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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 As urance 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; ¼ mile from school; 3-4 mile from railroad station; first-class buildings, consisting of frame house with 9 rooms, good barn 36x78, horse stable 24x32, drive barn 26x38; 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 Plumber

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

Johnston's DRUG STORE

Neilson's Chocolates
 Always fresh

Phone 35 Glencoe

KEITH'S CASH STORE

DRY GOODS MILLINERY GROCERIES

Best quality, and fair prices ensured

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

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

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE
 PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
 GLENCOE, ONT.

Electric Wiring, Fixtures and Supplies

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

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

Auto, Tire and Battery Service Garage.

Temporary Fixture and Appliance Store opposite Wright's Hardware.

W. B. MULLIGAN

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

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 50 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.

LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
 Alex. McNell, 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, Fingst, presented their pastor with a Ford car.

The Chautauqua series of entertainments held recently at Petrolia netted \$142.63 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 Welsh 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 livery 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, 2,888 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 Carleton 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 main 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 service, 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.

India and China contain about one-half the total population of the world.

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 car, having driven over the end of a culvert and landed in a mud-bed.

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. Coultter, 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 Egrement 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.

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 Farmers and Laborers to assist in harvesting the crops in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Canadian Pacific has arranged and is advertising 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, Melina McCracken, Eleanor Sutherland, Willie Anderson, Fred McRae, Ida Irwin, Martin Abbott, Wilfred Haggitt, Miriam Oxley, Donna McAlpine, Verna Stevenson, Gordon Ewing, Delbert Hicks.

Jr. III. to Sr. III.—Mildred Anderson, Thelma McCaffery, 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, Della Squire, George McEachren, Bessie Blacklock, Vera McCaffery, 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 Haggerty, Llewellyn Reycraft, Willie Ramsey, Bert Diamond, Campbell Miller, Nelson Reycraft.

Sr. I. to Jr. II.—Virginia Clarke, Roy Munford, Eriel Waterworth, Kathleen McIntyre, Lillian Haggerty, 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. Haggerty
 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 Munciey 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 Middlemeads. Waddilove was driving his racers at a furious rate when the rig struck a tree near Perkins' store at Middlemeads, 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 road."

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 being to bear."

"Influence—what a word! I'd think it would be dead from over-use. 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 no 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."

Ma Dallas had neither "chick nor child" of their own, but, nevertheless, they owned many children. To the whole countryside they were Pa and Ma; their house door was the easiest one to swing open, and no one ever passed a dull hour within the four walls of the old farmstead.

Mrs. Dallas gazed speculatively through the open door of the milk house upon the young man, and the sheen of spring grasses. A lilac bush beside the door swayed in the morning breeze, pigtails fluttered from the barn roof, and Good Fellow, the best chum of the first Meadow 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 sixty-four years old 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 county seat paid his highest price for the first Meadow butter, a deer stamped neatly on each one.

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

"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 you considering respect 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 little breeze rippled across the stenciled paper, "four feet square," stood on iron legs at a convenient height for Ma and Clarissa; Anna to skin the laces of milk tanned with yellow cream; the little windows were wreathed in vines; shining tins and implements crumpled the walls; and on a shelf was a row of stems with delft-blue bags and cats chattering round and round there. Outside a big bush whistled, and in the friendly shade of the tree Good Fellow paced round and round "influencing" the butter to "cream."

"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 pot of jam to cook 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's I do, child, how I'm all but bounced 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 in the sugar-sprinkled dough on the moulding board.

"Let's see," she mused, "I spanked Ted McCool 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 dining room door opened, and a tall, thin woman with a silk bag on her arm came into the kitchen.

"Why, Mittie 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 penned. 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, Mittie, but I'm right in the dining room cookies."

"Go on, Ma; you know I can talk 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 too, so of geraniums and the cheerful paint, Mittie.

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, 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 argued it the woman in the rocker. "I'm good-roads expert," she said, "but I own feelings, especially when I'm trying to reach town with my butter and my disposition in the same condition they were when I left home."

Mittie 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 baked in the oven; 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 lumps 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, the good-roads expert. What sort is he? No, no, I suppose he is honest. City man? Lived on a farm when a boy. Oh! What? Friend of Ted McCool's? Sho! 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 Tom Hart," 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 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 and said: 'I've heard Ted had a 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 him. 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 how to make a real lovely chap, and I'd like to see him again. I believe that little straw hat of his is up parret this very minute, and I'll ask him to come get his hat."

(Concluded in next issue.)

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.

