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The Gift Of The Gods

BY PEARL FOLEY.
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CHAPTER XIII.

"Niu Lang and Chih Nu are weeping buckets this morning," exclaimed Mrs. Claymore to Pep, her white Persian, as she gazed at the downpour from her sitting-room window. "That means Tu He will have to meet the Culvers under trying conditions. However, it's only me who'll suffer in looks—the child is such a fairy. My gracious, Pep, if that isn't a woman climbing the hill—why I declare it's Lun! She's coming to tell me, I suppose, that Tu He isn't a duck. Well, well, it's a disappointment, but—why, the pure creature can hardly get up the steps! I had no idea she was that old or feeble."

Mrs. Claymore ran to the verandah and helped the tottering, dripping Lun into dryness and warmth.

"Why, Lun, you are ill. Why in the world do you ever—"

But Lun let Mrs. Claymore get no farther. Clapping one of the hands that was removing her wet cloak she cried shrilly, "She's gone—gone—the Gift of the Gods!"

The pagan wall sent a chill through the American woman.

"Lun, you are ill, overwrought. Sit here while I get you some tea. No, not another word now. I won't listen."

In two minutes Mrs. Claymore reappeared with a steaming cup in her hand, but it was no use. The cup was only a receptacle for the Chinese woman's tears. Rocking herself back and forth, she gave vent to her emotion in heart-rending cries and wails.

Mrs. Claymore, deciding remonstrance useless, seated herself in a corner and let the woman's anguish have away. In a few minutes the paroxysm abated and she turned to the other with a little moan.

In an instant Mrs. Claymore was at her side. "Now, Lun," she said softly, "tell me what has happened."

In trembling, moaning tones she told of how Miss Tu He, her darling child, had come to spend two days and nights with Miss Leon Sheldon, a foreign school friend; that when Tu He did not return last night as she had promised, she, Lun, had set off at midnight to seek her. Had she aroused the foreigners from their beds and learned that their servants had taken Tu He home at eight o'clock. They had sent for the runners, but the men hadn't yet come back. Thinking per-

haps the festivities had tempted them, they bade Lun wait till their return. Lun waited and waited. When hours passed and they still did not come, the foreigners, becoming uneasy, went to the door and made inquiries, but could they find of Tu He or their servants.

Mrs. Claymore listened in alarmed amazement to Lun's strange tale. Horrible fears attacked her, which she tried in vain to thrust from her. Every conceivable horror she had ever read or heard of the Chinese committing came into her mind until the chery, practical woman was almost as frantic as Lun. She felt she must go out and search, but where could she go? And then a ray of relief came to her. She would go to David Marsden. He loved the girl and would move heaven and earth to find her.

"When do you expect the mandarin home?" she enquired of Lun.

"He home from Shanghai to-night."

Taking time only to cover her house slippers with overshoes and slip into her waterproof, Mrs. Claymore was soon ready to start on her pony for the city. Lun had already set forth on her return journey. It was agreed that if any news came to the mandarin's house, a messenger was to be dispatched to the American at once.

The streets of Peking presented a dismal sight after the night's festivities. Remnants of firecrackers and torn, dripping lanterns littered the road and walks. It was indeed a sorry spectacle. The rain came down harder than ever. The few natives who were forced out into the weather forgot their own discomfort in watching the dripping, foreign devil flying through their midst. It required a decidedly optimistic nature to see even a flash of sunshine through the cloud that obscured Tu He. Even bright, cheery Mrs. Claymore left her last ounce of hope behind her in the dirty, littered streets. A presentiment possessed her as she entered the hotel that the little Chinese girl's bright face was lost to them forever.

She gazed in speechless amazement when the clerk at the desk informed her that Captain Marsden had left for England that morning. Curious eyes followed her as she staggered to the elevator. David gone—that was the last straw! Could it be possible? A ray of hope buoyed her an instant. But no, the ray turned to another cinder of disappointment. David was too level-headed. He could love a woman to distraction, but honor flew as high as his love. Besides, Mrs. Claymore knew that David's liking for the mandarin was too genuine for him to elope with his niece.

She felt too sick at heart to talk to anyone and hesitated when offered the Ashton apartments whether to go in or not. But her hesitation wasn't of long duration, for the door opened while she stood there and a surprised servant stepped aside for her to pass.

"Why, it's Helen Claymore!" exclaimed Grace, coming forward. "Good gracious, my dear, you are simply drenched! Come in quick and let me take those wet things off you."

Grace chatted as she unbuttoned the water-soaked cloak and heavy, sodden overshoes.

"China's taste for thorough old-fashioned things even extends to her rains, doesn't it? Poor David, it was a miserable send-off for him. But of course you haven't heard of his sudden departure for England? Why, Helen, you are ill."

Grace ran from the room and reappeared with a glass of wine. "There, that's better," she exclaimed a few minutes later. "You frightened me for a minute."

Mrs. Claymore smiled wanly. "I've received a frightful shock, Grace, dear. The mandarin's niece, Tu He, has disappeared."

"Tu He disappeared?" repeated Grace in shocked amazement.

Mrs. Claymore nodded, and explained briefly what Lun had told her.

Grace listened with horror-stricken eyes to the tragic story. Glancing at her wrist watch she said thoughtfully: "It's now eleven. David sailed at seven. Poor David! poor Tu He!"

Tears welled up in her eyes as she spoke.

Helen Claymore's eyes were not dry either. The memory of the Chinese girl's charm overwhelmed her. She felt her loss as keenly as she would that of a younger sister.

Grace wiped her eyes and her voice was husky as she spoke. "I feel this terribly, Helen. David loves her, as you must know, and I did my best to dissuade him from thinking of her."

She rose and walked to the window. "I don't know if my advice had any weight with him or not, but I can't help feeling partly responsible. Why, oh why, was I such an idiot as to interfere with two people's fate—their whole lives?"

"Don't talk that way, Grace, dear. You aren't the only one who felt that England or America would kill Tu He."

"No," acceded Grace, coming back and seating herself beside her friend

on the couch. "I know the Culvers and his Uncle Chess were against such an idea, but it was different with David and me. We were more than pals. He was just like a dear, only brother to me." And you, Helen, you always claimed Tu He would bloom like a rose on foreign soil, didn't you?"

Helen Claymore nodded. "I've studied the child closely. Deep down she is as much Anglo-Saxon as you and I. She has the Chinese veneer, but it is only veneer—her soul is white. I mean that literally. Her love for her uncle is the strongest link that binds her to paganism. That reminds me, Mr. Weng Toy returns to-night from Shanghai. If you'll put up with my company until then, Grace, I'll wait and see what he intends to do."

"O Helen! do we have to wait till then? Can nothing be done before?"

"I don't see how. Mr. Sheldon is doing everything possible. Remember, we are women in a pagan land, dear."

"Do you think," continued Grace, "that if we went to the mandarin's house we might find out anything? Even a tiny clue might lead to something."

Helen Claymore shook her head. "According to Lun, Mr. Sheldon interviewed every servant of the house who remained home last night. They were all at the festival. Even Lun was out till ten o'clock."

"Well, Helen, I can't rest here. If it's pouring torrents of rain I must be out and doing something."

"What do you propose?" questioned her friend.

"I shall send a messenger to the American Legation for Rowe and have him accompany us to the Culvers. Together we ought to be able to think out some plan."

So a messenger was despatched and the two women sat down and waited.

CHAPTER XIV.

When Tu He discovered she was indeed a hopeless prisoner, she felt there was nothing to do but pray for the gods to take her. But, she asked herself, would the gods hear her? They apparently had no pity on her or they would have saved her from this—the disgrace of being in Chu Sing's power. She crept back to the bed, where she sat with her head buried in her hands. She looked up fearfully when the door opened, but it was only the woman returning with a pitcher of water.

Tu He drained a glass eagerly and her parched throat called for more, but the servant shook her head. Tu He pleaded, reached out her hand insistently, but even as she spoke drowsiness befogged her brain—a queer, helpless sensation took possession of her limbs and she sank back on the bed.

When she awoke, the rain beating against the window and the faint light entering the room, announced that morning and a storm had arrived together. Her head felt clear. The memory of the past hours rushed over her again, but not with renewed horror. She was the calm, stoic now. She would struggle no more. Death was always within reach. The sound of a chair moving caused her to turn her head on the pillow. The waiting-woman was approaching with a tray of food.

Tu He turned away. She knew there had been something in the water that had caused the deep sleep from which she had just awakened.

The servant, noticing the movement of aversion, bent over her charge and in quick, eager Chinese said: "I gave you sleeping medicine, miss, and now you sleep without it, and not sleep means very sick."

(To be continued.)

Flower Wisdom.

A garden cannot live entirely to itself. Even the finest stock needs fresh blood from the garden of another.

A few little parpie petals can spoil a whole bed of mammoth fringed beauties.

Some flowers must not be massed; they are so depressing when past their prime.

Before your roses blossom, sow their beds with forget-me-nots.

All pansies are gadabouts, and take fresh life from change of scene. It takes chrysanthemums two years to recover from one move.

The scarlet runner is worth while; it grows well, looks well and eats well.

Foxgloves are all on the surface; they are a joy if constantly renewed.

When your oriental poppies begin to sulk in the early fall—let them alone!

Fertilize deep, if you want strong roots for endurance.

What is easily grown and free flowing is never appreciated by the gardener; if the neighbors are successful with it, down goes its value another peg.

If flowers don't fill a bit of bare ground, weeds will.

He: I was once in love with a girl in this town. I understand she married a broker.

His wife: Surely not broker than you are.

The countryman is neither as sentimental nor as glib as the townsman. He takes longer to think, and he thinks deeper.—Lord Selborne.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Woman's Interests

CANNING THE UNUSUAL THINGS.

After the ordinary canning of the summer is finished, the housewife may turn her attention to the more unusual and artistic phases of the work and devise ways and means for storing the less familiar products.

Some of the less common garden vegetables, put into the cans, will help add variety to the winter meals.

Tomatoes canned whole for winter-time salads are not difficult to do, if one knows the secret of their success. This consists in making a thick sauce of some of the poorer tomatoes and pouring this into the jars, so that it entirely surrounds the whole tomatoes.

Select tomatoes that are ripe and firm; sort them, putting those of regular size in one pile for filling the jars, those of less perfect appearance or shape in another pile for making the sauce. Cut these into small pieces after washing them and place over the fire with enough water to prevent them from sticking to the bottom of the kettle. Then cook them briskly till reduced to a pulp. Strain this through a sieve, pressing well so that all the juices are obtained; then measure it and to each quart add two spoonfuls of sugar and one of salt.

Blanch the perfect tomatoes and cold dip them, then remove the skins and cut the cores neatly away. Place them in the sterilized jars, packing as close together as possible, but taking care not to crush them, and fill the jars with the thick, hot tomato sauce. Partially seal as usual and process under five pounds' pressure for fifteen minutes, or in the water bath for half an hour. When serving, pour the tomato liquid from the jars and use it for flavoring soups or sauces. The tomatoes themselves should be firm and in fine condition for baking whole or for serving in the form of a salad.

Vegetable Soup Stock will prove a convenient and savory thing to have on hand, for with it a steaming dish of soup may be made in the twinkling of an eye. To make a dozen quart jars of the stock one will require half a bushel of tomatoes, four heads of cabbage, one peck of onions, six green and three red peppers, twenty-four medium-sized carrots, six stalks of celery, two dozen ears of corn and a large bunch of parsley, with a cup of salt. Scald and peel the tomatoes and cut them into small pieces, or run them through the food chopper. Boil the corn, which should, of course, be young and tender, for ten minutes; then cut it from the cobs. Chop the cabbage and peppers after removing the seeds from the latter and cut all the other vegetables but the parsley into small pieces. Then mix all together and cook without adding any water, or only enough to prevent burning, until the vegetables are a very tender. Remove the bunch of parsley and fill the mixture into sterilized jars; process under five pounds' pressure for fifteen minutes, or in the water bath for forty-five minutes.

A quart of this stock added to a quart of boiling water, then cooked for ten minutes and nicely seasoned, will make a quick vegetable soup; or a pint of it, added to a quart of meat stock and cooked for the same length of time, will provide an appetizing dinner soup.

Carrots in Butter are delicious. Wash and scrape tender young carrots of small size and blanch them for three or four minutes in boiling water. Then fill them into sterilized jars and pour over them a dressing made by adding three tablespoonfuls of fresh butter to a quart of water; bring to the boiling point and stir in four tablespoonfuls of sugar and one tablespoonful of salt. The dressing should be used while boiling hot and the jars filled to within one-quarter of an inch of the top. Partially seal the jars and process forty minutes under ten pounds' pressure, or one hundred and twenty minutes in the water bath. If the carrots are not very young and not very tender, give them a somewhat longer time for processing.

Cauliflower is not often canned, but there is no reason why it should not be. Only the flower should be used. Break the flowerets apart and crisp them in cold water, then blanch in boiling salted water, using a tablespoonful of salt to each quart. Arrange immediately in the jars and fill with boiling water, adding a teaspoonful of salt to each jar. Process thirty-five minutes at ten pounds' pressure in the steam cooker, or fifty-five minutes in the water bath.

Canned Fruit Salad requires large, ripe, firm peaches, tender juicy pears, white grapes, and—if possible to secure them—several ripe pineapples and a bottle of maraschino cherries. Canned pineapple may be substituted for the fresh, and the cherries may be omitted.

As to the proportions to be used in this salad, one may use one's own discretion, selecting for the foundation the fruit which is most plentiful at the time of making. Peaches and pears may be used in equal quantity, with just enough of the other fruits to give the desired variety. A pint bottle of the cherries will be ample for six quarts of the other fruits combined, as the cherries are merely ornamental.

Scald, peel and halve the peaches

Woman's Interests

and drop them into cold water, pare the pears also and place them in cold water made slightly acid with lemon juice. Halve the white grapes and remove the seeds, slice the pineapple—if you have the fresh fruit—and remove skin, eyes and cores; then cut into small sections. Make a thin syrup, using a pound of sugar to a quart of water; boil it ten minutes, then place the peaches and pears with the pineapple in it, and cook carefully until the fruits are tender. The white grapes will require only a very few minutes' cooking, therefore they need not be added until the last moment.

As soon as all the fruits are tender, but still unbroken, place them in the sterilized jars, alternating the pieces to produce an attractive appearance; drop the cherries, halved or left whole, among the other fruits, to give a colorful effect. Boil the syrup down rapidly until it is as thick as maple syrup, then pour it boiling hot over the fruits. Adjust the rubbers and covers, and process ten minutes under ten pounds' pressure, or twenty-five minutes in the hot-water bath.

Fruit salad is delicious served for dessert with whipped or plain cream, or the fruit may be drained from the juice, mixed with freshly prepared grapefruit, oranges and apples and served on lettuce leaves with a nice salad dressing.

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Woman's Interests

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Lumbering in the Peace River.

Lumbering operations have been conducted on a more extensive scale in the Peace River country during the past winter than ever before, and according to authentic reports from that area seven hundred men were employed in forest activities during the season and the winter's cut has aggregated over 45,000,000 feet of lumber.

This work comprises lumbering operations at Jarvie, Chisholm, Smith, Kinuso, Widdewater, Springburn, and Grande Prairie in Northern Alberta.

This section is a comparatively new lumbering area. In fact, as a Prairie Province, forest activities are not commonly associated at all with the province. Even in relation to the phases of the Peace River country, greater stress is laid on the vast prairies and lightly wooded sections.

