensive, including tweed suitings, serges, broadcloth, homespuns, cloakings and overcoatings. Those in close touch with the industry look with confidence to the future, and have no doubt but that their home trade will be retained even should pre-war conditions return, with intensive competition from European mills.

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## SWARMING BEES

By H. W. SANDERS.

The swarm is a phenomenon peculiar to bees. There are other insects that live together in colonies, but usually their methods of natural increase take place in connection with a period in their life-history in which the colonial life is for the time being suspended. The humble bee, for example, passes the winter in a dormant condition like the majority of insects; the queens being the only survivors and the rest of the bees perishing. Then in the spring these humble-bee queens each start up a nest of their own. With the honey-bee, however, life is impossible except in the form of a colony and therefore it must make good the losses of winter and disease by increasing, not only the number of individuals in each hive, but the number of hives, or colonies, by swarms issuing from the more densely populated ones. Without this method of increase, bees would long ago have become extinct, for there is a certain amount of mortality of colonies all the time.

Swarming is marked by the most remarkable exhibitions of instinct in the life of a colony. We know that by the time the season is far enough advanced for swarming to take place, that all the bees from the season before have come to the end of their lives. They only live long enough after winter to nurture the first batch of their successors, and from that time forward the succeeding generations are very rapid throughout the active season. We use the word "generations," but strictly speaking, it is not accurate, for the queen, which lays all the eggs in the colony, frequently lives several years. It is not, however, the fact, as has often been supposed, that the queen "leads out" a swarm or that she has any special function in the matter. A swarm will emerge with a virgin queen who has only been out of the pupa stage a few hours and such a swarm will behave exactly in the same manner that their predecessors did in past years. All we can say about it is that they know by instinct what to do, and that is another way of saying that we do not understand it.

Raise Thousands of Young.

A strong colony of bees build up their numbers very rapidly in the spring of the year. From the time when they come out of their winter quarters, and the weather becomes mild enough for them to break the cluster they form to keep warm, until the first flowers begin to yield honey, the bees raise thousands of young ones, the process of which consumes the remainder of the stores of honey laid by during the previous season. When the nectar from the new season's crop begins to be secreted by the flowers in any considerable quantity, which usually occurs at the end of May or the beginning of June, the bees are beginning to feel rather crowded and it is the crowded condition that constitutes the most obvious stimulus to swarm. The amount of ventilation afforded by the entrance, and varying with its size, is also a factor in the case, and bee-keepers are advised to give plenty of ventilation in warm weather, and to give plenty of room for adding supers in order to hold back swarming, for swarming often cuts down the honey yield in a serious manner.

### Preparation for Swarming.

The actual process is interesting. The first step is the raising of queen cells within the hive, for as the old queen always accompanies the swarm the hive will need a new mother. The queen is hatched from exactly the same egg as a worker bee, and in fact a worker is but an incomplete queen. To bring such a worker egg to full maturity a large cell is built, known to the bee-keeper as a "Queen-cell," and in this the baby queen passes her larval and pupa stages supplied with a much greater abundance of food than a worker is given. The result is that the queen not only reaches full maturity and is capable of mating and fertile-egg laying, but the process is shortened and in place of three weeks the mature queen will emerge in about fifteen days. The bees do not, however, wait so long before swarming, and as a general rule the swarm will issue on the first warm day after the queen-cells are sealed, that is, after the embryo queens have reached the pupa stage.

Besides the raising of a queen to succeed the existing one, the bees make various other preparations. The bees quit working, and "loaf," as beekeepers often say. They hang outside in great bunches, and the weather is warm, and in general the normal life of the colony is disrupted. A couple of days before swarming the queen ceases to lay, so that she may be able the better to endure the long flight to the new home, and the bees send out scouts to search out a suitable place for the swarm to begin house-keeping. It may be a hollow tree, a cleft in the rocks, the chimney of a vacant house, or some such place, but there is no doubt that the bees select their destination beforehand, for the swarm eventually takes wing and flies directly in a straight line to the new spot and enters without hesitation.