Age—First Year: \$25.00 per month, board, uniform, and laundering. Second Year: \$30.00 per month, board, uniform, and high cost of living bonus. Third Year: \$35.00 per month, board, uniform, laundering, and high cost of living bonus.

Write for particulars to the Medical Superintendent, 399 Queen Street West, Toronto.

His First Parade.

Swaying magic, music led, toward a breezy dawn.

All the east adart 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 elfishly;

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 aglitter, 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 lulling 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 dusking 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 despised 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 oils 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.

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 Hartsbay, 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 Hartsbay 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 rallying 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 Hartsbay 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 book shelves 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.



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 be avoided by the following:—

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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, drop 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 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 fertilization 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 one 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.

Most girls have made or seen rose-petal poultices; but sweet-clover tea 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 All 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 every 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 wells 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 Brough, 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.

Admiral Beatty tells an interesting story regarding the ship's cat on the Lion. During the Jutland battle the sick 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 a shell. The invalids 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. Naidera. 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 marvellous escape. Tail tell heavily damaged some part of the twenty-four days, and the cat is supposed to have kept herself alive by licking the water from her coat.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Bread sponge that sets the least bit too long may be sour.

Appear At Your Best—Instantly

If you receive a sudden caller or an unexpected invitation you can feel confident of always appearing at your best. In but a few moments it renders your skin a wonderfully pure, soft complexion that is beyond comparison.

Go to your favorite store and buy a tin of Oriental Cream

FEED, HOPKINS & SON, Ltd., Toronto

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots

TORONTO SALT WORKS

C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

Cut Your Fuel Bills In Half by Using "CLEAN ALL"

BOILER COMPOUND

Manufactured by The Allen Fuel Water Purifier Co., Limited, 21 Gaudin St., Toronto

SULPHUR, KING OF CHEMICALS

MILLIONS OF TONS USED EVERY YEAR.

Had Part in Winning War as Essential Ingredient of High Explosives.

With the medicinal properties of brimstone—a derivation of "burning stone," sulphur was known in the old days—most of us became acquainted when treacle made a special appeal to us!

The extent of its general uses, however, is not so well understood.

Millions of tons are used every year in the manufacture of soap, coal-tar dyes, oils, and storage batteries. It is indispensable to the rubber industry, and plays an important part in the making of wood pulp for paper.

Matches, inks, and other every-day commodities depend for their production on sulphur or the sulphuric acid which is derived by a process of distillation from brimstone. Sulphur helped to win the war for it is one of the essentials of powder and high explosives.

Immense quantities of sulphuric acid are used in the manufacture of soda, bleaching powder, and in calico printing. Vitrol is prepared from it as well as many chemical preparations of great value in factory and laboratory.

Sulphur has been known from the earliest times. The greatest supplies come from Sicily, where at one time there were three hundred mines, some 400,000 tons being exported annually.

Pumping Molten Sulphur.

Of late years large quantities of sulphur have been recovered from the waste of soda manufacture, while huge deposits have been discovered in many parts of the United States. In Louisiana, Texas, and along the Gulf of Mexico sulphur is found in domes from a few hundred to a thousand feet or more below the surface of the ground. These domes range in diameter from a few yards to a mile and a half, and have been found to extend to depths of several thousand feet.

Instead of digging for sulphur, as in Sicily, the mineral in the States is pumped from the earth, after being rendered into a molten state by an ingenious apparatus invented by a German—Herman Frasch.

It was known that sulphur would melt at a temperature of 239 degrees Fahrenheit, and Frasch hit upon the idea of dislodging the mineral by heat as it lay in the earth, pumping it to the surface while still a liquid, storing it, and allowing it to recool. This he accomplished with the aid of a line of triple pipes, one inside the other.

Through the outer pipe he sent huge volumes of superheated water; through the centre and smallest tube he pumped compressed air to dislodge the mineral by heat as it lay in the earth, pumping it to the surface while still a liquid, storing it, and allowing it to recool. This he accomplished with the aid of a line of triple pipes, one inside the other.

The liquid sulphur, as it gushes through the pipe, is run into bins made of heavy plating and capable of holding thousands of tons, where it soon solidifies. As the mineral is required, the planking is taken down and the mass broken up with blasting powder. It is then loaded on to wagons by steam shovels.

The sulphur wells in the United States are among the world's most wonderful sights. The heating plant consists of a huge battery of boilers capable of developing about 23,000 steam horse-power, which scorches out the sulphur in the bowels of the earth.

Troubles of Sparrows.