But whilst these are extensive, the greater portions of the district, taking into account the mountain slopes and deep valleys of its outer bound, is thickly wooded with valuable timber. The principal varieties include fire in the mountains, spruce, pine, tamarac, birch, poplar, cottonwood and willow.

The upper reaches of the Peace River district, including the mountains and foothills, are especially well wooded, but timber of good dimensions is found in all the valleys throughout the entire district.

Many large islands occur at intervals along the Peace River, and these are all thickly wooded with fine straight spruce. Valuable timber limits on the Watiti are yet untouched. The North and South Pine Rivers, the Smoky, the Whitemud, and the Battle are well wooded, whilst farther east and north the Wabiskaw contains millions of feet of untouched timber.

Lumbering has only commenced to assume proportions of any importance in the Peace River country, but is due for a considerable expansion with continued settlement and the more extensive opening out of the district. Whilst the hardwoods and more valuable specimens of soft woods are not generally found, the wealth of the forests is nevertheless very great.

Spruce is used extensively for lumber. Other woods yield logs for building, fencing materials, ties, mine timbers and fuel. Much pulpwood is available. Extensive forests of beautiful white poplar also exist. Except on the open prairies a sufficient supply of timber is found to meet the requirements of the settler for many years to come as well as to develop an important commercial industry.

Insects that Stop Trains.

A plague of grasshoppers is reported in various parts of the country, but it is unlikely they will be in such myriads as to stop a train, as their cousins the locusts have done on several occasions in Egypt and South Africa.

In Cape Colony the locust is a perfect bugbear to the railwayman. For if, as often happens, a train runs through a swarm crossing the line, the consequent massacre renders the rails too slippery for the wheels to bite and the train comes to a standstill!

A swarm of bees has more than once thrown the railway service out of gear. As at an English country station recently an angry swarm, which had been mishandled, made such aggressive war on the premises that they put to flight the staff and, later, the engine-driver, fireman, and guard of a train. The train was delayed until the "all clear" signal was given.

On another occasion a swarm actually took possession of the guard's van, and created such a commotion that special help had to be commandeered before the train could proceed. Even then it carried more bees than passengers.

The other day a sensational report appeared in the news. It concerned a cockroach. It succeeded, single-handed, in holding up a train as effectively as a band of "bad men." It did so by climbing, unobserved, into the telegraph instrument in a signal box and "grounding" the wires. It perished in the attempt, but not until it had caused the whole train system to get into a hopeless tangle.

A similar incident occurred on an English railway. The 12.1 was delayed eight minutes owing to the fact that the signal was at "danger."

Hurried investigation showed that an earwig had made its way into the signalling apparatus and caused a short circuit of the electric safety signal, so that it stood at danger!

A Saxon Song.

Tools with the comely names,
Mattcock and scythe and spade,
Couth and bitter as flames,
Clean and bowed in the blade—
A man and his tools make a man and his trade.

Breadth of the English shires,
Hummock and kame and mead,
Tang of the reeking byers,
Land of the English breed—
A man and his land make a man and his creed.

Leisurely flocks and herds,
Cool-eyed cattle that come mildly to wonted words,
Swine that in orchards roam—
A man and his beasts make a man and his home.

Children sturdy and flaxen
Shouting in brotherly strife,
Like the land they are Saxon,
Sons of man and his wife—
For a man and his love makes a man and his life.

—V. Packville-West.

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NEGLECT IN THE SUMMER CUTS WINTER EGG PROFITS.

Hot days and sultry nights bring their own problem to the poultryman, whether he be operating on a commercial scale or managing a farm flock. The birds require different care and different feeding during the hot days. The old hens must be kept on the job and the young stock will have to be given every encouragement if they are to do their best next fall and winter when prices begin to come up. Much has been said of winter care, but winter care is much more difficult if your stock goes into winter quarters weakened by summer neglect.

THE TIME TO CULL.

This is the time of year to get rid of the cull hen. Culling can be done at any time, but the amateur will find less trouble at this time of year. The spirit of spring, with its flush season for eggs has passed rapidly into summer slumps. Summer slumps may be caused by two factors: First, poor feeding, and secondly, the inability of the individual hen to stand the strain. In other words, the constitutionally weak, the mentally disinclined, and physically unfit, should be doomed to slaughter. Time and space will not permit an extensive article at this time on culling. A few of the high points might be enumerated. The big beefy hen with the chuckle head, yellow shanks, new plumage and a mass of hard fat stored in the egg sack region should be given careful to market. Small, underbred, crow-headed, round-bodied types showing lack of vitality and vigor should also be let go. Keep an eye on the busy, industrious biddy who sings all day and wears no yellow pigment in her shanks. She is a most docile and friendly individual, always looking for something to eat. Her plumage may be dry and hard, and possibly broken, but she will be out-doing her more "dressed up" sister of leisure. Note when you handle her, the spread in the egg sack region, indicating ovarian activity. The deep, long ribs, the long, broad, level back, the clean-cut head, and the hard, close plumage. These are the marks of heavy production and "laying type."

LAYING-HOUSE CONDITIONS.

Conditions in the laying-house are apt to become very bad in summer. A hot, stuffy house, odoriferous with the gases from heated manure, and in every chink and crack a nest of mites is not at all conducive to health and production.

It may be difficult to ventilate some houses properly to maintain a sweet-smelling condition, but frequent cleaning will aid greatly in maintaining a healthy atmosphere. In most houses adequate summer ventilation can be secured by keeping all windows wide open and if windows are opened under the dropping board on the north side will aid materially in keeping the house cool and provide air circulation. Care must be taken to have all openings covered with wire netting to protect against skunks, weasels, etc. This precaution will also aid materially in preventing infestations of mites by keeping the sparrows out. Sparrows usually harbor and carry mites and if allowed to frequent the poultry house and build nests they are sure to be a source of vermin. They also develop a mania for visiting mash hoppers and feed bias. In this way they will materially reduce profits and are very apt to be carriers of disease organisms from infested flocks and yards.

Mites and lice reduce the vitality of stock and interfere with production. These two common pests vary in their habits and must be dealt with accordingly. Mites live in cracks and crevices, about the nests, roosts and dropping boards, attacking the hen during the night while she is on the roost or during the day while she is on the nest. Mites may be detected by the characteristic "pepper and salt" appearance on the roosts and about the cracks and chinks. This is caused by excreta from the parasites. They are described as both gray and red mites. In reality, however, the gray mite is usually the same animal before breakfast. After his meal of good hen's blood he takes on a reddened appearance due to the blood in the body. A characteristic odor accompanies infestation and one can soon learn to recognize them and detect their presence in that way. Using louse killer on the birds will have but little effect on mites. They can be readily controlled, however, by using a good insecticide on the roosts, nests, dropping board, etc. The writer has found waste oil from the crank case of the automobile or tractor to be a very efficient and inexpensive mite control. Everyone has some at hand or can secure it from a local garage for a small sum. The roosts, nests and dropping boards should be thoroughly painted with this oil. Kerosene will have a killing effect but evaporates very quickly and has to be applied more often. There are on the market many wood preservers, coal tar by-products and other patent preparations which may be used with equal satisfaction.

Body lice can best be controlled by treating with sodium fluoride. This is most easily applied dry. There are two common methods of using it in the powder form. The Pinch Method—The bird is held by the legs and pinches of the powder dusted into the feathers about the vent, in the loose fluff feathers and along the body feathers extending from the thigh forward. The Shaker Method—This is similar to the pinch method except that a can having a perforated top is used in place of using pinches. This requires much more material and consequently sunny days should be chosen and the work done during midday to give the birds a chance to get dried off before going to roost. This practice is rapidly becoming more common among poultrymen as they are overcoming a fear of wetting the birds. Beach and Freeborn give the following directions for making the dip: "The solution should be prepared in a wooden container, avoiding contact with galvanized iron. The ordinary wooden wash tub is excellent for this purpose. One ounce of commercial sodium fluoride, or two-thirds of an ounce of the chemically pure salts should be dissolved in each gallon of tepid water. The best method for dipping the birds is to hold them with the left hand by both wings. They are then placed feet foremost in the warm dip and submerged until only the head remains above the surface. They should be held in this position for twenty or twenty-five seconds while the feathers are ruffled to permit penetration of the liquid. Just before removal the head should be ducked under the surface. Hold the birds above the tub for a few minutes to allow them to drain. One hundred birds will use up approximately five gallons of dip on which basis material should be available at the start of the operation to keep the dip replenished."

SUMMER FEEDING.

During the long warm days our ration can be changed quite materially from the one used during the short cold days of winter. The hen no longer requires an abundance of heating food. There must be supplied in quantities sufficient, however, to maintain body weight. She does require, however, a liberal feed of animal material protein to keep up production.

If the houses are warm, put the mash hoppers out in the shade where the hens will consume more. The standard mash mixture is used for summer feeding, consisting of equal parts ground oats, ground corn, bran, middlings, and meat scrap. Your milk or buttermilk may be used to replace about one-half of the meat scrap. The birds make excellent use of such dairy by-products.

The grain mixture may be slightly changed, reducing the quantity of corn in favor of a little more wheat. The quantity can be materially reduced. We usually recommend feeding about seven pounds per day to one hundred hens at this time of year. This will tend to increase the amount of mash consumed. A moist mash fed at noon will also tend to increase mash consumption and aid in holding production up.

Do not forget green feed. So often when the hens are out we neglect the green feed. If they have access to a good alfalfa pasture or some green annuals as rape or oats, they will fare very well. However, during midsummer the green supply from grass runs low and it will pay you to find some supplementary greens. Sprouted oats are excellent and can easily be grown in summer. Rape makes a good summer feed, but must be fed in small quantities as it is very apt to cause "green" or "dark" yolks. Chinese cabbage sown about August 1 makes excellent greens for fall feeding. Give hens in confinement a feed of greens the first thing in the morning and again in the forenoon, and also in the afternoon during the hot weather. They enjoy salads for summer rations just as much as we do.

During midsummer the water supply becomes warm and stale. You will be repaid for the trouble of frequently changing the water. Keep the pans clean, and particularly when milk is being fed. Foul drinking dishes are not conducive to good health and the birds will drink more water if it is clean and cool. Remember, eggs are 65 per cent. water.

The faster you drive the more easily misfortune will overtake you.

The new dairy building provided by the Province of Ontario at the Agricultural College, Guelph, is being fully equipped for experimental work. Not only will scientific investigation be undertaken in connection with cheese and butter making, but attention will be given to powdered milk and ice cream production, as these industries are growing in importance and proving remunerative to Ontario dairymen.

SHEEP

Profit derivable from mutton growing on the farm lies largely in bringing the lamb crop to early maturity. I find that this can only be done by giving the lambs the best of care after being weaned. Lambs that have been well nursed during the suckling period have made large bone and flesh development and come to the weaning time prepared to shift for themselves.

Lambs soon separate from their mothers should be provided with tender, palatable pasture. This sometimes is quite difficult to provide as drouth invariably prevails throughout the country at this season. Then, too, a great many farms are not well fenced so that pasture that might be available can be utilized to the best advantage.

The flock owner must keep looking ahead in order to meet conditions of the season and provide the essential pasture the flock requires at all times of the year. Where the fields are well fenced, second-growth clover and June grass meadow pastures are available makes the finest kind of feed for the developing of the lambs. Being second growth, tender and nutritious, the lambs make splendid growth.

I find it a good practice to change the pasture for the lambs as frequently as possible as it not only gives the lambs a change of feed, but I think the pasture supply can be kept up for a longer length of time. Feeding a light grain ration of oats, corn and wheat bran is necessary in order to balance up the pasture and to induce rapid bone and flesh development.

Rations for Heavy Milk Yields.

The opinion too often held that one cannot afford to feed a heavy ration to milking cows is rapidly changing. Experience is teaching that low feeding is wasteful and a generous ration profitable. To try to make ones grain supply spin out by reducing the ration is like withholding water from a thirsty plant. The Record of Performance work with dairy cows has taught useful lessons on gauging the ration. The desire to make records at any cost has taught that a good cow can be trusted to judge of the quantity of a well balanced ration that may be eaten with profit.

At the Lacombe, Alberta, Experimental Station during the year 1925, ten Holstein-Friesian cows qualified in the Record of Performance with records ranging from 12,992 lbs. of milk and 519 lbs. of fat to 21,885 lbs. of milk and 868 lbs. of fat within the year.

No fancy feeds were fed to these cows, the object being to use only such feeds as were within reach of every dairyman. The meal ration consisted of a mixture of 220 pounds of oat chop, 120 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of oil-cake meal. This gave good results as a protein rich feed for heavy producing cattle. All cows were well fitted for R. O. P. The meal was restricted for a few days before calving and for some time after calving, until the inflammation had gone and the cows were back to normal. There is then less danger of over-feeding or causing digestive troubles. At other times the cows were allowed practically all the meal they would clean up.

The dry roughage days consisted of alfalfa, prairie hay and oat greenfeed. Alfalfa formed the main bulk, but hay and greenfeed were fed as well, and it was found that the variety is better than any one feed. Oat and corn silages provided the bulk of the succulent roughage. In the late fall and early winter months, swede turnips were fed at midday feeding. A sample daily ration for a cow giving 70 pounds of milk a day for this time of the year is as follows: Dry roughages, 12 pounds; oat silage, 5 pounds; swedes, 35 pounds; meal mixture, 22 pounds.

In summer the cows had rye and oat pasture as close to the building as possible. They were also fed silage, and meal, as much as they would clean up.

Live Stock Markets. An important paragraph in the review of the present situation of the cattle trade by the Markets Intelligence Service of the Dominion Live Stock Branch reads: "The strongest demand on the market is for: neat weight stock of good killing quality, and this condition may be depended upon to continue during hot weather. Heavy supplies of soggy grassers will break the market. Caution in liquidation with particular attention to season conditions, is strongly advised. Midsummer demand is mostly for small meats, but, in view of scarcity, a good outlet overseas and strengthening United States markets on choice and good heavyweights, such cattle may be depended upon to strike good levels. The excellent condition of pastures, the good prospects for grain, hay, and fodder crops should suggest a policy of operation in which full finish and a judicious carry-over are the main issues. There is nothing in the general situation to negative the belief that the beef market is well on the road to recovery. The usual autumn depression is of course inevitable, but the degree of it depends entirely on the general policy pursued. Those who take note as to seasonal conditions of markets will probably benefit."

Relative to hog prospects the reviewer has this to say: "Our latest cable advices from Great Britain are in more optimistic tone than early in the month (June), and hopes are entertained of a sharp reaction to prices. Producers are advised to get their hogs in good finish and to sell subject to official grading, which will give them the benefit on select stock. The majority of the Canadian packers are now purchasing on the basis of the new standards, and producers should see to it that their hogs are so bought at country points." As to sheep, a short supply led to the market holding up well, and on Eastern markets at the end of June the average price was well above that for the corresponding month last year. Western prices, however, were not as strong, but supplies were generally so meagre as to prohibit the establishing of a market. Heavy sheep were somewhat hard to move. Choice lambs weighing not above 75 lbs. are the choice of the market and good prices are forthcoming for such stock. From eighteen to twenty cents per hundred pounds was no uncommon price for choice lambs during June. Light stock is always preferred, especially in hot weather.

Simple Canning Recipes.

At this season of the year when there is a demand for information as to canning, drying and storing processes for fruits and vegetables, the booklet of recipes issued by the Dominion Fruit Branch will be useful to many. The recipes are not only simple and practical, but their reliability has been tested by leading authorities. The booklet is available, free of charge, to those who apply to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Says Sam: Know your boy or girl before you begin to figure on how to keep them on the farm.

