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# The Glencoe Transcript.

A GOOD INVESTMENT  
It pays to advertise in the Transcript, the local paper with a circulation. Try it.

Volume 48 --No. 23.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919.

Whole No. 2469.

**HOUSE FOR SALE**  
The residence of the late J. E. Roomer for sale. Apply on premises.—Mrs. J. E. Roomer.

**WE HAVE BUYERS FOR:**  
A Grocery Business,  
Two General Stores,  
Two Hotels,  
A Flour Mill with Hydro Power; also enquiries for many other lines of business.

**IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR BUSINESS** let us know what you have. No sale—no charge. Write for terms. **CANADIAN BUREAU OF CREDITS**  
Business Transfer Department  
Dominion Bank Chambers, London  
Established 1910

**NOTICE—TENDERS CALLED FOR**  
Tenders will be received by the clerk up to 2 p. m. on June 23rd, 1919, for the construction of the Waddell tile drain and the Kellam-Waddell drain, also a tile drain, both in con. 1 and 2 and lots 13 and 14. Plans and specifications may be seen at the clerk's office, lot 4, con. 4, Metcalfe; post office, R. R. 2, Kerwood.  
**HARRY THOMPSON, Clerk.**

**FOR SALE**  
House and lot on corner of Orange and Simpson streets. Apply to Mrs. Effie Livingston, Alvinston.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

*The merchants of Glencoe agree to close their respective places of business on Wednesday afternoons during the months of June, July and August.*

**NOTICE TO FARMERS**  
Custom Grinding  
A new Vesto chopper will be running on May 12 and 6 days weekly afterward, at the old electric power house on McKellar street, near the foundry, Glencoe, 10 cents per bag.  
**R. E. LAUGHTON.**

**DR. L. W. M. FREELE,**  
at present on the staff of the Canadian Special Hospital, Witley, England, has brought the business and property belonging to Dr. Walker, and is expected shortly to begin practice in Glencoe.

**LORNE LODGE No. 282**  
A. F. & A. M.  
Glencoe, Ontario  
A regular communication of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, June 12 at 7:30 o'clock precisely. General business. Conferring degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.  
**D. A. McALPINE, W. M.**  
**J. A. McKELLAR, Secretary.**

**A. B. McDONALD**  
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74.

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

**McALPINE HOUSE**  
Licensed Standard Hotel  
Opened for the accommodation of the travelling public.

**MEAL HOURS**  
Per Week  
Breakfast.....6 to 9 a. m.  
Dinner.....11.45 to 2 p. m.  
Supper.....6.30 to 7.30 p. m.

**SUNDAY SPECIAL**  
Breakfast.....8.30 to 9.30 a. m.  
Dinner.....1 to 2 p. m.  
Supper.....5 to 6 p. m.  
Rates: \$2 per day. Special rates to steady boarders.

**S. MORRISON & SON, Props.**

**Cream and Eggs Wanted**

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

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

**J. B. COUCH & SON**  
Furniture Dealers  
Funeral Directors  
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE  
Phone day 23, night 100

Full weight of tea in every package  
**RED ROSE**  
TEA "is good tea"  
Sold only in sealed packages

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**  
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL  
LONDON, Eng. Princes St., E. C. NEW YORK 68 William St. BARCELONA PLAZA DE CATALUNA 6 VLADIVOSTOK SIBERIA  
With our chain of 570 Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Central and South America, we offer a complete banking service to exporters, importers, manufacturers and others wishing to extend their business in these countries. Trade enquiries are solicited. Consult our local Manager or write direct to our Foreign Department, Montreal, Can.  
A close working arrangement has been effected between this bank and the London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.  
Capital Paid Up and Reserves \$31,000,000  
Total Assets Over \$430,000,000

**ROOFING - PAINTING**  
Place your order with us for the celebrated **Corrugated Iron and Shingle Roofs** made by The Metal Siding and Shingle Co. of Preston  
We also carry a full stock of **SHERWIN-WILLIAMS** Paints and Varnishes.

**GALBRAITH BROS.**  
Local Selling Agents for De Laval Cream Separators.  
APPIN, ONTARIO PHONE 172-20

**GENUINE D. L. & W. SCRANTON COAL**

We are pleased to state that this season we will be able to give our customers the same quality of Coal as before the war and the same prompt service. All sizes in stock. Cement and Posts in stock.

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

**NEW GROCERY**  
A full and well-assorted stock of Fresh Groceries, Domestic and Imported Fruits, Confectionery, Cakes, Biscuits, Parnell's Bread, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc. Many lines bought close for cash at pre-war prices.  
All Standard Lines of Soap sold at three bars for 25c on Mondays only.  
Good Table Butter and Eggs taken.

**W. A. CURRIE**  
TELEPHONE 25 MAIN ST., W.

**COUNTER CHECK BOOKS**  
Order your next lot of these at The Transcript office

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL

The late Hon. W. J. Hanna left an estate of \$1,798,736.

Scott Willey has purchased the northwest quarter of lot 8, con. 1, Dunwich, from James H. Cook.

Malcolm Brodie, 6th con., Alborado, aged 81 years, died last week. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

The little son of John Zoller, formerly of West Lorne, was accidentally drowned at Detroit a few days ago.

Quebec provincial elections will be held on the 23rd of June, and it is said Federal elections will follow in the fall.

The post office department has granted permission to several post offices to close on the mid-week half holiday.

An auto thief in a car he had stolen struck and killed a man in Toronto. He took the victim to a hospital, and then disappeared.

Oswald Crotty of Bothwell and Miss Kathaleen Roach of Pinckney, Mich., were married at the Holy Rosary church in Detroit recently.

The Newbury dramatic club will present "Joe, the Wait" in the opera house, West Lorne, June 6th, under the auspices of Grace church.

The remains of the late Joshua C. Clothier of Corrunna were interred in Alvinston cemetery last week. Mr. Clothier was in his 85th year.

A small but complete motion picture machine which works automatically has been invented for displaying pictures in store windows by day or night.

The farmers' clubs of Eagle and Critchfield have a co-operative shipping association, with J. McKillop, president and D. Hyndman secretary-treasurer.

The farmer's wife should be sure her butter print hold a pound. A man was fined \$10 and costs at London last week for selling lightweight butter and blamed it on a new print.

When motoring from Newbury Emerson King of Wardsville ran into a coil owned by George Harold, damaging his car badly. The coil was hurt beyond recovery and had to be shot.

The infuriated populace in Prague erected gallows in the principal street whether they conducted 57 food profiteers and threatened to hang them unless they took an oath they would sell their wares at reasonable prices.

The Buffalo Gas Company, which held an extensive list of leases in the neighborhood of Hart, has surrendered them. Nothing has been done to test for oil or gas in the vicinity, though several surface wells have given evidence of gas beneath.

Ford Murphy, son of Rev. R. J. Murphy, reached his home in Wardsville Saturday, May 17, after two years' service. He is in good health and came through his experiences without a wound or being sick. Ford brought with him a large number of mementoes of the great war.

Rev. R. Stewart conducted the funeral services at Melbourne of the late John Cooper, a former resident of that place, who died in Melbourne, Ontario, on May 17, after a long illness. He was unmarried and is survived by his aged mother, one brother, Rev. Wm. Cooper of Mt. Forest, and three sisters.

Attacked by two strange dogs, two sheep of a flock of 28 owned by J. A. Morrison, Mount Elgin, were killed outright, while 16 others were so seriously injured they had to be put out of their misery. The loss of the 18 sheep is severe, totalling probably over \$500 according to present prices. Part of the flock were pure bred Shropshires.

The honor of your presence is requested at the U. F. O. celebration in Strathroy on July 1st.—The Committee.

**Learn To Drive With A USED CAR**  
It takes time and patience to learn to drive. The many intricate parts of a car are not easily understood. It takes months of constant driving before you can master the details of driving any automobile sufficiently to justify you in taking a chance with an expensive new car.

Buy a used car first and learn to master thoroughly the fine points of driving a car before you spend your hard-earned cash for a new one. Good used cars are advertised at bargain prices every day in the classified columns of The London Free Press. For a few hundred dollars—often as low as \$150—you can buy a car in excellent mechanical condition. The appearance, of course, may not be just what you would like, but neither would it be a waste of money to buy a car that has been used for a few encounters with telegraph poles and other immovable objects. Listen to your judgment rather than your pride and buy a used car first. Read the Want Ads in The London Free Press and in your local paper, too, today for bargains in used automobiles.