A neighbor of ours last season found a number of bees entering a cleft in a wall, was placed to carry off rain from a sleeping-porch, and sure enough two days later a swarm arrived and took possession. A nearby bee-keeper smoked them out and hived them be-

fore they had made themselves too much at home.

### A Beautiful Sight.

Finally upon a warm day, usually in the morning, a mass of bees rushes violently out of the hive, and after circling wildly in the air for a time they cluster on the branch of a tree, on a post, or some other convenient place. The queen is usually amongst the last to leave and her presence is necessary before the swarm will continue on its way. If by any chance she gets lost the bees will return to the hive from which they came. This fact is made use of in some of the plans for swarm control, and by clipping the queen's wings so that she cannot fly, the return of the swarm is ensured. However, the bees often kill such a clipped queen when they find she cannot swarm, and then swarm with the first virgin that emerges, so that the plan should only be used where the bee-keeper can be at hand to perform the necessary operations.

It is a notable and beautiful sight to see a swarm emerge, and for a few moments the air seems to be filled with bees with flashing wings, whilst the sound can be heard at a considerable distance. Our own bees are located quite a little distance from the house, but we have been on some occasions apprised of the swarm by hearing the loud humming from indoors.

A swarm may hang clustered for a few moments only, or for several hours. Usually at least a couple of hours will elapse before they are likely to decamp—indeed, cases are on record where swarms have emerged and have built their combs and remained in the open air on the clustering place. One is tempted to wonder whether these swarms issued before the scouts had located a suitable place for them to go, or if not, what the stimulus is that makes the bees break up their cluster and proceed upon their way. However, the fact is that they will, sooner or later, decamp unless hived.

### Hiving a Swarm.

This process consists of shaking the bees into an empty hive, or in front of it. In the latter case, if a few of the bees start to re-enter the hive the remainder will follow without trouble. If the bees are shaken onto a cloth or other smooth surface the process is facilitated. If the branch of the tree on which a cluster is hanging can be spared it is often possible to cut it off, and to carry the branch, swarm and all, to the hive. It is then dumped in front onto a cloth and the bees are almost sure to enter. If a branch cannot be removed, or if the bees are clustered on a post or other unremovable place, then the hive is brought near and placed on the ground with a cloth before the entrance, the bees are gently dislodged with the hand and fall in a bunch before the hive. Then smoke is blown on the place where they had been, to prevent any from returning, and soon they will be all in their hive.

There is very little danger of stings in handling swarms, for the bees are all filled with honey in preparation for the building of comb that is the first essential in their new home. When in this condition a bee will seldom sting. Nervous people often dress up very elaborately to hive a swarm, but the experienced bee-keeper will seldom trouble himself with anything more than a veil to protect his face, and we have often taken swarms in the bare hands and placed the bees at the hive entrance. The novice, however, had better take precautions.

In practical management, the prevention of swarming is as important as it is to the bee-keeper, as it is to the bee. Swarming lessens the crop of honey. Where, however, a swarm actually does take place it is good practice to remove the parent colony to a new stand and to place the swarm on the place previously occupied by it. The swarm is thereby reinforced by all the bees that have marked the old location as their home, and will produce a fair crop of honey, whilst the "parent colony" is weakened sufficiently to prevent afterwards, and will therefore not be weakened still further by them.

In the production of extracted honey, swarm control is accomplished by raising brood to the upper portion of the hive, but in comb-honey production this is impossible, owing to the necessity to crowd bees into the little section honey-boxes. For the comb-honey man, therefore, swarming is a problem and the text books of bees are full of plans of different merit, for its control. In general it may be said that extracted honey production is to be recommended, and the comb-honey left to experts who can specialize on this line.

### Questioning the Soil.

Before attempting to grow alfalfa and soy beans on our farms it is well to put the question of inoculation to the soil itself in a practical way. By planting a few rows of soy beans in various parts of the corn fields it is easy to examine the roots of the plants and determine if the soil will need inoculation to make the crop a success. Alfalfa may be tried out in a similar way by using a quart of seed per acre in the clover and timothy seed mixture in seeding ordinary meadows. If the plants make good growth and develop tubercles upon the roots, it is safe to assume that inoculation is not essential to make the crop a success.