One morning a woman noticed a commotion among the sparrows that nested under the eaves of her back porch. They were twittering indignantly and flying about in great excitement. When she investigated she saw her lagoon pullet, which must have looked like a giantess to the sparrows, sitting complacently on the small nest. Getting quietly down, the woman waited, and in a few minutes the pullet flew down, cackling proudly. She had laid an egg in the little sparrow's nest.

Curious to see what would happen, the woman left the egg there, but the next morning it lay smashed on the porch floor, and not a sign of the nest under the eaves remained. Unobserved the sparrows had spirited away each little straw, tuft of soft bark, string and strand of horsehair, and the egg had rolled over the edge. The woman wondered whether the sparrows had hatched it over.

The next day the pullet again flew up under the eaves, but, finding only bare boards, she returned to the henhouse, cackling resentfully. In a few days the sparrows returned and, apparently reassured, rebuilt their nest in the same place.

A Little Word.

If any little word of ours can make one life the brighter, if any little song of ours can make one heart the lighter, God help us speak that little word, and take one bit of singing, and drop it in some lonely vale and set the echoes ringing.

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 received 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 No. 100, Main Street, on the 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. McDOUGALL,
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.

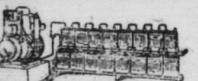
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the post offices of Walkers, Alvinston, Appin, Glencoe, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

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 inconsistency 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 \$3.50. 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 a radical committee, to plan the organization and arrange effective propaganda; and before long the church will have a preacher, not ordained 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 of 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 rivalling 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 People's Church, for example, any person is eligible for membership "who believes in the need for and possibility of a better life; that the movement which 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, S. Woodsworth, 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 absolution 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. Crevon 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 Mullen, 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,
and
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., Fort Burwell, and St. Thomas Branches.
From Owen Sound, Walkerton, Texeater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, and Stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

SPECIAL TRAINS FROM TORONTO

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

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

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

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line
Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 3:15 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 9:37 a.m.; No. 18, express (daily) 2:55 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 6:05 p.m.; No. 116, accommodation (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, 5:45 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, Penelag and Meaford branches.
August 9th and 16th—
From all stations in the province of Ontario and Quebec: Pembroke, Golden Lake, Upergrove, 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-LIVES"



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-lives' and I did so. After taking two boxes of 'Fruit-a-lives', 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-lives'."

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

daughter of Beaverton has 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 Clarence Pollard, Calgary; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Clements, Winnipeg, and Duncan, Dugald, Margaret and Effie Ferguson and John A. Campbell, Detroit.
—Miss Cassie Paulds 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.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Margaret Kerr spent last week in Cleveland.
—Mr. and Mrs. Edway Hurdle of Newbury motored to London Thursday.
—Miss Mable Kerr is visiting in Cleveland and Madison-on-the-Lake, Ohio.
—Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hurdle of London motored to Glencoe last Wednesday.
—Mrs. W. A. Hagerty and family are spending a couple of weeks at Pt. Stanley.
—Miss Jessie Currie is spending a month with her aunt, Mrs. Whitlock, at London.
—Mrs. Donald McIntyre of Windsor is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. E. Sutherland.
—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Doble of Detroit are visiting relatives in Glencoe and vicinity.
—Miss Maxine Trestain of Battle Creek, Mich., visited Miss Dolly Trestain last week.
—Mrs. Catharine Webb of Marquette, Mich., is visiting her brother, D. A. McCallum.
—Mrs. Richard Singleton and family and Miss Jessie Humphries are camping at Tyrconnell.
—Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Armstrong of Detroit are spending the holidays at Newbury and Glencoe.
—Mr. and Mrs. Oxley returned last week from a motor trip to Toronto and the Niagara district.
—Mrs. G. C. McFarlane of Toronto is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. James Lethbridge, Tall's Corners.
—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gray and son Harold of Ingersoll are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Suiter.
—Mrs. Hill of West Australia is on an extended visit to Mr. and Mrs. S. Irwin and other Glencoe friends.
—Mr. and Mrs. Earle and children of Toronto are visiting at the home of Mrs. Earle's mother, Mrs. McRae.
—A number of Glencoe girls have rented a tent for several weeks and will camp at Tyrconnell in relays.
—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. MacPherson and son Kenneth are holidaying at Kincairdine and Lake Huron Beach.
—Mrs. McNish of Southwold has returned home after spending some days here with her sister, Mrs. Hyndman.
—Mr. and Mrs. Delos Doble and Mrs. J. J. McHugh of Detroit spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gould.
—Dr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Rutherford, accompanied by Nurse Anna Currie, spent Sunday at the latter's home in Glencoe.
—The families of B. F. Clarke, P. E. Lumley, Dr. Mumford and Jas. M. McGregor are camping at Tyrconnell, on Lake Erie.
—Rev. Dugald Currie, D. D., and

