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The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 49.--No. 41.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1920.

MELBOURNE FAIR
The Big Popular One-day Exhibition,
Thursday, October 7. Sure to please.

Whole No. 2539.

HOUSE TO RENT
To rent on Park Avenue, house of seven rooms, good supply of hard and soft water, with garage and hen-house. Apply at Transcript office.

GLENCOE LODGE, No. 133.
Meets every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock sharp in the lodge room, opposite Royal Bank building, Main street. All brethren of the Order cordially invited to attend.—Fred. Gough, N.G.; Ross McEachern, R.S.

Great War Veterans' Association of Canada
(Incorporated)

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

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.
Levi Smith, Local Manager.

Farmers and Dairyman

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

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

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.

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 Tanaka for feeding pigs.

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

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.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will again be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 29th day of October, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Appin No. 2 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 Appin, Glencoe and Melbourne, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER,
Post Office Inspector,
London, 17th September, 1920.

**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

H. I. JOHNSTON
Phm. B.
Optician
"PLEASURE"
Is it a pleasure for you to read or sew? If not, why not? We examine your eyes free.
Phone 35 Glencoe

KEITH'S CASH STORE
DRY GOODS MILLINERY GROCERIES
Best quality, and fair prices ensured

**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

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.

Central Garage, Glencoe
Exide Battery Service Station
MR. FORD OWNER
WE HAVE INSTALLED
The Sun Recharger
FOR FORD MAGNETOS
A Car With a Weak Magneto Costs More to Run
We will Recharge your Ford Magneto while you wait. All work guaranteed. Call and let us explain. We test your car free.
Snelgrove & Faulds

Real Estate Exchange
ALSO FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Have now for sale—
Farm of 57 acres; good clay loam, adapted for sugar beets; 1/4 mile from school; 3/4 mile from railroad station; first-class buildings, consisting of frame house with 9 rooms, good barn 36x78, horse stable 24x32, drive barn 20x35; 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.

Wedding Rings
Plain Tiffany and English style 10k, 14k, 18k and 22k. Guaranteed seamless. Prices \$3.50 to \$12.00.
Engraved Wedding Rings—Adrian and Caledonia pattern, in Yellow, Green and White gold, 14k and 18k.
C. E. DAVIDSON
JEWELER OPTICIAN
Marriage Licenses Issued

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.

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

GETS \$2,825 FOR FIRE LOSS
At the Middlesex assizes last week in the action of Tassell Danvers of McGillivray township against Ward Hodgkins and others for negligence in the operation of a threshing outfit, owned by the defendants as a syndicate, the plaintiff was awarded damages of \$2,825. The jury came in after deliberation of nearly two hours. The case occupied two days.
The findings of the jury were to the effect that the operator of the traction engine was incompetent; that the engine was in bad repair, in that dampers and catch on the spark arrester were not in proper working order; and that a cable should have been used instead of a buntline to put the separator in the barn, in view of the high wind blowing.

NO INCREASE IN PRICE
Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of production, over three times previous to war prices, that great weekly, the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, have decided to accept renewals and new subscriptions at the old rate (\$1.50 a year) from all who remit before December 1st, 1920. This should be good news to readers of that big weekly. The Family Herald has been vastly improved and is beyond doubt the greatest value in newspapers.

NUTS ARE A BIG CROP
Along with the other bumper crops, a bounteous chestnut harvest is predicted this fall. Although few nuts have fallen on account of no heavy frosts having visited these parts, the trees are loaded with large buds and everything points to an exceptionally big yield. There is an abundant crop of other nuts this year, particularly hickory nuts.
Loyal as he may be to his class, no farmer who thinks will vote to smash his home market, thus largely destroying the value and market ability of his farm.—Ottawa Journal.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL
Very little fall wheat is being sown in Alvinston district.
Snow fell in parts of Ontario north and east of Stratford on October 1st.
W. Hodgkins has sold the Alvinston grain elevator to Hall Bros. of Exeter.
The sugar beet growers around Alvinston have organized as an association.
Stumps will be used after November 1st for the collection of the excise taxes in Canada.
Owing to rain the Wallace town Fair second day features were postponed until Friday, Oct. 15.
Petroleum's tax rate has been struck at 45 mills, an increase of more than four mills over last year.
Tige Armstrong of Euphemia has purchased the 100-acre farm of John Bowie, seventh concession, Brooke.

D. M. McIntyre of Alvinston and Miss Mabel Brathwaite of Brooke were married at London on Sept. 22.
Twenty boys who participated in a charity near Alvinston a few nights ago paid \$15 each for their amusement to avoid being prosecuted.
Miss Irene Stewart was designated as a missionary at Dutton last week and left for India. She was the recipient of many gifts, including several cheques.
A half day of school and a half day of farm work for six weeks this fall and again next spring is in store for pupils of several centralized rural schools in Ohio.
Wm. Patterson, who left Brooke township 43 years ago to reside in Kentucky, visited his old friend and schoolmate, Joseph Tait, near Alvinston, last week.

The farmers of Caradoc township are organizing a co-operative joint stock company, capital \$20,000, and plan to open a co-operative store and elevator in Mount Brydges.
While attempting to let a large wheel down from the top storey of his implement shed by a rope and pulley, H. L. Rinderson of Alvinston had the index finger of his right hand cut off at the first joint.
W. Jarrott of Kippew sustained a heavy loss when he found in his orchard six of his finest apple trees dead. During the night the animals had broken through a fence and gorged themselves with apples.
Refusal of landlords to rent houses and apartments to residents of Ontario having children may be made a criminal offence by legislation that will be introduced at the next session of the Ontario Legislature.

Miss Charles Betts, 36 years of age, died on Thursday from injuries sustained when she was driving to her home near Wheatley with a barrel of gasoline. The vehicle upset and the barrel of gasoline fell upon her.
The salary of A. A. Dewar, treasurer of the township of Enniskillen for 22 years, has been raised to \$400 a year and fees. Mr. Wyatt the township clerk, receives \$600 a year and his fees amount to about \$600 more.
As a result of prohibition in the province of Ontario three of the seven provincial jails have been closed and the prison population reduced from 1,970 to about 1,000, according to Brig. W. H. Fraser of the Salvation Army.
A blight appears to have hit the late potatoes of Caradoc township and the yield will be lessened somewhat on that account. However, the crop will be a very large one and will probably run from 275 to 300 bushels per acre.
Thousands of bushels of peaches are going to waste in the orchards around Blenheim on account of the rapid ripening of the biggest crop ever seen in that section. Growers are unable to handle the crop, especially on account of the scarcity of labor.

The Ridgeway Plaindealer says:—Black squirrels are migrating from Rondeau Park by the hundreds, and dozens of them may be seen around town. The public is warned by the game wardens, however, that there is a closed season for these animals until 1923.

The suit of George Aaron Annett of Enniskillen against the Home Wood Sanatorium at Guelph for wrongful detention in the sanatorium in 1910, and alleged harsh treatment there, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Orde, following the argument of the plaintiff, who acted as his own counsel, and the counsel for the defence. The judge held that there was no evidence to support the plaintiff's claim for damages.

TWO CARS DERAILED
One passenger coach and a box car of eastbound mixed Grand Trunk train No. 364 were derailed at the Hammond crossing near Alvinston and Glencoe at 5 o'clock Monday evening. Three passengers were riding in the coach when it left the track, but no one was injured.
The train was in charge of Conductor Stephens and Engineer Harris of Petrolia, and according to the report received the train was not going at a great rate of speed at the time of the accident.
The London auxiliary was called and the tracks were cleared at 12 o'clock midnight. The cause of the accident is being investigated.

The Ross Mission Band will hold a Halloween party in the lecture room of Glencoe Presbyterian church on Friday evening, Oct. 29th. A splendid program will be given, consisting of music, Halloween amusements and special attractions, including a Halloween masquerade by the band. Lunch will be served. Admission—adults, 25c; children, 15c.

FAIR WAS MODERATE SUCCESS
Cold, Threatening Weather Lessens Attendance, and Entries Were Less Than Usual
The second day of Glencoe Fair opened with cold, threatening weather, and while the attendance was good there was not a remarkably large crowd of people on the grounds; a Ligon reporter figures it at 4,000. And, as has been the case with all the fairs this season, the number of articles entered for exhibition was not up to the average. The falling off was noticeable particularly in horses and vegetables and field crops. The cattle exhibits, however, were extra good. There was also a good show of poultry, and a fair exhibit of sheep and hogs. In the hall the women's department was well up to the average.
The races in the afternoon were interesting, and resulted as follows:
2.50 class, \$125 purse.
Pearl Dale, E. Laughton.
Appin Mary, Ray Smith.
Longwood, T. McCracken.
Zaretar, McKee, Dutton.
Time, 2.49 1/2.
Free-for-all, \$150 purse:
Erika, Philip Kearns, Wardsville.
Molly Mac, T. McCracken.
Mount Brydges, 2.22.
King Dale, S. Ramsay, Strathroy.
Time, 2.20 1/2.

Music was supplied by the Citizens' Band of Petrolia. The "mid-way" consisted of numerous opportunities to part with your small change in hopes of winning a kewpie doll. At that it was no worse than the London Fair, and not half so noisy. A small test, said to contain a three-legged calf, was also on the grounds. A photograph was put on at the opera house in the evening.
In the school fair held in connection with the older exhibition, a parade by the school children was a second-day feature. The winners in this were S. S. No. 17, Moss (Miss Nellie Jackson), No. 1, Moss (Miss Nellie Jackson), The pupils of Miss Farrell's school were all dressed in white sailor suits and presented a delightful appearance. Miss Jackson's pupils, in overall or aprons, carried pitchforks and rakes and sang a song about the "independent farmer".

In addition to the list of prize winners in the school fair published last week are the following:—
Candy—Clarice Glasgow, Mary Munro, Jean Gillies, Muriel Weekes, Daisy McCracken, Irene Gould, Ruth King, Hugh McAlpine, Lita Gould, Margaret McLachlan.
Eggs—D. Leitch, Ida Irwin, Verna Henderson, (No name), Gordon Cushman, Della Squire, Irene Gould, John D. Mitchell, Hughie Leitch, Lillian Edie, Charlotte Smith.
Apples—Lita Gould, Florence McRae, Maggie McLean, Scott Ritchie, Sara A. Purcell, Gertrude Purcell, Miss B. Purcell, Hugh McEachern, Floyd Gould, Bessie McKellar.
Pears—Clarice Glasgow, Lita Gould, Mechanical Device—George McEachern.
Furred Pets—Jim Grover, Scott Irwin, Campbell Ray, Arthur Childs, Nelson McCracken, Charlie McCracken, Tommy Hillman, Fred George, (No name), Muriel Weekes, Kenneth McRae.
Feathered Pets, male—Emma Reycraft, Arthur Childs, Lita Gould, John McCullum, Arthur Squire, Tom Hillman.
Feathered Pets, female—Emma Reycraft, Arthur Childs, Arthur Squire, Lita Gould, Arthur Childs.
School Parade—No. 17, Moss, Miss Nellie Jackson, teacher.
Poultry, Sec. 1—Viola Munro.
Poultry, Sec. 2—Thelma McCaffery, Leslie Reeves, George McEachern, Lloyd Little.
Poultry, Sec. 3—George McEachern, Leslie Reeves, Thelma McCaffery, Lloyd Little.
Poultry, Sec. 4—Viola Munro.

DANIEL DECOW DEAD
Former Resident of Middlemiss Passes at Lemsford, Sask.
Daniel Decow, sr., for many years a resident of Middlemiss, died at Lemsford, Sask., on Friday, Oct. 1st. He was a member of the Ekfrid township council for several years. He was buried at Lemsford on Oct. 5th.

HIGH SCHOOL FIELD DAY
The annual field day of sports of the Glencoe high school will be held on the school grounds on Monday, October 12th, commencing at one o'clock. Competing teams—Wardsville, Melbourne, Alvinston, Dutton, Rodney, West Lorne and Glencoe. Admission—adults, 25c; students, 15c.

SIMPLE CURE FOR TOOTHACHE
Chicago, Sept. 30.—If you have the toothache, just press one of your big toes and the ache will disappear. That's zone therapy. It is the latest thing, according to Dr. William H. Fitzgerald of Hartford, Conn. He was one of the speakers Wednesday before the Central Society of Physical Therapeutics, in convention here. "Your whole body," Dr. Fitzgerald explained, "is divided into ten perpendicular zones, corresponding to the ten toes or fingers. There are hundreds of little—what we might call electric buttons—on the body. If you press one you switch off the pain somewhere else. It's a sort of medical jiu jitsu. It is nature's own relief."

TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION
At an executive meeting of the Moss and Ekfrid branch of the Trustees' Association held in the town hall at Glencoe on September 18 it was decided to ask the council of each township for a grant of \$10 and each of the villages for a grant of \$5. It was also decided to appoint a representative from each school section to act in an advisory manner to the executive. The secretary-treasurer acknowledged a grant of \$10 from Ekfrid township council.
A Chicago man refused an offer of \$4,000 for a silver dollar dated 1804.

WEST IS THRIFTY NOW
Charles Ruby, general manager of the Mutual Life of Canada, declares that Western Canada, although prosperous this year as never before, has outlived the era of extravagance which has characterized the world at large, and has already returned to the simple life. He bases his assertion upon a recent trip which enabled him and associate officers to observe social and financial conditions in the principal centres of each of the prairie provinces and in British Columbia. "The simple life is becoming more popular in Western cities," said Mr. Ruby. "This is evidenced by the modest dress of the people and also in the lack of undue luxury in the goods displayed in the various shops and stores. The practice of economy is shown also by the fact that restaurants where whole-some meats are furnished at a reasonable expense are more frequented than the more luxurious cafes and hotels."

ADVOCATES FEWER SERMONS
Bishop D. Williams of Huron announces that he is preparing a sermon to be delivered shortly on the subject of cutting down the amount of preaching in the Anglican church. This subject came up for discussion at the Lambeth conference, where Bishop Williams was recently in attendance, and the conference of prelates there, representing the Anglican Church of the world, pronounced in favor of doing away with the two preaching services on Sunday. Many, it was reported, favored the proposal with enthusiasm and asserted that a man could not be a faithful pastor and a good preacher at the same time under the system now in force.
Bishop Williams' announcement is the first echo of the sermon reduction discussion at Lambeth and his views on the matter are expected to create widespread comment.

GLENCOE PUBLIC SCHOOL
Following is the report for September:—
Principal Coon's Room
Names in order of merit:
Sr. IV.—Wm. Moss, Alex. Sutherland, Marvin Waterhouse, Sherman McAlpine, Wm. Diamond, Mabel Wright, Mariner McCracken, Delbert Hicks, Wm. Anderson, Emma Reycraft, Martin Abbott, James Snelgrove, Verna Stevenson, Tam McArthur.
Sr. IV.—Ida Irwin, Eleanor Sutherland, Scott Irwin, Fred McRae, Donna McAlpine, Garnet Ewing, Marian O'Leary, Mary Munroe, Lita McCullum.
Sr. III.—Thelma McCaffery, Blake Tomlinson, Margaret Smith, Glen Abbott, Mildred Anderson, Irene McCaffery, Gordon McEachern, Lowell Best.
Miss Mary's Room
* Means absent for one or more examinations.
Sr. III.—Daisy McCracken 98, Chas. George 94, Della Squire 94, Freddie George 94, Nelson McCracken 92, Vera Abbott 92, Eliza McDonald 90, Stanley Abbott 90, Florence McEachern 89, Bessie McKellar 88, Albert Diamond 87, Margaret Dickson 85, Marie Munroe 84, Tommy Hillman 84, Laura Reycraft 78, George McEachern 72, Albert Young 71.
Sr. II.—Florence Hills 90, Kathleen Wilson 91, Mervia Stuart 91, Alvin Hagerty 88, Jean Grover 87, Ethel McAlpine 85, Carrie Smith 81, Willie Ramsey 77, Llewellyn Reycraft 75, Harold Wilson 74, Margaret McLachlan 72, Irene Squire 70, Sidney Ewing 68, Nelson Reycraft 65, Helen Clarke 64, Catherine Leonard 62, Campbell Miller 60, Robert McCullum 60, Albert Squire 59, Gordon Cushman 59, Bert Diamond 49, Florence Cushman 47.