The old straw stock moved back to the field and spread evenly will pay bountifully for your pains.

direct their education toward the lines of success. When these children are taught the value to their community of the farmer-business man; of the rural community centre; of crops scientifically raised; and of the challenge it offers to a young man or woman to take the ground and make of it a productive place that feeds and clothes its people and promotes the scheme of life, then we shall be training our children to love the life that is open to them and to choose the farm as their abiding place.

The child who lives on an average farm until he is through high school, has much of his real farm knowledge learned. From the time he is old enough to throw corn to the chickens, to the time he takes charge of the "north forty," he has learned much of the habits of animals, of the growing of crops, of the value of land fertility and of the importance of farm accounts. Why then should the farm school board bring in a factor that oftentimes lessens the value of the very thing the farm parents want instilled into their children's minds, by putting them in charge of teachers whose training and ideas are entirely foreign to the conditions around them.

Each year young men and women are going out from our consolidated schools to be trained in school teaching. Let us endeavor to have many of them return to the farm districts to teach, where they can give to their pupils not alone a necessary fund of book knowledge, but also a knowledge of the importance and the opportunities in rural life. We need teachers who can direct the attention of the pupil toward advantages which may be his.

Choosing the Right School-Teacher

By Margaret Conn Rhoads

Rural school boards and farm parents are just beginning to realize the need of employing rural-minded school teachers to teach the children who attend the consolidated schools. By "rural-minded" teachers we mean men and women who have farm interests most at heart; men and women who have been reared on farms themselves and who see a future for the pupils who stay on the farm.

It is hard for the town or city-trained man or woman to sense the romance in farm life; to understand the opportunities it offers for a successful and useful career or to visualize a future in such quiet surroundings. Too often these city-trained teachers (all unconsciously, perhaps) hold up to their pupils' eyes the glowing opportunities of the city. They are entirely lacking in rural mindedness, because it is not a part of their being.

In all the daily teaching in the farm districts there should be a note of loyalty to life on the farm. Lessons along many lines can be taught with direct reference to use in a rural life. No city-bred man or woman can really assume the farm attitude, no matter how desirous he or she may be of instructing the pupils in the prescribed lessons of the school. Therefore, all boards selecting teachers for rural schools should endeavor to select teachers having a love for farm life; who have themselves been reared on farms and who can instill into the minds of a larger percentage of their pupils a real desire to continue rural life.

Such teachers can become great factors in keeping boys and girls contented in the rural districts and can



Dissolve in boiling water. Use enough to get a big lasting suds. Big lasting suds—one amazing power to dissolve dirt. If you don't get lasting suds, you have not used enough Rinso.

After soaking, only the most soiled clothes need a light rubbing with dry Rinso.

Your clothes don't need boiling if you use Rinso. But if you like to boil your white cottons, use enough Rinso solution to get the suds you like.

Rinso is made by the largest soap makers in the world to do the family wash as easily and safely as LUX does fine things.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED TORONTO R302

A Twilight Pastoral.

Fair Jennie takes the milking-pail, And to the meadow trips along, The unbentams slant across the vale, And sweetly ring her merry song. The meadows with white daisies glisten, The cricket stops his chirp to listen; As o'er the fields her sweet voice rings, And high upon an elm tree bough A robin gaily sings. Richard hears the sweet voice call, And sees the cows slowly moving toward her. No call for him, but yet he goes, For twilight is the time to woo her. So Richard leans upon the bars, And watches Jennie till the stars Shine through the elm tree bough The robin gaily sings. —E. H. Pitcher.

Live Stock Slaughtering and Sales.

In inspected slaughtering this year, the Dominion Live Stock Branch reports a decrease in both calves and sheep compared with last year, the total being 137,359 calves compared with 173,721, and 97,792 sheep compared with 101,227. Cattle slaughtering shows an increase of 22,694 and hogs of 152,259, the totals being 222,689 cattle to 199,965, and 1,092,544 hogs to 940,285. Sales at public stock yards during the first six months of this year show an increase of about 50,000 cattle and approximately of 100,000 hogs, compared with last year. Calves showed a decrease of over 11,000 and sheep and lambs of 12,000.

O.A.C. No. 104 Winter Wheat.

The O. A. C. No. 104 variety of winter wheat originated at the Agricultural College by crossing the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian varieties and has made the highest record of five leading varieties tested on one hundred and twenty-eight

farms throughout Ontario. Not only is it a high yielder, but from equal quantities of flour it has produced more bread than the Dawson's Golden Chaff. It is interesting to know also that it has been more hardy even than the Dawson's Golden Chaff and almost as stiff in the straw and seems to be less susceptible to smut.



Then Her Love Died. She: How can anyone exist without music—such food for the mind! He: Ain't fish better for that? Let us improve our community by substituting self-starters for cranks.

Be Safe! Don't wait for someone to be in pain to get Kendall's Spavin Treatment in the house. For all external hurts and pains—for all muscular troubles. Kendall's Spavin Treatment makes good. KENDALL'S SPAVIN TREATMENT

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENONVILLE, N.Y., U.S.A.

THE Agricultural Industry is our most important industry: founded on the soil wherein lies Ontario's greatest wealth.

What shall it be? Now, young man, since you have passed the parting of the ways and decided to make your life and living within the broad field of agriculture, take advantage of the Province's most liberal offer of education.

Yes, an education at the Ontario Agricultural College that will make you a bigger and better man on the land, in the administrative office or in the science laboratory.

There are many professions within the Agricultural Industry, one of which may interest you. The would-be Agricultural Chemist, or Bacteriologist, or Entomologist, or Biologist, or Botanist, or Geneticist, or Apiculturist, or Cerealist, or Economist, or Animal Husbandman, or Poultry Specialist, or Dairy Specialist, can get a thorough and liberal training at the Ontario Agricultural College. Should you decide to continue as a practical farmer the training will be of life-long service to you. Should you decide to become a professional man the education given by the College makes such possible to you. The College calendar gives full information. Write for it.

J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A., President. A. M. PORTER, B.S.A., Registrar.

COMMON SENSE ABOUT GERMS

A reader of a thoughtful turn, would like a little light upon the germ theory of disease. If germs are so very deadly, and if they multiply so fast, how is the human race saved from extermination, she asks. She would also like to know what common sense tells us to do about germs.

The fact of the matter is that disease germs, dangerous though they are, do not have everything their own way. They are not very long lived. They cannot exist unless they find suitable soil. They must have proper degrees of temperature and moisture. They are blasted by the breezes of the atmosphere and withered by the bright rays of the sun. If every single disease germ proved fatal to every person attacked the result would be a speedy end to the human race. But disease germs must attack in force to be effective, they must find a non-resistant soil, and even then the human body will generally destroy them after a resistance that we speak of as an "illness."

I think it is safe to make the broad statement that germs from the body of a person in health will do no harm to other persons. It is true that even a healthy person carries constantly germs that are capable, under certain conditions, of creating disease, but while the body is in health they lack virulence.

There is one great exception, and that is in the bodies of persons who are "disease carriers." These "carriers" are those who had had a disease, such as typhoid fever or diphtheria, have recovered from it so that they are immune to its germs, but for some reason still harbor the live germs in their bodies, and are capable of passing them on to other persons in such a way as to transmit the disease. I do not think that harmful carriers are so very numerous, but there are enough so that I feel sure that all persons employed in dairies, in bakeries, in restaurants, or in the production or preparation of any food supplies should be regularly questioned as to their previous illnesses and a physical examination made to determine their safety to the public.

Just as the human body in health is perfectly safe to others, the same body in contagious illness is actively dangerous to others. The germs that rest in the mouth and throat harmlessly during health become active for evil when health has given way to illness. Most of the spread of contagious disease comes from a well person coming in contact with one who is ill with the disease.

I will sum the matter up by saying: Don't bother about germs so long as you are in good health. In case of illness quarantine yourself until you know that you cannot spread contagion. Avoid actual contact with persons who show symptoms of contagious disease. That's all you can do. Don't worry.—Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

Topics in Season.

To kill thistles: If from one-half to one teaspoonful of caustic soda is put on the heart of a thistle, it will wither to the ground, and the roots will die in five minutes.

It is not safe to go into a silo of freshly cut corn unless fresh air has been first freely admitted. Let the blower run for two or three minutes, to force air into the silo, before going into it. The danger is due to gas caused by fermenting corn. Sometimes people are killed by the gas.

Cut second-crop red clover, pile it up and don't thresh it. After you plow your wheat ground, take this clover and cover the bottom of your spreader with it. Fill the spreader with manure and scatter it on the wheat ground, then disk and harrow it in. This gives you a mighty good stand of clover, the next year.

To kill trees, use this formula: One pound of arsenic, one pound of washing soda, one-half pound of whiting, and four gallons of water. Dissolve the soda in a little water, make a paste of the arsenic by adding a little water, then add the arsenic paste to the water containing the soda, stirring all the time. Boil this mixture for half an hour, and be careful not to inhale the fumes, for they are poisonous. Better do the boiling out-of-doors. After boiling, remove from the fire, and add the rest of the water, with which the whiting has been mixed. Make a girdle around the tree, hacking downward and leaving the chips in place to form a frill. Pour a pint of so of the arsenic solution into the cuts. If the tree is small, cut it low and swab the stump with the arsenic solution, and this will prevent suckering. We repeat, do not inhale the fumes of boiling arsenic.

Fertilizing flowers: When the plants come into bud give an occasional application of liquid manure, using a long-nosed water can without the sprinkler. At budding time the plants will have used a part of the nourishment in the spring dressing, and the use of liquid manure brings food in a quickly available form at a time when it is most needed. Applications may be made once a week. The liquid should be the color of weak tea and is applied at a distance of from two to five inches from each plant, according to size. Wet the soil thoroughly.

Rats are about as much good to the farmer as a hole in a 4-ugnut, but not quite.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

For the next Ten Days we are offering special values in all lines of Shoes, Strap Slippers, and Oxfords.

In this special offer we have included Shoes and Slippers for all members of the family.

Some lines show a complete range of sizes, others just an odd size. It will pay you to come early.

For Men	For Women	For Children
Brown Calf Oxfords, Black and Brown Calf Bals. and Bluchers, Black Dong. Bals. and White Canvas.	Patent Strap Slippers, Patent Oxfords, Dong. Oxfords and Slippers, Brown Kid Slippers and White Canvas.	Patent Strap, Brown Kid Strap, Brown Kid Oxfords, Brown Sandals and White Canvas.
Priced from \$2.98 up.	Ranging in price from \$2.35.	Priced from 90c up.

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District Agent
Manufacturers' Life

The Transcript

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

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

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

Do you know that we would look to be more up-to-date if some of those out-of-date posters about town were pulled down?

Glencoe Chautauqua guarantors went back to the extent of \$5 apiece on this season's venture. There were 33 guarantors. Notwithstanding this loss 62 persons signed a contract for next year, which shows that Chautauqua has either taken a firm hold upon the people of this community or they have an optimism that cannot be shaken.

The Transcript appreciates the kindly interest of its readers who forward items for publication, but must request that these be posted early in the week to ensure their being received in time for current issue. Many contributions are received each week at press hour which have to be held over until the following week, or cancelled entirely if by that time they have become out-of-date.

It is advisable and mandatory under section 297 of the Municipal Act for every municipality to adopt an annual budget and to levy taxes sufficient to cover the expenditures fixed by such budget. But it is more important to adhere to the principle of keeping the expenditures well within the limit of the anticipated revenues. No expenditures should be contemplated before the money to pay the same is in some way secured. Every municipality should be run on a cash basis and the running up of overdrafts or floating indebtedness of any kind should be considered a breach of trust on the part of the Government.

Premier Ferguson, who is also Minister of Education, has created the position of Superintendent of Education and is filling it by the appointment of Dr. F. W. Merchant. The Dundas Star refers to this as a good appointment and remarks:—"Dr. Merchant has had charge of the evening technical classes and has made them a practical success. He is a man of exceptional ability, and does not seem to have gotten into the educational rut of thinking that modern and dead languages are the most important subjects in education. It is to be hoped that he can shake up the present high school system so that it will be of more practical benefit to the majority of students attending, and reduce its tendency toward merely providing an academic training for the few who intend to go on to the university. If he can do this the high school course will be of much greater practical benefit, and the school will become much more popular with the

ratepayers. If such an improvement is instituted there will not be such a strong opposition toward a by-law to grant the money necessary for increased accommodation."

One frequently sees advertisements offering a reward for a lost article, and ending with the words "No questions asked." In England this means compounding felony. Sir Henry Lucy in his recently issued volume of reminiscences has an anecdote illustrating the point. A gentleman, well known in London society, had his watch picked from his pocket one night on the way back from the theatre. He advertised, offering a reward and adding "No questions will be asked." Pleased at his own astuteness, he confidently awaited response, and in due time received one, though not from the quarter he expected. The communication, dated from a well-known club, drew the advertiser's attention to the fact that by the terms of his proposal he had been guilty of compounding felony; the statute provided that its penal clauses might be put in operation at the instance of the common informer, who was to be rewarded with payment of £50. The writer admitted that he was "the common informer," and suggested that payment of £50 down would save the advertiser much trouble and expense at the Law Courts. There was no use kicking against the pricks. The advertiser, taking legal advice, found the common informer's position was impregnable, and paid the fine. Nor was this all. The enterprising student of the advertising columns made a similar communication to the proprietor of the newspaper in which the notice had been published, pointing out that he was equally liable, and demanding a second £50. The conclusion was inevitable. The writer of the letter was traced by the address given, and was discovered in the person of a waiter at the club. He was promptly dismissed, but got the solatium of £100.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROMOTIONS
S. S. No. 5, Metcalfe
Names are in order of merit:
Entrance.—Arcenia Dewar, Mabel Dewar.
Jr. IV. to Sr. IV.—Evelyn Boyd, Clinton Osler.
Sr. III. to Jr. IV.—Verna Reilly, Vera Reilly and Rhea Boyd (equal), Marion Henry.
Jr. III. to Sr. III.—Clayton Osler, Archie Letich.
Sr. II. to Jr. III.—Edwin Douglas (honours), Jean Osler.
Jr. II. to Sr. II.—Harold Douglas.
Sr. I. to Jr. II.—Duncan Dewar (honours).
Elda Campbell, Teacher.
Union S. S. No. 17, Moss
Entrance.—Mary McKellar, Albert Moore.
III. to IV.—Hugh Letich, Kenneth McKellar, Viola Munroe.
II. to III.—Harley Lease, Duncan Letich, Prudence Moore.
Primer to I.—Innes Graham, Archie McKellar.
Kathleen Chambers, Teachers.

The rapid increase in immigration to Canada during the first three months of the present fiscal year, amounting to 63 per cent. more than for the same period a year ago, is accompanied by indications of a return movement from the United States, according to officials of the Canadian department of immigration and colonization.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Margaret Brown is visiting friends in Detroit.

—Miss Sadie Young, of Sarnia, spent the week-end at her home here.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Christner, of London, visited at G. McMurchy's on Tuesday.

—Dan McMillan, of Dutton, was a guest at G. McMurchy's during the past week.

—Mrs. Peter L. Campbell is spending a couple of weeks with friends in London.

—Miss Mabel Wright is in Strathroy for a week visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. J. Wright.