If the particular car you want isn't advertised today, read these ads again tomorrow and the next day. Eventually the car you want will be advertised. Everybody should read Want Ads. They save time, money and worry.

**WESTERN**  
Windsor College  
WINDSOR, ONTARIO  
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR, L. S. McAlvin, Prin. E. O. Box 66

## SIR ADAM BECK INTERVIEWED

Hydro-Electric Power for Glencoe Now Being Planned by Engineers

Reeve Wright and Councillors Haggerty, Keith and Lumley and Mr. Moss were in London on Friday and had an interview with Sir Adam Beck in regard to hydro-electric power for Glencoe.

After considering the question Sir Adam extended much encouragement to the deputation, stating that the system could be introduced here in three or four months if plans and terms now being worked out by the hydro chief engineers, Messrs. Jeffrey and Wilson of Toronto, were acceptable.

It is expected the engineers will be here with their plans, etc., this week, and immediate steps will then be taken by the council to submit the necessary bylaw to the ratepayers.

The deputation were very much impressed with the cordial reception given them by Sir Adam, who promised to come to Glencoe if agreeable and address a meeting of the citizens, explaining fully the conditions under which hydro-electric power is installed and maintained.

## WHY NOT DECENTRALIZE?

The general strike situation is becoming the subject of conversation over the country, and people living in the smaller towns and villages are inclined to be thankful that they are so situated.

The centralization of industry and of the population in the great massed cities is largely responsible for the conditions which lead to general strikes. It would not be surprising if one of the results of the attempt to get the national life by the stirring up of class strife should prove to be the decentralization of industrial activities.

When a factory is located in a small town there is not the same incentive to strikes among the employees. They are fewer in number as a rule, other employment is more difficult to obtain and should a strike occur there is less likelihood of violence being resorted to for the purpose of enforcing demands. The relationship existing between employer and employee is such that the employer is more numerous and the employee is less numerous.

It is a statement of conditions in such towns as Ridgeway and numerous other places at the present time. It might not be entirely true if a large factory, employing hundreds of workmen, were located here; but even in that case the relationship between the company and its employees would not be so constantly in a condition of tension. It has been pointed out that the workers in the small town are employed to a small number of contented workmen who were never fired and never laid off, who never went on strike and were never locked out because the conditions of employment were such that the employer and the employee were mutually aware of each other's difficulties and willing to help in their solution.

It is in many cases a large corporation, with neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned, and represented in the eyes of the employee merely by the pay envelope.—Ridgeway Dominion.

**PERSONAL AUTONOMY**  
What is the cure for Bolshevism? Self-government under one's hat. What is the cure for capitalism and materialism, and nationalism, and imperialism, and the unscrupulous ambitions and desires that tease and bedevil mankind? The same remedy for all: self-government under one's own hat. Let us get to work, everybody, and realize that the highest office is to serve, and that the door of happiness is love. That is religion and patriotism and progress. Self-control, self-respect and self-abnegation are the bases of character, and it is on character, human character, that the world must depend. Get to work, everybody, and make some character. It is not a factory product, nor ever will be. It is made day by day in the little world under one's hat.—Life.

**LETTER FROM OVERSEAS**  
Sergeant D. C. McArthur writes from Witley Camp May 12th to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McArthur, as follows:—

We left Le Havre on Saturday afternoon. Luckily for me the channel was calm and no one was bothered with seasickness. The boat was packed with troops and I slept on deck. A fog kept us from docking at Southampton until nearly noon on Sunday. We had lunch there and entrained for Witley. England is looking very green and pretty now. We had a long and tiresome hike from the station to the camp but got settled in our huts before supper-time. The camp looks the same as ever. It makes one feel as if we had been here all along and there had been no war. We have a couple of days of signing papers and so on before we go on leave. This evening we move to new huts, according to our dispersal areas. I have put in my name for leave in Belfast, and will come back by Scotland. I shall try to have a week-end at Leatherhead as well.

The monster U. F. O. demonstration at Strathroy on July 1st promises to be an immense affair. Do not miss it.

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.

## CONFIRMATION SERVICE

The Right Rev. The Bishop of Huron, D. D., held a confirmation service in St. John's church on Monday evening.

The church was comfortably filled and the following young people were confirmed, after instruction and examination by the rector: Isabella M. McGaffey, Eva P. McGaffey, Lillian W. Nichol, Della M. Squire, Winifred A. Sillett, Mabel K. Wright, Sidney W. Hartley, John W. Hillman, Russell A. Hurchiel, Thomas W. G. Diamond and Wm. Duncan Moss.

The bishop preached a most interesting, instructive and practical sermon from the words "Fight the good fight of faith," pointing out what we were to fight against, how we were to fight and showing the result of properly fighting. A full choir rendered several appropriate hymns and a beautiful anthem excellently well under the leadership of Mrs. Humphries and the solo part by Mrs. McGeachie was all that could be desired. R. Singleton presided at the organ most efficiently.

A very appropriate and touching service was concluded by the bishop pronouncing the benediction.

## METCALFE COUNCIL

Meeting of Metcalfe council held May 26; court of revision of assessment roll. The usual number of orders were paid. Court of revision was held on the Waddell tile drain and the Kellam-Waddell drain. A very largely signed petition was presented to the council to have an artery of gravel placed on the town line between Metcalfe and Caradoc. The council deferred action until hearing from Caradoc and Ekfrid townships. The matter of doing something in the way of donations or some way of expressing the township's appreciation of the efforts of our boys overseas was under consideration but nothing definite was proposed. Plans will be fully discussed at the next meeting of council. The total assessment for 1919 is \$1,499,545.

## ALVINSTON-GLENCOE ROAD

The Alvinston Free Press says: It is now almost definitely decided that more in the nature of a friendly co-operation will go by the 7th concession, not the road going east from Alvinston, as was hoped for—not only for the fact that it would be closer for use, but it would also be for the benefit of the town, a great amount of tourist traffic undoubtedly coming this way. With the building of a first-class road between these two towns, it will be one of the main roads between Garmia and London, it being the shortest route between the two points for tourists, who will come by Petrolia, taking the 10th, 9th and finally the 7th concessions to the townline of Brooke and Mosa, thence on to Glencoe, Appin and the Longwoods Road to London. With the making of this road a county one, the bridge over the river will have to be reinforced, which will cost approximately \$40,000, in order to make it safe for carrying the increased traffic. We are informed, however, that a deputation from Alvinston will wait on the county council at the coming session, in an endeavor to have the road east of town come under the county jurisdiction instead of the 7th concession a mile north.

## A NEW CALENDAR

A new calendar made up of thirteen months of 28 days each—the new month to be interposed in November's present place and to receive the name of Liberty, in commemoration of the peace which ended the world's most terrible war, has been adopted by business men of Minneapolis, who hope it will become universal. This new calendar gets rid of the 365th day by appointing it separately and perennially New Year's Day. The salient features of the proposed new system are as follows: New Year's Day, 1 day; 13 months of 28 days each, 364 days. Total, 365 days. New Year's Day would have no name or date, only New Year's Day. The next day after New Year's Day would always be Sunday, but it would also be the day of the week which would also be on the same days and dates each year, thereby simplifying the whole system of time reckoning.

## ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Next Sunday the 11 a. m. service and sermon will be taken by Rev. D. Douglas, B. A., locum tenens at Alvinston. The rector of Glencoe will return from Alvinston in time for communicants class at 3 and evening service at 7 p. m. He is taking the communion service and sermon at Alvinston in the morning by request.

Rev. T. J. and Mrs. Charlton are going to Windsor for the month of July. Mr. Charlton has been asked to take the Sunday services in Holy Trinity, Chatham, during the month, which he will do owing to the scarcity of clergy, returning to Windsor each Sunday night.

## BODY FOUND

The body of Jesse Nevels, drowned in the Thames below Strathburn on Tuesday of last week, was found on Sunday afternoon in the river opposite the Shaw farm. It was discovered by George Shaw, who with others was making a search for it in the river with a boat. The body had become fast among some willows not far from the scene of the accident.