Miss Challenor's Room
Virginia Clarke 95, Roy Munford 88, Jr. II.—Charlotte Smith, Helen Edie 87, Hugh McAlpine 83, Blanche McCracken 82, Gertrude Abbott 80, Gordon McEachern 75, Florence McKellar 75, pass—Claude Tomlinson 73, Angus Ramsey 73, Jack McCullum 72, Eriel Waterworth 70, Clara George 69, Douglas Davidson 68, Jack Heal 65, Lillian Hagerty 65, Lorene Best 60, Norene Innes 60, below 60 per cent.—Margaret Young 30; absent—Kathleen McIntyre.
Sr. I.—Honors—Dorothy Waterworth 91, Emily Abbott 91, Clara George 90, Jim Grover 90, Della Stevenson 89, Hugh McEachern 89, Genevieve Cowan 88, Viola Edie 87, Geo. Blacklock 86, Albert George 86, Bobbie Miller 85, Janet McMurchy 79, Kenzie Miller 77, John McMurchy 76, Marie Stinson; pass—Helen Reycraft 70, Kenneth McRae 60; absent—Richard Brand.

Miss Morrison's Room
1.—Charlotte Smith, Mildred Blacklock, George McCracken, Charlie McCracken, Mercedes Heal, Ella Atwater.

Mark Well!

Your safeguard is the name

USALADA

This is the genuine 'tea of all teas'.

If you do not use Salada, send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto

The Making of 'Val' Pierce

By CONRAD RICHTER.

III.

Val passed on, approached the centre building, from which blue smoke filed, knocked on the open door and asked to see the boss, a common-looking workman in discoloured faded blue shirt and overalls and high-topped shoes presented himself in the doorway.

"Job?" he ruminated. "Come in and get some eats. What can you do?"

"Not very much," admitted Val. "But I'm game to learn. The last job I had was running an automobile."

"Shoer for a rich man?"

"You might call it that," said Val. "Well—Barney here's been belly-aching for a buddy since he came. He can break you in. Take, quit your gawking at the young fellow and give him some beans and coffee." He turned to the youth in crude apology. "The fitch's all, but there's more where it came from. Charley, what the devil are you sticking around here for? You ought to be half way down to Murray Siding by this time."

"Oh, go hang yourself, Bill," said Charley affably, and strode leisurely out in the direction of the stable.

Not daring to arouse suspicion by confessing that he had not slept the night before, Val accompanied Barney under the soft, burning, shining like an open flame of the crosscut saw, but the first tree, a rock oak, driving to the ground, imparted a reacting sense of human power that strengthened the spirit.

Physically, he felt in purgatory. He perspired weakly, the midges and forest flies tormented his hot, moist face, and the fore he had been in the forest did not want to stay down. After a time the palm of each hand began to exhibit a row of bluish water blisters, which finally burst and then forth burned, shrinking like an open flesh from ax and saw handles. By the end of the week, however, he had somewhat hardened. He was at least physically able to note the valley's evening hush as he came stumbling back to the bunkhouse a step or two behind Barney, bitterly anathematizing himself for the mental shadow that prevented normal enjoyment. At this hour the valley seemed like a child down on its knees in prayer. The only sounds were the ceaseless monologue of the red-eyed vireo; the wild, elusive tinkle of the stream on the rocks and the occasional rumble of a prop wagon returning through the gap from Murray Siding.

A month passed, and he had learned to move a saw without wasted effort, to place the blade of his double-bitted ax in accordance with his vision, to be fearfully tolerant of the midges and mosquitoes, to judge the fall of a stick of timber, to know the cough of the red squirrel from the bark of the gray; to name the swishing song of the high-perched indigo bunting, the mourn of the turtle dove, the foreboding of the black-billed cuckoo; to discriminate by taste and sight between birch and spice bush; to distinguish rock oak from chestnut and red oak, white oak from sugar gum, pignut from ash; to answer in kind the rough handiwork of the other members of the crew; to fall into sound sleep with whip-poor-wills racing oratorically outside the window.

There were moments plenty of distance and rebellion, but a visualization of waiting prison masonry never failed to minimize his grievances. He felt like a student who, having done a forbidden lesson in the back of the book, turns front to find rudimentary tasks that had looked difficult before now seem comparatively simple. A few moments' reflection found him invariably tractable, eagerly willing to pay the price of midges, aches and sweat, for the boon of remaining free in this sequestered forest valley.

By the time October dispersed the mosquitoes, softened the sunlight, painted the mountains red and gold and impregnated the air with the tang of cold mornings, Val had let go into the tenor of Beaver Valley existence. He could not let go wholly, for there were nights when he tossed with recurrences of the past, and days when he could not unseat the feeling that officers were closing in on him. Twice the unannounced arrival of the inspectors from the railroad company sent him into a state of panic, and once a state forester in brown fannels and puttees, riding in from the state land on Black Mountain, had actually put him to temporary flight.

Then, one Saturday afternoon, working in a strip of hemlock by the seasonally depleted stream, he became indefinably conscious of some one watching him. Mechanically he continued lopping withered branches, trying to gain some sense of direction. As he persisted, the fringe of hair above his ears seemed to stand toward an invisible magnet on Black Mountain. His eyes secured the steep slope,

but he could distinguish nothing except a long familiar gray rock prominent amid the mass of green, and a trio of turkey buzzards sailing silently up in the blue.

He was about to force himself back to work, when, for the fraction of a second, a flash of light flicked in his eyes. It was as if a small mirror on Black Mountain had reflected the sun across his face. Scarcely breathing, he realized that the lenses of a field glass might have done it. Unsteadily he studied the spot from which the flash had come, the foot of a lone pitch pine whose darker green foliage stood out perceptibly from the preponderance of hardwood.

"Barney," he asked, trying to remain calm, "can you see anything under that yellow pine over from the gray rock on Black Mountain?"

Barney concentrated his gaze on the point in question.

"Don't notice anything much in particular," he answered. "What's the idea?"

Val didn't answer. He was steadfastly watching the spot. As he looked, he would have sworn he saw a human figure retreat into the bushes near the bare trunk of the pine. He seemed an unwilling implement of the effort brought the black dots swarming thickly into his vision, but the figure did not reappear.

He tried to continue work. The ax seemed an unwilling implement of the effort brought the black dots swarming thickly into his vision, but the figure did not reappear.

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Woman's Interests

Children's Sleep.

Sleep and food are the two most imperative needs of the body. One has just as great an influence on health as the other, but it is possible to live much longer without food than without sleep. Fast of forty days are common, but there is no authentic case of anyone's having lived eight days without sleep.

Sleep is more than brain rest; it is as necessary for the other organs of the body as for the nervous system. Two professors of psychology once kept themselves awake for ninety hours in order to study the effects upon body and mind. The tests proved that all the functions of the body were affected—heartbeat, blood pressure, body temperature, digestion, activity of the glands, muscular strength and rapidity of movement. Before the end of ninety hours mental efficiency had so decreased that it took twenty minutes to commit to memory a few lines of poetry that either of the professors could ordinarily have learned in two minutes. The bodily symptoms finally became so threatening that it was necessary to end the experiment.

How mistaken, therefore are the parents who allow their children to be deprived of the necessary amount of sleep! Children used to be taught that to sleep as much as they wished was a lazy and shameful habit that they ought to fight against. Science takes the view that, with children at least, sleep is to be cultivated.

How much sleep do children of different ages need? It is not an easy question to answer. Most of the hygiene authorities recommend about thirteen hours for children of six years, twelve hours for those of six, eleven hours at eight years, ten and a half hours at ten years, ten hours at twelve years, nine and a half hours at fourteen years, nine hours from fourteen to fifteen years, and not far from eight hours for adults.

But not all children of a given age have the same need of sleep. There are physiological peculiarities that make nine hours of sleep for some children as good as ten hours for others. The wisest course is to encourage the child to sleep as much as he will. The old-fashioned fear of sleeplessness is without reason.

Parents could well afford to go to some trouble to identify and blacklist the things that tend to interfere with their children's sleep. The list would include too much starching food, too heavy evening meals, tea and coffee, evening arithmetic lessons, nervous excitement, worry, morbid fears, eyestrain, defective teeth and adenoids. All of these sleep disturbers are surprisingly prevalent. Hundreds of children in Canada drink tea and coffee.

The nervous child is almost always a bad sleeper. It is likely to be excited by an overactive imagination, hounded by morbid fears, tormented by foolish pages of conscience, or worried by trivial happenings that a normal child would forget in a few minutes. Fears and anxieties haunt the evening hours of children more often than most persons suspect; for children soon learn to bear pain and sorrow in secret rather than to hazard reproach and misunderstanding by disclosing their troubles to unsympathetic elders.

Home study robs many a nervous child of the margin of sleep that he needs. Besides keeping him up too late it often produces a condition of mental excitement that disturbs his rest all night. Arithmetic lessons, especially, have no business in the evening hours.

Picot Edge and Hemstitching.

One can cut down the high cost of waists by making them at home but our home dressmaker did not know how to hemstitch the seams and hems of crepe and thin silks to look like those purchased ready made. Nor did she know how to put the tiny picot finish to edges of hems or ruffles.

Both of these finishes can be readily done by any woman who can run a sewing machine.

Suppose you wish to hemstitch the hems upon the front of a waist. Fold and press down the edge, then turn and press the hem the desired width, and cut off an eighth of an inch beyond the turned over edge. Then turn back an eighth of an inch at the edge of the large piece cut off. Baste this turned back edge upon the raw edge of the cut off hem, letting the raw edge extend a little beyond the folded edge.

Thread the machine with buttonhole No. 30 white thread or No. 70 colored crochet cotton, as top thread, and No. 50 cotton for bottom thread. Place the basted pieces over from 20 to 25 thicknesses of newspaper and stitch slowly. Tear off the paper carefully, a few layers at a time, open the seam, press flat, and then pull apart, so the row of hemstitching will show. Stitch down the folded edge of the large piece as close to the hemstitching as possible. Then turn the folded edge of the hem close to the stitching and stitch this also. These stitchings must be done with very fine thread. After a trial or two you will see just how it is done and a little

practice will enable you to do ticks, hems and seams beautifully.

For the picot edge, thread the machine with the same as above but put on a differently colored lower thread, so it will be easy to find when ready for the finish.

Turn and press back the edge to be picotted, a little more than an eighth of an inch. Place under it a strip of muslin or cambric (old will do) and then the 20 or 25 thicknesses of newspaper and stitch very near the raw edge.

Remove the newspaper as described above, press open, then with fine thread stitch down the turned edge close to the hemstitching. Now draw out the colored under thread, and you have a row of saucy little picots.

In hemstitching seams, first press back a narrow edge, upon each piece. Place together and baste with very fine thread as near the edge as possible. Place over the newspaper strips and stitch. Remove paper, open seams, press fold apart and with fine thread or silk, stitch close to the hemstitching of each edge. In sewing in sleeves or curved or fancy-shaped yokes or cuffs, care must be taken to cut the paper to fit. In sewing down each side of the hemstitching upon crepe or thin silk, place a thickness of paper underneath.

The Meat Flavor.

Suppose you have two meatless dinners a week for reasons of patriotism or economy. The chances are that the meat substitute dishes you have on those nights will taste more tempting to you and your family if they have a little meat flavor, or if they are served with a gravy or sauce possessing meat flavor. If not you will at least find a meaty soup acceptable.

It is not a difficult matter to borrow a little flavor from the meat you have the other nights. If you have a stew see that you make a cup or possibly two cups more gravy with the stew than you need. To be sure, it will detract ever so slightly from the flavor of the stew, but probably not enough to be noticed. Simply pour off this amount of stock and save it for your meatless meal. There are times when you need not use any gravy with the meat, saving it entirely for a meatless meal. Many persons like boiled lamb served with white sauce and capers. Well, if you serve that, then all the liquor in which the lamb was boiled may be saved for the meatless dinner.

Often the drippings from a roast contain enough meat flavor to be worth adding to croquettes or meatless loaf. The drippings themselves may be used in place of the butter or fat called for and the flavor will add zest. The drippings from a slice of ham or steak that you can scrape from the platter on which the meat is served contain considerable of this flavor, and if used the next day are fresh and delicious. Once we would have thrown this away, but it is well worth saving now.

Dutch experts who have investigated recently discovered iron deposits in the island of Celebes estimate them to contain at least a billion tons of a type of iron with high contents of nickel and chrome.

When the Larder Looked Lean.

A negro preacher, whose supply of hay and bacon was running low, decided to take radical steps to impress on his flock the necessity of contributing liberally to the church. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon, he made an impressive pause and then proceeded as follows:

"I had found it necessary, on account of the dearth of hay, to de-hay the church, and on account of the dearth of bacon, to de-bacon the church. In connection with this church, I introduce a new oratorical election box. It is so arranged that a half dollar or quatuor falls on a red plush cushion without noise; a nickel will ring a small bell distinctively heard by de congregation, an a suspicious button, a fellow mawtels, will fish off a pistol; so you will go'n yo'selves accordingly. Let de election now po'ceed, while I takes off mah an' gibs cut a hymn."

Cultivate the Saving Habit.

Money, safely invested, is the most faithful thing in the world. And every sensible person to-day should have some money invested. Money on deposit in a savings bank is invested just as much as money paid for a first-class security.

To be "broke" is a crime—nothing more. Crimes may be pardoned and sins forgiven; but the person who is absolutely "broke" is a fool—and for the fool there is little hope. I do not include the man who may be down and out because of accident. Such a condition may come to any of us; but he, or she, who by prudence and a very small quota of foresight might have saved a few dollars in the field of honest investment, and failed to do so, is not to be pitied.

The foundation of self-esteem is the successful conduct of your affairs. Be your own best friend. And remember that it is a legal as well as a psychological impossibility for money to earn more than a normal rate of interest.

A sort of two-wheeled jack, carried under the front axle of a motor truck of English invention, can be forced to the ground to lift the front by the driver, enabling the vehicle to turn in its own length.

Your Place in Life's Plan.

Have you ever considered your place in life's plan? Should be larger than that which you fill. Or have you unwittingly just settled down in the grip of your grind and your grill?

Perhaps you have thought that you had no great show. That the "plums" to the other men fell. Nor reckoned that greatness of spirit have And energy always will tell.

If you are ambitious to win in life's race, Think not of your ease or your rest; The things that count most will come only to those Who enter the contest with zeal.

'Tis not just the hours for which you draw pay In which your best work will be done; The uses you make of the leisure you have Count most in the race which you run.

Then tighten your belt and take on a new stride— He loses who falters and shrinks; Make much of the hours, as they come to your hand— He wins who both willeth and works.

—Fred Scott Shepard.

World's Oldest I.O.U.

It was suggested recently that an unpaid note for four shekels in silver, dating from 1962 B.C., found among the clay tablets at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, was the world's oldest I.O.U.