—Miss Muriel Weekes spent the week-end with Miss Della McIntyre, of Tait's Corners.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Doull, of Perth, called on Appin and Glencoe friends this week.

—Miss Mayme Grant is holidaying at the lake, Eagle, the guest of Miss Alma Branchflower.

—Miss Eva Fleming, of Sarnia, is visiting Miss Margaret McBean and other Glencoe friends.

—Mrs. E. Watterworth, of Toronto, is visiting her nephew, Hugh McCutcheon, and other friends.

—Mrs. T. C. Reycraft is spending a couple of weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Smith, of Chatham.

—Mrs. McNish, of Southwold, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Malcolm D. McAlpine.

—Dr. W. J. Harris, of Toronto, motored to Glencoe and spent the week-end at his former home here.

—Miss Frances Stirling, of Rondeau, spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCracken.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. Purcell, of Rodney, and Mr. and Mrs. John Dewar spent Sunday at G. McMurchy's.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. McMurchy attended the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Dewar on Thursday.

—Miss Minnie Ridout has returned to her home in Toronto after spending a week with Mrs. David Reeves.

—Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham and daughters Kathleen and Inez are spending this week at Port Stanley and Cleveland.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McEwen, of Toronto, have returned home after spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. J. A. McAlpine.

—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gardiner and family have returned home after spending a week in Dresden, Chatham and Tupperville.

—L. H. Diggon, C.P.R. station agent at North Glencoe, is spending his vacation in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Petty, of Streetsville, is relieving agent.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Weekes and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Watterworth motored to Courtwright and Corunna Sunday and spent the afternoon there.

—Mr. and Mrs. Win. Gooding, of Bothwell, and Mr. and Mrs. George Crittenden, of Toronto, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Gibbs, Appin.

—George Hopkins, medical student, of Detroit, is spending a couple of weeks with Mac. O. McAlpine and other relatives in Glencoe and vicinity.

—Dr. R. M. Gubbins and Mrs. Gubbins and son Robert, of Ceresco, Mich., spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gubbins and other relatives.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ross Rumohr (nee Jean Young) left for Corunna on Monday where they will spend some time before going to Sarnia where they will reside.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hicks and Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Adams and son Charles motored from Detroit and spent the week-end at the home of George Precious.

—Mr. and Mrs. Mac. M. McAlpine leave this week for a two weeks' trip to Winnipeg where they will attend the Great West Life Insurance Company convention.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Little, of Walkers, announce the engagement of their daughter, Christine, to Earl A. McLean, the marriage to take place the latter part of August.

—Miss Lottie Craig and Mrs. Lethery motored to Watford on Saturday afternoon with Misses Gladys and Ruby Gilbert, and spent a pleasant afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. F. Davidson.

—Mr. and Mrs. John McRobbie, of Detroit, and Mrs. W. Milligan, of Pittsburg, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. McMurchy the past week, having come for the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Dewar.

—Dr. W. E. Weekes is spending a short holiday at his home here before leaving for Newfoundland to fill an appointment as medical supervisor of lumber camps, a position which he has held in the Cochrane district for a few years.

—Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hurley on Sunday were Miss Florence Hurley, Miss Carman Farrow, George Dean and Miss Christine Dean, of London; Alay Bayne, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Will Graham and baby, and Sid. Hartley.

—Mrs. Mitchell Innes and son Stuart have returned after visiting in Leamington. The former accompanied her mother, Mrs. H. P. Jeffery, and brother Bruce to Buffalo on his way home to Pittsburg, Mass. It was a delightful lake trip. They spent a day at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McCallum, Ekfrid, Ont., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Anna

Cornell, to Wesley G. Thompson, West Lorne, Ont., son of Mr. William G. Thompson and the late Mrs. Thompson, of Rothsay, Ont., the marriage to take place the latter part of August.

—Ross Mitchell, of Winnipeg, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. George Innes, and other relatives in Glencoe and vicinity. Mr. Mitchell is a son of the late A. D. Mitchell, who was in business in Glencoe for several years, and is in the dry goods business at Winnipeg, where he resides with his mother and sister Julia. He was born in Glencoe.

—Calvin McAlpine, who has been on the staff of the Royal Bank at Windsor for several years, has been transferred to the Ontario inspection staff of that bank, with headquarters at Toronto. Mr. McAlpine, who has been holidaying at his home here for some time, will be relieving manager at the Walkerville branch for two weeks before taking up his new duties.

KILMARTIN

Mrs. McCready and son and daughter, of Komoka, spent Friday with the former's brother, Geo. L. Munroe.

Miss Sarah Munroe has returned home after spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. McCready, at Komoka.

Miss Beatrice Munroe, of Alvinston, has returned home after spending a few weeks with her uncle, George L. Munroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Chisholm, of Essex, spent a few days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Chisholm.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Burns' church met at the home of Mrs. Duncan Campbell on August 7th with an attendance of 23 members and 35 visitors. The Mission Band quilt was quilted and part of a quilt was cut and pieced. Items of business were discussed and lunch was served. Collection, \$9.30; fees, 75c; total, \$10.05.

The death occurred on August 1st at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Munroe of Miss Margaret McIntyre, aged 62 years. Miss McIntyre had resided recently with her sister, Mrs. McAllister, Marion, Indiana. Being in poor health she came to visit her sister, Mrs. Munroe, less than a month ago and had been confined to bed ever since. She bore her suffering, which was very severe, with Christian fortitude, looking forward to the end as a happy release. Death came quietly, and with the words "Jesus, my Saviour" on her lips she passed into the Great Beyond. She leaves to mourn the loss of a devoted sister Mrs. A. L. Munroe and Mrs. Duncan R. McAlpine, of this place; Mrs. Gough, of Strathroy; Mrs. McAllister, of Marion, Ind., and Mr. McIntyre, of Wallaceburg. Service was held in Burns' church, conducted by Rev. D. Robertson; interment in Kilmartin cemetery. The following acted as pallbearers:—Archie A. Gillies, John C. Gillies, Neil Gillies, Archie B. Gillies, Doug. Gillies and John Gillies.

There is nothing repulsive in Miller's Worm Powders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unclean stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are hurtful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear worms from the system.

Labor Day is the next falling station—Monday, September 3rd.

Experiment and practice have proven over and over again that the biggest returns from a cornfield come from feeding the corn as good ensilage to beef and dairy cattle.

Thousands of farmers have proved that good ensilage is made in a "Toronto" Silo. "Toronto" Silos are made of wood—the best non-conductor of heat and cold. Selected spruce staves, double-tongued and grooved and impregnated with creosote. Silage juices do not affect wood. Ensilage does not freeze to the walls of a wooden silo. You gain 15% greater capacity through our Special Hip Roof construction.

Get my booklet on "Toronto" Silos and Ensilage Cutters. Shows how the latter ensures better ensilage and saves money.

W. H. GALBRAITH
APPIN - ONTARIO

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.

TORONTO

There is nothing repulsive in Miller's Worm Powders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unclean stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are hurtful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear worms from the system.

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TORONTO



Display of New Gingham and Voile Dresses

Mrs. W. A. Currie

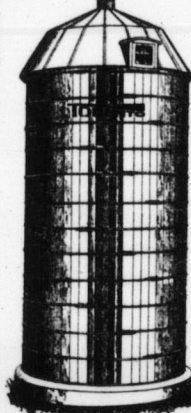
Main St. - Glencoe

SPECIAL AUGUST TERMS ON TORONTO SILOS

Startling Big Offer Makes it Easy for Any Farmer to Own a Silo

I know that many farmers need silos, but can't buy them right away. But they need them now. To make it easy for every farmer in my community to own a silo and make more money, I am offering special terms for the month of August only. I can do this because a "Toronto" Silo pays for itself. Before you have to pay me, the silo will have paid you. See me to-day for particulars. Don't put it off. This offer is for August only.

TURN YOUR CORN INTO MORE BEEF AND MILK



Thousands of farmers have proved that good ensilage is made in a "Toronto" Silo. "Toronto" Silos are made of wood—the best non-conductor of heat and cold. Selected spruce staves, double-tongued and grooved and impregnated with creosote. Silage juices do not affect wood. Ensilage does not freeze to the walls of a wooden silo. You gain 15% greater capacity through our Special Hip Roof construction.

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ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.

TORONTO

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION TORONTO

AUG. 25th—SEPT. 8th

The Show Window of Nations

Estimated attendance, 1923, 45th Consecutive year, 1,500,000

Programme without precedent in its variety and extent. Scores of new features and all of the old that have retained public favor.

GEORGEOUS CLEOPATRA SPECTACLE

Crowning triumph in the production of super-pagants

1500 Performers

JOHN. G. KENT, Managing Director ROBERT MILLER, President

The Western Fair

LONDON, ONTARIO

September 8 to 15, 1923

The Popular Live Stock Exhibition of Western Ontario

\$40,000 in Prizes and Attractions

The New \$160,000.00 Manufacturers Building Holding over Three Hundred Exhibits. Come and See Them.

Wonderful Platform Attractions. See Programs.

MUSIC—FIREWORKS—FUN. Something Doing all the time. Johnny J. Jones Shows on the Midway

Admission, 25c, all week. Children, 15c.

All Children Free on Monday, September 10th

This will be the Big Year for the Exhibition. Everybody Come.

All information from the Secretary

J. H. SAUNDERS, President A. M. HUNT, Secretary



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

"DURO"

Electric and Engine Driven Pumps
and Complete Water Systems
for
City, Suburban or Farm Homes

Call and let us give you a demonstration on the
New Vacuette Sweeper.

JAS. ANDERSON
Tinsmithing GLENCOE Plumbing

McALPINE'S GROCERY

Large supply of all sizes
of Sealers and Rubbers
at the Right Prices.

We Deliver Promptly.

BRUCE McALPINE
Phone 109
Next Door to Bank of Montreal

VOTERS' LISTS, 1923

Municipality of the Village of Newbury in the County of Middlesex

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies required by the said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office in Newbury on the fourteenth day of August, 1923, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.
ANNIE LAURIE TUCKER,
Clerk of the Municipality of Newbury

See the New

MASSEY - HARRIS CORN BINDER

Knotter adjusted from seat to tie 15 to 36 inches from butts without raising pan; no packers to knock off ears; pole inside of large drive wheel; no side draft or neck-weight; gets all the corn, down or up, straight or tangled, long or short; can be used in any field where corn is 30 inches apart.

D. M. McKellar

J. A. RAEBURN
Contractor for
OIL, WATER AND GAS DRILLING

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

GORE CONCESSION, EKFRID.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS**THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE**

between
MONTREAL TORONTO
and
CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining-car Service. Sleeping Cars on night trains and Pullman Cars on principal day trains. Pull information from any Grand Tour Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. C. O. Smith, Station Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 6. P. E. Lumley, Town Agent, Glencoe.

An exchange observes that as an incentive to industry, enterprise and thrift, there isn't anything that can beat twins.

A Corrector of Pulmonary Trouble. Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in correcting disorders of the respiratory processes, but the best testimonial is experience and the Oil is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders with the certainty that they will find relief. It will allay inflammation in the bronchial tubes.

toria Hospital and formerly a prominent member of the teaching staff of the London schools.

Mrs. John Clarke died at her home in Bothwell on August 6th from a paralytic stroke. She was in her 60th year and was the widow of the late John Clarke, of the firm of Clarke & Sons, millers. The family lived in Glencoe for several years when Mr. Clarke was manager of the flour mills here.

Children are taught in our schools that one should say, "Drive slowly," and then they go out on the street and see signs warning the motorists to "drive slow." What is the use of trying to teach children to use correct English when they have constantly before them such examples of official English?

Edward Francis, through his solicitors, Elliott & Moss, Glencoe, has issued a supreme court writ against Henry Smith and Joseph Walker, of Moss township, claiming damages for the alleged obstruction of a right-of-way which he claims is mentioned in an agreement between William Gilbert and John H. Gilbert, dated October 23, 1906.

One of the two horses burned to death in the fire which destroyed the barn of Dan McAlpine, gore of Ekfrid, Wednesday of last week, was General Probyn, a valuable English stallion presented to the London Hunt Club two years ago by King George. This horse was being cared for at the barn by Mr. McAlpine's nephew, John Graham.

The McEachren clan will meet and picnic at Springbank Park, London, on Thursday, August 23rd, when organization will be made for the purpose of holding annual reunions of the clan. A general invitation is extended to all connected in any way with the McEachren family to be present along with their friends to participate in this initial gathering.

Get an exhibit ready for the fall fairs. It is high time to plan for it, so as to be ready for the approaching dates. A few live fellows on each concession line could soon awaken an interest in the agricultural societies not now manifest. Farmers' clubs, municipal councils, women's institutes, school trustees and wide-awake business men should put their shoulders to the wheel and life. No time to lose.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has just issued a booklet on fruit and vegetable canning, which should prove valuable to every housewife. The booklet is issued in an endeavor to encourage the housewives of Canada to can and preserve greater quantities of Canadian grown fruits and vegetables. The best methods of canning, drying and storing are given, as well as many tested recipes. The booklet may be obtained for only 5 cents from the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Detroit Free Press says:—"Will St. John & Co., real estate subdividers, announce the appointment of Donald McFarlane as sales manager in charge of all superintendents and salesmen. Mr. McFarlane has been connected with Will St. John & Co. for the last three years and during that time has made a fine record both as a salesman and as a superintendent. His first work in the new position will be the planning of an intensive selling campaign on the Anchor Bay subdivision controlled by Will St. John & Co." Mr. McFarlane is a son of John H. McFarlane, of Detroit, formerly of Ekfrid.

Hugh McCallum, of Walkers, was severely injured on Thursday night of last week when he was struck by a car driven by Orville Quick, on Main street, Glencoe. He was taken to the office of Dr. McIntyre, who attended to his hurt, which included a nasty cut in the leg requiring four stitches to close. The driver of the car was in no way to blame for the accident. Mr. McCallum and a number of other young men were waiting for others to come from Walkers to play a game of ball with the local team, and were putting in the time racing with each other on the street. In their play they all fell directly in front of the car, which was traveling at a moderate rate. The rest of the party managed to scramble away, but Mr. McCallum was unable to do so and was struck by the car, which had its radiator stove in and one light thrown out of adjustment by the impact.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Young heifer calf for sale.—Mrs. T. C. Reycraft.
Young calf for sale.—W. R. Sutherland; phone 81.

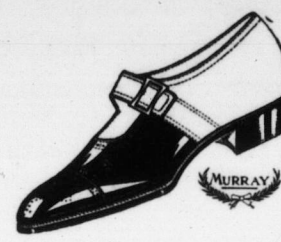
23c trade (not on account) and 21c cash for eggs, at Mayhew's.
Be sure and come to the "hot dog" social at Appin August 31st.

For sale—square piano, also base-burner.—Mrs. Wm. Ewing, Glencoe.
Chopping mill running daily after August 21.—R. E. Laughton, Glencoe.
A car each of nut and stove coal coming in at Appin store at an early date.—W. Musgrave.

All sale articles marked in red figures at Hill's Cash Store. Attend this sale for genuine bargains.

Suit case lost on Provincial Highway, near Strathburn. Please leave at N. Currie's parking grounds.

Bothwell baseball and softball teams come to Walkers this (Thursday) evening. First game at 5:30—softball.

RUSSO GLENCOE RUSSO**SWEEP-OUT SHOE SALE**

WE MUST BREAK ALL RECORDS
TOMORROW--THE FIRST THURSDAY!