## MAKING BOUQUETS

We all know people who tell us that they "just love flowers," and yet we wonder, when we see the way they handle them, just how much the blossoms really do mean to them. Those who really care for flowers never handle them roughly, nor are they ever guilty of neglect. They want to enjoy them so long as there is a vestige of beauty left. Neither do they ever pluck more blossoms than they can care for, nor lift roots as well as blossoms. All these little traits indicate how much they really appreciate flowers.

During the last few years we have been aroused to a deeper interest in the art of the Japanese, who can teach us many things. They have a knowledge of plant life that is generally recognized. Each season they introduce new varieties of plants that have a definite individuality. Their colors are true and the constitutions of the plants are strong and vigorous. This is all the result of the attention they pay to detail, one thing we are apt to overlook.

They are not only horticulturists, but they are artists as well, and in no way is the real artistic side of their nature more in evidence than in the way they arrange their cut blossoms. The grower may be a more or less practical business man, but the man who handles the blossoms is an artist who studies their arrangement.

The scheme of decoration must be harmonious, the composition pleasing, the receptacle must be the right kind of shape, the surroundings must be suitable. These are only some of the things to consider; there are seven rules:

- First. Avoid all angles.
- Second. Use much foliage and few flowers.
- Third. Only on rare occasions use more than one variety of flowers in any single arrangement.
- Fourth. Use only the foliage belonging to the variety of blossoms you are arranging.
- Fifth. Never crowd a composition.
- Sixth. Study the composition from four sides.
- Seventh. Place each branch or blossom as nearly as possible in the same position that nature placed it in the growing plant.

The last rule seems to me the key-stone to the success of the Japanese in handling flowers. They realize that we cannot excel nature in creating beautiful effects, but we can follow in her lead.

In the country, where there is an absence of brick walls and where nature has been the decorator, we see few straight lines and many curves. We also see a variety of coloring, but with the green predominating. While there may be a great mass of foliage, there is no effect of crowding. Again, no matter from which angle we view a vista the effect is pleasing.

A great deal of the success in making a pleasing arrangement of cut foliage or blossoms depends upon the receptacle in which they are placed.

A vase or bowl should bear the same relation to the flowers it holds as the frame to a picture—it is a setting which should enhance the beauty. The receptacle itself should never be ornate; the outlines should be simple and the color subdued. There are so many artistic shapes that are quite inexpensive that it is hard to give definite suggestions as to which are most suitable. Most of the pottery vases are good—the dull greens or grays are always desirable, so are many of the brass shapes. Of course, the latter need constant care in order to keep them in shining order; however, if the subdued tones are chosen, especially pieces having a green cast, you will find it unnecessary to keep them bright and shining, for they are more beautiful when dull.

Flowers are never well displayed in an elaborate cut glass vase. Plain glass shapes of simple design, through which may be seen the stems of the flowers, are effective. A large glass bowl of nasturtiums is always charming. The color scheme should be always considered. How lovely are a few yellow tulips or jonquils in a copper or brass urn; the brilliant yellow of the blossoms, the sage green of the foliage and the dull tones of the metal blend so wondrously.

Nasturtiums or violets, of course, should never be put in anything but a low receptacle. Apple blossoms and pink clover are poems when arranged in a common ginger jar; the gray-blue of the porcelain and the shell pink of the blossoms make a charming color scheme.


Wild flowers present the greatest problem. Away from their natural habitat, they lose much of their charm; they are most attractive when arranged in inconspicuous bowls, which, in color, are suggestive of the woods. To get the best effect, flowers must be not only carefully arranged in the bowl or vase which is in harmony, but have the right setting.

Beef Once 1 Cent a Pound.

Good beef sold for a cent a pound in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in England.

A two-faced man usually tells barefaced lies.

Upward of 350,000 distinct species of insects have been described, the majority of which are, in some way, injurious, and at least as many more remain undescribed.



**Cord or Fabric**

**Always Near**

A mile and a half, or a day and a half, or a world and a half away.

Your journey back, will be safe and sure if your car is equipped the Partridge way.