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. 231t
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 847-12 Frost woven fence for sale at a bargain price at Galbraith Bros., Appin.
Tea, coffee, ice cream, lemonade, sandwiches and cake at Tea Garden Thursdays and Saturdays.
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 Tall'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 *Chas. H. Wittich*

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROMOTIONS

S. S. No. 1, Mosa
Entrance—Walter Clansahan, 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, Emerleen 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. McEachren, 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 73, Dickie Hewitt 63, Robert Mitchell 61.
Senior First to Junior Second—Honors—Bramwell Gardner 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, Verma 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 McLartyre, 331 (on trial), Mary McKellar 403.
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 375, Johnnie Grover 345, Donald Campbell 330.
First to Second—*Evan Adams 323, *Laura Welch 316, *Bruce Campbell 314, *Esther 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 Gardner 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—Glady Smith 294, Angus Harley 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 353.
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 McEachren 362, Maud Allan 348, Norman Reath 352, George Berdan 344, Ross Allan 336, Dan Brown 331.
First to Second—Frank Brown 251 (honors), Helen McEachren 208, Isabella McAlpine 207, David McRae 200, Winnifred Poole, Teacher.

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

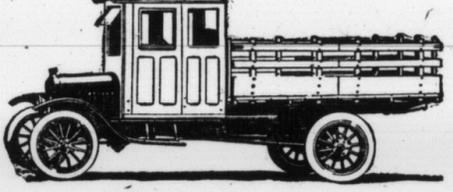
W. A. CURRIE'S

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

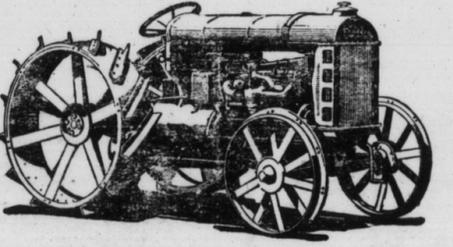
THE horse has been declared by Thomas Edison to be the most inefficient machine in the world. In return for the amount of food and care needed, the horse returns less in work than any other machine.

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 hour 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 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 lambhood 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 fed 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 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 a 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 discovered in the U.S.A. two new diseases, "Flag smut" and "Take all," about the presence of which there has been felt 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 in the world. 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 "nip 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.

Poultry

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 erectly. 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 docility, 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 come into use. 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.

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.

Bridgburg—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 central 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.

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

By all means show that you are alive; but do it 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 tablespoonsful, 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 tablespoonsful 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

time how much more effectively it can exercise both arms and legs when lying on its back than when lying on your knee entertaining you.

DON'T give the baby a pacifier or what is commonly called "Baby's Comfort." There lamentably seems to be a feeling, especially among young mothers, that when a child cries, if it is given a comfort to suck, everything possible has been done to soothe it. Don't forget that infants acquire habits very rapidly, and, once acquired, they are difficult to break. If you rock your baby to sleep, for instance, after a few days, you will find it difficult to put it to sleep without rocking. The same applies to singing children to sleep. All such devices are means of engaging the baby's attention until overcome by sleep.

The "Comfort" of all habits, is the most filthy, the most dangerous, and the most unpardonable. Every nation should pass legislation prohibiting the use or even the manufacture of these public nuisances. Mothers that would not think for a moment of taking their babies to a place where there is any infectious disease, do not hesitate for a moment to give their child a "comfort," and they have been seen to put the "comfort" in their own mouth to moisten it before putting it in the infant's mouth; and after the babe has had it for a while, it falls out, and may fall on the floor, and become contaminated in that way—or, if it lies out for a while in the child's cradle, in the sultry summer weather, it soon becomes covered with flies. It is then picked up and put into the child's mouth again; and still you wonder how the child contracts disease! It does not require any scientific knowledge to recognize what a filthy habit this is, and what an appalling source of danger; and, unfortunately, these "comforts" are most frequently used with children in a run-down, fretful condition, when they are most susceptible to infection.

In addition to this, there is a great danger of producing deformity of the mouth. It is claimed to be not an unusual explanation for a change in the arch of the mouth, and for the production of protruding mouth, particularly the upper jaw, which, after the front teeth are out, may even extend out over the lower lip. Remember, in no instance whatever is a "comfort" a particle of good, and, therefore, nothing will justify its use. It is probably one of the greatest nuisances of modern times, and its manufacture should be condemned by all governments.