In the British Museum, however, are to be seen I.O.U.'s which go back to 2,500 B.C.

In the Assyrian and Egyptian department there are a number of clay tablets recording trading and loan transactions of Babylonian civilization 4,000 years ago.

The unpaid note for four shekels referred to is certainly one of the most interesting of ancient I.O.U.'s. It was given by a man named Bur-Mama, and there were four witnesses to the note. Instead of signatures the witnesses placed their seals on the document, and were not liable for payment unless it was shown they knew the character of Bur-Mama was bad when they swore it was good.

A shekel of silver at the time the note was made was equal to about \$100 at the present time.

Dutch experts who have investigated recently discovered iron deposits in the island of Celebes estimate them to contain at least a billion tons of a type of iron with high contents of nickel and chrome.

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The Villages.

I can not hope that Sorrow's feet forever and a day Will pass my little house of love where latted sunbeams stray, But when she lays her hand at last upon the swinging latch, And stops where happy years have smiled beneath our spring-sweet thatch, Grant me, oh, God, this heartfelt prayer, that somewhere it may be

Where little, small-town sympathy may fold and comfort me, The little, small-town sympathy that runs across the fields In blue-checked gingham aprons, and with flour upon its hands, That bakes and brews, and sweeps and dusts, that wakeful serves and shields.

The little, small-town sympathy that knows and understands, Thy cities, God, are builded high with carven stone on stone, But hearts may ache, and lives may droop unheeded and alone, And souls may dwell unknown, unloved, a single wall between— Not so the quiet, home-sweet lives that fringe the village green. Let others reap the splendors, Lord, but give instead to me

The homely round of living blent with small-town sympathy, The little, small-town sympathy that steals on neighbor feet, The little, small-town sympathy—the maples-shaded street; That lends its strength on tear-dimmed ways its own bruised feet have trod, The little, small-town sympathy—the very soul of God.

—Martha Haskell Clark.

Mere Talk.

The world hears a great deal of conversation, and ere it shrivels to a black coal it will hear a great deal more. We bustling human beings are not in the habit of keeping our activity a secret. We like to think aloud and let the neighbors know. The thought of ourselves thrills us; we are auto-dictators with the fine folk that we are. It may be we have symptoms to describe, and a symptom calls for a sympathy. We must see the long-drawn face, the troubled eyes of one who listens.

The clever woman gets a man to talk about himself, and finds that he then deals with his most congenial things, shapesizes about the future, pins a bouquet on himself for one act and bestows a pat of approval on his own head for another; and by the time the story is done, he has persuaded himself that he is really a very hard sort. Moreover, this girl who has turned a careful ear to him seems to him a wonderful person. She has done nothing but listen; yet her listening has put a new heart in him and given him wings.

Suppose she talked as much? Perhaps he would find her a bore and be unable to call again. Listen be the woman who listens to the man who talks. She has her place among the martyrs unrecognized.

Gravity has its power of enchantment. If it comes from one who performs, not the glamour dies out; the arena goes when the speech is ended. Of what value is it to prate of man's brotherhood and God's fatherhood if in our act we do not exemplify our counsel? Mere talk causes the men of deep, deliberate thought and of delicate, useful action to lose all patience with the easily eloquent people. Those who have talked accept no business but to utter the words. They are not bound to carry the load of an actual undertaking. They overwhelm the doers with advice, but they will do nothing.

That is why words, piled as high as you will, often seem an inconsiderable thing beside a single golden deed.

Who Am I?

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world. I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siege guns.

I steal in Canada alone over \$30,000,000 each year. I spare no one, and find my victims among the rich and poor alike, the young and the old, the strong and the weak; widows and orphans know me.

I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage-earners in a year. I lurk in unseen places and do most of my work silently. You are warned against me, but you heed not.

I am relentless. I am everywhere; in the home, on the street, in the factory, at railroad crossings, and on the sea.

I bring sickness, degradation and death, and yet few seek to avoid me. I destroy, crush and maim. I give nothing, but take all. I am your worst enemy. I AM CARELESSNESS.

When the distinguished Venetian traveler, Signor Marco Polo, returned from the Far East and told of having seen paper bank notes, which at that time were unknown in Europe, the financiers of Venice made fun of him; but a New York collector has just acquired a Chinese paper note of the Ming dynasty, which, although it was issued earlier than Marco Polo visited the East, corroborates his story. It is similar in every detail to those he describes, and there is little doubt that he told the truth.

THIRTY MILLIONS IN CHINA IN DANGER OF DEATH BY FAMINE

Two-thirds of the Inhabitants of Honan, Shantung, Chihli and Shansi Provinces Will Probably Die—International Relief Commission Organized in Peking.

Peking, Oct. 3.—A newspaper representative who investigated the famine conditions in Chihli, Shansi, Honan and Shantung Provinces found that from one-third to two-thirds of the population in the visited districts were living on leaves, chaff and cottonseed waste, the year's crop running from nothing to one-third, at best, after the frost begins and the leaves and weeds finished, leaving half of the population literally foodless. Ten per cent. of the population has already migrated. The majority are destined to die.

The populations of the worst districts are living on the proceeds of the sale of clothing, hence huge numbers will die from the cold. Thousands are already dead of cholera, due to malnutrition. A Magistrate at Chichowai, in a typical Chihli famine district of 390,000 inhabitants, states that two-thirds of the families are destined to starve after December first. Many are selling their children,

principally girls, and there are many suicides. Otherwise there is general fatalistic resignation.

An international relief commission was organized in Peking to-day, including representatives of America, England, France, Italy, Japan and China.

New York, Oct. 3.—Charles R. Crane, United States Minister to China, has cabled President Wilson details of the famine in the Peking district, according to a cablegram received here Saturday by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church from Bishop Wilson S. Lewis.

Bishop Lewis, who arrived in Peking last week, sent the following message: "Thirty million people suffering. One thousand deaths daily. Conditions growing worse. Church members dying. United States Minister Crane has cabled details to President Wilson."

BERMUDA GREETSTHE PRINCE OF WALES

Three Days' Visit to Ancient Sea-Girt Colony.

A despatch from Hamilton, Bermuda, says:—The Prince of Wales, homebound from Australia, on the British battle cruiser Renown, arrived here on Friday from Antigua for a three days' visit. He was given an enthusiastic welcome.

During his stay the Prince took part in the concluding ceremonies of Bermuda's tercentenary, which is linked with the Jamestown, Va., tercentenary, and those of the sailing of the pilgrims for America.

The celebration in honor of the Prince, who is concluding his long tour of the British Empire and the United States, took an international aspect with the presence here for the occasion of Rear Admiral Chas. F. Hughes, on board the United States battleship Kansas, and that of a representative of the colony of the Bahamas, Harcourt Malcolm, speaker of the Bahamian House of Assembly.

Virtually every one of Bermuda's 20,000 inhabitants was astir early on Friday for the festivities of the Prince's visit. Early in the morning the Renown, bearing the Prince and his party, arrived off the northern end of the island, accompanied by the cruiser Calcutta. Lying at anchor nearby was the Kansas, dressed in holiday attire, the British cruiser Calcutta and the survey ship Mutine, both likewise decked for the occasion. As the Renown dropped anchor the Kansas boomed forth a salute of twenty-one guns and her crew lined the wharves. Immediately the Renown was boarded by Bermuda's Governor, Sir James Willocks, and Rear Admiral Allan F. Everett, commanding the North American and West Indies station, who formally welcomed the Prince to the island.

Great crowds lined Front street, which borders the waterfront of Hamilton and troops of the Royal Sussex Regiment were lined up as a guard of honor. The party drove through the principal streets of the city under the triumphal arches to the House of Assembly, where a reception was held, and Governor Willocks delivered an address, to which the Prince replied.

On Friday afternoon the Governor gave a garden party at Government House in honor of the Prince, and at night the Colony entertained the Prince at a ball. A fireworks display and illumination of the ships in the harbor featured the evening.

The Prince spent Saturday seeing the islands and visiting the dock yards. Sunday he drove to St. George's, at the northern end of the island, and after a brief visit to the colony's ancient capital, boarded the Renown and sailed during the evening for Portsmouth.

Australian Frozen Meat Sold to Private Buyers

London, Oct. 3.—The British Government has sold to private buyers an immense quantity of Australia's frozen beef, of a value estimated to be £7,000,000.

CORK IS SCENE OF GUERRILLA WAR

Troops Use Bloodhounds to Trace Murderers of Constable Chave.

Cork, Oct. 3.—A series of skirmishes occurred in Cork last night, resulting in the death of one policeman and the wounding of four others. Official reports show the attacks were of the nature of guerrilla fighting by bands of armed men who operated under cover of the darkness. The constabulary report says the police were fired upon in Patrick street at 5 p.m., and reinforcements, on arriving, were also attacked just before 10 p.m. in the same neighborhood and one was shot in the thigh and two badly beaten.

Further firing on the police took place soon after midnight and a constable named Chave was mortally wounded. The military report adds to this information that in the midnight attack a patrol of troops was sent to the scene and found Chave in a dying condition. The fire of the attackers was returned by the police and two trails of blood and two civilians' caps were found, together with a bomb. Chave was in company with two other policemen in Academy street when they were attacked by a band of unknown men. After being beaten Chave was fired on, but his comrades escaped soon afterward.

Military patrols made determined efforts to track down the murderers and bloodhounds were requisitioned. The hounds led the troops around all streets in the locality and men aided by searchlights and hand lamps made a thorough inspection of many buildings. They did not give up the hunt until after 4 a.m. Meanwhile it was reported some rifle and machine-gun firing was heard, and later bombs exploded near the well-known business establishment of Blackthorne House, where a great deal of damage was done to the premises.

GERMANS CLAIM BIGGEST PLANE

Hour and Trip Across Atlantic.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—Trials are to take place this week of the world's largest airplane, with which an attempt will be made to fly from Germany to the United States.

The machine has been built at Staken, near Berlin, by the Zeppelin Company.

It is a monoplane, constructed entirely of steel and aluminum, and is after the style of the Fokker. It has four engines, each developing 250 horsepower, and it is believed will be able to make a new world's record so far as speed in concerned—250 miles an hour.

There is room aboard for eighteen passengers in addition to two pilots and two mechanics. The tests will include the continuous running of the engine for six days. The two airmen who will, if the tests are successful, attempt to fly the machine to America are Captain Hesse and Lieut. Lehmann, two former army airmen.



MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
The former Governor-General of Canada chatting with a wounded soldier at an Ascot lawn fete.

U.S. PUBLIC FORCING PRICE CUTS

Labor and Production Having Beneficial Effect on Markets.

A despatch from Washington says:—Price-cutting has taken hold of the wholesale trade in the United States to an extent that soon must be felt substantially in lower prices to consumers, according to the Federal Reserve Board's monthly business review. Revival of the wave of price reduction and its spread to many retail lines was attributed to "a more exacting demand by the buying public as to price and quality." Retail purchasers are showing continued determination to wait a move by dealers to meet these demands, while foregoing luxuries and semi-luxuries, reports to the board declared.

Although the board believed the buying public was largely dominating the market now, it said that labor and production were having a marked effect on prices. There was much evidence, it said, of increased efficiency on the part of labor, and as a result production was on the increase and factory operation beginning to approach normal.

Summed up, the board's findings were that "business conditions are now definitely on the road toward stability as great and confirmed a nature as the disturbed position of the world at large permits."

BOLSHEVIST GOLD TEMPTS MINERS

Funds Distributed in England to Bring About Strike.

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Bolshevist gold was poured into the coal mining district of England and Wales to bring about the threatened coal strike. This fact was disclosed in documents left behind when Litvinoff was forced to leave Denmark for Norway. The authorities are investigating the circumstances.

His records also show that a number of extremist papers in various countries, and trade unions, are receiving gold subsidies monthly. Two Copenhagen unions are receiving 50,000 kroner annually.

The documents reveal that in order to provide funds for bringing in Western European newspapers, Lenin ordered every Russian citizen to relinquish all his or her jewels. During September a systematic search was made of all bourgeois houses and all jewels found were confiscated.

SOVIET TROOPS FLEEING IN DISORDER

Defeat of Russians on Northern Polish Front is Complete.

A despatch from Warsaw says:—The defeat of the Russians on the Polish northern front seems virtually complete. The Soviet troops are reported fleeing eastward in disorder in an effort to avoid being surrounded by the Poles, who are in close pursuit. The result of the Polish victory is declared by the military experts as eliminating any chance of the Bolsheviks launching the Fall offensive, which War Minister Trotsky was credited with planning to drive back the Poles from the territory they occupied after the failure of the Soviet attempt to capture Warsaw.

The advice from the front report that one Russian division surrendered to the Poles after having murdered all the commissaries with it who tried to compel the troops to offer resistance to the Polish advance. An official communique declares the Bolsheviks all along the northern front were whipped unmercifully.



Leads New Brunswick Opposition.
Hon. John B. M. Baxter, who has been appointed to succeed Hon. J. A. Murray, recently resigned. He has been chosen as one of the Opposition candidates for the County of St. John.

France to Get German Cruising Subs.

In addition to the German cruisers and destroyers allotted to France, the Council of Ambassadors has announced an additional quota of four light type cruising submarines, the U-105, the U-108, the U-162, the U-168 and three small type submarines, together with two mine layers and the U-139, which is a submarine school ship.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.
Toronto, Oct. 5.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.58; No. 2 Northern, \$2.53 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.48 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.37 1/2, in store Fort William.
Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.12 1/2; No. 4 CW, \$1.07 1/2; rejected, 97 1/2 c; feed, 95 1/2 c, in store Fort William.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 75 c; No. 3 CW, 71 c; extra No. 1 feed, 71 c; No. 1 feed, 69 c; No. 2 feed, 61 c, in store Fort William.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.65; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 68 to 72 c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.30 to \$2.40; No. 2 Spring, \$2.25 to \$2.35, shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—\$1.15 to \$1.20, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 3, \$1.75, nominal, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—\$13.40, new crop.
Ontario flour—\$10.30 to \$10.40, bulk sea-board.