## WILL BUILD MEMORIAL HALL

Daughters of the Empire Purchase Property of Miss Riggs, Opposite Post Office

The Major-General McRae Chapter of the I. O. O. F., Glencoe, closed the deal last week for the property belonging to Miss Riggs opposite the post office, where they intend erecting a memorial hall in memory of all the Glencoe soldiers who have served in the war. The purchase price is \$1,000. It is understood the Daughters will sell one-half the property and build their hall on the corner site. They get possession the first of September.

## NOTES FROM THE OIL FIELD

The Castle Oil & Gas Co. have completed and shot another well on the farm of Duncan Gillies. It is reported that this firm intend moving another rig into Euphonia where it is expected in the near future to open up a large gas field. There are two good wells in that district at present and a third one is down 1,100 feet, being drilled by D. Barr, contractor for the above named company.

The Ontario Petroleum Co. have purchased through M. Dotterer, local agent, another Hoag oil engine which will be used on its new plant on the Neil Gillies farm.

## BILLY SUNDAY DOESN'T LIKE THE HUNS

When "Billy" Sunday thinks of that "dirty German bunch" he has to "pray hard to keep from cussing." So he told a large Victory Loan audience at Trenton, N. J.

If he had his way about how the Germans would sign the peace treaty he would "call that bunch of hyenas in, put pins to their heads, show them the dotted line and say: Sign there or there will be slow music for yours."

"When the Germans turned from Christ to Krupp they lost out," he said. "We started out to get the hide of the dirty German snake and we made a good job of it. Kultur without morals will never stand. Germany had culture to the last word but its morals were as rotten as hell."

Speaking of the Victory Loan, Sunday said it was to pay the "funeral expenses of the dirtiest bunch that ever outraged womanhood."

"The Kaiser showed the devil how to run hell," he added.

Of Bolshevism Sunday said the antidote is the simple doctrine of Christ. "If I had my way the Jails would be so full of Bolshevists that their legs would be sticking out of the windows."

On prohibition he said: "The country will be so dry after July 1 that you will have to prime a man before he can spit."

## THE WET SPRING

(Experimental Farms Note)

In some parts of Eastern Canada, especially, the continued wet weather that has characterized this season up to the present has prevented the sowing of some of the usual crops at the usual time and has had a tendency to discourage the farmer. However, the possibilities of producing crops on land not yet prepared is still good providing the weather continues to improve and the right crops are sown in the right way and properly looked after.

All the cereals, even vetch, may be expected to prove satisfactory. Sow wheat as promptly as possible and follow with oats and barley in the order named. The latter may be expected to give some of the usual crops at the first ten days of June. Peas and oats sown, equal parts by weight, at the rate of 3 to 4 bushels per acre may be used as an excellent crop since it is equally satisfactory for green feed, hay, grain or even ensilage purposes. Buckwheat may be sown up to July 10th with certainty of profitable returns even on the poorest types of soils and where water does not stand. Millet and Hungarian grass are good forage producers sown before the middle of July.

For ensilage and forage purposes the standard varieties of corn are recommended, including the Flint varieties, Longfellow, Salzer's North Dakota and Compton's Early, and the Dent varieties, No. 3, Wisconsin No. 7, Golden Glow, White Cap Yellow Dent and Bailey. Mangels sown immediately should come along satisfactorily. Sward thrive in such a season as we are having and may be expected to give good returns soon anywhere before the end of June. Fall or White turnips are excellent cattle feed; while not so satisfactory as Swedish, for most purposes do well if sown even as late as the end of July. Rape for pasture is of great value for swine, sheep or beef and young cattle and may be sown as late as the end of June.

With late seeding most thorough preparation of the seed-bed is absolutely necessary if success is to be hoped for. If land has to be plowed, turn a shallow furrow. Grassy land will be much better plowed and it is quite possible that this operation can be done more rapidly than a similar seed-bed could be prepared with other treatment. After plowing, roll if possible, disc two or more times and harrow before seeding. In any case do whatever work is to be done on the land as well as possible, and what is quite as important in the case of hoed crops mentioned in the foregoing, see to it that they are kept free from weeds for the next couple of months.

Come to the U. F. O. celebration on July 1st at Strathroy, and have the time of your life.

## AFGHAN MAIN OFFENSIVE IS RAPIDLY DEVELOPING

Attacks Against Thal Successfully Repulsed by British—500 of Enemy Killed or Prisoners in One Engagement.

London, June 1.—The Afghan main offensive against Thal, under Gen. Nadir Khan, the Amir's commander-in-chief, is developing. The latest official information from Simla, received on May 29 and 30, shows that all attacks on Fort Thal have been repulsed. The fort was bombarded throughout Wednesday last, and the Afghans occupied the looted base outside the fort. Air reconnaissance disclosed about 3,500 of the enemy near their camps were effectively bombed. At the capture of the Afghan port Dalkop, opposite Chaman Baluchistan, the British took 169 prisoners and killed 320 of the enemy. The British occupied the fort. Smart work was displayed at the assault and capture. The guns made breaches in the walls, and the fort was finally reduced by a flanking assault. The garrison fought bravely, but for the most part, was killed or captured. It was the strongest fort in Afghanistan, having thick outer walls and bombproof shelters. Its fall has had a good effect in Kandahar and along the Chaman frontier, as showing the effect of high explosive shells. Three British airplanes have dropped bombs on Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, and Jelalabad, the Indian office announces. The airplanes also have attacked formations of Afghan troops.

## LEADING MARKETS HOLDS BIG FIVE BEARS BURDEN

**Breadstuffs.**  
Toronto, June 3.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½, in store, Fort William.  
American corn—Nominal.  
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 79c, according to freight outside.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 do, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 do, \$2.07 to \$2.15 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal.  
Barley—Malt, \$1.21 to \$1.26, nominal.  
Rye—No. 2, nominal.  
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$11 Toronto.  
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$11, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.  
Milfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, \$2.20 per ton; shorts, \$4.4 per ton; good feed flour, \$2.75 to \$2.80 per bag.  
Hay—No. 1, \$32 to \$35 per ton; mixed \$20 to \$24 per ton, track, Toronto.  
Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton.  
Eggs, new laid, 53 to 54. Butter—Creamery prints, 56 to 57; choice dairy prints, 48 to 50; ordinary dairy prints, 42 to 43; balers, 30 to 32; oleomargarine (best grade), 35 to 37; Cheese, new, large, 33 to 34; Maple Syrup—Per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal; do, in one-gal. tins, \$2.50. Beans—Canadian, per bushel, \$3 to \$4.25; Lima, \$3.50; Lima, per lb., 12 to 13c.  
**Provisions—Wholesale.**  
Smoked Meats—Rolls, 34 to 35c; hams, medium, 40 to 42; fat backs, 25c to 26c; cooked hams, 54 to 56c; bacon, plain, 48 to 49c; bacon, bonies, 55 to 57c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 48c. Canned Meats—Picked pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.  
Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.  
Dry Salted Meats—Lois clear, in tubs, 28½c; in cases, 29c; clear bellies, 28 to 29½c; fat backs, 25c.  
Cured Meats—Cured hams, 54 to 55c; tubs, 35 to 37½c; ribs, 35 to 37½c; corned beef, 30 to 32½c; compound lard, tins, 28½c; tubs, 28c; tins, 29c; tins, 30c.  
**Montreal Markets.**  
Montreal, June 3.—Out., extra No. 1 feed, \$20; hour, Man. Spring, new standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.10 to \$4.25; bran, \$4.25 to \$4.3; shorts, \$4.45 to \$4.5; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$38 to \$40. Cheese, finest eastern, 31½c; butter, choicest creamery, 55½c; 56c; eggs, fresh, 52 to 53c; selected, 54 to 55c; No. 2 stock, 50c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.75; feeders, \$1.25 to \$1.4; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$90 to \$150; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$160; light ewes, \$13 to \$15; yearlings, \$12 to \$14; choice lambs, \$18 to \$19.50; spring lambs, \$12 to \$15; calves, good to choice, \$15 to \$17; hogs, fed and watered, \$22.25; do, weighed off cars, \$22.50; do, f.o.b., \$21.25.  
Montreal, June 3.—Choice steers, 15; poor, \$9 to \$10. Butchers' cattle, good, \$10 to \$12; inferior, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Calves, milk-fed, \$8 to \$12. Choice select hogs, \$22 to \$22.50.