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 rapidly 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 this 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 by 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, as if 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 exploring a cleft that 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 and have built their combs and 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 they 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 hiving. 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, while the "parent colony" is weakened sufficiently to prevent after-swarms, 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 certain. 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.



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 ore made of the vast deposits of the west 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, Nictaux, and Tuxford 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 blasted 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 Head and Black River on the Bay of Fundy, near St. John, and also in Charlotte county near Lacan. 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 titanite or ilmenite are also found north of Montreal, at St. Jerome, St. Lin, Ivry and other points. Limonite or bog iron ore has 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 proved by diamond drilling. The Helen Mine in the Michipicoten range is the largest iron ore producer in Canada, the output approaching 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, limonite 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, Klanch River, Quinsam River and Gordon River. In the interior of the province occurrences of iron have been noted at Kamloops, Kitchener, Bull Run, Burnside, 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, nervous, 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 sandpits, slides and cribs, in charge of capable nurses, where mothers may leave their children while 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 was not return. The human march would and did Age but yearn For baggage left with Youth—the little dolls That girlhood mothered, and boys' bats and balls; Play gracefully gives place to Duty's stern. Yet wise behest, 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 her 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 unexcelled 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 of them 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 to stock raisers. 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 weedy cream check for the 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 treatments, 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 gray against the white water. Grand, tapering, silver salmon in delicate pose. Headed up-stream to taste the sweetest springs.

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."

ED. 7 ISSUE No. 31—25.

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 see 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 1850 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. 15¢ a Plug 2 for 25¢ It Holds its Flavor

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—"Zats? 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. "Oh, 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 an awful silence. The word had paralyzed the youngsters, so the good man went on:

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

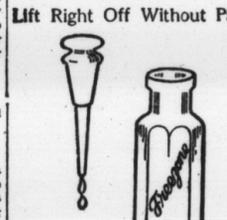
Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

SAY "DIAMOND DYES"

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

"CORNS"

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. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 118 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

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, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all. "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Goods. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE

NYKOL 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 afflicted with a terrible itching. I was ashamed to go among people. As my face was so inflamed that I scratched and lost sleep, I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using four boxes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Isaac Berwald, 735 3d Ave., Seattle, Wash., Jan. 23, 1919.

Prevent further trouble by using Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

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THE People's Store

A Class of Goods—A Service That Holds Your Confidence.

WE regard each opportunity to serve a customer as a chance to improve our record. We specially invite you to visit our store and examine the splendid class of goods we carry. All summer goods will find their way to display tables in centre of our big store. Every article will be greatly reduced, some less than half price. Do not miss these splendid opportunities. Come tomorrow. All goods will be ticketed in plain figures.

GOOD PALS are those who enjoy good company, pleasant surroundings, and the satisfaction of feeling well-dressed. A **FORSYTH SHIRT** is good to look upon. It has that attractiveness which fine fabrics and beautifully blended colors alone can give. Young men of good taste like this kind of shirts.

A new shirt for one that fails.

Slippers and Oxfords at less than cost. In the Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department—Ladies' regular \$25 Silk Poplin Dresses, very newest styles, for \$13.75.

E. A. Mayhew & Co.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1920

NEWBURY

Albert Grant of Windsor is spending his vacation with his parents here. Mrs. E. Fenby and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grant of Windsor are visiting here. Fred Connolly is home from Toronto on a two weeks' vacation. Mrs. Amos Fennell spent last week with friends at Thamesville. Mrs. McCully and Mrs. Fred Armstrong left on Thursday for a visit with Detroit friends. Wm. Dixon of London is visiting Mrs. Dixon here. By an arrangement made between Revs. C. D. Farquharson and R. J. Murphy, the former will take the first two Sundays in August for his vacation and the two congregations will worship in the Church of England at 11 a. m. The last two Sundays the service will be held in Knox church at 2:30, while Mr. Murphy takes his vacation. Archie Regis and wife and Mrs. Sellers were in Chatham Monday attending the funeral of Mrs. Regis' sister. Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Regis, who is the only remaining one of her family. Miss Lizzie Armstrong and Miss Sullivan of Louisville, Kentucky, arrived on Monday on a visit with Mrs. Connelly, the former's sister. A press despatch from Petrolia July 25 says:—Jordan M. Fowler died of paralysis at his home here after a lingering illness. Funeral service was held this afternoon at Christ church. Mr. Fowler filled the office of accountant for the Imperial Oil Company at Petrolia for many years. Mr. Fowler was married to Priscilla Harvey, formerly of Newbury. Her many friends here will extend sympathy to Mrs. Fowler and family. Edward Leech has the contract for the mail route run by the late Alex. Gray.

WARDVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lake of Bothwell visited Mrs. D. McKee this week. Mr. and Mrs. Branton of Littlewood spent a few days with Mrs. Hacker last week. Miss Clara Miller of Rodney is spending her holidays at her home here. The Anglican Sunday school held their annual picnic at Rodeau last Thursday. A large number attended and reported a very good time. Bert Brimison has secured a good position with an automobile firm in Detroit. Dr. Husser received a call to London to see his brother, who is seriously ill. The funeral took place on Monday of Mrs. Richard W. Laller of Cairo. She was well known here, as she formerly lived in the vicinity for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Herman Taven of Duluth, Minnesota, are visiting for a few days with their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Voce. Mrs. Taven was formerly Miss May Doreland. After having a delightful trip down the lakes on the Hamonic they spent a few days at Detroit. They are also planning to visit relatives at Norwich and Stratford. James Hutchison, who went to Boston some time ago for his health, is home settling up his affairs. He intends to return there and live.

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

MELBOURNE

The directors of the Melbourne Agricultural Society held a meeting a few days ago and set October 7th for our fall fair. Some of our citizens are beginning to give their stock an extra grooming. Mr. and Mrs. Theaker left on Saturday for a short vacation with friends at Plenton. Miss Murray of the Canadian West is the guest of Mrs. Ramey. Robert Campbell, who has been ill for a few weeks, is now able to be about again. Mrs. James Showers is visiting with her mother, Mrs. Marshman of Iona, who is ill. Mrs. Ed. Dyer of Toronto is holidaying with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Collier. Mrs. (Dr.) Dewar and daughter are visiting at Glengarry. W. G. Robinson and family are holidaying at Mt. Carmel. Miss Georgina McIntyre of London is spending a short time at her home here. Mrs. L. B. Long of Woodstock spent a few days with friends here. Miss Gladys Leonard of Stratford is visiting friends here. Mrs. W. G. Jeffery and daughter Laura are visiting friends in Newbury and Cashmere.

CAIRO

James Dovey and wife of Sarag called on old friends here on Thursday. Mrs. Stuart Smith and daughter Muriel are spending a few days with friends in Cairo. Mrs. M. J. Wehlann departed this life on Saturday, 24th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Colhoun and children of Hamilton are visiting Mrs. S. M. Annett. Albert Moody of Brdgeburg is here to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. M. J. Wehlann, as are also Mrs. Collins of London and Thomas Moody and wife of Highgate. Ed. Fenwick of Wyoming met his daughter, Mrs. L. Young of Detroit, and Leonard Fenwick and Miss Mary McGugan at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McGugan, and are leaving for the city in their auto today.

CASHMERE

Hugh Taylor and little son Dan spent Saturday in Chatham. Mrs. Willock of Bothwell spent a few days with relatives and friends in this vicinity last week. Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sittler and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jeffery of Newbury spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. John McLay, at Southwood. Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus F. Smith spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Steele near Cairo. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Young of Cairo visited Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dawson on Tuesday. Carl Brown has exchanged his Ford car for a Chevrolet. The Willing Workers Mission Circle met at the home of Miss Jean Tunks on Saturday afternoon. There was a good attendance and much business was transacted. Proceeds of their social of July 2 was about \$98 and net proceeds were about \$47.

NORTH EKFRID

Mrs. Tom Hardy is holidaying at Toronto and Niagara Falls. Miss Grace Laughton of London called on Miss Irene Ramey. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Webber motored from Windsor Saturday and called on their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Webber and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ramey. Arthur Hardy was home from Windsor Sunday to see his mother, Mrs. Sarah Hardy. Miss Sarah Inches of Mt. Brydges is visiting in this vicinity. Russell Roemmele and his sister, Miss Ila, motored to Chatham Sunday. All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Buy your Canning Needs at

NEWBURY CASH STORE

Heavy Can Rubbers, 10c doz. Zink Can Rubbers, 40c doz. Crown Cans Pints \$1.35, Medium \$1.40, Quarts \$1.50, Large \$1.70.

Sugar and Spices in stock. Store Closes Wednesdays at 12 o'clock noon.