Tomorrow is the first Thursday of this great sale—the sale the people of Glencoe and West Middlesex have been waiting for. On that account we must strain every effort to smash all former records and turn every shoe into cash. Entire stock included—all regular high grade goods. Read—Heed—Come Early!

Railroad fare paid from 12 miles distance to all purchasers at our Big Sale.

Women and Children

Women's Patent Oxfords \$1.98
Wos. Patent Slippers 2.48
Wos. White Canvas Oxfords .98
Wos. Vici Kid Slippers 3.48
Wos. Black Suede Slippers 3.98
Wos. Black Satin Slippers 4.95
Wos. White Oxfords .58
Wos. House Slippers 3.69
Wos. Vici Kid Slippers 4.98
Wos. Oxfords, Wells 2.48
Misses' Patent & Grey Slippers 1.79
Children's Patent Slippers 1.98
Children's Tan Calf, Cushion Sole, Shoes 2.68

Wos. Silk Hose, all colors, pr. \$.98
Children's Silk and Lisle Socks .38
Children's Sandals .69
Children's Chocolate Kid, Bal. 2.48
Children's "Hurlbut" Make, Shoes 3.48

Men and Boys

Men's Tan Calf, Oxfords 3.29
Men's Dress Shoes 4.49
Men's Work Shoes 2.98
"Astoria" Make 5.45
Men's "Greb" Shoes 3.95
Men's Patent Oxfords 5.95
Men's Russian Calf Blucher, "Astoria Make" 5.45

Men's Cushion Sole Vici Kid \$5.95
Men's Chrome Calf Waterproof 3.95
Men's Kangaroo Vici Kid, "Astoria Make" 5.95
Men's Army Shoes, Waterproof 4.95
Youths' Tan Calf, Bal. 1.48
Boys' Tan Calf, Bal. 2.98
Boy's Solid Leather Shoes 2.98
Boy's "Hiker" Shoes 3.95
Boys' Dress Shoes 2.48
Boys' Waterproof Shoes 2.95
Packard's Shoe Polish, per box .08
Shoe Laces, 2 pairs .05
Rubber Heels, per pair .18
Heel Plates, 3 pairs .05

Sale will break loose Thursday August 16 at 9 a. m. For information phone 103.

MODERN SHOE STORE

Main Street

Glencoe

Upholstering, fine cabinet work, carpenter work, furniture finishing—J. D. Brown, first door north of Transcript office; phone 63.

Three days' clearing sale of children's dresses, school hats and summer merchandise, at Hill's Cash Store.

The grain and feed store at Appin is now in charge of Wm. Musgrave, who has been conducting business at North Ekfrid for some time. In connection with the Appin store Mr. Musgrave will buy wheat and all other grains, paying the highest market prices. A full stock of flour, feeds of all kinds, etc., will be carried at both Appin and North Ekfrid stores.

AUCTION SALE

Auction sale of horses; cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. 4 acres of corn, DeLaval silo 12x30, Gilson cutting box (nearly new), on the premises, con. 8, Euphemia (1 mile east of Cairo), on Tuesday, August 21, at 1 o'clock. See bills. Reason for selling—proprietor and family going West.—Dugal Smith, proprietor; H. D. McNaughton, auctioneer.

EKFRID COUNCIL

Pursuant to adjournment the municipal council of the township of Ekfrid met at the town hall on Monday, July 23. All members were present. Minutes of last meeting were read, approved, and signed by the reeve. Moved by Dan Johnson, seconded by John H. Huston, that the petition of D. J. McLean and others, being a majority in number as shown by the last revised assessment roll, praying for the draining of the area of land set forth in said petition, be received, and J. M. McGregor, civil engineer, be hereby appointed to make an examination of said area proposed to be drained and prepare a report, plans, specifications and estimates of the work he may propose and assessments of the lands and roads in any way liable to contribute to the cost of such work under the provisions of

the Municipal Drainage Act. Carried. By-law No. 885, providing for an application to be made to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for an order relieving the municipality from the obligation to rebuild the bridge over the creek through south half lot 3 and north half lot 3 in the fifth and sixth ranges, was read three times in open council and finally passed, and the reeve and clerk instructed to sign said by-law and the clerk instructed to affix the corporation seal thereto.

By-law No. 886, providing for an application to be made to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for an order relieving the municipality from the obligation to rebuild the bridge over the creek through lot No. 17 in the third range south of the Longwoods Road, was read three times in open council and finally passed, and the reeve and clerk instructed to sign said by-law and the clerk instructed to affix the corporation seal thereto.

Cheques were issued in payment of current expenditure.

On motion the council adjourned to meet again on Monday, August 20, at 10 o'clock forenoon.

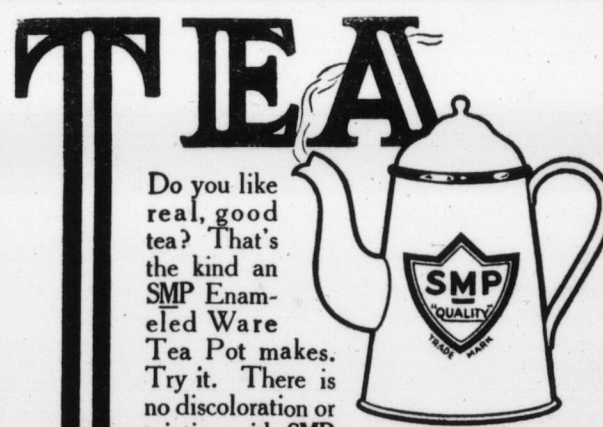
A. P. McDOUGALD, Clerk.

THE WESTERN FAIR

London, September 8th to 15th, 1923

When the Live Stock Exhibitors arrive at the Exhibition this year they will notice a wonderful improvement in the grounds and buildings in their department. A block of land has been purchased on York Street adjoining the grounds and the cattle barns moved over to the Campbell Street side. A fine entrance has been erected at York Street which in all probability will be used by Exhibitors in order to relieve the usual congestion at the King Street gate.

The boys' and girls' calf feeding competition will be a feature this year and also the judging competition. It is fully expected that the Live Stock entry will exceed all former years. With good weather conditions and a 25c gate fee there should be an exceptionally large attendance this year. All information at the General Offices, London, Ont.



Do you like real, good tea? That's the kind an SMP Enamelled Ware Tea Pot makes. Try it. There is no discoloration or tainting with SMP Enamelled Ware. No loss of flavor. And it is so simple to clean. Ask for

SMP Enamelled WARE

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

The Sheet Metal Products Co. of Canada
Montreal Toronto Vancouver Winnipeg Calgary

SOLD BY W. CUMMING & SON

Few Equal --- None Superior

FOR CLEANLINESS AND QUALITY, TRY

HUMPHRIES

For Spring Lamb, Veal, Fresh and Salt Pork, Fresh and Corned Beef; Cured Meats—Hams, Cottage Rolls, Picnic Hams, Pamealed Backs, Breakfast Bacon, Bologna, Sausage, Pure Lard, etc. Special—Cooked Ham, 55c lb.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR HIDES AND WOOL

Dominion News in Brief

New Westminster, B.C.—The Canada Western Cordage Co., of New Westminster, started in 1920, has developed into a most thriving industry. Last month was the biggest month in the history of the company, 225,000 pounds of rope having been shipped. The production was four times that of the corresponding month last year.

Grande Prairie, Alta.—In summing up the crop prospects in the North, it may be stated fairly that the crop bids to be a good average one—somewhat "patchy" with good stands of grain interspersed here and there with a few acres of poorer stand, but on the whole very satisfactory. Wheat and barley are all headed out, but oats are not so well advanced, although making excellent progress. Green feed is also showing up well, good growth being evident during the past two weeks.

Regina, Sask.—Formation of separate wheat pools with a central selling organization for the three prairie provinces was decided upon at a conference of farmers' organizations here. An official statement to this effect was given which said that the establishment of a pool for each of

the provinces would be commenced immediately and that they would be in time for the handling of the 1923 crop.

Winnipeg, Man.—With the bulk of the offerings being sold to New York buyers, the most successful fur auction sale of this city has just been concluded, more than 200,000 skins of all kinds being disposed of for a total value of \$410,000. There was little change in the price of pelts. Muskrat, beaver, and white fox declined 10, 5 and 5 per cent. respectively, while lynx, silver fox, otter and cross fox advanced 10, 25, 25, 30 and 20 per cent. respectively.

Halifax, N.S.—Close to seven hundred men are now employed on the construction work on the branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Kipawa to Des Quinze, and trains will reach the new terminal some time in November.

Quebec, Que.—What is claimed to be a record for the unloading of grain in St. Lawrence ports was set here when three barges containing a total of 217,000 bushels of grain were unloaded in 17 hours.

RUHR OCCUPATION DECLARED ILLEGAL

British Note Sets Forth Basis for a Reparations Settlement.

A despatch from London says:—The new British note, which has been handed the French and Belgian ambassadors, is firm in tone and contains the minimum program which this Government—in its present frame of mind—is willing to accept as a basis for a reparations settlement, it is said in well-informed quarters here.

The document registers the opinion—long held, but never officially published—that occupation of the Ruhr is illegal under the Versailles Treaty.

The note also goes into the question of inter-allied debts at great length. Emphasis is laid on the heavy tax burden in Great Britain and the enormous amount expended on supporting the unemployed in England since the Armistice. It is pointed out that in contrast to reconstruction of devastated areas, this expenditure, though due to the war, is not productive.

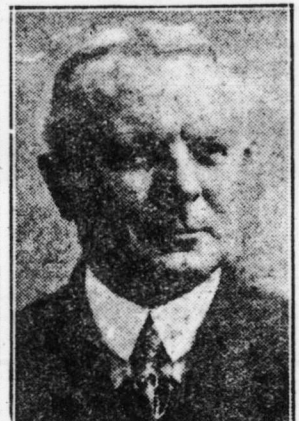
Then it is said that the least Britain can expect in reparations and repayment of allied debts is enough to meet her obligations to the United States. The note says that this whole sum can hardly be gotten from Germany, and the difference must be paid by the allies, who borrowed from England during the war.

It is then pointed out the less Germany can pay because allied treatment of her, the more the Allies will have to pay Britain.

It is understood France is anything but pleased with this, that Belgium is still trying to bridge the gap

between London and Paris, and that the Italian Government's reception of the note will be favorable.

However, in usually well-informed quarters there is little optimism of any immediate progress being made toward a joint allied note to Germany.



To Administer Manitoba Liquor Law
Richard D. Waugh, former Mayor of Winnipeg, who has resigned as a member of the Saar Commission and will return to administer the new Manitoba Liquor Law.

On One Rail.
A truck which one man can handle on a single rail to carry building materials has been developed by a railroad in Europe.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.

The Agricultural Wealth of Canada

For the year 1922 the total agricultural revenue of Canada was \$1,420,170,000 as compared with \$1,403,686,000 in 1921, \$1,386,082,000 in 1920, \$2,109,291,000 in 1919 and \$1,831,718,000 in 1918. The total for 1922 shows a net increase of \$16,484,000 or 1 1/4 per cent. as compared with 1921, and a decrease of \$565,912,000 or 28.5 per cent. as compared with 1920. Whilst field crops in the past year showed an increase of \$39,661,000, this was largely offset by a further decline in livestock values, the production for the year showing a decline of \$20,876,000 as compared with 1921, which in turn exhibited a material decline from 1920.

The entire agricultural revenue of 1922, amounting to \$1,420,170,000, is made up as follows: Field crops, \$669,526,000; farm animals, \$77,548,000; wool, \$3,180,000; dairy products, \$250,618,000; fruits and vegetables, \$65,855,000; poultry and eggs, \$58,115,000; fur farming, \$1,504,000; maple products, \$5,576,000; tobacco, \$4,548,000.

In agricultural revenue the Province of Ontario maintains a fairly wide lead, accounting for \$435,231,000 of the total. A Western province, Saskatchewan, has assumed second place with \$322,457,000; followed by Quebec with \$271,764,000. Alberta and Manitoba both come over the hundred million dollar mark with \$125,552,000 for the former and \$120,480,000 for the latter. Nova Scotia accounted for \$45,628,000; British Columbia for \$43,514,000; New Brunswick for \$39,870,000; and Prince Edward Island for \$16,146,000.

FIELD CROPS PRINCIPAL REVENUE.
Field crops was the principal item in the agricultural revenue in each province of the Dominion and dairy products second in importance in all but three. In British Columbia this was occupied by fruits and vegetables. In New Brunswick by farm animals and in Nova Scotia by fruits and vegetables. In all branches of agriculture but three, Ontario led in revenue, Saskatchewan surpassing it in value of field crops, Quebec in maple products, and Prince Edward Island in fur farming.

In comparison with the values of 1921 increases were recorded in field crops, wool, dairy products, poultry and eggs, fur farming, maple products and tobacco, and decreases in the value of farm animals and fruits and vegetables only. The increase in the total agricultural revenue of the

Dominion last year is effected entirely by increases secured by the three Prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is interesting to glance back to see the manner in which most of the items of agricultural revenue in Canada have increased in recent years. Comparing last year's figures with those of 1915, for instance, which was an outstanding agricultural year for Canada, some startling developments are noted. The most remarkable is in that of dairy products, the value of which has grown from \$146,005,000 to \$250,618,000 in the seven-year period. The value of poultry and eggs similarly has increased from \$385,000,000 to \$58,115,000 and that of fruit and vegetables from \$35,000,000 to \$65,855,000 in the same period. The value of field crops, whilst showing a decline from the years 1918-19-20 and 21, nevertheless shows an increase of \$137,155,000 when compared with the value in 1915.

GROSS AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.
The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1922 is estimated at \$6,774,461,000, as compared with \$6,831,022,000 in 1921, the net decrease of \$56,561,000 being due chiefly to the fall in the value of farm livestock. This estimated value is made up of the following items: Lands, \$3,199,876,000; buildings, \$1,035,712,000; implements, \$391,660,000; livestock, \$681,887,000; poultry, \$41,481,000; animals on fur farms, \$6,675,000; and agricultural production, \$1,420,170,000.

In an analysis of the items of this wealth the remarkable fact is disclosed that Saskatchewan farm lands are in the aggregate the most valuable in Canada, surpassing those of Ontario by more than a hundred million dollars. Ontario, however, leads in the value of building, Saskatchewan taking the lead in implements. Ontario leads in livestock and poultry; Prince Edward Island in fur-farming animals; and Ontario in agricultural production.

By provinces the total agricultural wealth is as follows: Ontario, \$1,378,423,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,565,662,000; Quebec, \$1,238,420,000; Alberta, \$778,174,000; Manitoba, \$657,269,000; British Columbia, \$270,898,000; Nova Scotia, \$186,633,000; New Brunswick, \$146,850,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$72,188,000.

During the first year of the war, nearly 1,000 French guns were blown up by imperfect fuses.



TO SCALE MOUNT GEIKIE
Dr. H. Dulyea, and Mr. Cyril Waters, who are preparing for their attempt to scale Mount Geikie in Jasper National Park, which is acknowledged to be one of the most difficult peaks in the Rockies. Felix Krahnstoefer from Switzerland is also working on this peak seeking to carry off the honors of the first ascent. Last year Dr. Dulyea and Mr. Waters attempted the climb but had to turn back owing to the peculiar nature of the peak, which presents an almost perpendicular climb of several thousand feet.

HARDING FUNERAL SIMPLE CEREMONY

Twenty-Ninth President Laid to Rest in Marion, Ohio, Cemetery.