## President Wilson Answers the Protests of the Small Powers.

Paris, June 1.—President Wilson Saturday at a secret plenary session of the Peace Conference declared that in the final analysis the five great powers, America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, are responsible for ending wars, and that they are compelled to deny to the smaller minorities certain rights which, if carried to extremes, would precipitate future conflicts. The President spoke in reply to bitter protests of smaller nations against clauses in the peace treaty with Austria designed to safeguard the minorities in the newly-created republics. Rumanian representatives characterized these clauses as "violation of sovereignty designed to keep awake the spirit of rebellion." Serbia and Czechoslovakia agreed with Rumania, Poland being the only supporter of the Big Five's policy. The Big Five finally agreed to endeavor to meet the views of the smaller powers.

## RECALLED FROM NORTH RUSSIA

Canadian Force Will Return Via the Pacific Coast.

A despatch from London says:—The Canadian force in North Russia has been recalled. It is about six hundred strong and consists chiefly of an artillery brigade, commanded by Col. Sharman. The Canadians, who have done splendid work against the Bolsheviks, will return to Canada via the Pacific coast.

Their morale during the fighting has been very good, but of late there has been considerable dissatisfaction because of their retention after the return of their comrades from France. Considering it is the Canadian policy to demobilize all soldiers as soon as possible, the London authorities have now issued orders for their recall.

## KING RECEIVES ATLANTIC FLYERS

Hawker and Grieve First Recipients of the Air Force Cross.

A despatch from London says:—Harry G. Hawker and Lieut.-Commander Mackenzie Grieve, who reached here from Thurso, Scotland, after being rescued in midocean when the airplane in which they were attempting to cross the Atlantic alighted near the Danish steamer Mary, were received by King George at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty bestowed on Hawker and Grieve the insignia of the Air Force Cross. They are the first actual recipients of this order. An immense crowd gathered in front of Buckingham Palace to witness the arrival of Hawker and Grieve, who were loudly cheered when they made their appearance. The crowd also gave them an ovation when they left the palace.



**THE WOMAN'S WORK.**  
You, madam, are only one of a thousand women to-day who are deluded by the long-distance bargain. Don't be carried away by a beautiful picture in a catalog. You can get better bargains from your own home merchant, where you see the goods before you pay for them, where you can be assured of a fit and satisfaction in every respect. In trading at home you are doing your share in building up your community. This is your work.

## SEAPLANE LANDS AT PILGRIM'S PIER

Crew of NC-4 Given Great Reception on Arriving in England.

Plymouth, England, June 1.—The American seaplane NC-4 completed her long flight from the United States yesterday. She arrived here from Ferrol, Spain, on the last jump of her journey at 2:26 p.m. local time (1:26 p.m. Greenwich time). The NC-4, making a dashing finish, swept quickly landward and settled down on the waters of the harbor to the accompaniment of cheers from the crowds and salvos from all the steam craft within sight—her memorable transatlantic trip ended.

The seaplane left Ferrol at 2:27 o'clock, Washington time, and made the distance of approximately 500 miles to this port in six hours, 59 minutes, or at the rate of nearly 72 miles an hour.

Lieutenant-Commander Read, who brought the seaplane across the Atlantic from Trepassey to the Azores and thence to Lisbon, has intended making the trip from Lisbon to Plymouth in one jump yesterday. He was compelled to alight yesterday morning in the Mondego River, about 100 miles up the Portuguese coast, however, because of engine trouble, but soon proceeded as far as Ferrol, the northwestern tip of the Spanish mainland, where the plane was moored for the night, proceeding early this morning for this port.

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL WILL OPEN CANADIAN EXHIBIT

A despatch from New York says:—The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, will open an exhibition here on June 10 of war paintings, conducted by the Canadian War Memorial Fund. The paintings are largely those of Canadian artists sent to the fighting front during the war, and embrace representations of every sphere of Canadian war preparation and activity, together with portraits of and general statements, Canadian V.C.'s and pictures typifying Canadian history. The exhibition is under the management of P. G. Konody, English art critic, and Capt. Percy F. Godenrath, attached to the Canadian War Records Office.

## NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC

British Warships Engaged Bolshevik Fleet for an Hour.

Helsingfors, June 1.—A fifty-minute battle occurred yesterday morning between a Bolshevik fleet comprising the battleship Petropavlovsk (23,307 tons) and three other warships which had been bombarding the coast west of Krasniygorka (15 miles west of Kronstadt) and seven British warships. The Russians eventually fled to Kronstadt. Saturday's encounter, which took place in the Gulf of Finland, was the second the British have had recently with Bolshevik naval forces, which are trying to harry the Estonian army approaching Petrograd from the west. On May 18 a 35-minute naval fight occurred not far from the locality of the one now reported. It had a similar result, the Bolshevik fleet retiring to Kronstadt. Some of their vessels were reported to have been hit. The British Admiralty stated later that there had been no casualties to the British forces.

## SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS GET £500,000 FOR SERVICE

Cape Town, South Africa, June 1.—Hon. Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways, communicated a cable from Premier Botha to the Assembly, stating that the Imperial Government has given the value of half a million pounds sterling free for services rendered by the South African railways to the Imperial authorities. Mr. Burton said he believed the House and the country would deeply appreciate the spirit in which the gift was made and which was only another mark of the cordial relations between Great Britain and the Union of South Africa.

## TELL GERMANS TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE

Paris, June 2.—The reply of the allied and associated Governments to the German counter-proposals, The Echo de Paris declares, will be handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau on Friday. It will constitute a refusal of the German proposals. The Germans, the paper adds, will be told they must either accept or refuse the allied conditions before June 25.

## CANNOT COMPLY WITH REQUEST

Answer of Switzerland Regarding Blockade of Germany.

Berne, June 1.—The federal council has handed to the French Ambassador, for transmission to the allied Government, a note stating that the entente request that Switzerland prohibit all exports to Germany if the Germans refuse to sign the peace treaty, would require the complete breaking off of economical relations with Germany. The note says that the action requested by the entente would go beyond all the restrictions imposed during the war. The federal council again asserts the neutrality of Switzerland and says it does not consider itself able to comply with the allied request. The allied Governments, the Council declares, will understand its attitude.

## TURKS TO HAND OVER TWO PASHAS

Provision Requiring the Surrender of Enver and Talaat Included in Treaty.

London, June 1.—The whereabouts of Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha, the leaders of the Turkish Government during the war, is not known, but the British Government is taking steps to bring them to account, Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House Saturday. Mr. Harmsworth said he understood a provision requiring the surrender of Enver and Talaat would be included in the peace treaty with Turkey.

## GERMANS ATTACK POLES AND ARE BADLY WORSTED

Paris, June 2.—A German detachment, 1,200 strong, from East Prussia, crossed the Polish frontier and attacked the Polish advance guards. In a short, sharp reaction the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

All of the prominent universities in the United Kingdom, save Oxford and Cambridge, now confer legal degrees on women who duly qualify.

## WIDESPREAD PLOT OF U.S. RADICALS

Attempt to Assassinate Attorney-General and Other Prominent Men.

Washington, June 2.—Radical agitators to-night apparently attempted to inaugurate another reign of terrorism throughout the country through the planting of infernal machines near the residences of prominent men.

Within a few minutes after the explosion of a bomb at the door of Attorney-General Palmer's residence here, with the killing of one man, evidently the person planting the bomb, reports were received from Boston, Pittsburg, West Philadelphia, Paterson, N.J., Newtonville, Mass., Cleveland, and New York City, of similar attempts.

In all cases except Paterson and Philadelphia the bomb attempts were directed against the lives of public officials. In Paterson the home of a silk manufacturer was wrecked, while in Philadelphia, where two explosions occurred, attempts were made to blow up a Catholic Church and a private residence.

The similarity of the reports received from the various cities recalled to authorities the May Day bomb plot of a month ago. The bomb planted under the steps of the home of Attorney-General Palmer, in the fashionable north-west section of Washington, wrecked the adjoining houses for a block, but injured no one within the Palmer residence.

## ITALY'S LOSSES TO BE ADJUSTED

Sacrifices on Adriatic Will be Made Up by Territory in Africa.