Milled—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$54; shorts, per ton, \$59; good feed flour, \$3.60 to \$3.75.
Country Produce—Wholesale.
Cheese, new, large, 29 to 30 c; twins, 30 to 31 c; triplets, 31 1/2 to 32 c; old, large, 33 to 34 c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2 c; Stiltons, old, 35 to 36 c; new, 33 to 34 c. Butter, fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50 c; creamery prints, 60 to 63 c. Margarine, 35 to 39 c. Eggs, No. 1, 61 to 62 c; cartons, 71 to 73 c; selects, 68 to 69 c. Beans, Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$4.75; primes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Japans, \$4.75 to \$5; Limas, Madagascars, 11 to 12 c. Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30 c. Honey—Wholesalers are now offering the following prices to farmers: 23 to 25 c per lb. for 30 and 60 lb. pails; 23 1/2 to 25 1/2 for 10-lb. pails, and 24 to 25 c per lb. for 5 and 2 1/2 lb. pails. Wholesalers are now selling to the trade New Zealand honey, 60 lb. tins, at from 25 to 27 c per lb.; Ontario comb honey at \$7.50 per 15 section case. Ontario honey,

5-lb. pails, 29 lb.; 2 1/2-lb. pails, 30 c per lb.
Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 50 c; heavy, 40 to 42 c; cooked, 64 to 68 c; rolls, 34 to 36 c; cottage rolls, 41 to 43 c; breakfast bacon, 50 to 62 c; backs, plain, 62 to 64 c; boneless, 68 to 64 c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28 c; clear bellies, 26 to 27 c.
Lard—Pure tierces, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2 c; tubs, 29 to 29 1/2 c; pails, 29 to 30 c; prints, 30 to 30 1/2 c. Compound lard, 21 1/2 to 22 c; tubs, 22 to 23 c; pails, 23 1/2 to 24 c; prints, 23 1/2 to 27 c.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, Oct. 5.—Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 97 c; do, No. 3, 94 c. Flour, new standard grade, \$14.25. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.30 to \$4.45. Bran, \$4.25. Shorts, \$5.45. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$33. Cheese, finest easterns, 25 c. Butter, choice creamery, 40 c. Eggs, fresh, 68 c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Oct. 5.—Choice heavy steers, \$14 to \$14.50; good heavy steers, \$12.75 to \$13; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12 to \$12.50; do, good, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, med., \$9.75 to \$10; do, com., \$7 to \$8; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, rough, \$6 to \$8; butchers' cows, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, com., \$6.25 to \$7; stockers, \$7.50 to \$9.50; feeders, \$10.25 to \$11; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5.75; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearling, \$8.75 to \$10; do, spring, \$13.50 to \$14.50; calves, good to choice, \$17 to \$19.50; sheep, \$3.50 to \$8.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$21.50 to \$21.75; do, weighed off cars, \$21.75 to \$22; do, f.o.b., \$20.50 to \$20.75; do, country points, \$20.25 to \$20.50.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—Butchers' heifers, \$5.50 to \$7; butchers' cows, choice, \$5 to \$7.50; med. canners, \$3 to \$4; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; butchers' bulls, com. \$5.25 to \$6.75. Good veal, \$13 to \$15; med., \$10 to \$13; grass, \$6 to 7. Ewes, \$5.50 to \$7; lambs, good, \$13; do, com., \$8 to \$12. Hogs, selects, \$20.50 to \$20.75; sows, \$15.50 to \$16.75.

EXCHANGE SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT

Canadians in August Bought \$86,000,000 Worth of Goods in United States.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—No reason for expecting substantial improvement in exchange between Canada and the United States in the near future is held out by preliminary figures of the Dominion's trade in August, just made public. Canadians during that month bought in the United States to the extent of nearly eighty-six million dollars, as compared with sixty-two and a half millions in August, 1919. They exported to the United States goods to the value of forty-six and a half millions, as compared with \$40,250,000 in August, 1919. The balance against Canada in trade with the United States was thus thirty-nine million dollars in August, 1920, as compared with twenty-two millions in August, 1919. In spite of adverse exchange rates thus Canadians have materially increased their purchases in the United States and tended to aggravate the condition, causing depreciation of the Canadian dollar south of the International boundary line. In trade with Great Britain Canada still enjoys a favorable balance. That balance, however, in August was only about eleven and a quarter million dollars, as compared with forty-four and three-quarter millions in the same month last year. Canadian imports from Great Britain in August were valued at twenty-one and a half million dollars, as compared with seven and a half millions in August, 1919, but Canadian exports to Britain were only \$36,748,689 last month, as compared with \$52,238,338 in August, 1919. Exchange rates greatly in favor of Canada doubtless operated both to increase imports from Britain and to decrease exports.

B.C. LUMBERMEN ASK PROTECTION
Would Put 25 Per Cent. Duty on All Soft Wood from U.S.
A despatch from Nelson, B.C., says:—Since the increase in freight rates granted by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners this month there has been almost a total cessation of orders for lumber from the Western Prairie Provinces. This was the evidence given unanimously by the various representatives of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, who appeared before the Tariff Commission here Thursday morning, and though the matter was not pressed, it was made evident that this is the chief reason why there exists now a depression in the business done by the mountain mills, causing many of them to be shut down.

What business they do they are doing at a good profit from stock already manufactured, but they claim that up to the last year or two business was either carried on at a very narrow margin or at a loss. All of them felt keenly the charges given great currency, that they have been profiteering out of the necessities of the farmer and the prairie dweller, claiming that there was a great discrepancy between the prices charged by them and the prices alleged by the farmers to have been paid to the retailer.

In making their request that the tariff of 25 per cent. now applied to lumber products mentioned in Canadian customs tariff item Nos. 505 and 506 should be placed on all importations of soft wood lumber, such as the mountain mills produce and now entering Canada duty free, every witness contended that the million and a half inhabitants of the Prairie Provinces should be made by means of duties to buy their lumber from the mountain mills. Of their product 85 per cent. is rough lumber of the low-grade variety most in demand on the prairies.

H.R.H. to Have Zoo on His Alberta Ranch

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales is collecting African big game, as well as many smaller jungle animals, including some from Australia, for experimental purposes. These will be placed in a small menagerie on his ranch in Alberta. Some Australian animals collected on his Australian tour accompanied him on his cruise on the Renown. He plans to ship his collection to Alberta next spring.

MILLION WORKMEN IDLE IN GERMANY

Berlin Government to Make Another Attempt to Master Situation.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—"I am not saying too much if I assert that there are one million entirely unemployed men in Germany, and if I include those working half-time or less there is not less than two and one-half million," declared the German Minister of Labor Braun after a conference at Dresden with the Saxon Labor Minister.

In order to make another attempt to master the situation the Berlin Government has asked the economic ministries of the six chief German states to draw up a new economic policy, one of the features being the reduction to the minimum of the profit of the middlemen, who have inserted themselves between the producers and consumers.

Timber to Burn, Yet Prices Go Sky High.

Two-thirds of Canada's forests have been destroyed by fire in the last seventy-five years, according to figures of the Forestry Department. The amount of timber burned would have supplied the world for 450 years at the present rate of consumption and represents a loss of a billion dollars.

Canada still has 1,900,000 square miles of forests, the forests of British Columbia constituting one of the two greatest tracts of commercial timber in the world, the other being in Russia.

Forest fires in this country are designated by Col. W. B. Greeley, Forester, as "the chief cause of forest devastation," and he urges most emphatically the immediate need of a nationwide drive against the forest fire.

Not only have great forest fires visited this country since the landing of Columbus, but large tracts were swept clean of timber before a white man ever used an axe here. An eminent scientist and historian, according to the American Lumberman, states that if the discovery of America had been postponed five centuries the discoverers would have landed on a treeless continent. Indians and lightning set these fires. The Indians were burning the woods to make pasture for deer and buffalo. Most of the forests had been destroyed in the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River before the advent of the white man.

African Emperors of Old Lived Like Moderns

Paris, Oct. 3.—That society life of the days of the African emperors closely resembled the social life of the present has been revealed by a magnificent specimen of mosaic uncovered by archaeologists in the ruins of Carthage, according to an announcement to-night by the Academy of Science. The mosaic, which is the largest and most beautiful in existence, pictures the life of a Carthaginian nobleman's country house. It portrays the well-kempt ground, the splendid villa, the stables, and "garages" for chariots, resembling very much the modern automobile garage. The mosaic shows members of the Carthaginian "aristocracy" playing a game which, apparently, is the original of baseball.

Fifteen Million Women Will Die Old Maids

A despatch from Leipzig says:—Because 35,000,000 men lost their lives in Europe and Asia during the world war, 15,000,000 European women will die old maids. These figures are given by Dr. Schweisheimer in the Zeitung, and are considered official. For every 1,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 years there are in

	Women
France	1,230
England	1,175
Italy	1,228
Germany	1,180
Austria-Hungary	1,230

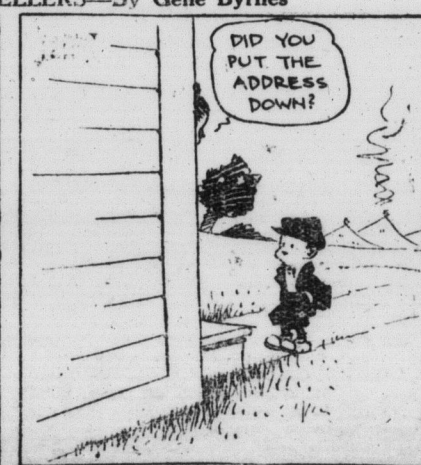
CHINESE WHEAT ON EUROPEAN MARKET

Quality Good, But Not Equal to Canada's Best Grades.

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—Chinese wheat for the first time now is reaching the European markets in competition with wheat from Canada and the United States. According to the Telegraf, the Dutch Government, as well as private buyers, is negotiating for the purchase of the Chinese grain, the quality of which is good, but not equal to the best Canadian grades.

Sultan Asks Rebels to Help Save Empire

Constantinople, Oct. 3.—The Sultan has written a letter to the Nationalists imploring them to agree to a compromise to save the remains of the empire, it was learned here to-day. Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier, is said to be attempting a virtual dictatorship in Constantinople, threatening to arrest any who oppose him. Greek troops have relieved the British forces in Ismid.



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Information from highest reliable authority makes it quite evident that many changes will be expected—some right now, but most changes in prices will not be effective until the new year.

THE BIG DROP IN SILK PRICES
averaging 25 to 45 per cent. makes it possible to get a good silk dress now and escape the luxury tax. Let our present values show you these splendid reductions.

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Splendid lines of serviceable shoes for boys' and girls' school wear, dressy shoes for men and women in best standard makes, solid stock for heavy wear, and keep-out-water for men and boys.

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We're ready for the big demand, with encouraging volume of business already in Fall Clothing. No one can sell closer; few can sell at our prices.

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In single garments or combinations, for men, women and children.

Our prices in these best lines are 10 to 20 per cent. below today's market. Early buyers will get this advantage, as many lines will have to be replaced later at higher prices.

BEST STANDARD MAKES OF OVERALLS, SMOCKS AND SHIRTS
at a saving of 10 to 20 per cent.

See our Special Overalls at \$2.75 and \$3.00. Lower lines if you want them.

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Coats in fine all wool
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A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1920

Reports from most of the farms held this season in Western Ontario evidence a big decrease in the number of entries.

When the world is organized into a universal brotherhood the essential bulwark of Christianity will be established; a solution for the world's unrest and industrial strife will have been found; the bond which makes effective the League of Nations will have been attained and the medium for service to humanity and the spirit of the Good Samaritan will be present.

It is surprising to read in the report of a horsehoe's collection at Chicago that horses are increasing in numbers and in value, in spite of the prevalence of the automobile. One would not be inclined to agree with this statement from the standpoint of surface indications, but the horsehoes are primed with figures to prove their contention. At any rate, it is satisfactory to know that there is no danger of the horse becoming extinct.

Present indications are that there is no likelihood of wheat control being removed, so it is announced from Ottawa. Since the Wheat Control Board ceased to function at the beginning of September, there has been practically no demand from any part of Canada that control should be re-established. In view of the fact that there was a large body of feeling in favor of the board handling this year's crop, more particularly in the West, it is believed in official circles that the present quietude indicates acceptance by everybody concerned of the restored condition of open trading.

Now that the fall in commodity prices appears to be gaining momentum, the question being asked on all sides is how far will it go, and what evil results, if any, may accompany the movement. The easy grades being taken in the descent are reassuring on all sides, and at present there seems no reason to expect important change in this direction. "The question to be determined," says The New York Commercial, "is whether this readjustment is the forerunner of a period of commercial depression or just the opposite of that, a return to a more normal and therefore a healthier condition of business." Conservative thought seems to lean in the direction of the latter theory.

CULLING OUT THE NON-PRODUCERS

At a meeting of Oxford county farmers held the other day, says the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, a campaign was started for the culling out of the unproductive birds from the flocks of hens. No mercy will be shown the hens which do not yield a sufficient number of eggs, and they will be shipped to the market to be dished up on the table. It seems rather hard on the poor hens, for the fault probably lies not with them, but with their owners.

The idea, however, says the Sentinel-Review, of getting rid of all the hens which do not perform the duty expected of them, is one which might be applied to human beings, although the penalty could not, for obvious reasons, be the same. The demand of the world today is for men who will work. The man who is a non-producer is just as much a useless appendage to the human race as the hen which does not lay eggs is to the farmer's flock. The pity is that they are so numerous. The type of man who will not work, but who is content either to live on the generosity of his relatives or to simply spend money which has been left to him by energetic forefathers, is an all too common one in all countries. Canada is by no means free from this type. It thrives in this country in all classes, in every rank and station. There is the street corner loafer who prefers to spend his time in the pool rooms and the near-beer saloons. Prohibition has not weeded him out, for in the cities he is found in as large numbers as ever. Then there is the man who will simply work long enough to earn the funds necessary to enable him to take a rest. His efforts are confined to three or four months of the year and he spends the rest of his time in idling. The richer classes are not free from the non-producers, for there are hundreds, thousands, perhaps, who have all the money they require, having been born with silver spoons in their mouths, and their lives are spent in getting rid of their wealth. They are to be found in the holiday resorts in summer, and in the winter they take up their abode in Florida or California and enjoy the fruits of life without working to deserve them.

These are the non-producers of the human race. They seem to have a fairly comfortable existence, yet they are useless to the country. Canada needs men and women who are workers, who are not afraid to soil their hands in toil. Every man who produces nothing and yet exacts his share of the fruit of the labor of others is a detriment to the country and deserves a fate similar to that of the unproductive hen. The laws of civilization forbid extermination of this type, but things could and should be made so uncomfortable for them that they will do their share towards maintaining themselves. The industrial slackers, the just as much an enemy to the country as were the military slackers in time of war, and should be made to feel that unless they become producers and assist in the bringing back of normal conditions, they are not worthy citizens of our great Dominion.

RURAL MAIL BOXES

Many of the boxes on the rural mail routes have no names on them. When the regular mail carrier is not on the route, mistakes are liable to occur, if the name is not plainly marked on the box. In order to comply with the regulations of the Post Office Department the name should be painted on each and every box. Owners of boxes will find that it pays to comply with the law and help in the proper way to have the mail delivered promptly and in its proper box.

Three dollars' profit over cost of feed each year for every hen on the farm is a very good return, and according to monthly accounts received from farmers by the poultry division of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there are a good many farmers' poultry flocks that are actually giving their profit every year and some even better.

Gough's Furniture Sale

ONE-FIFTH OFF ENTIRE STOCK
POSITIVELY ENDS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th

Everything at a Bargain.
We mention a few:

For the Dining-room—
S-piece Suite, golden oak finish, reg. \$100.00, for \$79.00.
S-piece Suite, walnut finish, reg. \$140.00, for \$98.00.
Quartered Oak Slip-seat Dinners, reg. \$75, for \$59.
Quartered Oak Buffet, reg. \$95.00, for \$79.00.
China Cabinets at \$19.50, \$39.50 and \$47.50.

For the Living-room—
Library Tables, golden or fumed oak, reg. \$15.00, \$33.00, \$40.00 and \$55.00, for \$9.75, \$24.00, \$29.00 and \$47.50.
Large Tapestry Chair, reg. \$46.50, for \$34.50.
Black Imitation Leather Chairs for \$14.50.
Oak Roll-seat Rockers, \$9.75.
Couches at \$18.00 and \$28.50.

Bedroom Furniture—
Dressers, with Stand thrown in, at \$30.00, \$33.00, \$49.00 and \$59.00.
Brass Beds, \$19.50 and \$35.50.
White Iron Beds, \$6.95, \$8.75, \$10.75.
Wood Beds, \$9.75 and \$29.90.
Mattresses, \$6.75, \$8.75, \$14.50 and \$24.50.
Extra Special: Guaranteed Coil Springs, reg. \$8.00 and \$10.75, for \$6.50 and \$8.75.
Kitchen Chairs, 6 for \$11.00.