**PARTRIDGE TIRES**

Game as Their Name



## MINING IRON ORE IN CANADA

### IMPORTANT INDUSTRY OF THE FUTURE.

#### Development of Dominion's Deposits Will Mean Cheaper Agricultural Implements.

One of the most potential and least developed industries of Canada is the mining of iron ore, and instead of using being made of the vast deposits of the ore which underlie the part of the continent Canada occupies, the Dominion is importing about 96 per cent. of the iron ore used in Canadian blast furnaces or over two million tons a year.

Deposits of iron ore, according to official data, are widely distributed over Canada and in the main unexploited, only the conveniently situated and comparatively cheap mined ores of Newfoundland and the south shore of Lake Superior being developed to any large extent.

The Maritime Provinces and Quebec. In the province of Nova Scotia, the principal iron ore deposits are those at Clementsport, New Brunswick, and in Annapolis county, Brookfield and Londonderry in Colchester county, and the Pictou iron range in Pictou county. Some of the ore in this province is mined and blasting done at Sydney and North Sydney, where plants have been erected by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.

Iron ores are found in New Brunswick in Carleton county, near Woodstock. Other occurrences of iron have been noted at West Hesse and Black River on the Bay of Fundy, near St. John, and also in Charlotte county near Lepreau. The most important deposits, however, yet found in this province, are those of the township of Bathurst, county of Gloucester.

Along the north shores of the St. Lawrence river in Quebec, beds of magnetite have been discovered at many points, and thousands of tons have been shipped from here for their titanium content. Deposits of ilmenite or titaniferous iron are also found north of Montreal at St. Jerome, St. Lin, Ivry and other points. Ilmenite or bog iron ores have been mined for nearly 200 years in the St. Francis river district. Magnetite ores have also been found in the townships of Greenville, Templeton, Hull and Bristol, Leeds, Inverness, South Ham and Ascut.

#### Eastern Ontario.

In eastern Ontario chiefly in the counties of Hastings, Frontenac and Renfrew numerous deposits of the ore are found. The four northern districts of Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River are rich in iron possessions. Any one district contains enough low grade ore to warrant profitable commercial development. At Mount Magnet in the district of Sudbury, 100,000,000 tons of ore have been known by diamond drilling. The Magnet Mine in the Michigan range is the largest iron ore producer in Canada, the output averaging 1,000 tons per day. The deposit is some 1,400 feet long with an average width of 400 feet. Other known rich deposits are in the Adirondack range, the Lake Nipigon range, and ranges in Nipissing and Timiskaming.

The Prairie Provinces and B.C. The prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have as yet furnished no production of iron, but there are in these provinces a number of known occurrences of hematite, magnetite and clay ironstone.

In the province of British Columbia, some iron ore has been mined on Texada Island, but here too the iron industry can hardly be said to have got a footing. A number of occurrences of ore have been noted on Vancouver Island, mainly at Head Bay, Klaskan River, Quinsam River and Gordon River. In the interior of the province occurrences of iron have been noted at Kamloops, Kitchener, Bull Run, Burnie, and elsewhere.

The development of Canada's iron deposits means a good deal to Canadian national and industrial development. It implies the continuous flow of freight traffic, the erection of blast furnaces, and steel plants, by-products plants, alloy furnaces, rail mills and all subsidiary forms of iron works usually found where such plants exist. More and cheaper agricultural implements would be the result, a general benefit to the Dominion.

#### Solution of Salt and Gum Replaces Lost Blood.

The successful use of an artificial fluid as a substitute for the blood lost by wounds, or removed from the circulatory system by disorders of the blood vessels, has just come to light as a surgical triumph of the war. It has long been known that a simple salt solution is capable of taking the place of blood in the circulation for a time, but it is soon lost by transpiration through the walls of the veins. This is prevented in the new solution by the presence of a gum, which gives the fluid sufficient body to retain it in the veins for some time.

Canada, measuring nearly 4,000,000 square miles, is the largest British possession; the smallest is Gibraltar, less than 2 miles square.

## THE MAN WHO WINS

### Is Always Full of Life and Energy—Failures Are Weak and Bloodless.

Some men seem to have all the luck. If there are any good things going these men seem to get them. They make other people do their will—they are leaders. If they are business men they are successful; if they are workmen they get the foreman's job. They have the power of influencing people.