Paris, June 2.—The Council of Four has virtually decided to give Italy just economic compensation for concessions she makes in the Adriatic settlement. With this object in mind Lord Milner, Signor Gripi and Henri Simon have been conferring at length in what manner the French and British Governments may be able to reconcile Italy in North Africa. It has been heard that Italy may in this way receive an increase of her territory in Tripoli, gaining an extension of the boundaries to the south, and also in the region around Bizerte without the town itself, which would remain under French control. The handing over of part of British Somaliland to Italy may also be considered. The rights of the Slavs in Fiume are to be protected, while Fiume, according to the published outlines of the Adriatic settlement, is to be a free city diplomatically represented by Italy; the railway and hinterland beginning 18 miles outside the city are to be Jugo-Slav.

## BELGIUM HONORS HER EDITH CAVELL

A despatch from Brussels says:—The transfer of the body of Gabrielle Petit, a young Belgian woman, whom the Germans executed on a charge of treason, was carried out on Thursday with impressive ceremonies. The streets were lined with thousands of spectators, and the city had the appearance of national mourning. Piles of flowers covered the coffin, and troops, patriotic societies and school children followed the cortege to the communal cemetery, where military honors were paid. Premier De La Croix and other officials delivered eulogies before the coffin left the Town Hall of Schaerbeek, a suburb. Mills. Petit was put to death in 1916.

## Afghan Ruler Asks Peace; Orders Army to Stop Fighting

London, June 2.—The India Office makes the following announcement: "The Viceroy reports that a letter has been received from the Amir at Peshawar expressing a desire for peace, asking for the opening of negotiations and stating he has instructed the Afghan commanders to cease hostilities."

## WHAT FASTING DOES TO FOLKS

SCIENTIFIC STUDIES ARE BEING MADE OF THIS PROBLEM.

Notion That Abstaining From Food Promotes Bodily Health is Not Endorsed by Medical Men.

Of recent years there has been a fasting fad. Some people have asserted that bodily health was promoted by going without food for considerable lengths of time.

It cannot be said that the medical faculty has ever endorsed this remarkable notion. The view held by physicians and physiologists generally is that such performances are dead against nature and impose a dangerous strain upon the human system.

Per contra, Doctor Tanner, most famous of all fasters, died last February in San Diego, Cal., at the fairly ripe age of ninety-one. He had a theory that health and long life could be improved and lengthened by extended periods of food-deprivation.

Famous Dr. Tanner Fasts. The most famous of his fasts extended more than forty days. He was carefully watched during the performance to make sure that he ate nothing, barring the sucking of casual oranges, it could not be discovered that he had period he touched anything that could be called food.

More recently there have been scientific studies made of this problem. Dogs and other animals have been the subjects of most of them. But the Carnegie Institute, not long ago, employed for the purpose an Italian named Surici, who was a professional faster. He held it for a living, the pay being \$100 a month.

Surici's best record was thirty days on fast at the end of which there was no certain "after-mortem" symptoms which indicated the effects in charge to quit the experiment. Manifestly he was a weakling; for a Paris faster named Merlati kept the thing up for fifty days.

How long would it take you to starve to death if unassisted with any food? The answer, so far as experimental observations would indicate, is that it depends mainly upon how fat you are. If you are a skinny person, you would not last long.

How Human Body is Affected. You see, the human body is an engine and food is its fuel. When the fuel supply is cut off, the engine must for fuel draw upon the tissues of the body and burn them.

The fat stored in the body is under such circumstances the fuel most available. Therefore, as one observes, a starved person becomes rapidly thin, losing weight.

Suppose the starvation is to continue. Then, when the fat has been used up, the muscular and other tissues are drawn upon for fuel to furnish the energy required to support the mechanism of the body and keep it in operation. But this is vastly more expensive, physiologically speaking, because it takes about twelve pounds of muscular or glandular tissue to make an equivalent (as fuel) for one pound of fat.

Experiments have shown that in a twenty-six day fast the muscles lose 42 per cent. of their weight, the skin 25 per cent., the brain and spinal cord 22 per cent., the blood 48 per cent., the liver 50 per cent., the kidneys 55 per cent., the stomach and intestines 39 per cent., the lungs 29 per cent., the kidneys 55 per cent. and the heart 16 per cent.

The human body in starvation procures its supply of energy by the destruction of its stored and "protein"—the stuff that, when eaten in food, makes muscle and blood. If the deprivation be kept up long enough, it succumbs. Death ensues. What is the immediate cause of death in such cases? This is a point that has not been fully settled.

## JUNE 20 IS PROBABLE DATE FOR SIGNING OF PEACE

A despatch from Paris says:—June 15 is the earliest possible date on which the German treaty can be signed if no obstructions are encountered, but June 20 is the more probable date for its signature. The German counter-proposals have been received with the greatest interest by the members of the Peace Congress, especially the claims for immediate membership in the League of Nations, for a plebiscite to decide the disposition of Galicia and for the fixing of a definite sum for indemnities.

## 198 U-Boats, 3,000 Sailors Lost by Germany During War

A despatch from Basle says:—Germany lost 198 submarines during the war, according to statistics on this branch of the German naval service published in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. This number included seven submarines interned in foreign ports and fourteen destroyed by their own crews.

More than 3,000 sailors lost their lives in the submarine sinkings, the statistics show, while several thousand others lost their reason and had to be committed to lunatic asylums.

The net national debt is about \$1,600,000,000. The Can. Trade Com. seeks to awaken a realization of this fact in every man and woman in the Dominion.



### RABBIT FARMING IN FRANCE

War-Worker Describes Thrifty Habits of French Peasants.

This extract from Home Fires in France, by Miss Dorothy Canfield, gives an entertaining picture of the uses of the thrifty and practical French people. The rabbit—although it is not a member of the cotton family without disparaging the flax—was the staple of the pig.

Visitors to our place in the village, says Miss Canfield, always stopped to gaze at the well constructed brick rabbit hutches with carefully made lattice gates and cement floors. I hastened to explain that the rabbits were not for the children to play with, but that they form an important part of the activities of every country family in the region, and supply for many people the only meat they ever eat except the occasional fowl in the pot for a fete day. They take the place, as far as I could see, of the farm family's hog, and are, to my mind, a great improvement on him. Their flesh is much better food than the hog's, and since the animal is so small and so prolific he provides a steady succession all the year round of fresh meat, palatable and savory, not smoked and salted into indigestible lumps like most of our country pork.

In addition, it costs virtually nothing to raise them. They are given scraps from the kitchen and garden—the potato and other vegetable parings, the carrot tops, the pea vines after they have stopped bearing, the outer leaves of the cabbages and herbage of all sorts that otherwise would be lost. Every afternoon the old women of the town, armed with dummys, sacks, and caskets, go out for an hour or so of fresh air and exercise. The phrase is that they go to a Therie (go for the grass). It is often a lively expedition, with the children skipping and shouting beside their grandmother, or one of the bigger boys pushing the wheelbarrow, cherished and indispensable accessory of French country life. They take what with us would be a walk in the country, and as they go they lay out on every sod beside the road in a corner of a wall, on the fresh green leaves and twigs of neglected thickets; on brambles and weeds, rabbits adore weeds—on underbrush and vines.

Since seeing these patient, ruddy, vigorous, white-capped old women at their work, I have made another guess at the cause of the marvellous by neat and ordered aspect of French landscapes. Toward twilight, the procession of old women and children, red-cheeked and hung with ger boys pushing the wheelbarrow, loaded and sacks bursting with food that otherwise would have served no human purpose. No need to give the rabbit, as we do the hog, expensive golden corn, fit for our own food. The rabbit lives, and lives well, on the unconsidered and unmissed crumbs from Mother Nature's table.

### QUAINT REMEDIES.

Do You Fancy Swallowing Live Spiders as a Cure For Jaundice?

The patient of old did not differ from his twentieth-century descendant in liking a smack of mystery with his drug, and the early practitioner was apt to play up to this little weakness, just as the modern faith-healer and quack do to this day. The constant recommendation of drugs for "blackness or bruising coming of stryges" was striking. Thus of the virtue of Solomon's seal it was said: "The root stamped while it is fresh and green, and applied, taketh away in one night or two at the most, any bruise, black or blew spots gotten by falls or woman's wistfulness in stumbling upon their husband's fists or such like."