Beginnings of History

Of the English Nation

May be Seen at Chester

FEW cities in England retain so distinct a flavor of medieval times as "Rare Olde Chester," on the River Dee. Winchester is hoary with age—so are Gloucester, Canterbury, Coventry and countless other places in the kingdom, but should one disembark at Liverpool with a mind intent upon studying English lands, people—and, above all, English history—Chester, sixteen miles distant, would be an ideal place in which to set out upon such a pilgrimage.

There, more easily than almost anywhere else, one can trace the very beginnings of England. Chester's ancient walls still surround the site of the Roman deva, or Devana Castra (camp of the Dea). The Anglo-Saxons called it Ceaster.

The Romans, whose occupancy lasted four centuries, selected this high, picturesque spot overlooking the river and the mountains of North Wales, for the station of their famous 20th Legion.

Excavating the solid rock to a depth of four to ten feet, upon which to found the camp, they built round about their defensive walls.

The Roman camp was in the form of a parallelogram and Chester followed the same lines in the original streets of the city. The four principal thoroughfares now cross at right angles the rocky Roman oblong.

After the Romans there came, in turn, the Welsh, Saxons, Danes and Normans. Chester was not taken by William the Conqueror until 1070.

In viewing the city the walls claim one's first attention. The present residents seem to live in a phantom city of the past, and almost to be a part of that medieval period in which they are so well versed. They tell you, apologetically, that only on three of their four sides do the walls follow the exact lines of those built by the Romans, and that they are not of earlier date than the fourteenth century.

But a stroll of two miles upon these great arms of masonry, which have encircled the city for seven hundred years, should satisfy the most exacting antiquarian.

As one traverses this now peaceful promenade, frequent reminders of a turbulent past are encountered. The most impressive of these—perhaps because the most tangible—is the Phoenix, or King Charles tower, bearing an inscription recording that from this tower King Charles I., in 1645, viewed the Battle of Rowton Moor, and a local chronicler relates how the king, witnessed with growing mortification and despair the defeat of his army and the overthrow of his last field force.

Besides the King Charles tower, others bordering the harbor, of the old walls are the Bonwallsthorpe, and the water tower; then there are those known as Morgan's Mount and Pemberton's Parlor.

The castle is rather disappointing, but much as one wants a castle to be up to the mark, everything else in Chester is so satisfying that this one "fly in the ointment" should not mar the pleasure.

The only remaining relic of the Norman period, during which time the castle was built, is the Julius Caesar tower, a square keep, which, having been in ruins for centuries, has now no adequate appearance of age.

Chester Cathedral, like many others in England, is interesting, both in its architecture and its history. Since the time of the Roman deva the ground upon which it stands has been occupied by a Christian church.

In 1541, after the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, the abbey church became the Cathedral of Chester, and remains of Norman construction, dating back to 1093, are incorporated in the cathedral, but most of it dates from the twelfth to the sixteenth century.

In monastic times the abbey was rich and of much importance. The "Chester mysteries," or miracle plays, were performed each year before its gates, when a fair was held on the feast of St. Werburgh, the patron saint of Chester.

A curious custom prevailing among builders in the Middle Ages was that of carving grotesque figures—not only on the exteriors of churches, like gargoyles, but often on their interiors. Perched high up in a corner, high up on the wall of the north aisle in Chester Cathedral, is such a joke, known as "The Chester Imp."

At Melrose Abbey—that incomparable ruin, sacred to the memory, first, of Robert Bruce and later of Sir Walter Scott and his "Lay of the Last Minstrel"—one's emotions receive a rude jolt on discovering carved upon one of the stone columns, just below its beautiful capital, a hand supporting the swollen cheek of a boy suffering with the toothache.

A reminder of more recent days is found in two flags draped on the wall of the south aisle of the cathedral which were carried by the British at the battle of Bunker Hill; not far from these are displayed the colors of the Chester Guards, borne at Quebec.

A wonderful work of restoration is being seen in Chester is that in the church of St. John. This was a cathedral church and dates from the late eleventh century. It was occupied by a Norman bishop in 1073, but in a few years he removed the east end of his bishopric to Coventry. The church as restored today—a gem of Norman architecture—includes only sections of the nave and transepts that belonged to the original structure. Standing apart from it are the picturesque ruins of the ancient choir.

Factories have been established in Spain for the manufacture of paper from vine shoots and of paper pulp from esparto grass.

PRESERVATION OF FOOD

How to Keep Fruit and Vegetables From Spoiling

All Bacteria Present Must Be Destroyed—Hint on Canning and Sealing, and Also on Drying in Special Ovens—Storing Fruits.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

IT is a universally known fact that foods not properly preserved will spoil. They will ferment, decay, putrify or become moldy. These changes are brought about by the development of bacteria, yeasts and molds on or in the food. If these micro-organisms can be prevented from growing on or in the food it will not spoil. Therefore, the question of food preservation resolves itself into the problem of preventing these bacteria, yeasts and molds from growing or multiplying on or in the foods. This is done in various ways according to the nature of the food to be preserved.

Overheating or freezing will usually kill the living tissue of which the roots are composed, after which they will readily decay as a result of the rapid multiplication of bacteria and molds in the dead tissue.

In the preservation of such vegetables as green peas, beans, asparagus and green corn different measures are necessary. The green peas and corn can be preserved by canning or by drying. The green peas and corn can be preserved by canning or by drying. The green peas and corn can be preserved by canning or by drying.

So in order to preserve such vegetables in the fresh condition the bacteria present have to be all killed and all other bacteria prevented from getting on the material until it is to be used. In order to accomplish this the process of canning is resorted to. To get satisfactory results from canning vegetables it is necessary to have:

- 1st. Good sound healthy vegetables.
- 2nd. Good clean sealers with tight-fitting tops and good rubbers.
- 3rd. Wash the vegetables and fill into the sealers.
- 4th. Cover with water salted to taste.
- 5th. Put on the tops and leave slightly loose.
- 6th. Place sealers in a steamer or boiler half filled with cold water and heat to the boiling point for half an hour.
- 7th. Remove sealers from boiler or steamer and tighten down the tops.
- 8th. After 24 hours loosen the tops and return to the boiler or steamer and give another half hour's boiling.
- 9th. Repeat this process after another 24 hours. Then tighten down the tops and place away.

This treatment should destroy all micro-organisms present and if the top is hermetically sealed no others can get in until it is opened.

Another method of sterilizing is to give one boiling in the filled sealers for 3-4 hours. This, however, cannot be depended on to give as satisfactory results as the above.

Another method is to heat in steam under 15 lbs. pressure for thirty minutes. This is the commercial way for which special strong steamers (autoclaves), that can withstand internal pressures, are necessary. A small vessel of this type suitable for household use is now on the market.

Another method of preserving vegetables is by drying them in special ovens. This drying process extracts sufficient moisture from the vegetables to prevent the bacteria present from having the power to multiply unless the materials should get moist before being used. If sufficient moisture is not extracted or should the dried materials get moist during storage, then decay or rot will rapidly develop, as the bacteria are not killed in the drying process and only require moisture to enable them to develop.

In the storing of such fruits as apples and pears it is essential:

1. To have only sound specimens.
2. To pack carefully without bruising.
3. To store in a cool, well-ventilated place where they will neither be overheated or frozen.

Such fruits as strawberries, raspberries, plums, peaches, currants, blueberries, etc., which are soft, cannot be kept any length of time without fermenting or molding unless they are canned.

The canning process is simply for the purpose of killing all mold spores and yeast cells that are on the fruit and preventing others getting on until the material is to be used. Canning fruits is not so difficult as canning vegetables because it is easier to kill yeasts and molds which affect fruits than it is to kill bacteria that affect vegetables.

These fruits may be cooked in a fruit kettle, sugar added to taste, and filled hot direct from the kettle into sterilized sealers removed direct from scalding water.

Another way to preserve such fruits is by the cold pack method. In this method the fruits are not cooked before putting into the sealer. Sound fruit not overripe should be used. This is picked over and filled directly into clean sealers. Stone fruit should be pitted.

A syrup of sugar and water sweetened to taste is then filled into sealers so as to completely cover the fruit. The tops, rubbers and rings are put on but not screwed down tightly. The sealers are then placed in a boiler containing cold water sufficient to reach three-fourths up the sealers, and this is brought to a boil and kept boiling for half an hour. The sealers are then removed and the tops screwed down tightly at once. When cooled, store away.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Overseas Trade Keeps Canada Prosperous

—Workers busy
—Wages good
—Farmers affluent

To Win World-Trade We Must Develop

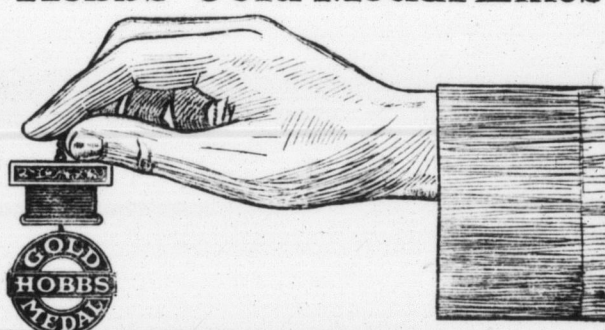
Our Sea Heritage Our Ports
Our Men Our Ships

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2 Shows, 7.15 and 9. Come Early!
WILLIAM RUSSELL in *A LINCOLN HIGHWAYMAN*; a Drama of Mystery, Thrills and Suspense. Also a 2-reel Sunshine Comedy

Don't miss our Shows on Wednesday and Saturday nights of each week during Fall and Winter. Adults, 27c; Children, 16c

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

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

Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 9.37 a.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4.20 p.m.
Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9.25 a.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2.50 p.m.

Kingscourt Branch

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p.m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 5.46 p.m.
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4.45 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9.29 a.m.; No. 635, 8.16 p.m.
Trains 22, 634, 635 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 delivered—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

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between
MONTREAL
TORONTO
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CHICAGO

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

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

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

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—D. C. Ross, M. P. P., was a visitor at Glencoe Fair.

—Mac Leitch of St. Thomas is visiting relatives here.

—Mrs. Rathburn of London visited Glencoe friends last week.

—H. K. L. Charlton left on Monday to attend Huron College, London.

—Miss Pearl George of London is spending a few days at her home here.

—Evan McCall of Ottawa is spending a couple of weeks with his parents here.

—Miss Hilda Allen has returned to Chatham, after spending a week at her home here.

—Miss Nora Cameron of Montreal is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Alex. Cameron, Mosca.

—George A. Oldrieve of St. Thomas visited his parents here last week and attended the Fair.

—M. C. Bell of Ingersoll has returned home after spending a few days at A. B. McDonald's.

—J. A. McFarlane of London, formerly of Glencoe, spent the day at Glencoe Fair last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gordon of Port Huron spent a few days last week with Glencoe friends.

—Mrs. Aubrey Atwater and daughters Ella and Alberta are visiting her sister, Mrs. D. G. McEachern.

—Miss Lora graduate nursing school of Victoria Hospital, London, was the guest of Miss Kate Gillies last week.

—Miss Annie B. Cran of Brooke has returned home after spending a week with her cousin, Tena Campbell.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Hughes and children and Mrs. Murphy of Kent Bridge spent Sunday at Colin Leitch's.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLean and Miss Jennie Finlayson were guests of Mrs. C. E. Davidson one day last week.

—Mrs. J. C. Riddle and Miss Margaret Beames of Detroit spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. David McColl.

—T. Jackson of Toronto spent a day last week with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Singleton while returning from a convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith of Detroit spent a day or two in Glencoe last week, Mrs. Smith calling on some of her old friends and transacting business in connection with her property here. Mr. and Mrs. Smith also spent a few days visiting Mrs. Smith's daughter, Mrs. R. J. Watts, Wallaceburg.

SPECIAL NOTICES

For sale—top buggy. Apply to Mrs. Alex. Gray, Newbury.

Lost—pair of electrician's pliers. Kindly leave at Transcript office.

Alex. McAlpine & Son, dealers in flour and feed, coal, salt, cement, etc.

Custom grinding. Mill is now running daily. R. E. Laughton, Glencoe.

Another shipment of Hoover suction sweepers this week. J. N. Currie & Co.

Walnut sideboard, buggy and several other articles for sale. Apply to J. D. McKellar.

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

For sale—about 500 feet of one-inch lumber. Apply to Thomas G. Jones, Glencoe.

Tomatoes for sale. Also potatoes by peck, bushel or bag. W. R. Sutherland, phone 51.

Visit Mrs. Currie's millinery parlors on Symes street. A new variety of hats in this week.

Lost—spirit level, between Appin and North Appin, Monday morning. Reward at Transcript office.

Lost—at Glencoe Fair, white cap worn by one of Miss Farrell's pupils. Reward at Transcript office.

Grey shawl lost between T. C. Rycraft's and Geo. McCallum's. Finder please return to Mrs. McCallum.

This season's ready-to-wear millinery and trimming all being sold at less than half price at Mayhew's.

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

For sale, cheap, or to rent—residence property on Concession street, Glencoe. Apply to Miss Margaret Walker.

For sale—lime, flat, ready for use also hair for plastering, in any quantity. Apply to Vincent Waterworth; phone 114.

Our overalls, smocks, sweaters and waterproofs, in many cases, less than today's wholesale price.—J. N. Currie & Co.

The Dominion Feather Mattress Co. of Newbury pays the highest cash price for old or new feathers. Drop a card and our agent will call.

The Daughters of the Empire will hold a sale of homemade cooking in McRae Hall on Saturday afternoon, October 9th, from two to six. All members are asked to contribute.

For sale—onions, carrots, cabbages and celery. Apply to David Squire, fifth door south from public school, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 14 or 11.

Reduction made if called for at the garden.

The Dominion Feather Mattress Co. are located in Newbury and are making the sanitary ten-roll feather mattress from old feather beds. A card will bring our agent to see you and show sample of work.

MARY PICKFORD LOVES TO DO GREAT THINGS

The famous star of "Sunnybrook Farm" says it is one of her best photo plays. "I have enjoyed every minute of the production because I run around in short dresses and act the little kid as I always wanted to do. I have been on the stage and screen so long that I never had much time for playing. The days we gave the circus in the barn the whole studio stopped work and came over to play with us. It was all I could do to keep D. W. Griffith, Henry B. Wethall, Lillian Gish and some of the others from getting in and playing like the rest of the children."

This attraction, along with Charlie Chaplin in "The Floorwalker," will be seen here on October 15th. Over 8,000 feet of new film will be shown here, with special music.

THE DAILY MISERY OF ILL-HEALTH

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



MR. GASPARD DUBORD

159 Avenue Pius IX, Montreal.

"For three years, I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and my general health was very bad. I consulted a physician and took his medicine and faithfully carried out his instructions; but I did not improve and finally the doctor told me I could not be cured."

At this time, a friend advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I did so. After taking two boxes of "Fruit-a-tives," I was greatly relieved; and gradually this marvelous fruit medicine made me completely well. My digestion and general health are splendid—all of which I owe to "Fruit-a-tives."

GASPARD DUBORD.