A despatch from Marion, O., says:—Harding, of Ohio, is home, sleeping his last sleep near the mother at whose knee his first childish dream of greatness was prattled.

Aside from the multitude that walked the long way from his father's home to the vault and those others close packed to make a living setting for the funeral rites, there was not much to mark the ceremony as the burial of one who had held highest power in his grasp. There were the men of his guard from the sister services of the nation, the admirals and the generals who formed his honor escort, the friend and comrade who now is President in his stead, the colleagues of his Cabinet.

Otherwise the funeral service was that of a simple, much-loved citizen of Ohio. Throng, whose number will never be known, passed his casket and looked their last upon the dead face. From his father's house he went out again carried by the men who have stood constantly to guard a dead commander. No solemn music of bands or military pageant marked his going.

In cars behind the simple hearse came President Coolidge, members of the Cabinet, the friends and close kin. There came, too, Justice Taft and General Pershing. Then came Mrs. Harding in black and with her veil drawn close, and just ahead of her walked the old father, his face plainly showing his grief. Through the silent face-walled street the cortege passed and around the corner to the quiet cemetery. As it came toward the gates, the guns spoke afar in honor.

The vault stands ivy-wrapped and set back into a gentle hill with a space before it. So the funeral train was halted at a distance and the casket carried to a resting place before the entrance of the tomb. Already a group of Senators, who knew the dead President under the capitol dome before he passed to the White House, were gathered, in waiting, in line across the roadway that runs in front of the entrances. With them stood the comrades of camping days, Ford, Edison and Firestone.

The Cabinet family came to stand closer, at the foot of the casket, with their new chief among them. The admirals, in gleaming white, lined the

way to the left, the generals to the right, and beyond, behind the Cabinet, stood the little party of intimates and friends.

Then came Dr. Harding and the widow, walking to her place at the right of the casket, with Secretary Christian and the members of the family.

IRISH FREE STATE HOUSE DISSOLVED

Joseph Devlin Cays Tribunal of Reason Must be the Final Court of Appeal.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The curtain has rung down on the first Parliament of the Irish Free State, and the electors are now plunged in the midst of a bewildering mass of candidates, representing many parties and interests.

The first Parliament goes out amid a most cheering chorus of eulogium from the Dublin press. The first references to this great event were made Thursday night at a banquet in the Mansion House by President Cosgrave, who paid tribute to his colleagues and said there might have been shortcomings in the Parliament, but he had never found a more generous assembly or one in which there was so much evidence of genuine criticism and lively effort to do useful, appreciative work for the nation.

In no assembly, he added, were greater sacrifices made than in the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

Joseph Devlin, another guest, in a speech full of hope, said there was no use trying to settle differences by physical force. The tribunal of reason, he said, must be the final court of appeal.

The Irish Times says the Government has good cause to be satisfied with its record, having to its credit one great achievement entitling it to a renewal of national confidence, making the Free State safe for Irish democracy. The paper points out that the most notable work of the Parliament was the adoption of the Free State Constitution and the passing of a huge program of necessary laws, which could not have been done had not the majority of the legislators been inured to long suffering, and had not President Cosgrave and the chief Ministers shown high qualities of industry, fairness and tact.

One of the most poisonous "isms" is pessimism.



THE NEW NAVAL BASE AT SINGAPORE
Great Britain is to spend fifty-five million dollars in constructing a great naval base at Singapore. The map shows the relation of the new base to Australia.

SKILLED MECHANICS LEAVE BRITAIN TO WORK IN CANADIAN HARVEST

Seven Thousand Men, Including University Students, Engineers, Electricians and Clerks Now on Their Way to Prairie Provinces.

A despatch from London says:—The rush of British harvesters to Canada, which has given the steamship companies the busiest fortnight ever experienced, will end on Saturday when over 7,000 men will be on their way to the wheat fields. Every available berth has been booked and if the demand were twice as great it could be filled. Eighteen hundred men have gone from Glasgow and 1,000 more will go before Saturday. Eight Canadian Pacific boats left during the present fortnight with all available space filled. The Ausonia, Caronia and Canada of the White Star Line are leaving fully loaded, while the Pilsener and Scythia are almost booked up.

A striking feature of this emigration and one typical of the economic depression here is the exodus of skilled craftsmen. One hundred and fifty men who left Manchester included university students, engineers, engine drivers, cotton salesmen, electricians

and clerks. They said conditions in England were throttling them and rather than stay they preferred to work in the wheat fields.

There is no doubt that Canada could secure in Britain today emigrants of a higher class and more of them than has ever been possible before. Crops are as plentiful here as they are in Canada, but with the world prices too low almost for the Canadian farmer, the British grain grower expects to sell his wheat at a loss. The industrial outlook for the coming winter is very gloomy and altogether conditions are such as to make even an ambitious scheme to settle a quarter million of Highlanders in Canada, which has been propounded on the return from the Dominion by Angus Robertson, of Glasgow, not so fantastic as might seem. Not all emigration to Canada these days is composed of amateur harvesters. A party of teachers sailed last week from Liverpool, while fifty picked emigrants left Malta for the Dominion.

RELIEF SHIP TO BE SENT TO WRANGLER ISLAND

Fund Raised in London to Aid Marooned Party of Canadians.

A despatch from London says:—Among the subscriptions received towards the fund which is being raised here for the relief of the little party of Canadians and Americans marooned on Wrangler Island, is a cheque for five pounds from the grand-daughter of Sir John Franklin Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

In an interview on Friday Sir Franklin stated that he hoped the steamer Donaldson would be able to leave Nome on or about August 15 to relieve the party if a sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds were raised to meet the expenses. The money was coming in rapidly, he added. Of the three Americans in the party he said that although they are citizens of the United States, "they have been enthusiastic about the retention of Wrangler Island in the British Empire. They have been in the British service in connection with my work many years and realize not only the clearness of the British claims, but also the fact that the island is of far greater strategic value to the Empire than it could possibly be to the United States."

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Production of Helium
New Canadian Industry
A despatch from London says:—"The decision of the government to subsidize the proposed airship service to India and Australia ought to give a fillip to the modest industry that has arisen in the Calgary district of Alberta devoted to the extraction of helium from natural gas which is so plentiful there," says the Glasgow Herald.

"Failing means of extracting helium from the sun or the atmosphere some 250 miles above the earth's surface, the most abundant sources available for our use are the natural gases of the United States and Canada which contain from one to five per cent. of helium."

"The Canadian industry is now able to produce pure helium from natural gas at \$10 per 1,000 cubic feet, and with its present apparatus can supply some 12,000 cubic feet annually."

Abyssinia Desires to Join League of Nations

A despatch from Geneva says:—The Abyssinian Government has sent a formal application to the League of Nations for admission to membership and it will be submitted at the next meeting of the assembly. Abyssinia is preparing to send a delegation with full powers and ready to act if admission is accorded.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.16 1/4.

Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 48c; No. 1 feed, 47c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.06.

Barley—Nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$28; shorts, per ton, \$27 to \$29; middlings, \$33 to \$35; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—44 to 46c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.00.

Manitoba flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$6.90 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$6.85.

Hay—Extra, No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; No. 3 timothy, \$13; mixed, \$12.50 to \$13.60.

Cheese—New, large, 22c; twins, 22 1/2 to 23c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 24c.

Old, large, 22c; twins, 22 1/2 to 23c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 23 1/2 to 24c.

New Zealand old cheese, 30c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 36 to 37c; ordinary creamery, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 32 to 33c.

Eggs—Extras in cartons, 37 to 38c; extras, 35 to 36c; firsts, 30 to 31c; seconds, 20 to 22c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial, \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 10 1/2 to 11c per lb.; 32-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 28c; cooked hams, 43 to 45c; smoked rolls, 22 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 25c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; backs, boneless, 32 to 38c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 52c; 3-lb. hams, 50 to 52c; 10-lb. hams, 50 to 52c; 10-lb. hams, 50 to 52c; 10-lb. hams, 50 to 52c.

Lard—Pure tallow, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2c; tallow, 16 to 16 1/2c; pork, 16 1/2 to 17c; lard, 16 1/2 to 17c; lard, 16 1/2 to 17c; lard, 16 1/2 to 17c.

Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.25; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.40; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, com., \$4 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, 4.50 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers, springers, each \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$4 to \$7; lambs, spring, \$7 to \$7.75; sheep, choice, light, \$2 to \$3; do, choice, heavy \$4 to \$5; do, culls and bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.35 to \$9.45; do, f.o.b., \$8.75 to \$8.85; do, country points, \$8.25 to \$8.50.

MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 55, 56c; do, No. 3, 52, 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 51, 51 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 50, 50 1/2c.

Flour—Man. spring wheat pats, 1sts, \$6.60; 2nds, \$6.40; strong bakers, \$6.20; winter pats, choice, \$5.75; \$5.85. Rolled oats—bag 90 lbs., \$2.05; \$3.15. Bran, \$25, \$26. Shorts, \$28, \$29. Middlings, \$33, \$34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15.

Cheese, finest easterns, 18 1/2, 18 1/4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32 1/2c. Eggs, selected, 33c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.25, \$1.30.

Com. to med. dairy type cows, \$2.25 to \$3.50; com. thin bulls, \$2.25 up; calves, good quality milk-fed veals of good weights, \$8.50; med. to fairly good veals, \$7 to \$7.75; com. calves, \$6; crassers, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, mixed, \$10 to \$10.25; thick smooths, \$10; select, \$11; sows, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

Comparison of the butter and cheese output of Ontario shows a condition of rise and fall in production in these two commodities which may be termed extreme. From 1900, when the butter output was 7,559,542 pounds, it has made rapid and steady progress, until last year the tremendous total of 51,000,000 pounds was reached.

On the other hand, in 1900 Ontario produced 151,967,612 pounds of cheese, since which time a gradual decrease in output is shown, until in 1922 but 90,500,000 pounds was produced. This latter condition is the more abnormal from the fact that the output of 1900 was valued at \$13,440,987, while the much lower quantity of 1922 was valued at \$14,932,000.

CANADA'S NET DEBT TOTALS \$2,403,235,609

Has Increased Approximately \$11,000,000 During the Past Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The net debt of Canada, according to the statement issued by the Department of Finance, fell by a little less than \$6,000,000 during the month of July, although the gross debt rose by something less than \$3,000,000.

The net debt of Canada at the end of July stood at \$2,403,235,609, as compared with \$2,409,001,572 at the end of June. The gross debt at the end of July was \$2,282,212,777, as compared with \$2,295,568,384 at the end of June. The increase in the gross debt is due to a rise in the circulation of Dominion notes.

The difference between the two statements is explained by an increase in the investment of Dominion funds over and above those which are classified as inactive, such as the railways.

During the year ending with July there was a drop of about \$47,000,000 in the gross debt, but the net debt during the same period went up by approximately \$11,000,000. The reduction in the gross debt is explained chiefly by a decline in the debt payable in Canada. There was also a decline in the temporary loans during the year, but there were increases in the note circulation and the miscellaneous banking account of the Government. The increase in the net debt is explained by a decline in Government investments, generally accompanied by an increase in those investments which do not produce a revenue.

The revenue of the Dominion for July was \$32,759,524, showing an increase of about \$2,600,000 over the month of June. The current expenditures for the month of July showed a decline of well up to \$9,000,000, standing at \$18,356,720. The capital and special expenditures stood at \$907,085, showing a decline of about \$100,000. Taking the four months of the fiscal year, up to the end of July, there was an increase of about \$11,000,000 in the current revenue during the present month, while there was a cut of something over \$4,000,000 in the current expenditure. The revenue for the four months in the present year was \$152,265,648, and the current expenditure, \$91,145,899.

The largest single source of revenue during the month of July is found in the sales tax and other excise taxes, which produced \$11,019,857, an increase of about half a million over the previous month. The customs duties, which came second, were responsible for a revenue of \$9,763,656, a decrease of something over half a million, from June. The excise duties on tobacco and spirits brought in \$3,432,690 during July, or approximately the same as the previous month. The revenue from income tax was \$3,871,022, nearly three times as much as in June, but almost a million and a half less than in July, 1922.

PRINCE OF WALES TO SPEND MONTH IN WEST

H.R.H. Sails Early in September on Purely Private Visit to Canada.

THE WORLD'S RICHEST MEN

Who are the ten richest men in the world? Henry Ford is easily the richest, while Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was said recently to be the fourth wealthiest. Who are the other eight? They must possess private fortunes of over \$100,000,000 to secure a place on such a list, and fortunes of such proportions are almost impossible to estimate with accuracy. Authoritative estimates, however, supply the following list of men credited with the possession of more individual wealth than any other group on earth:

Henry Ford	\$550,000,000
John D. Rockefeller	500,000,000
Duke of Westminster	150,000,000
Andrew W. Mellon	150,000,000
Sir Basil Zaharoff	100,000,000
Hugo Stinnes	100,000,000
Percy Rockefeller	100,000,000
Baron H. Mitsui	100,000,000
Baron H. Iwasaki	100,000,000
The Gaekwar of Baroda	100,000,000

Breath-Taking Figures.

J. B. Duke, the tobacco king; George F. Baker, of the First National Bank of New York; and T. B. Walker, the Minneapolis timber landowner, might be added to the list, since they all have fortunes estimated at \$100,000,000 while there are at least three other Indian rulers whose fortunes probably exceed this amount.

The Rothschilds, Guggenheims, Vanderbilts, Weyerhaeusers, and the Astors do not appear because theirs are family fortunes. The Rothschild wealth has been estimated at from \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000, and that of the Astors at from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

Henry Ford is possibly the richest man in all history. He has a net business income of \$120,000,000 a year, which, capitalized at 5 per cent, represents \$2,400,000,000. He earns \$225 per minute. Croesus may have been richer, since his famous gift to Delphi cost \$10,000,000, and that, reduced to today's terms, might mean \$200,000,000.

Guns of Gold.

John D. Rockefeller gave away \$500,000,000 to charity and to foundations before 1921. He is the head, however, of the biggest group of wealthy men ever produced by a single industry, and his private fortune must still rank him second.

The Duke of Westminster's wealth is in land. He owns 600 acres in Mayfair, Belgrave, and Piccadilly. When the leases of Belgrave fall in he will be easily the richest man in England. Sir Basil Zaharoff is Europe's mystery man, but it is no mystery that he is one of Europe's wealthiest men. He owns more than half of Monte Carlo, and his holdings in armament firms are even larger. He is in all finance, shipping; in fact, it is difficult to say what he is not interested in. The Mitsuis and the Iwasakis are financiers, traders, and shippers. The Gaekwar of Baroda's wealth is almost impossible to estimate, but his diamonds alone are valued at \$1,250,000, and he has a jeweled tapestry worth \$1,500,000. Guns of gold weighing 400lb. stand at his palace gate.

The Dahlia.

I never knew the dahlia bloomed so sweet Till I saw one in your old-fashioned plot. Where still you try To keep old things alive; Old faiths and sentiments, And flowers that knew their day When bonnet-strings and crisolines were fresh, Romance as formal as forgotten valentines. For you who love them yet All these are left, plaintive and fragile ghosts Who come again into your garden When you are there alone. But for us all Each summer in remembrance The dahlia blooms, Nodding in queenly state, Breathing of older things; Lost days and nights, Romance gone by.

—Elizabeth Osborn.

British Gardeners Look for Diamonds.

Does it ever rain diamonds? That question is now troubling a resident of Hampstead, a suburb of London, who, following a recent severe thunder storm, found embedded in his garden a heavy lump of some metallic substance which was studded with glistening points, resembling precious stones.