The majority of people at the present day, however, would be sceptical of accepting the following remedies: A live spider rolled in butter, and swallowed as a pill, was recommended as a cure for jaundice. One was advised to cut off a lock of one's hair and drink it with wine or beer, to cure plague.

Most remarkable, however, was the belief which our ancestors had in man as a medicine. The skull, the blood, the hair—nothing came amiss or was too revolting. Most valued of all was the skulls of persons who had died violent deaths. The heads of criminals who had been hanged were, therefore, highly prized, and fetched as much as eight shillings to eleven shillings apiece if moss had grown on them. A sympathetic ointment was made of this moss in the seventeenth century—an infallible remedy against epilepsy. The skull itself was powdered. Charles II, when he suffered from apoplexy, was ordered by his four physicians twenty-five drops of spirits from human skulls.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was a profound belief in powdered mummies as internal remedies. But a few sceptical spirits denounced this remedy because it led to much fraud, for far more mummies were prescribed than ever came out of Egypt. Judging by the herbals of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, ague and dysentery were amongst the most prevalent diseases.

Poor, hungry work shortens the life of clothing more than anything else.

## GROWING TOMATOES IN ALBERTA

The production of tomatoes in large quantities on the prairie does not appear to have been successful in the past, but prairie people are of a type who are forever doing something which was never done before. Messrs. G. O. Kerr and J. E. Terrill, of Lethbridge, Alberta, have observed for some years that tomatoes in small quantities were matured in the Lethbridge district and decided that there was some reason why the experiment should be made on a commercial scale. They secured about two acres of land farmed by Mr. Kerr, a few miles east of Lethbridge. The plants were started under glass in Lethbridge and set out on June 6, 7 and 8, at which time they were from 6 to 8 inches in height. Three thousand five hundred plants were set in the plot, some of them three feet apart and some four feet apart. The experience of the season seems to indicate that the four foot plant is preferable.

The soil secured was an old pasture which had since been in alfalfa and is protected by a wind break of trees on the western side. It is a very rich loam with a gentle south slope and, of course, is irrigated. The land was cultivated in the ordinary way and irrigated before planted and three times afterwards.

The first of the ripe fruit was available seven weeks after setting out the plants, or about the end of July. During the month of August from five to six hundred pounds of beautiful ripe fruit was taken off the plot each day and this rate of production continued into September. The total yield of the plot is estimated at 45,000 pounds and a ready market was found for the product in the city of Lethbridge, the earliest tomatoes bringing twenty-five cents a pound and the latter crop fifteen cents a pound. The gross price of 35,000 pounds at the latter figure is \$5,250.00.

According to Mr. Kerr, no difficulties

were experienced in the production of this crop. The vines were trimmed early in July for the purpose of producing heavier fruit and also admitting more sunshine which ripened it very rapidly. The tomatoes were as large and as well developed as the best imported stock from British Columbia or Washington and, being local grown, they, of course, reached the consumer in better condition. The crop was so heavy that in many cases the support stakes which had been put in for the vines to climb on were broken down. One vine was noted which had eighty-three tomatoes on it.

Up to the middle of September no damage had been experienced from frost, although as a precautionary measure flax straw had been dumped about the plot, so that smudges could be started if necessary. Mr. Kerr points out that the essential thing in the production of this crop was the irrigation, which not only increased the amount of fruit, but by affording ample moisture at the right time resulted in early ripening. Without irrigation it is doubtful if the experiment would have been at all successful, and while it is not suggested that every person can go into tomato raising in Southern Alberta and produce \$2,000 per acre the experience in this case is at least instructive as to what is not too much to say that such a sensation in the mountainous part of the continent, would be sold at many hundreds of dollars per acre, but because they are found in Alberta in practically limitless sweeps of prairie, they are still sold ready for the plow at less than what would be the cost of clearing them in even slightly timbered regions. Their very abundance makes it difficult to grasp their value but there is little doubt that some day they will be the home of the most productive and closely settled agricultural community on the continent.

### THE VERSATILE CHINAMAN.

Possesses the Quality of Being Able to Adapt Himself to Varied Conditions.

In commenting upon the marvelous adaptability of the Chinese, Mr. Charles Ernest Scott, in his book, China From Within, quotes Bishop Fowler's picturesque tribute to our Oriental neighbor.

The Chinaman as Bishop Fowler says, crosses all seas, burrows into all continents. He excels the Saxon in ability to toil in all climates; he matches the Russian in enduring Arctic storms; he surpasses the Negro in laboring in the tropics. He is the cosmopolitan, at home everywhere, as if he owned the world. Silent, gentle, submissive, industrious, economical, temperate, enduring—he thrives everywhere, on mountains, in the deserts, on the plains, on the islands of the sea.

As the serpent, with his one ability to crawl, competes in all realms—without feet swims with the fish, without hands climbs with the monkey, without feet runs with the panther—so the Chinaman, with his supreme gift of adaptability, competes successfully with the sailor on the sea, with the frontiersman in the wilderness, with the miner in the earth, with the exile in his wanderings. He never asks for a fair chance, and never gets it. He takes a chance beneath the notice of anyone else's contempt, and succeeds. Once landed, he abides. The individual changes, but the kind continues. All governments that let him alone suit him. He never breeds or joins revolutions abroad. He is versatile; and all industries that have a possible margin attract him. Like a mongoose, he can run through any passageway. Although found of a palace, he can live in a hut; although fond of space, he can live in a sewer pipe—and be at home anywhere.

Value of Paint in Good Farming.

Money spent for paint invariably adds its cost to the selling value, and sometimes many times over. An example is furnished by John J. Duggan, who bought a first-class but ill-kept farm four years ago for \$8,000. The grounds surrounding the house and outbuildings were littered with scrap lumber and were in general disorder. The buildings badly needed repairs at doors, steps, roofs and elsewhere, and were thirsty for paint. The pig-pens and hen-house were eyesores. The front fence, a ne-

cessity because of the stock which passed along the road, was a run-down board affair. The improvements at heart were good enough, strong and substantial; but they had suffered from lack of care.

Duggan gave all the buildings a coat of paint. The paint called for other improvements. He whitewashed the henhouse inside and out. He substituted neat woven wire for the front board fence, and put in lasting concrete posts where rotting wood posts and rickety gates had been. He repaired and hung doors properly, fixed up the roofs and built on new porches. The result created a real credit worth go to paint, whitewash, nails, concrete, and other every-day materials used in "fixing up." Duggan says the total cost of these did not exceed \$600.

Too many Ontario farmers are notably deficient in the things that make them pleasant places to live. A farmer keeping excellent stock, and using numerous mechanical devices in his barns, often lives in an unpainted, run-down dwelling on disorderly premises. Many a farmer neglects his premises on the principle that "a painted house doesn't grow any potatoes, or make a cow give more milk."

Not only do paint, concrete well-kept fences, and constant attention to little repairs, greatly enhance the selling value of farm property out of proportion to cost, but they have an even more important psychological influence on the farmer and his family which indirectly makes for better farming and better farm profits. The time is coming when farmers will use paint and such like in the same spirit that so many business men attend conscientiously to the daily shave. The Great War showed the world that the smooth-shaven soldier in clean clothes fought better. We are coming to realize that the farmer with well-painted, neatly-kept farm premises farms better.

Ignorance is more powerful in the hands of some people than knowledge.

## PALE AND WEAK DESPONDENT PEOPLE

Owe Their Condition to Weak, Watery Blood—How to Regain Strength.

Every woman's health is peculiarly dependent upon the condition of her blood. Far too many women suffer with headaches, pains in the back, poor appetite, weak digestion, palpitation of the heart, a constant feeling of weariness, shortness of breath, pallor and nervousness. Of course all these symptoms may not be present in any particular case. They are merely a warning that the blood is out of order, and that it is thin and watery, and if you note any of these symptoms in your own case, you should lose no time in taking the proper steps to enrich and purify the blood. Anemia—poverty of the blood—is a most insidious disease and if allowed to run will end in a complete breakdown of the system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are, beyond doubt, the greatest blood-making tonic offered the public to-day. For more than a quarter of a century they have been the stand-by of hundreds of thousands of people in all parts of the world. No other medicine has ever achieved such world-wide popularity, and the reason is that this medicine does what is claimed for it, enriches and purifies the blood, thus bringing new strength to every organ and every nerve in the body. In this way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills bring new health to weak, despondent people. Among the many who speak highly of this medicine is Mrs. Louis D. Lash, Windsor, Ont., who says:—"It would be impossible for me to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. Some years ago I was very thin and pale; I suffered many of the symptoms of anaemia, and always felt tired, depressed and weak. I had tried several medicines, but they did not seem to help me. Then acting on the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used half a dozen boxes I was actually feeling like a new person and had gained nine pounds in weight. I continued taking the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes, and from that time I have always enjoyed the best of health. I freely write you this letter in the hope that some woman in need of a remedy will see it and benefit as I have."