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

AUCTION SALES

Auction sale of residence, including stable, chicken house and extra vacant lots, on Concession street, Glencoe, on Friday, Oct. 8, at 1.30 sharp. Also the following:—Baseburner (in good condition), cooking stove, dining table and chairs, sideboard, rocking chairs, 2 couches, several small tables, mirrors, ironing board, iron, cupboard, bureau, 3 bedroom suites, mattresses, springs, carpet, linoleum, matting, dishes, pails, garden tools, 2 ladders, 2 coal scuttles, quantity hard dry stove wood, wash tub, ice box, lamps, pictures, curtains, lawn mower, fruit and jars, and other articles too numerous to mention. Margaret Walker, proprietress; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

On lot 16, con. 2, Aldborough, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at 1 o'clock—1 mare, about 1300 lbs., 7 years old; 1 mare, about 1200 lbs., 6 years old; 1 Percheron colt 2 years old; 1 driver 6 years old; 1 driver 8 years old; 1 work horse 12 years old; 1 cow 6 years old, calf by side; 1 cow 8 years old, twin calves by side; 1 cow 6 years old, milking; 1 cow 8 years old, milking; 1 pure bred Jersey cow 7 years old, due in January; 1 brood sow, due time of sale; 1 brood sow, 10 months, about 125 lbs.; 10 pigs 2 months old; 36 hens; 1 M-H. binder; 1 Deering corn binder, nearly new; 1 hay loader, nearly new; 1 tedder; 1 living, surely, where men of means and of large business experience recognize the importance of the fall fair as a means of boosting a particular section of the country and of promoting the interest of the country as a whole, the actual farmer can be expected to play a bigger part in backing an institution that exists principally in his direct interest.

LACK OF INTEREST IN THE FALL FAIRS

The agricultural writer for the Mail and Empire has this to say:—

What is the matter with the exhibitors' side of the fall fairs this year? The excuse given by judges, secretaries and some exhibitors for the shortage of entries is the small amount of prize money offered, while many farmers claim that those who have been in the habit of exhibiting in former years are too busy with their regular farm work to spare time for preparing crop samples and live stock for show. Whatever the reason is, the fact remains that at many of the fairs held in great agricultural sections, the list of entries is very short; shorter by far than was the case during the war years, when help was more scarce and every farmer was crowded with work necessary to produce food enough to maintain the civilians and fighting men.

If, as is so frequently stated, the reason for the lack of interest in making exhibits of farm produce and live stock is due to insufficient prize money, it is a pity that the farmers would not recognize the fact that a good fall fair brings notice to a district that is of far greater value to each individual than any prize money that could be offered in ordinary circumstances. A big show of good sheep, for instance, is sufficient to attract buyers of breeding stock, wool and sheep and lambs for slaughter, with the result that marketing is simplified for the sheepmen of the community. The same result is secured if the district gains a reputation for extra fine products in the line of farm or garden crops, and such reputation can be gained through consistent showing of good stuff at the fall fair. Each district has more or less of a specialty in the way of agricultural production. Sheep, beef or dairy cattle; horses, potatoes, grain, or truck crops—any one of these may be the leading product of a section; and it is up to the breeders and growers to see that the reputation of the section for production of its specialty is maintained.

Taking one line of live stock for example, there have been shows in some of the best heavy-horse districts in the province this fall at which only one animal appeared in a number of the classes. Sometimes the animal was worthy of the first prize, sometimes it was not; but in nearly every case the first prize money was awarded and the owner went back home to hang up the red ribbon in his barn. Then, if a buyer from a distance happens to visit the barn where a totally unworthy animal is shown as the winner of first prize in his class at the local fair, his estimate of the quality of the horses of the district is likely to be a very poor one.

As regards the samples of farm and garden crops shown at the fairs this fall, they have been excellent, as might well be expected in such a splendid season; but the number of exhibits has been too trifling to attract particular attention to the kind of crop represented. Too often the prize money has gone to some grower who operates in a backyard or village lot and whose exhibit is not at all representative of the line of crops grown in the district in a commercial way. Two or three cabbages, one bunch of onions, or one bag of grain in each class, is not the kind of exhibit to call the attention of the visitor to the kind of vegetable or grain growing possibilities of a section of the country, no matter how good the samples may be.

Then, have been some fall fairs this season that proved an exception to the rule of lack of interest on the part of exhibitors. In such cases, the success of the fair from an agricultural standpoint was due to the special effort of outstanding members of the community usually persons not directly interested in farming, or at least not dependent on farming for a living. Surely, where men of means and of large business experience recognize the importance of the fall fair as a means of boosting a particular section of the country and of promoting the interest of the country as a whole, the actual farmer can be expected to play a bigger part in backing an institution that exists principally in his direct interest.

SCHOOL REPORTS

Wardsville Public School
H. Audrey Willis, Alice Walker, Madeline Fisher, Katie Ryerson, Carlyle Husser, Edna Holloway, Ben Senior, Louisa Simpson (absent).
Arthur Brammer, Gladys Walker, Glenn Walker, George Willis, Pearl Wilson, Gerald Hilton, Lynn Henderson, Minnie Moore and Emerson Pauls (absent).
Primer No. 3.—Glenn Harold, Tom Ryerson, Henry Holloway, Lawrence Willis (absent).
No. 2.—Archie Stinson, Willie Wilson, Harry Walker.
No. 1.—Jack Harvey, Willie Ryerson, M. McRae, Teacher.

S. S. No. 3, Moss
Report for the month of September. Those marked (a) were absent for examinations:—

Sr. IV.—Elliott Whitlock 85, Fred Squire 84, Wm. Whitlock 69.

Sr. III.—Donnie Coyne 85, Blanche Whitlock 83, Jean Moore 76, Richard Fry (a), Marion Grover (a).

Jr. III.—Dora Squire 80, John Whitfield 73, Charlie Clananah 58, Frank Walker 49.

Sr. II.—Mary Waterworth 100, Florence Fry 97, Helen Whitlock 92, Lewis Moore 75, Ross Edwards 50, Earl Harvey 50, Clare Whitlock 45, Melvin Smith (a).

Jr. II.—Margaret Whitfield 85, Charles Perrin 80, Gordon Squire 68, Wilford Edwards 63, Velda Grover 40.

Sr. I.—Ethel Harvey, John Smith, Jr. I.—Alex. Giles, Jim Squire.

Sr. Primer.—Kathleen Giles, Nettie Squire, Madeline Waterworth, Margaret Waterworth.

Jr. Primers.—A. Mildred Fry, Wilfred Fry, Dorothy Moore, Jim Welsh, Willie Grover.

C.—Bessie Winger, Wilbert Fry, Joe Giles, Jean Russell.

E. Rycraft, Teacher.

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules and RAZ-MAH for Asthma are sold here by H. H. Johnston, local agent. Call for a sample.

Talk up your town.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

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

PERFECTION OIL HEATERS

MEAN COZY COMFORT AND HEALTH

Light, easily carried from place to place, they give ten hours or more of cheery warmth on a gallon of coal oil. Get our price on these while they last.

Coal Hods, Fire Shovels, Ash Sifters; Stovepipes, 6-in. and 7-in.; Stovepipe Elbows, 6-in. and 7-in.; Stovepipe Enamel.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

HOT POINT Irons Toasters, Grills

Use the Condor Electric Bulbs

ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINES

APEX VACUUM CLEANERS

JAS. WRIGHT & SON.

Sugar Down

Best quality Niagara Plums arriving daily. Yellow Peaches now ripe.

Sugar, Soap, and many lines of Staple Groceries, much lower in price.

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

W. A. CURRIE

CENTRAL GROCER

TELEPHONE 25

"And a Little Child Shall Lead Them"

By ALLEN EDDY

David Hunteon never had married. In his earlier years he had been too greatly engrossed in his trade and in making a living to give attention to affairs of the heart. So he had lived until he was sixty with his maiden sister. She had been the object of his devoted care, although it was not in his nature to display affection. Now she was gone after months of illness and he was very much alone.

Unlike men of his mood and training, Hunteon never could get ahead. Viewed on the surface this seemed strange, for he was a good plumber, sober and industrious, and expensive things did not tempt money from his pocket. But he owned a piece of valuable Toronto city real estate which kept him poor, indeed so far as available cash was concerned.

When he came to this country forty years ago he bought property with the capital he brought with him from his native Scotland. It had a frontage of about twenty feet on an up-town business street, and four decades ago land in that locality was worth only a fraction of what it is to-day. On the plot he built a three-story frame house, which served as plumber's shop and dwelling. The early years of his business were prosperous enough, but as the city grew and the business section extended, taxes increased until that item became the chief of Hunteon's expenditures.

Finally the property became ridiculously valuable and the taxes on it prodigiously high. Producing no income, used as it was only for his place of business and abode, he must work long hours to meet the demands of the tax collector.

In vain did real estate agents and speculators use argument and cajolery to induce him to sell his property.

"I'll no move away frae here," he declared. (He invariably adopted the speech of his youth when excited.) "Here have I lived thae forty years and here will I bide. What wud I dae, dse ye think, in anither place? A' the auld lads, what few o' them are left, come to see me and that's the one pleasure I have. No, I'll stay till they carry me out as they did my dear Jean."

There was a finality to his expressed decision that left no room for parley, and the agent would withdraw with full knowledge that he had accomplished nothing. Others were made for his little lot, which in a scheme of plot assembling and building held a strategic position, that would have astounded a person more susceptible to the lure of large figures; but, although he was sorely pressed for money to meet bills for doctors and medicines, he doggedly stood his ground.

Hunteon's shop from the beginning had been a rallying point for the clans cut off from their native land. The spirit of comradeship of these men was something beautiful to observe, and it had its practical side also. But now the ranks had thinned through deaths and removals and only a half-dozen at the most could be mustered. The sons did not take the places of their fathers in the auld country circle in which talk was of another land and times of the past.

Their interests were at hand, in direct contact with themselves; their friends, like themselves, were very much alive in the present; and their dreams, instead of being of a definitely formed and irrevocable past, were much more interesting because they projected into an indefinite and yet to be moulded future.

"Sandy" Richardson, long marked by the finger of death, had been one of the last of the old company of companions to go. He had been Hunteon's nearest friend. Knowing that death would soon take him, his chief concern had been for his little motherless girl who would be left alone.

"Dinna fret about the wee bairn, Sandy," Hunteon had said. "I'll no see her want for anything I can dae for her. Rest yer mind about that, lad."

"I knew ye would, Davie, lad," Sandy had said, and there had been a suggestion of moisture in his eyes as he gripped the hand of his friend.

Sandy's funeral followed that of Sister Jane's by a week; and with the tax bill to be paid, funeral expenses to be met and a little girl on his hands, troubles gathered about David Hunteon. He spoke to the doctor who had attended Sandy, as well as his sister, about a mortgage on the place, and he knew that a mortgage was only one station from removal. But that dreaded break in his life was determined to delay as long as possible.

"No need for a mortgage, Mr. Hunteon," said the doctor. "You can let the place for a price that will keep you in comfort the rest of your days."

"I'll no sell," said Hunteon, his temper rising, his lips drawing tightly.

"Now, look here," said the doctor earnestly. "I'm going to talk to you as no one else has talked. Your idea about keeping this place is the idea of a foolish old man. You say you are always going to live here because the 'old boys' won't come to see you if you are elsewhere. You are simply indulging a whim."

"Weel, if it's a whim, it's my ain. I'll no move," was the somewhat ill-natured reply.

"Yes, it's not only a whim, but a selfish one," said the doctor obtaining to notice any austerity. "You are an old man and you have a young life entrusted to your care. Does your whim count as against her life? She

can't live here. In fact she can't live in this city. She can live if she is taken into the country and is permitted to have the benefits nature has for her. She can live to be a beautiful woman. Keep her she will languish and die."

"What's that ye say, the wee yin in danger? What would ye? Take her to the kinty? Why, yes, take her and quick about it," said the bachelor guardian in no little excitement.

"Listen, Mr. Hunteon," said the doctor, quick to follow the advantage which he seemed to have gained. "Next week my wife and myself go for our vacation in Muskoka. We are going to drive with the automobile. You and the little girl are to go with us. I know a nice farmhouse there where you can have board and where the child can have plenty of fresh milk and eggs. Better still, she will have plenty of invigorating air. The pink will come back to her cheeks by the day, by the minute. She will become more and more beautiful and she will crown your old age with a beauty and a glory you never dreamed of."

The doctor became oratorical as he became more and more enthusiastic. If he had imparted any of his enthusiasm to the other man it was not shown in Hunteon's speech. The habit of thought and the method of expression in a man are not changed in a twinkling.

"If you say go, we go," Hunteon said simply.

The next week the party set out. As the bachelor sat in the automobile beside his little ward, a new sense of responsibility touched him. When her small hand lay lightly on his a sensation he never before had known came to him and which he might have known was tenderness. He began to realize that with the responsibility he

had assumed to ease the mind of a dying friend he had opened the doorway of his own soul for an affection that made his old heart beat fast and which seemed to flood his soul with a wondrous stimulation that he could not describe.

In all his years in Canada never before had he seen the country beyond the city's limits, and the drive through the valleys and over and around the hills brought a revelation. "I never thought," he said to himself, "that there was anything so bonnie outside o' Scotland."

The boarding place found for the plumber and his little charge was the home of a widow who owned and superintended the work on a small farm. It was not by design—indeed, it was quite by accident—that he and the child had found a home with a woman, also a Scot, and born not far from his own boyhood home, and who, also, had come to Canada in early life.

The memories of childhood, that are so easily revived in the latest years of life, furnished a common interest for the man and the woman when they talked after the days' duties were done—hours that were looked forward to, it must be confessed, by each with eager and pleasant expectation. Indeed, the friendship progressed so rapidly and so unconsciously that the three, the woman, the man, and the child, were together much of the day. The doctor and his wife when passing the cottage and the few acres surrounding it frequently saw Hunteon busy at some odd job of the farm, the child playing near by and the woman not far away. Two or three times the little party of three had been observed in the early evening walking in the pleasant paths of the countryside.

The doctor's prognosis in the case of the child proved correct. With fresh

air, fresh milk, boundless room in which to play, moreover, with new interests and a consciousness of the affection of her guardian, and the new-found protection and care freely given by the woman, the bloom returned to the child's cheeks and health was abundantly expressed in her twinkling eyes and sturdy, browned limbs. To the woman, whose only child, a girl, had for many years been asleep on the hill, it seemed that the God she worshipped had been exceedingly kind.

Late summer passed into autumn, and soon the ripened fruits and vegetables, and the gamut of colors which blanketed the woods, made changes to awaken new interests for the child; while the harvest time and the atmosphere of peace and plenty seem to take her guardian back through the decades to the days of his boyhood. Quite unconsciously he had adopted the routine of the farm and gradually he had taken over a large part of the work and management.

Thanksgiving time was approaching and extraordinary preparations were being made in the little household for its observance. Between the man and the woman there seemed to be an understanding that the occasion to them would be something in addition to the annual celebration of Thanksgiving. Each seemed to think that it would be the occasion for personal gratitude.

The doctor's vacation had ended, but his wife stayed on in the country to enjoy the glories of the autumn. He made frequent trips thence and all the time he received reports and made observations in regard to the welfare of the child, in whom he had more than a professional interest, and also in regard to her guardian.

But now, just before the holiday, both the doctor and his wife would return to town, so they made a trip to the woman's cottage for the purpose of inquiring if Hunteon and the little girl would be ready to go with them back to the city.

They met the three near the gate

Canadian Autumn

Who is it says May is the crown of the year?
Who is it cries June is the gladdest?
Who is it declares Autumn, withered and sere,
The gloomiest season and saddest?

You shut your doors when I come out with my train,
And need not the challenge I'm flinging—
The ruddy leaf washed by the fresh falling rain,
The scarlet vine creeping and clinging.

Come out where I'm holding my court like a queen,
Come out where the wild grape-vines clamber,
Come out to the forest that yesterday green
To-day is all crimson and amber.

Come out to the hillside, come out to the vale,
Come out and be cured of your blaming,
Come out where my gold is, my red gold and pale
Come out where my banners are flaming.

Come out where the bare furrows stretch in the glow,
Come out where the stubble fields glisten,
Where the wind it blows high and the wind it blows low,
And the lean grasses dance as they listen!