The same thing is true of women. Some have the charm that makes men seek them out; others are always neglected. But this is not luck. It is due to a personal gift—vitality. Men and women of this sort are never weak, puny invalids. They may not be big, but they are full of life and energy. The whole thing is a matter of good blood, good nerves and good health. Everyone would wish to be like this and the qualities that make for vitality and energy are purely a matter of health. By building up the blood and nerves, sleeplessness, want of energy, weakness of the back, stooping shoulders, headaches and the intellectual sort of presence which really comes from weakness can all be got rid of. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made many weak, tired men vigorous and healthy, and many pale, dejected girls and women, plump, rosy and attractive by improving their blood and toning up their nerves. If you are weak, ailing, low-spirited or unhealthy, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and note their speedy, beneficial effect.

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

#### A University on Wheels.

Agriculture is the Dominion's premier industry. Back of Canada's progress stands the farmer, and the country's advancement in agriculture is reflected in every phase of the Dominion's activity. The settlement of lands, better farming and every progressive move of agriculture is the concern of every resident in Canada no matter what his profession; the railways, the governments, industries and manufacturers, and the consuming public are alike interested. The Federal and Provincial Governments and the railways, with a keen realization of this, have ceaselessly worked for the progress and development of this industry through the establishment of experimental farms, the circulation of literature, and other propaganda matter and many other methods. They have never ceased to advocate better farming, the scientific study of soils, crops and systems, land conservation, and all that tends for greater and healthier production, enrichment of land, and improvement in living and social conditions in rural settlements.

No better system of education and aid to more successful farming has

been devised than the "better farming train," or as it has come to be popularly termed, "the University on Wheels," which journeys through the Prairie Provinces of the West under the auspices of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Education and the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is in truth a travelling university of agriculture bringing an agricultural course to the farmer's home with its intensive classes and demonstrations of the highest educational value.

The train has two large machinery cars carrying the livestock and feed, and two large flat cars, one fitted up with pens to carry sheep and hogs, and the other for use as a demonstration car. These are fitted up in Winnipeg under the direction of Professor A. M. Shaw, professor in animal husbandry at Manitoba University. Three large coaches are used in displaying field husbandry exhibits and another car for the dairy, mechanical, building, and poultry displays.

Moving picture car films of an entertaining character are shown, as well as those of an educational value. Two coaches are fitted up as lecture cars for men and another for women. A nursery car is provided which contains sandpiles, slides and cribs, in charge of capable nurses, where mothers may leave their children whilst attending lectures.

The train and entire equipment is furnished free by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has spared no pains to make the better farming train of the greatest possible service and assistance to Canada's agriculturists.

#### Nature's Way.

How wise a mother Nature is I learn, When from the first I see her children leave Behind what they outgrow. They do not grieve Each morn' that yesterday will not return.

The human march would end did Age but yearn For baggage left with Youth—the little dolls That girdle motherhood, and boys' bats and balls; Play gracefully gives place to Duty's stern.

Yet wise behold, Each day we bid good-bye To something, so I oft have seen men die—

Leave the familiar moorings, push their prow With no misgivings to the trackless deep.

Life's last leave-taking! Nature taught them how, For each night-fall prepared for the long sleep.

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

#### An Amusing Contest.

Prepare as many slips of paper as there are contestants and mark them 1A, 2A, 3A, and so forth, and 1B, 2B, 3B, and so forth. Give the papers marked A to the women, and those marked B to the men, or if the men

and women are not evenly divided, have the whole party arrange themselves in two lines and give one line the A's and the other the B's. 1A and 1B will be partners; 2A and 2B, 3A and 3B, and so forth. Let the members of each pair sit opposite each other. Each then draws a picture of the other.

When this is done collect the papers and shuffle them. Have all the members of the party now sit in a circle and give each a picture. When anyone guesses who it is, he writes down the number of the paper and the name of the person, as, for example, 2B Mary Smith, and passes the picture to the right, at the same time receiving one from the left until all the pictures have gone around the circle. The one who guesses correctly the greatest number of pictures may be awarded a prize, as may the one who got the greatest number wrong.