W. H. PARNALL

NEWBURY

STRATHBURN

Fred Burgess, who works for Walter Hailstone, had his leg broken on Sunday last when he stepped off the fender of a moving car. He was taken to the hospital. The heavy rains have delayed the wheat harvesting considerably. When the Michigan Pikers went through Wardville they made inquiry as to where the "Battle Hill" was located. Now that the Longwoods road is the provincial highway and Battle Hill being the only historic place on the road, a marker should be made for the same. A large lettered stone stencil tablet built on the bank on the side of the road, with letters about three feet across, would designate the place, with American and British miniature flags above same. This could be built for less than \$25. Mosa Council might donate and have it built.

WOODGREEN

Misses Ette and Nancy Brown of London have returned home after spending a week with Miss Carrie Nethercott. Miss Howe of Middlemiss is the guest of Misses Annie and Mary Beatrice. Watch for the posters of the big garden party on H. Ho-vey's lawn on August 11. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Butler and family of West Lorne spent Sunday at J. J. Ver's. Misses Lydia Squire and Muriel Weekes are spending a week at the lake.

PARKDALE

Mr. and Mrs. F. Dawson and Mr. and Mrs. W. Buchanan and daughter Marjorie motored from Leamington and spent Sunday at Robert Campbell's. Mr. and Mrs. W. Triethway have returned to their home in Toronto. Mrs. E. Archer of Windsor and Chas. Haggitt and son Clarence of Nelson, B. C., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Haggitt.

KILMARTIN

Mrs. Alex. M. Leitch is spending a month with friends in Algoma. Misses Florence and Sadie Riddell of Detroit are holidaying at the home of their grandfather, Alex. McLachlan. Rev. Mr. Stuart of Dutton will occupy the pulpit of Barnes' church next Sunday. Mrs. D. A. Dewar of St. Thomas is visiting friends here this week. The death occurred at his home at Saskatoon, Sask., on Tuesday, July 20, of David G. McDonald, after a lingering illness. Mr. McDonald was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDonald of Appin. He leaves his wife, formerly Miss Margaret McGregor of this place, and three young children.

GROOMING YOUR HORSE

Why and How to Give the Animal a Rub Down.

It Keeps the Skin and Coat Clean and Improves the Appearance—Theillary White Diarrhoea of Chickens. (Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture Toronto)

HORSES are groomed for the purpose of keeping the skin and coat clean, and incidentally improving the general appearance. The skin consists of two parts, viz., the dermis or corium which forms the deep layer, which is plentifully supplied with both blood vessels and nerves, and the epidermis or cuticle which is external and has neither blood nor nerve supply; hence is nonvascular and insensitive and serves as a protective covering for the dermis. It consists of a layer of agglutinated cells which are formed on the surface of the dermis.

In the tissue immediately underneath the dermis are large numbers of sudoriferous or sweat glands, each of which is surrounded by a quantity of fat. These glands are round bodies, each of which consists of one or more small tubes coiled into a ball; the free end of the tube opens on the surface by a funnel-shaped orifice.

The skin of the horse is characterized by its great sensitiveness, which is still further promoted by good grooming. Few animals, if any, perspire as freely as the horse.

As stated, the cells of the epidermis are formed by the dermis. This formation of cells is continuous, as is also the exfoliation of the cells of the external surface of the epidermis. The hair prevents the free escape of these scales, hence there is a tendency to accumulation; the coat also gathers dust, etc., from the surroundings, and if the animal is not groomed the coat soon becomes matted with the accumulation, which becomes so thick that the animal perspires. It is claimed that this has a tendency to occlude the openings of the sweat glands, hence interfere with free perspiration. Whether or not there is such a thing as this contention, it is an undisputed fact that the horse that is regularly and well groomed looks better, feels better and gives more satisfactory service than his mate under the same conditions less the grooming. The object of grooming is to remove the scales, dust, dried perspiration and other foreign substances regularly.

In order to do this a curry comb of some nature must be used, that when being worked by the hand, both with and against the grain of the hair, will irritate the hair to its exit from the skin, thereby loosening all foreign substances. The comb should not have teeth sufficiently sharp to scarify or irritate the skin. Then a stiff brush should be used to remove all foreign matter that has not escaped during the use of the comb. When the coat is quite short the use of the comb is not necessary, the stiff brush being sufficient. A finer brush, the bearing surface of which consists of bristles should now be used to remove anything that still remains, after which the whole surface of the horse should be well rubbed with a clean linen cloth. The tail and mane should be well brushed with the stiff brush and then combed with comb designed for the purpose.

It is well, under ordinary conditions, to groom a horse well twice daily. If a horse has perspired freely it is good practice to rub him well with cloths until he becomes dry. If this be neglected he should be groomed to remove the dried perspiration and other accumulations before he is fixed for the night, as under such conditions he doubtless rests better.—Dr. J. H. Reed, O. A. College, Guelph.