—Jean Blewett.

CELEBRATING THE DAY

With peace at home and an abundant harvest, this year will be the happiest. Thanksgiving for many a long day. The pleasure of the family feast will be increased if some one, the oldest daughter possibly, has provided special decorations and jolly games to keep up the festive spirit of the day.

First of all, the table should have an appropriate centerpiece. The prettiest kind of effect can be had by scooping out a huge pumpkin and setting inside of it a bowl of water with a large bouquet of ragged yellow and bronze chrysanthemums. Better make this as low as possible, so it will not hide the view across the table. Even the family will like to see each other smile on Thanksgiving. Around the pumpkin place a mat of autumn leaves.

For place cards a lot of fun can be had out of cartoon cards made from ads. Cut from the newspaper or old magazines funny figures or sketches to represent the foibles of each member of the family, and instead of the printed face use a face cut from a snapshot of the person for whom it is intended. Paste these on bright yellow cards. For instance, the man whose mother always brags about his being such a good baby could have his face pasted into the bonnet of a big fat baby from a food ad.

The place cards will be sure to get everybody in a good humor, even mother, should she be worried about the turkey being done too much, or the pies a bit scorched. But just to keep up the good spirit, try a game at the table. Give every one a small piece of paper and pass around a pencil. Then tell them that each is to write on his or her slip a single word, a noun, the name of the thing he is most thankful for this year. These can be serious or funny, as they choose, but they must not be shown to any one. The slip can be turned face down until ready for use. Then some one reads a little story in which blanks have been left instead of nouns, as many blanks, in fact, as there are people seated at the table. As the story is read and the reader comes to a blank, she stops and the first person to her left supplies the omission.

Besides being a perfectly ridiculous story, there is sure to be fun over the reasons for thankfulness, especially as every one knows every one else. The story can be some little thing made up for the occasion upon some family joke or tradition, or the following could be used:

A Thanksgiving Tragedy.

Bessie Brooks and Tommy Snooks were walking out one Sunday when suddenly he spied a ——. Said Bessie Tommy, "We'll simply have to have a ——" this year, dear. "Yes," answered her spouse, "but where is the ——" going to come from?" "You will have to work hard every night overtime to get it," answered Bessie. So Tommy did. He went without ———, and ———, and ———. His cheeks grew thin and he had to tighten his belt a notch every day. But at the end of each week he put aside ——— in the little ——— on the ———. The big day came. Bessie went out with her ——— on her arm looking for the biggest ——— she could find for the money. At last she found it and had enough money left over for ——— and ———, too. "See!" she cried, rushing in to Tommy. "See the beautiful ——— I found." But Tommy answered: "Take it away! I have lost my ———, and never want to see a ——— again."

When friends of the family come in for the evening, as they are bound to on Thanksgiving, have a few small tables prepared with some simple games for amusement. For instance, at one let four of the guests string cranberries, the first to string his allotment to get a small Thanksgiving sticker, a pumpkin, turkey, or similar gummed label on a card given him for a tally. At the next table to which these four will progress there will be a game of tidily-winks, improved from a large tidily-wink dish and four or five pumpkin seeds apiece. The first to get his seeds into a disk in the centre of the table gets a sticker. Next table contains four jigsaw puzzles to be put together, the first to finish getting a sticker, and at the last table there is a bowl of popped corn and a paper of pins from which each player is to make a funny little figure, the best to win the sticker. For prizes for these games present some homemade candy or a gingerbread man.

For refreshments in the evening serve on paper plates a square of fresh gingerbread with nut filling, two doughnuts, peanut brittle and a tall glass of cider with a straw.

Autumn Lights.

Still within the season's urn
Bright the salvia's embers burn;
Still the aster flambeaus flare
In the crisp morning air;
And the goldenrod is still
Like a flame upon the hill.

These, with all their glow and gleams,
Light the autumn's path of dreams;
Light the path of promise to
Vernal loveliness we knew;

For we cannot quite forget
April, and the violet;
Golden April that is gone,
April that again shall dawn.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

Soup to Nuts on Thanksgiving

Plan your Thanksgiving dinner from soup to nuts, so that its dishes are suitable for both old and young. As nearly as possible avoid the heavy indigestible concoctions that tax tender stomachs. If the thought of economy must enter into the selection of your menu, then choose the two or three most important dishes and apportion the balance of what you wish to spend upon dishes that will go well with them and still give the proper amount of nourishment.

The following menu has been planned to serve eight persons. It is suitable for young children or very old people.

Julienne Soup with Bread Sticks
Pea Patties Celery, Olives
Turkey with Onion Stuffing
Potato Croquettes Cranberry Jelly
Shredded String Beans
Apple and Nut Salad
Cream Cheese Crackers
Fruit Pudding
Salted Nuts
Coffee

Julienne Soup: Into three quarts of water place one-half cup each dried carrots and turnips, one-half cup each

of the centre of each slice with a smaller cut. Arrange them in a bread pan, in piles of three slices, and place in the oven until toasted a light brown. Heat the contents of two cans of peas, drain off the liquor and to it add one tablespoon butter and one tablespoon flour well rubbed together. Pour the liquor over the peas again, season with one-half teaspoon salt and one-half teaspoon pepper, thoroughly heat and pour them into the bread patties. Serve one on each plate with the turkey.

Turkey with Onion Dressing: For the stuffing, thoroughly mix together two cups of dried bread crumbs, one-half cup of melted butter, four tablespoons of chopped onion, two tablespoons chopped parsley or celery leaves, one teaspoon salt and one-half teaspoon black pepper. Any herb preferred may also be used. Stuff the turkey and then over the breast, wings and legs spread a mixture of one-third cup butter and one-half cup corn meal which have been thoroughly blended. Place in a brisk oven until the corn meal begins to brown and then reduce the temperature to moderate. Baste frequently, first with

a bowl that has been moistened with cold water. Set aside until jellied.

Potato Croquettes: Thoroughly mix four cups of hot mashed potatoes, the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, two teaspoons finely chopped parsley or celery leaves, one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon pepper and one-half teaspoon onion juice. Scrape an onion to get the juice. When well mixed, set aside to cool. Then shape into croquettes, roll in bread crumbs and fry in sizzling fat until light brown.

Shredded String Beans: Thoroughly heat the contents of two cans of stringless beans and drain off the liquid. To one cup of the liquid add one-half tablespoon butter, one teaspoon salt and one-quarter teaspoon white pepper. Spread the beans on a platter and gently shred them with a fork. Over them pour the liquid and place the platter in the oven until the beans are quite hot. Some like a very little minced raw onion added at the last minute.

Apple and Nut Salad: Peel, core and dice five fair-sized apples. Chop the kernels of one-half pound of English walnuts, mix with the apples, arrange on lettuce leaves in individual dishes



finely chopped onion and celery, one bay leaf (may be omitted) and one tablespoon finely chopped parsley. Bring to the boiling point then add two teaspoons of beef extract, two teaspoons Worcestershire sauce and one teaspoon salt. Allow to simmer for one-half hour, strain and serve. Instead of beef extract, three quarts of strong, clear beef broth made from good shank portions, may be used.

Bread Sticks: Dissolve one-half yeast cake in one cup of milk. Add one cup of water and one-half teaspoon salt. Stir in enough flour to make a fairly stiff dough. When the mixture is light enough to mold, form into long, narrow rolls and set aside to rise for thirty minutes. Then brush the rolls with warm water and bake in a brisk oven until crisp. Do not let them touch each other. Each should be an evenly browned "stick."

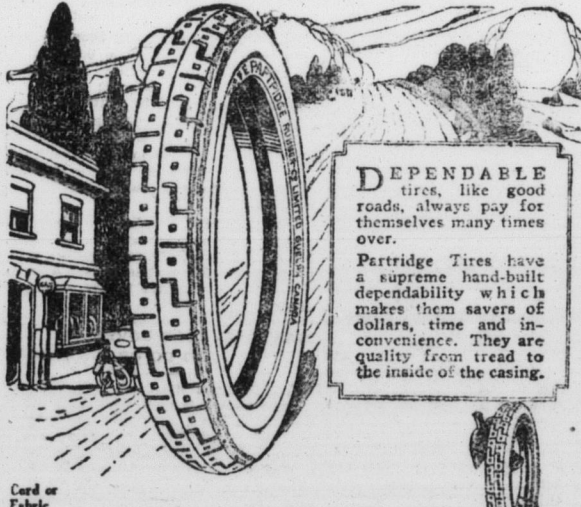
Pea Patties: Cut twenty-four one-half inch slices of stale bread. With a large biscuit cutter cut these into round shaped pieces and then cut out

melted butter and then with boiling water. As soon as the roasting is under way, baste with the drippings in the pan. Allow not less than twenty minutes to the pound for medium-sized bird. When done, pour off the sauce from the pan and skim all the heavy grease from its surface. Broil the giblets and place them in the sauce. Put the heavy grease back into the pan, in it blend four tablespoons of flour or the amount needed to thicken, gradually pour in the sauce and giblets and cook for five minutes, stirring constantly. Be sure this gravy is seasoned right.

Cranberry Jelly: Place three pints of ripe cranberries in a granite or porcelain saucepan and add one and one-half pints of cold water. Bring to the boiling point, remove from the stove and mash the berries with a wooden spoon. Add one pound of granulated sugar, replace upon the stove, bring to the boiling point and then cook for just one minute. Strain through a rather coarse strainer into

and dress with your favorite salad dressing. If you can not get lettuce, make a pretty nest for each salad plate of finely shredded, tender cabbage leaves.

Fruit Pudding: Mix together one and one-half cups each of molasses, sour milk and finely chopped suet. Set aside and mix together three cups of flour, two and one-half teaspoons soda, one and one-half teaspoons cinnamon, three-quarters teaspoon ground cloves and three-quarters teaspoon salt. Set this second mixture aside and make a third mixture of one cup of flour, two cups seeded raisins and one and one-half cups dried currants. All raisins may be used. Citron may be used for part, if wished. Thoroughly stir together the three mixtures, turn into a large, buttered tin, steam and steam for four hours. For the sauce, cream together one and one-half cups each powdered sugar and butter seasoned with one teaspoon vanilla extract. Omit the currants and use only the raisins.



PARTRIDGE TIRES
Game as Their Name

Partridge Tires have a supreme hand-built dependability which makes them savors of dollars, time and convenience. They are quality from tread to the inside of the casing.

For more information, write to Partridge Tire Company, 1234 Main Street, Hamilton, Canada.

HOW FRANCE CHOOSES PRESIDENT

METHOD DIFFERS FROM
UNITED STATES.

Parliament Appoints the President, Who in Turn Appoints His Own Prime Minister.

France has just elected a new President—Alexandre Millerand. But no fiery campaign of speeches to the electors preceded his appointment. France does these things in a manner utterly at variance to procedure in the republic to our south. Not a single perfunctory oration, not one platform promise did Millerand have to make to the "people." Without any reference to France's forty million souls, the National Assembly appointed Millerand, and he in turn appointed his own Premier, Georges Leygues, and the latter's Ministers.

Physically unfit to hold the position, M. Deschanel has, after a brief and rather farcical tenure of office, stepped out to make place for France's new President, Millerand, who has appointed Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine in Clemenceau's cabinet, to be Premier. At this moment of dangerous unrest the accession of such strong and tried men to the head of the Republic will gratify Britain and all allied nations.

Birth of the Republic.

The form of Government in France to-day has something in common with that of Canada, and especially of the United States. From the absolute tyranny of the Bourbons in 1789, France lapsed into virtual anarchy. Then she swung back to autocracy under Napoleon, afterwards to limited monarchy ideas under the restored Bourbons and Bonapartes, and finally to her present republican form of government, whose constitution dates from 1875, although it was provisionally established in 1870 after the disastrous war with Germany.

Millerand, like other French Presidents, was elected by the National Assembly, the French Parliament which is composed of the combined Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. His term of office is seven years. The Chamber of Deputies resembles our House of Commons in that its members are elected for four years by direct suffrage. The French Senate, however, is not made up of men directly appointed by the Premier, as at Ottawa, but is elected by an electoral body comprising delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each Commune and by deputies, councillors-general and district councillors of the departments.

Minister Needn't Be M.P.

Upon his election the President selects his own Cabinet—the Premier and the various Ministers—and, contrary to the Canadian usage, but like that of the United States, they need not necessarily be, though they usually are, members of the National Assembly. As at Washington, a man who has never run for a seat in the Legislature or who has even been defeated in doing so, could be chosen as a Cabinet Minister. The Ministry constitutes the executive power of the Government in France.

The retention of the term "province" for the great divisions of Canada is a relic of the old French regime. Notwithstanding that during the late war it was customary to speak of the "fighting in Champagne," "Picardy," "Artois," etc., these old provinces have to-day no legal or territorial existence. After the ousting of the Bourbons and the nobles the provincial system was abolished, and all France cut up into smaller divisions.

How France is Divided.

For purposes of local government France is divided into 87 departments and the three departments of Algeria. These departments are sub-divided into arrondissements of which there were 362 in 1913, into cantons, of which there were 2,915, and into communes which numbered 36,241. A perfect model of the Government is in charge of each department. Sub-prefects supervise the arrondissements and the communes are under the charge of municipal councils elected by direct suffrage. So the actual voice of France's 40,000,000 people makes itself heard back of all the nominations.

France's colonial possessions are second only to those of Britain, counting her share of the German colonies—small recompense for France's losses in blood and treasure—France has to-day overseas possessions in all parts of the world totalling about 5,000,000 square miles in area. The "Dominion" idea has not yet taken hold, however, and this enormous territory, whose population is about 90 per cent. native races, unfitted for self-government, is still politically part of France—little France which with Alsace and Lorraine has an area of only 212,000 square miles—and represented in her councils by but four Senators and ten Deputies. Other of France's colonies are represented in the Superior Council of the Colonies, which is composed of colonial officials.

Paddington Station, London, is now free from women ticket collectors for the first time since the war.

Brown sugar gets hard and lumpy. If it is kept in the icebox it will always be soft and easy to use.

POOR HEALTH LIFE'S HANDICAP

Rich, Red Blood and Strong Nerves Needed to Win Out.

It has been well said that life is a race. The full blooded man with sound nerves, the bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked woman, invariably win. The nervous, dyspeptic man, and the ailing anemic woman are left behind. Success in life is largely a question of good health and sound nerves. It is never the shaky, undecided men who are chosen for promotion; the sickly looking, pale woman is not sought after like her happy, rosy sisters.

What makes all the difference is the condition of the blood. Your blood is thin and poor, your nerves are bound to suffer, because they have to depend upon good red blood for nourishment. Headaches, undecided will, a shrunken figure and pale, unattractive face tell only too plainly that the blood is at fault.

Both men and women in great numbers have found deliverance from their inferiority in life's race, caused by impoverished blood, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are a remedy that has been a household word for a generation, because they tone up the whole system, make the blood rich and red and strengthen the nerves. Mrs. S. B. Miller, Elmira, Ont., says: "I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a family medicine, and have reason to praise them for what they have done in our home. Some years ago, while we were living in Alberta, my husband was so completely run down that he was unable to do any work, and even to carry a pail of water would exhaust him. A doctor was called in who said his heart was affected, and that medicine would be of little use to him. This greatly worried me and I finally urged him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He began their use and in a short time the swelling in his hands and feet disappeared. We decided to return to Ontario, but the doctor said he could not stand the trip. But the doctor was mistaken, for through the use of the pills he gained such strength as to be able to look after the harvest, and in a month later we returned to Ontario. My husband still takes a box or two of the pills twice a year, and they keep him in good shape. I have also found the pills good for my growing daughters, and we are never without them in our home."