The apparent meteorites are only six by five inches, but weigh six pounds each, and are so hard that fragments of them will cut glass. C. P. Fitzgerald, in whose garden the meteorites were found, is an expert metallurgist, and states the gift from the sky exactly resembles the diamond-bearing quartz found in South Africa. He has sent his find to a laboratory for investigation to ascertain whether the glistening points really are diamonds.

Meanwhile, there is an extraordinary activity reported in the digging up of gardens by other residents of Hampstead.

The sea covers three-fourths of the earth's surface, or a total area of about 145 million square miles.

Classified Advertisements

WANTED—AMBITIOUS MAN OR WOMAN to distribute samples and take orders for high-class household specialties. No risk. Big money. Honest proposition. Lucas Products Co., Dept. F, Hamilton, Ont.

SILVER POKER—NOTES FROM MY DIARY (Doublet). This year's experience running a business. 25 cents. Dr. H. S. Hall, Trusts, Nova Scotia.

AGENTS OPPORTUNITY. REAL HAIR NETS. Will easily send ten cents for full sample. For possession, liberal commission. Donnelly Hair Net Co., Lindsay Building, Montreal.

WASHINGTON HAND PRESS.

W. HAVE AN ENQUIRY FOR A WASHINGTON HAND PRESS that will take 3 pages of 1 column, long Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

STORIES OF WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

Girl Designs Irish Stamps.

The latest stamps that have been issued by the Irish Free State, the four pence and nine pence denominations, have been from the design of Miss Millicent Gilling, a Waterford girl of twenty-one.

When Miss Gilling was an art student she qualified as a technical instructor in the Irish Department of Agriculture, as well as a certified teacher under the Board of Education, and pursued her own studies with such success that she obtained a scholarship in the Dublin School of Art.

Miss Gilling's design has the merit of effective simplicity. On a background of shamrock is impaled a shield containing the arms of all the provinces, with "Ireland" in Gaelic above and the value below.

Not What She Wanted.

Speaking of the art of handling customers, Lord Leverhulme told a good story the other night. He said that a certain grocer, after being absent from his shop, asked his assistant whether any customers had been in. The reply was, "Yes, one. She wanted some apricot jam, but I told her we hadn't any."

The grocer pointed out that the assistant ought to have offered the lady some other jam, and should always endeavor to sell something similar to what was asked for if he had not the precise article.

The next time the grocer went out he inquired of the assistant when he returned what had happened in his absence.

The employee answered: "Mrs. Tompkins has been in and wanted a tooth-brush. I told her we had not got any, but that we had blacking-brushes and scrubbing brushes." She told me she had never been so insulted in her life."

"What a Pity!"

Lord Balfour's health is not all his old friends would like it to be. He is far over seventy, and the other day when he was expected at a little luncheon party, we got a note at the last moment regretting that he was laid up in bed. It was only a few weeks ago I saw him playing a sturdy game of tennis.

Lord Balfour—I may say he really did not want to be made a lord—is now definitely resigned from public life. As everybody knows, he is Lord Robert Cecil's cousin, and it is some evidence of heredity that his long-time past ancestor was Prime Minister to Queen Elizabeth, and he himself rose to the same high dignity. When he passes away the title will not die, although he is a bachelor, for by special remainder when he was made a peer, the title goes to his nephew, the son of his brother, Mr. Gerald Balfour.

Here is a story which is possibly not true, but it is very characteristic of "A. J.'s" manner. When in New York he was shown the Woolworth Building. The highest building in the world, sir," he was told. "Indeed," said Balfour, not at all excited. It accommodates five thousand people." "Does it?" he remarked with bored casualness. "Yes, sir, and it is fire-proof throughout."

Balfour affixed his pipe-nez slowly, let his eye roam over the building and then remarked, "What a pity!"

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

One meal a day was the custom of the Greek patricians; the soldiers and plebeians had two; only the riffraff of the population had three, and the Greek patricians were the healthiest of the population, and lived the longest. The moral is obvious—if you want to apply it.

The wheelwright has a good motto for public speakers to remember: "The longer the spoke the bigger the tire."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

PALE FACES AND WORN OUT NERVES

Due Solely to Weak, Watery Blood—A Tonic Is Needed.

Anæmia—literally impoverished blood—comes on so stealthily that it is often well advanced before its presence is recognized. Feelings of fatigue and discomfort are the earliest manifestations of the trouble and these are seldom taken seriously. Gradually small tasks become an effort and exertion causes the heart to palpitate violently. The complexion becomes sallow or pale and there is loss of weight. The nerves grow weak and the victim displays irritability under slight provocation and is extremely sensitive to noise. The appetite is lacking and indigestion often follows.

A condition of anæmia calls for a tonic, one that will enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves, and for this purpose there is nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills give the blood all those missing elements necessary to give strength to the nerves, color to the cheeks, and nourishment to starved organs and tissues. Miss Margaret J. Fraser, R.R. 2, Thessalon, Ont., has proved the value of this treatment. She says: "I was very pale and weak. My blood was poor and I was very nervous. I lost my appetite, my feet and ankles were swollen and I was in a very miserable condition. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I got two boxes, and found before they were finished that they were helping me. I continued the pills until I had taken a half dozen boxes, with the result that I am now enjoying the best of health, all symptoms having disappeared. I feel confident that what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me they will do for others. If given for a fair trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Big Cinnamon Bear!"

Mr. Zane Grey, the writer, has had some interesting experiences out of doors. In tales of Lonesome Trails, he tells this exciting and amusing story of a bear hunt in which he took part on a skittish horse:

When we topped a ridge the baying of the hounds rang clear and full and fierce. My horse stood straight up. Then he plunged back and bolted down the slope. His mouth was like iron, I could neither hold nor turn him. He was running away! No doubt he had smelled the bear. He hurried rocks, leaped washes, slid down banks, plunged over places that made my hair stand up stiff, and worst of all, he did not try to avoid brush or trees or cactus. Moments later he tore right through, leaving my coat in strips decorating our wake. I had to hold on, to lie flat, to dodge and twist and all the time to place a place where I could fall off safely.

But I did not get a chance to fall off. A loud clanking from the hounds close behind drove my horse frantic. Before he had only run; now he flew! He left me hanging in the thick branches of a juniper, from which I dropped, blind and breathless and stunned. Disengaging myself from the broken and hanging branches, I staggered aside, rifle in hand, trying to recover breath and wits. Then in that nerveless and shaken condition I heard the breaking of twigs and the thud of soft steps right above me. Peering up with my half-blinded eyes, I saw a huge red furry animal half obscured by brush. A shock came over me; I felt a gush of hot blood that seemed to turn to ice. "Big cinnamon bear!" I whispered hoarsely.

Instinctively I cocked and leveled the rifle, and though I could not clearly see the red animal bearing down the slope, I fired. Then followed a roaring crash, a terrible breaking onslaught upon the brush, and the huge red mass flashed down toward me. I worked the lever of the rifle, but I did not work it far enough down; the next cartridge jammed. I tried again. In vain! The terrible crashing of brush appeared right upon me. For an instant that seemed an age I stood riveted to the spot; my blood seemed congealed; my heart was choking me, and my tongue was pasted to the roof of my mouth. Then I dropped the rifle and whirled to plunge away. Like a deer I bounded. To escape, to find a tree to leap into—that was my only thought. A few rods down the slope—it seemed a mile—I reached a pine with low branches. Like a squirrel I ran up it and, straddling a high limb, gazed back.

I heard the crashing of brush, the pound of soft jumps over to my left. Then I saw a big red woolly steer plunge wildly down the slope and disappear. I had mistaken a wild, frightened steer for a red cinnamon bear!

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Surnames and Their Origin

LORIMER

Variation—Lorrimer. Racial Origin—English. Source—An occupation.

This family name is one which dates from the days of Norman domination in England. It was originally the more descriptive of occupation, added to a man's given name, to distinguish him from other men of the same given name.

It is in this manner that a very large classification of modern family names came into being throughout the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Often such a descriptive appellation would, through common usage, develop into a family name during the first generation, so that in the minds of speakers the name would designate the man directly, and its reference to his calling be lost sight of. Sometimes it would not be until the second or third generations that this almost intangible change would take place.

One vital factor in the stabilization of names was the fact that so often the sons followed the same occupation as the father under the social and industrial conditions of feudal days.

In its earlier and descriptive form the name of Lorrimer, or Lorimer, appears as "le Larymer," the "le" being the same as the modern French "le," and meaning "the." Even at a very early period, however, its use or omission appears to have been optional with the speaker. It was, of course, entirely dropped, as soon as the name became a family name. The "lorimer" was one who made bits for horses.

At the same time that Professor Dewar was experimenting with liquid hydrogen, other men of science, such as Moissan and Acheson, were experimenting with electric furnaces in which temperatures as high as 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit were obtained.

Under such heat nickel and platinum burn like wax, and even the best fire brick is consumed, leaving no trace behind it. Yet science has not yet reached the absolute of heat, and it is not known what that temperature would be.

By the use of wave-lengths of light, the scientist can now measure accurately to the seventy-millionth part of an inch. The mechanism, which is very complicated, shows a startling difference between two standards made in the same mould.

As for size, theoretically speaking, there is no limit one way or the other. But in the laboratory man has succeeded in discovering the dimensions of the atom, which is now known to be about one-thirty-millionth of an inch in diameter.

Yet even the atom is built up of electrons. These we believe to be the smallest particles which can or do exist.

Why Climates Change. "The wanton cutting of timber is responsible for the radical change in the climate of the United States, says Gene Stratton-Porter, the famous American author.

"With the cutting of our timber has come a change in our climate; weeks of drought in summer and destructive cyclone winds in winter, alternating from a condition so open as to freeze prematurely forced fruit and grain, and winters so stringently cold that the fruit trees are killed outright. "The even temperature and the rains every three or four days which we knew in childhood are things of the past. Summer in these days means to scorch for weeks at a stretch with unrelieved heat; and in the same state in which I was born, it has become necessary for the sons of the men who wasted the woods and the waters to put in overhead sprinkling systems in order to grow their garden vegetables, while windmills and irrigation are becoming common.

"In my childhood my father planted grain with the same certainty of having a full crop, that he had of alternating day and night.

"To-day the farmer on my land has no more idea whether he will get a paying yield from the wheat, corn and potatoes that he puts into the ground than he has as to whether the next cyclone will blow his house into the lake or up a few yards on the other side of it."

Radio for Jap Isles. Japan is working out a plan to link her various islands by radio.

A hurdy-gurdy in London has blossomed into a "radio barrel organ." The music box contains a radio receiving set with a loud speaker, surrounded by a small aerial. The outfit is novel enough to attract crowds of listeners.

MACLURE

Variations—McClure, Macleod, MacLeod. Racial Origin—Norwegian-Scottish. Source—A given name.

It's hard to know whether to class this Highland Scottish name as Scottish, Norwegian or Irish, because in a sense it is each one of them.

Beginning as the old Norse-given name of "Leold," it became the name of two Highland clans as Macleod, was taken to Ireland, where it became Macclure, and was brought back to Scotland in that form.

"Leold" was a son of Olave, a brother of Magnus, the last king of Man, for fairly early in the Christian era the Vikings had conquered and established themselves along the western coast of England and Scotland. His ancestry traced back through six generations to Harald the Black, who was king of the Norsemen about the time the Normans invaded England.

There are two branches of the clan he founded, the Macleods, or, if you choose to call them so, the two clans. One of these is known in Gaelic as "Siol Tormod" (Clan Norman, or Norman) and the other as "Siol Torquill" (Thurkilson), though in English they are referred to as the Macleods of Harris and the Macleods of Lewis.

After the defeat at the Battle of Worcester, certain of the Macleods of Harris fled to the north of Ireland, where the tendency was to pronounce the final "d" in their name as an "r," thus giving "Macclure," or Macclure, in this form the name returned to Galway in the seventeenth century.

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SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

1/2 LB. TINS and in packages

Would Quiet Him No Doubt.

"Listen to that fellow out there railing Cain! He says I've got plenty of hootch and won't give him any."

"Well, if you want to stop the row, why don't you give him a drink?"

Three sets of claws of different sizes enable a new hammer to pull a nail from any angle.

America's Finest Dog Remedies

DOG DISEASES

How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.

Dr. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 119 West 44th Street New York, U.S.A.

Attractive Proposition

For man with all round weekly newspaper experience and \$400 or \$500. Apply Box 24, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 78 Adelaide Street West.

PRICKLY HEAT

Minard's counteracts the inflammation, eases and heals the skin.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Use Cuticura Talcum Daily For The Skin

After a bath with Cuticura Soap, and warm water Cuticura Talcum is soothing, cooling and refreshing. If the skin is red, rough or irritated anoint with Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. They are ideal for all toilet uses.

Keep 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: The Dominion, 24 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shows without name.

WEAK, RUN DOWN AND AILING

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Brought Relief When Other Medicines Failed

Port Mann, B. C.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was tired and run-down. I had headaches and no appetite and was troubled for two years with sleeplessness. I tried many medicines, but nothing did me any real good. While I was living in Washington I was recommended by a stranger to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am stronger and feel fine since then and am able to do my housework. I am willing for you to use these facts as a testimonial."

Mrs. J. C. GREAVES, Port Mann, B. C.

Fools New Life and Strength

Keene, N. H. was weak and run-down and had backache and all sorts of troubles which women have. I found great relief when taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sensitive Wash. I am able to do my work and feel new life and strength from the Vegetable Compound. I am doing all I can to advertise it."

Mrs. A. F. HAMMOND, 72 Carpenter Street, Keene, N. H.

Sick and ailing women everywhere in the Dominion should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

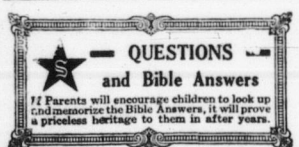
Final Disposal Of All Summer Merchandise

200 pairs Ladies' Slippers, at \$2.60.
Women's Pure Silk Hose, at 79c.
Final clearance Women's Wash Dresses, at \$1.95 and \$3.50.
Women's White Voile Waists, to be disposed of at 98c.
Women's Combination Underwear, at 59c.
Boys' Wash Blouses, 1-2 price.
36-inch Cretonnes, beautiful patterns, at 29c.
Pure Bleached Table Damask, unusual value, at 59c yd.
Serpentine Crepe, excellent for kimono, underwear, etc., at 29c yd.
Children's Rompers, 1-2 price.
Curtain Marquisette, white only, 29c yd.
Floor Coverings offered at great savings.

Six Extraordinary Bargains on Sale for Men

Men's Caps	Hole-proof Silk Hose	Knitted Ties	Penman's Ballpoint Combinations	Straw Hats Choice of store	Men's Overalls
1-2 price, Reg. \$2.	Reg. \$1.25.	Reg. \$1.	Combinations	Reg. to \$5.00.	Reg. \$2.25.
\$1.00	69c	49c	95c	\$1.95	\$1.29

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.



What did Jesus say about prayer?
—Matt. 21: 22.

NEWBURY

Rev. Mr. Rose, of Delaware, preached in Knox church on Sunday. Herb. Heatherington, of Thamesville, sang a solo which was much enjoyed. On Sunday next Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Toronto, who is also preaching for a call, will be here.

Mrs. G. B. Fletcher and son Ronald, of London, are visiting at Bruce Fletcher's.