Bacillary White Diarrhoea of Chickens. This disease is responsible for many deaths among young chicks. Affected birds appear stupid and remain under a miser or hen much of the time. They isolate themselves from the rest of the flock; their feathers become rough and the wings droop. They eat little or nothing though they mechanically peck at things. A thin whitish or creamy sticky discharge comes from the vent and clings to the down, frequently clogging up the vent. The birds become short bodied or hunched up and mostly die in a few days,—a few, however, survive.

Post mortem examination shows loss of flesh; the alimentary canal is usually empty except for some slimy fluid. The organs are all pale. The liver may have a few dark streaks. The trouble usually starts with chicks hatched from eggs laid by a hen whose ovary is diseased. Other chicks in the hatch soon pick up the bacteria from the droppings of the affected chicks and so the disease spreads. Those chicks that take the disease and apparently recover will usually have diseased ovaries, consequently the eggs which they lay are liable to produce the disease in the chicks hatched from them. In addition to this, however, their egg-laying powers will usually be low, and the infertile eggs among those that are laid will be a high percentage. Consequently it is bad policy to use for breeding purposes those birds that have suffered from white diarrhoea when they were young.

Healthy chicks should be removed from contact with affected ones and placed in clean, disinfected surroundings. It is a good policy to kill and burn the affected specimens and then thoroughly disinfect everything with which they have come in contact.—D. R. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

The June sown rape should be ready about now and will make a desirable change for young lambs.

MOSA COUNCIL

A meeting of Mosa Council was held at Glencoe on July 17th. Members all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by F. J. James, that the following accounts be paid:—G. T. R., \$1.25, rental for drain outlet on lot 12, con. 2; Chas. Chapman, \$2.27, for binding collector's roll; E. P. Reyerat \$2.50, C. C. McNaughton \$2.50, for attending meeting re settlement of townline account; Brooke and Mosa; Joseph Babcock, \$1, for valuating sheep killed by dogs; Percy E. Lamey, \$16, for fumigating material purchased by M. O. H.; Municipal World, \$2.41, for blank forms; Joseph Babcock, \$3.50, for assistance surveying the McRae drain; C. C. McNaughton, \$467.87, for steel culverts. Carried.

Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by C. S. Morrison, that the by-law to provide for the construction of the Lethbridge drain be finally passed as read the third time and that F. J. James be appointed commissioner on said drain. Carried.

Moved by Edway Hurdle, seconded by J. D. McNaughton, that the engineer's report on the improvement of the McRae drain be adopted and the clerk instructed to prepare a by-law in accordance with said report. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at Newbury on Saturday, the 21st day of August, at 10 o'clock a. m.

C. C. McNaughton, Clerk.

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

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

APPIN

We are sorry to hear of Mr. Hays having such poor health. Little last week. Mr. and Mrs. David McDonald have returned home after spending some time with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Macfie and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor motored to Watford Monday.

Miss Florence Glasgow has returned after a lengthy visit with relatives in Dresden, Thamesville, Tupperville and Wabash.

The Women's Institute will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. Whit Johnson on Thursday, July 29, at 2:30.

Miss Violet McDermott of Tavistock and E. J. Glanfield of Jarvis are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Galbraith for a few days.

KILMARTIN

Miss Bessie McEachren visited with Miss Margaret Little last week. The Ladies' Aid of Burns' church are having a social evening at the home of Archie V. Munroe on August 10th.

Misses Margaret and Christine Little are holidaying in Detroit and Bay City.

EKFRID STATION

Miss Annie Galbraith is in Detroit attending the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Pufford's little son John.

Lloyd and Ethel Switzer entertained a number of their little friends on Saturday.

Pete Galbraith spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Bernie Galbraith. A. A. McTaggart of Pittsburg is visiting at his home here.

Alma McCallum is visiting at Sherston.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lee and infant son of London called on friends here recently.

A learned professor thinks that he has invented a machine to detect when a man is lying. Such a machine was constructed years ago from one of Adam's ribs.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

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

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA?

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

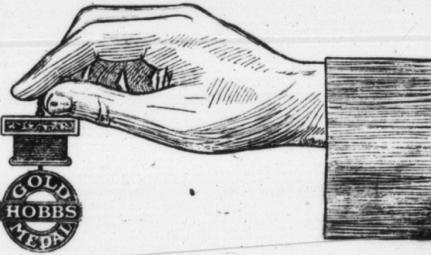
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