One of the best things about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is that they do not contain the slightest trace of opiates or harmful drugs. While they are overcoming disease they are building up general conditions of good health. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Telling a Little-Known Secret of Success

We all know how the weather makes us cheerful or depressed. We don't realize so readily how much we are affected by the aspect of things we meet every day. Our gloom is dispelled by the mere presence of sunny, courteous people. They are easy to get on with. Nothing about them jars. Their frank smiles suggest that they wish you well and like you. And we all like to be liked.

Sheer ability doesn't get its full marks when it goes hand in hand with unattractiveness, "airs" and offensive personality. You feel that so-and-so may be a good man for his job, but you don't want to see more of him than you can help! And employers are as human as you are yourself. There is something about good humor, courtesy and kindness which hits the bull's-eye. You cannot fail to be pleasantly impressed by the ready, helpful man or woman who never fails to perform those graceful acts which cost so little yet mean so much. Such persons diffuse sunshine wherever they go. They are efficient in business because their relations are easy and smooth with everyone they meet.

Politeness pays! Human nature can't resist it. And doesn't try—! When a man, however rich and powerful he may be, is treated with a quiet courtesy which is neither fussy nor fawning, he instinctively respects the man he meets, and wishes to have his good opinion. He shows his best side. He will try to show himself just and generous.

Unfailingly do unto others as you would have them do unto you; show exactly the same attitude to the lowliest and the grandest of your acquaintances, and you will assuredly get on, because good-humor and quiet helpfulness are urgently needed by every man of business.

The worker to whom nothing is a trouble will never be sacked. Rather will he rise. The bright, smiling salesman draws customers—because cheerfulness is a magnet which attracts us all. In our dull business world smiles are sun-rays ever welcome.

It is so very easy to be breezy and bright and kind. The habit of courtesy and politeness soon becomes second nature. Business sacrifices themselves entirely to their ideal of social service. Business doesn't make so severe a demand. But wherever that principle is shown in business it is promptly recognized and usually rewarded by rapid advancement. The rules and usages dictated by courtesy had not their basis in sand; they have evolved slowly and solidly out of the need for ease, grace and decency in life. Therefore apart from the decided advantages that accrue to ourselves when we are gentle, considerate and helpful to others, we show appreciation of the fact, too often overlooked, that for all our happiness we are very much dependent one upon another.

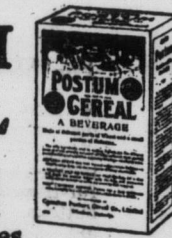
POSTUM CEREAL

used instead of coffee means better nights and brighter days for every one when coffee disagrees

Postum Cereal should be boiled a full twenty minutes. Another form—Instant Postum is made instantly in the cup.

Both kinds are sold by grocers everywhere

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ontario.



Seven Ages of Man. The seven ages of man have recently been tabulated on an acquisitive basis, as follows:
First Age—Sees the earth.
Second Age—Wants it.
Third Age—Starts to get it.
Fourth Age—Decides to be satisfied with half of it.
Fifth Age—Becomes still more moderate.
Sixth Age—Now content to possess a six by two foot bit of it.
Seventh Age—Gets the strip.

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People of Glencoe:

FORD IS RIGHT. "The war is over, and it's time war prices were over too."

I hold no brief for the automobile king, and as to why he did it I'm not interested—but I do believe he hit the nail right on the head when he said "It's time to get back to normal."

Now, don't mistake my motives. I WANT ORDERS—hundreds of them. I want orders enough to turn this stock of clothing into cash in the next few weeks.

I'm not foolish enough to think I can start something that will bring prices on woollens or anything else tumbling down, for I'm only one of thousands.

But I do believe I can read the "handwriting on the wall" as well as the next man, and when prices start back they're going to skid faster than a Ford taking a corner at 40 per.

And I've got \$10,000 worth of Men's, Boys and Women's Clothing. At least that's what they cost me in round numbers—what they'll be worth three or six months from now I daren't say. That's the rub! Despite all that retailers, wholesalers, importers and mills say, I believe that prices of woollens are going to go down. Anyway, I'M GOING TO SELL MINE NOW.

—E. A. MAYHEW.

WE ARE DEALING BLOW AFTER BLOW AGAINST HIGH OVERCOAT PRICES.

Just in the nick of time—While the iron is hot and weather cool. Our gigantic Overcoat Sale strikes a staggering blow against all competition.

Suit and Overcoat values that defy competition:

\$38 values, sale price \$19.50.	\$45 values, sale price \$22.50.
\$55 values, sale price \$27.50.	\$60 values, sale price \$30.00.

We are also showing special values in Shoes, Underwear and Sweater Coats. Extra specials this week in our Ladies' Blouses.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

"The Store Where the People Like to Trade"

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1920

NEWBURY

D. J. Batsner left on Monday for a short stay in Des Moines, Iowa.

Sunday, 17th, is Children's Day in the Church of England. A special service for children will be held at 11 a. m. in Christ church.

Andrew Armstrong and Melvin Sullivan arrived home from the West Saturday evening.

Angus McRae of Inwood is visiting his brother Finlay.

Mrs. George Churchill of London and Mrs. A. Marshall of St. Thomas visited at S. Fennell's and W. O. Kraft's last week.

David Gage and son Osborne and wife were in Merin last week attending the wedding of his grandson, Mr. Payne.

Miss Nora Cameron of Chateau, Montana, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. G. Bayne.

Ernest Johnston and wife of Windsor visited at Wm. H. Jeffery's last week.

Dr. and Mrs. McVicar and Charles Tucker and daughter visited Mrs. Armstrong at Strathroy on Thursday.

Can anyone beat this sunflower?

J. G. Bayne grew in his garden a sunflower which measures 54 inches around and 18 inches across.

Miss L. Gay has received word of the sudden death of her cousin, Sam Johns, at his home in Chicago last week.

Mr. Johns retired in the very best of health and shortly after, while still conversing with his wife, he suddenly stiffened, gasped, and life was gone.

The deceased with his wife was visiting here very recently and his death comes as a great shock to his friends, who have the sympathy of all.

WARDSVILLE

The Epworth League of the Wardsville Methodist church are opening their weekly meetings by a social evening at the home of Wilson Turk, 2nd concession, Aldborough, on Friday, October 8th. All members and their friends are cordially invited to attend and make this first meeting a grand success. The chair will be filled by Miss Nellie Jackson, president of the league, and Mrs. Husser will give a short address, after which the evening will be devoted to a social time.

By-laws authorizing a contract for power with the Ontario Hydro Commission and providing for the raising of \$8,000 for its installation were voted on here on Monday and carried almost unanimously, only three votes being registered against them. The vote in each case was 68 in favor and 3 against.

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.

CASHMERE

Miss Eva Robinson and brother George of near Robinet spent Sunday with Mrs. Charles Tunks.

John Reid was taken to the hospital on Saturday to undergo a serious operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dark and daughter, Miss Cleda, spent Sunday with their son, Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wed. Dark, Miss Jean Tunks and Mrs. Earle Tunks spent Monday in Glencoe.

Wilkie Taylor was a Chatham visitor recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith and Mrs. Willick and Miss Beccie, all of Bothwell, spent Sunday with the latter's brother, Allan.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus F. Smith and daughter Donalda spent Sunday and Monday with relatives at Rondeau.

Anniversary services were held in the church here on Sunday, Sept. 26. Rev. A. S. Whitehall of Thamesville conducted the services, which were well attended. The choir rendered excellent selections. The free-will offering was about \$78.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Webster and children and Mr. and Mrs. Asa Webster of London spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Webster.

Miss Beccie Willick of Bothwell is visiting her brother Ross.

Mrs. Charles Tunks is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Brown, in Pontiac.

A number from here attended the anniversary services at Wardsville on Sunday, Oct. 3rd. Rev. Selby Jefferson of Granton, a former pastor, conducted both services.

Hugh Taylor, who has had to undergo a second operation at St. Joseph's Hospital, London, is progressing favorably.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, Pontiac (nee Flossie Tunks), on Sept. 28, a daughter.

Mrs. John Reid and son and Mrs. Hugh Taylor spent Tuesday in London visiting their respective husbands who are confined to the hospital.

Threshing is finished once again in this vicinity.

John Reid is doing nicely after undergoing a serious operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gardiner and son Bramwell spent Sunday with relatives near Wardsville.

CAIRO

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Franklin of Lincoln, Mich., are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McKeown returned on Wednesday after an extended visit in Sarnia.

The school fair on Wednesday was a decided success. The exhibits were numerous and the display was excellent.

Mrs. D. M. Smith and daughter, Mrs. J. H. Hayward, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Franklin, motored to London on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Gage attended the wedding of their nephew, Mr. Payne of Chatham, during the week.

Melvin Sullivan returned on Saturday after a couple of months' stay in the West.

M. D. Smith and wife returned to Bothwell last week after spending a few days with friends at Cairo.

V. K. Annett returned a few days ago much improved in health after spending time at Speedwell Hospital, Guelph.

Rev. A. U. Campbell, a former minister of this congregation, preached an excellent sermon on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith of Windsor made a brief call here on Saturday evening and Sunday.

C. P. Smith and friend called at the home of his uncle, R. Burr, on Sunday.

MELBOURNE

Anniversary services held in the Methodist church on Sunday last were a great success. Rev. Byron Snell of Alvinston preached morning and evening. The choir, assisted by Mrs. (Rev.) Snell, supplied splendid music.

The evening service in the Presbyterian church was withdrawn for this special occasion.

A motor accident occurred here on Sunday night, in which Miss Mary Bolton suffered a fractured collar bone and others in the car were severely shaken up. The car was driven by the owner, T. Bolton, and in endeavoring to make a sharp turn, the car was thrown in a ditch.

KILMARTIN

Mrs. Donald McGregor spent the week-end with friends in Dutton.

Miss Jean Robertson of London is holidaying at her home here.

Sorry to report that Mrs. Wm. Munro is not so well this week.

Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed in Burns' church, Mos, last Sunday.

The following from a distance attended the funeral of the late John G. Secord:—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McFarlane and sons, Hector and John, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Dewar and Jeanie, St. Thomas; Mrs. McClurg, Kilmora; Mr. Millar, Detroit; Dan Secord, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Mac. Secord, Cleveland; George Secord, Brandon; Mrs. McLarty and Mrs. Johnson, Bothwell; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Summers and Mrs. McNeil, Oakdale.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

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

EKFRID STATION

Miss Madeline Gash has returned to her home in London after spending a few weeks with Misses Ella and Sadie Switzer.

Service will be held in S. S. No. 4 Sunday evening, October 10th, at 7.30. A number from here attended the meeting in Lobo last Sunday.

Mrs. Mae Howie and son Beverley spent last week with friends here.

Lou Hull is on a trip to the West. Cyrus McTaggart and Mina Gillies attended the wedding last week of Miss Jean Campbell to Mr. Small of Wallacestown.

APPIN

Chas. Dean and family moved into town this week.

Despite the inclement weather on Sunday afternoon a goodly turnout of Orangemen and their friends attended the Methodist church and heard a very able discourse from Bro. Miller.

Through unavoidable circumstances, the male chorus from Mount Brydges did not turn up, notwithstanding which the service went off successfully.

Last Sunday morning during the session of the Methodist Sunday school, Miss Jeanetta Lotan was presented with a beautiful Bible by the members of her class, prior to her leaving for London, where she is going in training for a nurse at Victoria Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunc. Johnson had the misfortune to lose their youngest daughter from cholera infantum last Saturday, and the sympathy of the community goes out to them in their bereavement. The funeral on Monday was largely attended.

Mrs. Herman Galbraith is visiting friends in Perth.

At the close of the Presbyterian Sabbath school last Sunday Miss Dorothy Thurnicroft was presented with a nicely-bound Bible and an address regretting her loss to the school as a teacher. Miss Thurnicroft left Appin this week to train as a nurse in Victoria Hospital.

WALKERS

On Wednesday, Sept. 29th, Wilfrid Walker of Walkers and Miss Marton McPhail of Alvinston were married in the Presbyterian manse of Kilmartin.

The young couple have the best wishes of their many friends in this community. They will reside on the groom's farm just south of the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McLean and family of London were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McCallum on Sunday last.

On Sunday a young son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Giles. Little Arthur Percy and his mother are progressing nicely.

A good many from around these parts are attending Melbourne Fair.

John A. Walker's family are almost fully recovered from typhoid fever.

The Kilmartin Ladies' Aid held their October meeting at the home of Mrs. Duncan Walker.

DAVISVILLE

Mrs. Robert Armstrong and son Hugh and daughter Coral and her husband and their daughter motored to Chatham to visit Gordon F. Armstrong on Sunday last.

Wesley Babcock of Detroit spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Babcock.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Armstrong and Mr. and Mrs. Archie Regis motored to Glenroy to attend the meeting on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Cathbert Powers and little daughter Margaret spent the week-end with relatives at Davisville.

Harry Babcock of Chatham called on his uncle, Thomas Dufley, Sunday last.

Andy Armstrong has returned home from the West.

The farmers of Davisville are all busy sowing their fall wheat.

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

The Newbury CASH STORE

Has secured another shipment of

Oven Glass

And all persons having premium tickets or due bills for these dishes are requested to bring them in as soon as possible.

New Prints

Fancy patterns, 35c to 40c.

W. H. PARNALL

NEWBURY

BURNING THE NATION'S WEALTH

EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY AND NIGHT

THE TORCH OF CARELESSNESS

BRINGS DESTRUCTION TO SOMEBODY'S PROPERTY IN ONTARIO

The Work of Fire Prevention should appeal to the Farmer, who is at the mercy of the Fire Demon; and to every Merchant and Manufacturer who wishes to preserve the continuity and non-interference of his business. Special efforts should be made during

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK --- OCT. 9

to remove all Fire Hazards and take every possible precaution to Prevent Fire.

CLEAN UP

accumulations of waste material, rubbish, boxes, brush, weeds and conditions that create disorder.

ONTARIO FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE, INC.

in affiliation with
The Ontario Fire Marshal's Office, Toronto

Lantic Sugar



Last call for fall fruits

Do not miss your chance to preserve these last sun-ripened gifts of summertime. How your folks will enjoy them, and how pleased you will be to serve them when canned goods made with top-priced sugar are out of reach. The time for preserving foresight is when the fruit is still in season.

Lantic is your best friend in retaining the rare bouquet of luscious plums and peaches, of delicately-flavoured pears. Its tiny, snow-white crystals of purest cane dissolve so quickly into syrup of concentrated sweetness, that you can smile at the old-time caution "Let it simmer until the sugar is all dissolved"—because it's FINE.

Fruit will retain its natural form and colour because overcooking is unnecessary. Lantic WILL go further, and so costs less.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL



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OVERLAND motor cars require unusually little attention because of the *Triplex* Springs which protect not only the passengers but the durable alloy steels of the chassis from jolting and jarring. If service should be required, we offer full facilities for prompt and expert attention to your car. And back of Overland is one of the greatest manufacturing institutions of the Dominion.

Come in today and see one of these remarkable Overlands with Triplex Springs, whose Economy and Stamina are being established in new records every day.



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Distinctive Styles in New Fall Suits

At \$39.50

For WOMEN — For MISSES

A specially purchased group of smart models in Velour, Tricotine and mixtures, displaying novel, yet conservative lines; tailored or with Seal fur collars and often fur-trimmed pockets; narrow belts, fancy buttons. Besides navy there is a splendid showing of new Autumn shades.

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