The village rate has been struck at 38 mills.
Wm. Childs and niece, Roma Hagith, of Windsor, are visiting at C. Babcock's.

Miss Rosa Turner, of Stratford, has been visiting Mrs. Alfred Logan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hick, of Glencoe, and Rothwell Winship and Mr. and Mrs. David Logan visited Croton friends on Sunday.

L. Russell McVicar, of Regina, is spending a few days with his parents while returning from a trip to Montreal.

There will be no service in Christ church August 19th and 26th as Rev. R. J. Murphy will be on a vacation.

An interesting part of the service in Christ church on Sunday was the baptism of Elsie Irene, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Hagith.

Misses Gertrude and Emily Abbott, of Glencoe, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Donald Fletcher.

Miss Sarah Fletcher, of Detroit, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Jessie Gray, of Detroit, was home for the week-end.

Miss Gertrude Barr, nurse in training at Victoria Hospital, arrived home on Sunday on a three weeks' holiday.

Mrs. R. H. Moore, president of the Ladies' Aid of Knox church, gave her home for a church tea on Thursday. Quite a number attended. The proceeds, \$18.35, will go towards paying for new matting recently put in the church aisles.

The monthly meeting of the Newbury-Mosa W. I. will be held at the home of Mrs. W. J. Watson today (Thursday). All ladies welcome.

Mrs. Matt. Armstrong and family and Miss A. L. Tucker attended the Neil reunion picnic at Wardsville on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Connelly spent Monday in Chatham.

Miss Myrtle Pringley is visiting at Preston and Plattsville.

J. A. Armstrong and mother returned to Stratford on Friday after visiting friends here.

STRATHBURN

A touring car containing a party of Buffalo people came into collision with a motor truck on the Longwoods Road opposite No. 1 school house, Mosa, about two o'clock Sunday morning. The touring car was badly damaged, but no one was seriously hurt.

The speed cop is reported to be capturing speed fends at a rate of about thirty a day.

NORTH NEWBURY

Lumber and slabs are now being loaded at the C.P.R. station for Toronto and Windsor.

Walter Ralph and D. Armstrong shipped a carload of cattle on Saturday.

E. J. Downey and wife, of Toronto, and Mr. Sandy, of Peterboro, who were visitors at the station, motored to Toronto on Sunday.

E. J. Crotte, of Fairweather, Ltd., Toronto, is holidaying with his brother, T. J.

Eugene Crotte, of the Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, spent the week-end with his parents.

Farmers throughout the district are busy taking off the crop at present.

Vincent Downey, of the Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, spent a few days with his uncle, T. J. Crotte.

A large number of harvesters are expected to move out for the great Northwest on Wednesday.

To Asthma Sufferers—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy comes like a helping hand to a sinking swimmer. It gives new life and hope—something he has come to believe impossible. Its benefit is too evident to be questioned—it is its own best argument—its own best advertisement. If you suffer from asthma get this time-tried remedy and find help like thousands of others.

MOSA

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Douglas and sons Maurice and Adair, of Windsor, returned home last week after holidaying here.

Mr. and Mrs. Doug. Secord and daughter Evelyn and the Misses McIntyre, of Stratford, took in the Ford picnic at Bright's Grove.

Misses Catherine Mitchell and Carrie McLean spent a few days last week with Miss Thelma Nash, Bothwell.

A Cucksey spent Thursday in Tillsonburg.

Miss Jean Munro, of Walkers, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. Douglas.

CASHMERE

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Johnston and children and Lloyd and John Johnston, all of Windsor, spent Saturday with their cousin, Mrs. Calvin Stiller.

Mrs. Wed. Darke and son Charlie have returned home after visiting in Pontiac.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. John McIntyre, on July 29, a son.

A pleasant time was spent on Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earle Tunks, it being the occasion of their sons' birthdays—Walter's, August 10th, and Glen's, August 11th. About twenty-five people were there and enjoyed the lunch of ice cream and cake.

Mrs. Calvin Stiller, Franklin and Donald spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jeffery, Newbury.

Franklin McLean, of Southwold, is visiting at Calvin Stiller's.

Mrs. Stotter and children returned to their home in Woodlee on Saturday.

Norval Stiller leaves for the West this week.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

MELBOURNE

Melbourne, August 13.—Rev. W. W. Shoup has left for a short vacation. Rev. G. W. Oliver will conduct union services in the Presbyterian church on the 19th, morning and evening.

Miss Jennie Campbell, who has been confined to her bed for some weeks, is now slowly improving.

James Showers happened with a very painful accident while visiting his nephew at Iona. On going into the stable to see the horses one of them kicked, striking Mr. Showers in the side and cracking two ribs. Although able to be around he is suffering very much from the accident.

Mrs. Archie Stevenson has returned from Ann Arbor, where she took a summer school course in the University School of Music.

Mrs. Amelia Fletcher passed away in the hospital at Windsor on the 9th inst. from heart trouble. The remains were brought to her home here on Friday evening and funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon, conducted by the pastor, Rev. G. W. Oliver.

Mrs. Fletcher was Miss Amelia Lockwood, an Ekfrid lady, and had been ill for some time. Her husband, Alex. Fletcher, passed away ten years ago. She leaves to mourn her loss two sons, Calvert and Donald; two brothers, James, of Ekfrid, and Warren, of St. Thomas, and five sisters, Mrs. C. Norworthy, of London; Mrs. Dan Campbell, of Ekfrid; Mrs. Pool, of Windsor; Mrs. Dan McGowan, of London, and Mrs. Duncan McGowan, of this village.

A message has been received here stating that Dr. Hugh Fletcher, of Cleveland, formerly of this place, is seriously ill, having undergone an operation about ten days ago.

John McDougall and Hector McDougall left today for the West. Margaret Stevenson has returned from a visit to her aunt, Mrs. (Dr.) Woods, Chelsea, Mich.

EFKFRID STATION

The Eureka Community Club met at the home of Mrs. Wm. Congdon on August 3rd, in the form of a picnic in the woods, with a good attendance of members and visitors. The meeting was opened by singing "The Maple Leaf Forever." A short time was spent with business, after which a few selections were given by the following:—Miss Jean Skinner, Miss Carrie McLean, Miss Kathleen Skinner, Miss Esther McLean, Miss Edith Tuffin.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in games, which were enjoyed by all. Lunch was then served in picnic fashion. In the evening the girls played a game of softball. Spark Plugs—captain, Miss Margaret Campbell; Barney Goggles—captain, Miss Marion Campbell. Score, 26-11.

In favor of Spark Plugs. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Neil McLean, with Mrs. Ben. Switzer as assisting hostess, on September 6th. The roll call will be answered by "A book I have recently read."

DAVISVILLE

Davisville, August 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Blackhall spent the week-end with his mother here.

Miss Florence McLean is spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Marion Armstrong.

Mrs. Well. Lumley and Mrs. Roy Lumley, of Detroit, spent the week-end with their mother, Mrs. Thomas Durley.

Mrs. Shred, of Toronto, is visiting her son, Percy Shred.

Mrs. Russell Smith, who is ill, is not improving very rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Durwood Dobbey have returned to their home in Detroit. Mrs. Dobbey spent a couple of weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hillings.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Durley, of Detroit, are spending a week with Mrs. Thos. Durley.

Miss Olga Lumley and brother Harold, of Detroit, are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Thos. Durley.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams, of Dawn, spent the week-end with their friends around Davisville.

Mrs. T. Simpson and Florence have returned after visiting friends at Florence.

Mrs. H. Harvey and Earl are visiting at St. Thomas and Port Stanley.

Miss Cooper has returned to St. Thomas after visiting at John Elsom's.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaul and daughter, of Stratford, spent Sunday at A. Daum's. Mr. Arthur Beattie has returned to Port Huron after spending her vacation at her home here.

Mrs. Charles Grover has returned home after spending a week with her son Major, of Ekfrid.

Mitchell McArthur, of Middlemiss, is visiting at H. Moore's.

Miss Margaret Atkinson attended the Old Home Week in London.

Andrew Thompson left for the West on Saturday.

It Has Many Qualities.—The man who possesses a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is armed against many ills. It will relieve a cough, break a cold, prevent sore throat; it will reduce the swelling from a sprain, relieve the most persistent sores and will speedily heal cuts and contusions. It is a medicine chest in itself.

Those who bought German marks "on spec." find that the mark is now a speck indeed.

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APPIN

Dr. McDonald spent the week-end in Toronto.

Now the big garden party is over our thoughts turn to the school fair. Misses Elsie and Evelyn Macfie, of London, are holidaying in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McGill and family spent Sunday at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McGill.

Lou Hyttenrauch, of Windsor, spent a few days recently in town.

Some of our boys are contemplating a trip to the West to help with the harvest.

Reserve the date August 31st for the weiner and roll social at Appin.

A flower service was held in the Methodist church last Sunday evening. The subject, "A Flower, a Bird and a Child," was ably dealt with by the pastor, Rev. M. C. Parr. The altar was banked with flowers, and a bird warbled sweetly from among them. A cross was covered with bouquets offered by the children, all making a pleasing picture. Music was furnished entirely by a children's choir.

Rev. Abram and daughter Frances, of Windsor, called on friends in this vicinity this week.

The Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday Schools held their annual picnic at Springbank yesterday.

Mrs. John McMaster spent a few days last week in Windsor owing to the illness of her granddaughter.

Miss Marguerite Leitch, of St. Thomas, is visiting relatives in Appin and Glencoe.

Mrs. A. I. Howe and children and Mrs. Thos. Howe spent Sunday with the latter's daughter, Mrs. Campbell, at Komoka.

NORTH EKFRID

Mrs. Foster and her granddaughter, Mrs. Louis Ketchum, of Detroit, left on Tuesday for the Northwest. They will remain in Alberta until spring.

A. D. Kettlewell, Orlo Kettlewell and Emerson Ramey started for the West Wednesday, Aug. 15th, for the harvest season.

North Ekfrid intends holding the annual Sunday School picnic Saturday afternoon, August 18th, in Will Down's woods. Everybody come and bring a basket.

The girls' Mission Band held their monthly meeting at the home of Miss Ella Mills Wednesday afternoon of last week. There were ten members and one visitor present and the afternoon was spent in quilting. Lunch was served.

Wm. Mills sustained several severe bruises last week when his horse became frightened and knocked him down.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Webber, of Windsor, motored here Saturday evening and is calling on relatives and friends.

Wm. Mills had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow last week. It fell in a well and was drowned.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baker and Mrs. Dan Wilson, of Detroit, motored over last week and called on Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pettit here while on their way to attend the Old Boys' reunion at Mitchell.

Mrs. Orey Ramey attended the Old Boys' reunion at London last week.

No. 10 school has engaged Bert Hagerty, of Fingal, as teacher for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pettit and family motored to Inwood Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Ramey and Mrs. Bowers, of Ohio, returned home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pierce and Miss Lizzie Pierce motored to Fingal on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Abram called on friends here while motoring home to Windsor from London.

Meta Pettit returned home from Oil City Sunday.

WOODGREEN

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coyne and Don spent a few days in Beamsville.

Arthur Jackson, of St. Thomas, is visiting at Wm. Atkinson's.

Miss Margaret Thompson, of Toronto, is visiting at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cook and family spent Sunday at Andrew Thompson's.

Mrs. T. Simpson and Florence have returned after visiting friends at Florence.

Mrs. H. Harvey and Earl are visiting at St. Thomas and Port Stanley.

Miss Cooper has returned to St. Thomas after visiting at John Elsom's.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaul and daughter, of Stratford, spent Sunday at A. Daum's. Mr. Arthur Beattie has returned to Port Huron after spending her vacation at her home here.

Mrs. Charles Grover has returned home after spending a week with her son Major, of Ekfrid.

Mitchell McArthur, of Middlemiss, is visiting at H. Moore's.

Miss Margaret Atkinson attended the Old Home Week in London.

Andrew Thompson left for the West on Saturday.

The Great Western Stampede



Bucking steers and unbroken horses featured the Stampede. Top right, Mayor Webster interrogates a brave.

CLATTERING horses of the cow-boys, nodding head-dresses of the Indians with their stolid squaws and families, cow outfits, real old-time chuck wagons and other figures of the last great west, led the modern motor about the streets of Calgary, during the great stampede. Cow-boys and cow-girls, decked in all the bright colors which their predecessors wore in the early eighties—these were the prominent notes in the great symphony of color.

Calgary took on the appearance of frontier days with hitching posts along the main streets and the old cow-town ponies stood in front of the skyscrapers of the modern city.

In the great parade in which several thousand participated, Mayor George Webster struck the keynote in his wonderful leather chaps, blue silk shirt, pink handkerchief and huge Stetson hat. The stimulating contrast of the new and the old was evident in the roar of the big airplanes overhead while the pioneers' and old-timers section of the parade, venerable Red-river carts, original Hudson's Bay vehicles, squeaked their way over the pavement that covers the virgin soil they travelled many years ago.

They were driven by the men of 1860, 1870 and 1880 and drawn, in many instances, by venerable nags that looked as if they, too, had survived the days of the rutted prairie trails to walk through a city that was but a dream when their work began.

There was the real old-time prairie schooner, complete with trailer. The stove in the ancient wagon was going full blast and all the housekeeping requirements were there. On the trailer were a load of ducks and geese, some spare firewood and tied behind, walked a white goat and a cow. The Sarcee, Blackfoot and Stoney Indians, resplendent in all their feathers and war-paint, beaded garments and ermine tails, were everywhere in evidence. Clerks

in gaudy-colored shirts, telephone operators as cow-girls, cow-boy sports, cow-boy yells, bucking horses, made a week, famous in the annals of sport in the world.

Back about 1905, Alberta cow-boys visiting Calgary, gave up the practice of hitching their ponies on Eighth avenue but during stampede week, the chuck wagons were parked in front of modern retail buildings, horses were tied in front of dignified banks—the cow-boy literally "pitched camp on the main drag." To add to the great wild west picture was to see "Tony," a black pony ridden by a typical westerner, make his way through a cafe or to see Mrs. Duck Thief making her way up Eighth avenue, just previous to winning the first prize for travois turnout. The tepee poles crossed over her horse, dragging behind and the family followed, quite comfortable except for the car track crossings.

The buffalo barbecue was a new interest to the present generation, even if old-timers were quite at home in enjoying their buffalo sandwiches. Five buffalo were obtained from the Wainwright herd and the committee served over twelve thousand sandwiches.

Of all the striking pictures of the old, wild west, that have ever been presented to the world, the great Calgary stampede will live forever in the minds of those whose imagination grasps in significance of the passing of the last great west. And it is thus passing in pictures that are a dazzling succession of brilliant colors.

The new Banff-Windermere motor highway, forming as it does a link in a 6,000 mile chain of good roads, was used by hundreds of visitors who motored from the western States and from British Columbia, and who afterwards toured the Canadian Pacific Rockies. From every viewpoint the great Stampede was an unprecedented success.

CAIRO

Maurice Baird visited his grandfather, Richard Burr, during the week.

Gordon Smith, wife and little son were guests at the home of the former's mother for a few days during the week.

Mr. Robert Huffman returned home on Sunday after spending a week in Detroit and Windsor.

A number from here are leaving for the West on Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. Goslin, of Duart, preached a very impressive sermon in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

Meta Pettit returned home from Oil City Sunday.

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SOMETHING NEW

We have recently purchased a Plan Book Service containing several hundred Floor Plans and Colored Pictures of Farm Houses, Bungalows and Cottages, and can furnish Blue Prints for any of these for Two Dollars each.

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