## RED HOT JULY DAYS HARD ON THE BABY

July—The month of oppressive heat; red hot days and sweltering nights; is extremely hard on little ones. Diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and cholera infantum carry off thousands of precious little lives every summer. The mother must be constantly on guard to prevent these troubles or if they come on suddenly to fight them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during the hot summer as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels and stomach, and an occasional dose will prevent summer complaint, or if the trouble does come on suddenly will banish it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### Grasses of Canadian Prairies Make Mountains of Butter

Alberta's 1920 contribution to the butter market was a fair sized lump weighing ten and one-half million pounds that put \$5,512,500 into the butter-makers' pockets. The quality of this butter was unquestionable as attested by the fact that Alberta carried off the first three prizes for block butter at the recent National Dairy Council Exhibition held at Winnipeg. Alberta's butter output increased during the past four years almost 40% in volume and over 123% in value.

There are 55 co-operative creameries in the province, all community owned and operated, and 13 privately owned and operated. In addition to these there are in the larger centres such as Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, large centralized creameries or dairies. These operate collection branches or cream buying stations along the railway lines.

Cheese making has become a considerable industry too, but does not keep pace in growth with the butter industry, as farmers generally prefer to sell their cream and feed the milk product to growing stock. Eleven cheese factories are in operation in the province and turned out in 1920 a half million pounds valued at \$140,000.

Dairying is fast becoming one of the big industries of the prairie provinces, following close on the heels of grain growing and stock raising. Mixed farming has been strongly advocated to Canadian farmers and they have seen its advantages. To-day it is generally practiced. If a crop fails, disaster is not the result, there is always plenty of grazing and fodder to insure the weekly cream check for every man with a dairy herd. The progress of the dairying industry has been very much helped by the increased cultivation in irrigated territories. Alfalfa is the greatest fodder yet discovered for dairy cattle, and is bringing wonderful prosperity to districts such as Coaldale and Brooks.

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

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

#### By a Salmon River.

From the back you can see nothing but swift water Mottled with shadows and circling golden lights. But climb into a tree and then look down— You will see them etched in grey against the limestone, also Neotoma, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle, which completely relieved me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

The Original One. Teacher was enrolling a new scholar. "What is your last name?" she asked. "Augustus, miss!" replied the pupil. "What is your other name?" "Jones," said the lad. "Then Jones is your last name, of course," said the teacher, looking at the boy with considerable severity. "No miss," replied the boy respectfully. "My name was Jones when I was born, but mother says they didn't call me Augustus for three months."

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## Rheumatism

Now is the time to get rid of it! Nature is pulling for you—The warm weather's here—This is your chance—grasp it—take

### Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

Get it out of your system the easiest way! Sold by reliable druggists for a dollar. Ask our agent or write us for a free sample. Templeton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

#### Unimpeachable Integrity Required.

I have read many stories about distrustful characters, a contributor writes, but I personally knew the old man who is the hero of the following tale. He lived alone and, although very well-to-do, never spent a cent without ample reason. Nor was extreme penuriousness his only failing. He was uncharitable as well; he firmly believed that the average human being wanted only the opportunity "to put over some kind of graft," as he expressed it.

One day Uncle Harmon, as he was called, hailed a young man, whom he considered trustworthy, and, handing him a letter, said: "Glad I seen you, Jud. Ain't been able to get downtown lately on account of the deep snow, and I didn't have a stamp. Here's the two cents. Been holding it a couple of days. Kinda figured you'd be passing by here soon. I didn't dare trust it to any of those people around here, fer I knew they'd just chuck my letter some place and blow the two cents."

#### MONEY ORDERS.

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

#### Very Sarcastic.

A witty Irishman was invited to a dinner party in Dublin in the hope that he would amuse and divert his host's guests. But from the beginning to the end of the dinner he preserved a solemn and serious face. The host thought this very strange.

"Why, old fellow," he remarked, "I don't believe the biggest fool in Ireland could make you laugh to-night."

"Try," was the wit's cutting rejoinder.

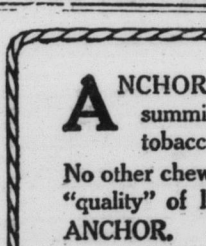
## DON'T LOOK OLD FROM HERE UP

A little "Danderine" checks ugly dandruff and stops hair falling



Get a small bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store for a few cents, pour a little into your hand and rub well into the scalp with the finger tips. By morning most, if not all, of this awful scurf will have disappeared. Two or three applications often remove every bit of dandruff and stop falling hair. Every hair on scalp shortly shows more life, vigor, brightness, thickness and color.

SINCE 1870  
**SHILOH**  
30 DROPS COUGHS



ANCHOR PLUG represents the summit of achievement in expert tobacco manufacturing. No other chewing tobacco possesses the "quality" of leaf, and flavor, found in ANCHOR.



## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

A Regular Stunt.

Ferguson—"I've just been reading that the aviators to-day can do anything a bird can do. Yes, sir, they've got the thing down so fine that there isn't a bird alive that has anything on them."

Fitzgerald—"Zatso? Well, when you see an aviator fast asleep hanging on to a branch of a tree with one foot, then I'll come and take a look."

#### Which Explained It.

The vicar was addressing the children at the village school.

"Thl. morning, children, I propose to offer you an epitome of the life of St. Paul. Now, children, can anyone tell me what an epitome is?"

There was a awful silence. The word had paralyzed the youngsters, so the good man went on:

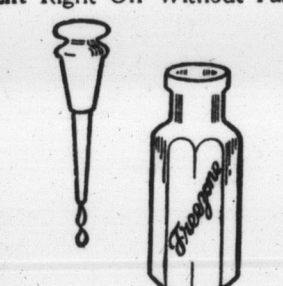
"Epitome, children, is, in its significant synonym with synopsis!"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

SAY "DIAMOND DYES"  
Don't streak or ruin your material in a poor dye. Insist on "Diamond Dyes." Easy directions in package.

## "CORN"

Lift Right Off Without Pain



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

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

American's Pioneer Dog Remedies  
**DOG DISEASES**  
And How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.  
W. C. Glover Co., 220, 118 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

#### Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE

NUKOL SHARES WORTH TWO dollars, at sixty-five cents. Herman Lippert, Kitchener.

WANTED—SHORT STORIES.

FROM ONE TO FIVE THOUSAND words. Get real money if your stories are snappy. Write Short Story Market, 6 Columbus Ave., Toronto.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

THE NIAGARA FALLS MEMORIAL Hospital offers to young women 18 to 25 years of age, having one year's High School education, and who are desirous of becoming nurses, a thorough three-year course in nursing; the hospital has eight hour duty; candidates qualifying will be accepted for entrance September first. For further particulars, address "Superintendent," Memorial Hospital, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The word "aristocracy" originally meant the rule of the best men.

## MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs"  
Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package; then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

## FRIGHTFUL SIGHT WITH PIMPLES

On Face. Large, Red, Inflamed. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"Pimples began to appear on my face. They were scattered all over it, and they became large and red. I could not help scratching them, and I was afraid of the light. I was ashamed to go among people. As my face became so inflamed that I scratched and lost sleep."

"I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using four cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Isaac Derwent, 735 3d Ave., Seattle, Wash., Jan. 23, 1919.

Prevent further trouble by using Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout Dominion. Canadian Agents: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap Shaves without soap.

## ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stomach, Nerve, and other ailments. Aspirin, the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. (Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.)

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Goods, Ltd., of Germany. It is well known that Aspirin is a trademark, and that the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

## Good Judgment leads thousands of housewives to serve Grape-Nuts

in place of foods that require hours of drudgery in a hot kitchen. Needs No Sugar Comes ready to eat from the package.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

9540—Misses' Dress (suitable for small women; four-piece skirt, front and back panels plain or pleated; in two lengths). Price, 30 cents. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 3 yds. 40 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.

9580—Misses' Dress (suitable for small women; two styles of sleeve; overwaist closing on shoulder). Price, 30 cents. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 3 yds. 40 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.

Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.