Most of the troubles that afflict mankind are due to impoverished blood, and will promptly disappear if the blood is built up and renewed. If you are ailing, give this greatest of tonic medicines a fair trial and it will not disappoint you. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be had at any drug store or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SPRING TIME IS PAINT TIME.

At the recent annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation, Hon. Senator Edwards made the statement that unless Canada exercised more care with her forest resources, the day was not far distant when we would be without our supplies of lumber.

While this statement referred particularly to the protection of forests, it might with equal force be applied to the protection of our buildings, fences, farm implements, etc., for the reason that, in the latter case, there is not only the value of the original forest product to protect, but also the value of the human energy necessary for the transformation of that timber into its various wood products.

Spring, from time immemorial, has been known as house-cleaning time. During recent years this period has developed a popular slogan, "Clean up and paint up." As a conservation measure that would be hard to improve upon, Wood, when exposed to the weather without protection soon deteriorates, it bears a shabby and neglected appearance, and is in a great majority of cases but an indication of the enterprise or carelessness of the owner.

Our soldiers are coming home, they are coming from a country of homes, where thrift is paramount, where the people take pride in their premises and keep them in the best condition. Can we not, this spring, bear this in mind, and let our boys see that the home folks have awakened to the advantages of cleaning up and painting up, that their homes bear that well-kept and cheery appearance that bids them welcome?

Old-Fashioned Logic.

I guess the world is better than 'twas when I was young, The sheriff's not so busy and there's fewer people hung. And work is not so killing when it's all done with machines; The only place that wears now is the seat of my blue jeans.

But when I see a mower a-clickin' down the hay, It takes me back in mem'ry to the scythe and whetstone way. When we swung through the meadow with bold and even strokes, And those that sort of lagged became the butt of friendly jokes.

We kept a jug of water underneath a cock of hay, You'll have to take my word for how it chased the thirst away. Those good old days are golden, but I suppose, somehow, The present time will look as fine some fifty years from now.

## The Weekly Fashions



She cares not if she turns her back upon us, for the dainty sash and unusual lines of the back of her frock justify her act entirely. McCall Pattern No. 8944, Girls' Slip-on Dress. In 5 sizes, 4 to 12 years. Price, 20 cents.



Pale green and smart little frock are used for the smart little frock. McCall Pattern No. 8961, Ladies' Sports Dress. In 5 sizes, 34 to 48 bust. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

### CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Constipated children can find prompt relief through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are mild but thorough laxative which never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion; colds and simple fevers. Concerning them Mrs. Gaspar Daigle, Demain, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been of great benefit to my little boy, who was suffering from constipation and indigestion. They quickly relieved him and now he is in the best of health." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Favorite Snake Dish.

A Chinese merchant, being questioned as to his favorite article of food, prefaced his reply by stating that many foreign dishes which we consider appetizing are disgusting to the Chinese. With the way thus prepared he announced that of all foods he cared most for a stew made of a particular kind of snake, costing from 75c to \$1.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

### Renewing a Carpet.

After you have thoroughly swept the carpet or rug go over it with a scrubbing brush slightly wet with ammonia or wipe it with a cloth wet with warm water to which turpentine has been added. Add turpentine until it forms a scum on top of the water. The turpentine will also insure your carpet against moths.

### MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

### Her Task.

Several members of a women's working party had assembled at the house of another member, and were chatting with the little daughter of their hostess.

"I hear you are a great help to your mother," said one. "Oh, yes," replied the little girl, "mamma gives me a task to do every day." "Oh," remarked the lady, "and what is your task for to-day?" "I have to count the spoons after you have all gone."

## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Just Work.

Lady—Do you want employment? Tramp—Lady, yer means well, but yer can't make work sound any more invitin' by usin' a word of three syllables.

The Ultimate in Gloom.

Hook—Oldboy is the most melancholy fellow I know. Crook—You're right. He proposed to a girl once by asking her how she would like to become his widow.

Modest Tom.

Two women were talking together of the war. "How's your Tom getting on in Palestine?" asked one. "Oh, he's doing well," replied the other. "A'we've just had a letter fro' one of his mates, and he says Tom's gotten dysentery."

"Strange he's never written hisself." "Nay, it's just like him," said Tom's mother; "he would no mek a fuss about the honors he won!"

"Time!"

A garrulous lawyer was arguing a case. He had rambled on in such a desultory way that it became very difficult to follow his train of thought, and the judge had yawned ominously.

Whereupon the long-winded lawyer, with a trace of sarcasm, said: "I hope, your Honor, I am not un-justly trespassing upon the time of the court."

"My friend," observed the judge, "there is a considerable difference between trespassing on time and encroaching on eternity."

It Turned on Him.

The British front had its southern extremity a short distance north of the Atlantic. A blimpish high-ranker, fond of being paternal and impressive before his men, had just taken command of the sector and was making a tour of the front.

"Do you realize," said the general, "that the pivot of the British army was to do a left turn, you'd mark time for two hundred years."

"Great honor," said the general, "shake hands with me, your general, I'll be glad to do it."

"I'll be glad to do it," said the sergeant, "but the old 'un mean about me bein' the pivot of the British army and all that, anyway?"

"What he meant, my boy," the sergeant explained, "was that if the British army was to do a left turn, you'd mark time for two hundred years."

This Time of Year.

'Tis June among the tree tops; leafy June. 'Tis June across the grain lands, greenly spread. And meadows with the smiles of spring between.

'Tis June that blues deep distance o'er-head. And plants the petals of her favored flowers. With Tyrian purple and the rose-wine's red.

'Tis June that pours into the brimming hours. The foamy sap of pagan joy; 'tis June. That lights the banners on a thousand towers.

'Tis June, 'tis June, 'tis June!

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

It is a waste of time to grasp an opportunity unless you know what to do with it.

"If you can't push, pull; if you can't pull—please get out of the way."

Charles Surcoupe, ex-Mayor of Auxerre, and France's oldest "pallu," has been demobilized. He is eighty years of age, and enlisted as a private in 1914, being later promoted to lieutenant.

### LISTEN TO THIS! SAYS CORNS LIFT RIGHT OUT NOW

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the fingers.

It is a sticky ether compound which dries the moment it is applied and simply shrivels the corn without flaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You are further warned that cutting at a corn is a suicidal habit.

### POULTRY WANTED

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry, Fancy Hens, Pigeons, Eggs, etc.? Write I. Weirauch & Son, 10-18 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

### FOR SALE

NEWSPAPER WEEKLY IN BRUCE County, Ontario. Splendid opportunity. Write Box 7, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1000. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

### MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collinswood, Ont.

"Flowers seem intended for the solace of ordinary humanity; children love them; quiet, contented, ordinary people love them as they grow; luxurious and disorderly people rejoice in them gathered; they are the soldiers' treasure, and in the crowded town mark as with a little broken fragment of rainbow the windows of the workers in whose hearts rests the covenant of peace."—Huskin.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.

Gents—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly, ALFRED ROCHAV.

Proprietor, Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

"Nothing is so commonplace as to wish to be remarkable. Fame usually comes to those who are thinking about something else—very rarely to those who say to themselves, 'Go to, now, let us be a celebrated individual!'"—O. W. Wepell Holmes.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Wild flowers that used to cover our land with beauty are rapidly disappearing. If those who gather the flowers would be satisfied to pull only a few blossoms instead of filling their arms with them, and would take care not to disturb the roots, there would be enough flowers another year for other people.

### GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents. The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold cream.

Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

### Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Heber Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops three times daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

### CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA

All over baby's face. Came in water blisters and then formed a solid scale. Began to itch and burn so had to bandage his hands as he wanted to scratch. Face was badly disfigured. Trouble lasted 4 months. Began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Used one cake Soap and one box Ointment when he was healed.

For every purpose of the toilet Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are supreme.

For free sample send to Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A. Sold everywhere.

ISSUE 23-19.

# Dress in Comfort for Hot Days

We cannot make the weather, but we can dress to suit the weather, at same time economize.

It's poor policy to wear good fall or winter suits, dresses, etc., all through the hot days to save buying new.

Put aside your heavier garments for another season because they will cost you considerable more for coming fall and winter

## Buy Now Hot Weather Togs

Light-weight Suits, Sheer Dresses, Cool Underwear and Hosiery, Straw Hats, Light Shoes.

Get into light-weight attire and you will feel like a new person, at same time showing economy.

## To Get Satisfactory Articles

It is necessary to buy from a store where satisfactory merchandise is stocked. Ill-fitting garments are even worse than poor quality. This is why we handle such items as:

**Watson's Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Children**—In combination and single garments in all weights.

**Pen Angle and Zimmerli Underwear for Men**—The Celebrated Arrow Shirts and Collars for men wanting the best.

**The well known "King Hat"**—for men who want both style and quality at a moderate price.

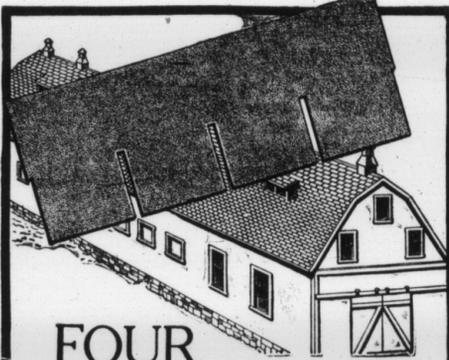


**Radium and Holeproof Hosiery for Women**—In all silk, silk and lisle and cotton. Prices 50c to \$1.05.

This story is ready to serve busy farmers in most satisfactory way. Call phone 17 for quick and satisfactory service. If it's for Overalls, Socks, Shoes, House Dresses, Aprons, Straw Hats, or anything you may require, next morning it will be at your door, postage prepaid. Should it not be satisfactory, take it back first time you are coming to town.

Store closed every Wednesday afternoon during June, July and August

## J. N. Currie & Co.



## FOUR Shingles In One Brantford ASPHALT Slab Slate

THE newest idea in roofing. Just think of the time and cost of labor saved in laying the roof of a big barn, freight shed or other large building with this new Brantford Asphalt Slab Slate which is four shingles in one. Fewer nails are also required. Brantford Asphalt Slab Slates are so cleverly designed that a roof laid with them has the appearance of being covered with individual size shingles. One size only: 32 inch x 12 inch, with cut outs five inches. They are laid five inches to the weather. Red or green color. Brantford Asphalt Slab Slates are made of the same materials as our famous Brantford Asphalt Slates which have given such satisfaction for artistic homes. The same roofing in roll is called Brantford Crystal Roofing and weighs 80 to 85 lbs. per square. Particulars about these roofings furnished on request.

**Brantford Roofing Co. Limited**  
Head Office and Factory: Brantford, Canada  
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg

For Sale by McPherson & Clarke

## The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscriptions in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted at moderate rates. Prices on application. FOR PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for printing pamphlets, books, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, orders and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittance payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919

The Savannah News thus describes Bolshevism: "No state, no churches, no schools, no marriage laws or family institutions, no business, no rights to property, no God—nothing—but chaos as a preliminary to perdition. Few indeed, would want such a state of affairs. To our mind the surest way to combat this condition is to deport to Russia each and every person who favors such a condition. Make them go where Bolshevism flourishes that they may enjoy it to the fullest extent."

The Toronto Telegram says: "It may startle the average newspaper reader to be told that away back in the little dreamy villages of Ontario you will find the average reader a better informed man or woman than the city reader, who carries home two or three evening papers, skims over them all and gets but a surface impression of what he has read. Somehow, the very multiplicity of newspapers and magazines at the present day serves in a measure to defeat what is presumably the purpose of their existence."

"Now is our opportunity to clean house. We should lose no time in getting rid of the present undesirables we have in Canada. If they are aliens return them to their homes and thus rectify the mistake we made in admitting them." Thus speaks Major-General A. D. McRae in advocating a vigorous Government policy in dealing with unappreciated foreign agitators. "Why not follow the example of France," he suggests, "and restore the law of banishment. With three weeks to leave the country, our prison doors open to receive them at the expiration of that time, how many of our Bolsheviks would remain with us as martyrs to the principle of ruin which they advocate? Canada is our country, and only those loyal to her should be allowed to live under her flag. To all of which good Canadians will say Amen."

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Johnston*

## PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY

To the Editor of The Transcript: Being a resident of the township of Aldborough, Elgin county, and as there is a possibility of the minister deciding on the southern route for the Provincial Highway, which would be through the municipality of Aldborough, I trust this article regarding what this road means to the farmers of Aldborough may be interesting to your readers.

Mr. McDiarmid has stated there will be about 200 miles of concrete road, 175 miles of macadam and the balance gravel. Any kind of road constructed by the Government would be expensive, but supposing the minister decided to construct a concrete road through Aldborough, the cost would be about as follows:—Concrete road capable of carrying heavy truck traffic could not be built for less than \$50,000 per mile; Aldborough would have about twelve miles, which would cost about \$600,000. The Government would pay 70 per cent, \$420,000; Aldborough would pay 30 per cent, \$180,000, for construction and possibly very much more as the 30 per cent paid for by the municipality is not all. The municipalities have to pay 60 per cent of part of the construction and alterations on bridges and approaches and the municipalities may have to pay large sums of money to furnish drainage for the Provincial Highway, provided for in the Provincial Highways Act under the Ditches and Water-courses Act. In order that a municipality may be able to raise the necessary money, see Clause 14-2 in the Provincial Highways Act, as follows:—"The proportion (30 per cent) of expenditure on repair and maintenance to be paid by the municipal corporation shall, in all cases, be provided for out of the general funds of the municipality, but expenditure for construction may be met by the issue of debentures under the provisions of the Municipal Act." Clause 14-3:—"The council of each municipality may pass bylaws for raising and selling its debentures payable within such period as the department may approve but not exceeding twenty years. Before a municipality issues its debentures a majority vote is necessary according to the Municipal Act. Providing the Aldborough council would pass a by-law to provide \$150,000 to pay for the construction of twelve miles of Provincial Highway through Aldborough, every voter in Aldborough would vote it down. When the minister has decided where the road is to be built and the kind of road each municipality should have, it would be a good scheme for the Government to furnish each municipality with an estimate of the cost of the road through each municipality and have the councils pass the necessary bylaws and have the majority vote of the municipalities before the road is gone on with.

The farmers of Aldborough are not market gardeners or fruit growers and would derive no benefit from the Provincial Highway in marketing their products, the staple farm products, such as cattle, hogs, grain, hay, etc., are delivered to the nearest shipping points over roads that, in many cases, are nearly impassable at times. I want to ask our Government and thinking people in Ontario if it is within reason that the farmers of Aldborough or any municipality should have to pay 30 per cent and other costs referred to as well as their share of the 70 per cent Government grant, which is simply giving us our money back for a road that is absolutely no use as a producing proposition. The 30 per cent would give Aldborough approximately \$1,300 to spend on every mile of road in Aldborough. If this \$1,300 per mile was spent in Aldborough by the Aldborough council, together with the statute labor, any road in Aldborough would be good enough for a Provincial Highway.

If the Provincial Highway is to be built, the motor licenses should furnish the money without other Government money or the municipalities paying any tax. The farmers and small towns would then be paying more than their share in motor licenses. We are supposed to be living in a democratic country. Would it not be well for the Government to have the whole matter of Provincial Highway explained and placed before the people of Ontario, and have the people of Ontario sanction the Provincial Highway before plunging into a scheme that nine-tenths of the people of Ontario would oppose?—ALFRED E. ALDRED, Crinan, Ontario.

Would you like to see what a crowd of 10,000 people looks like? Come to the great U. F. O. demonstration in Strathroy on July 1st.

Father—Tommy, stop pulling that cat's tail. Tommy—I'm only holding the tail; the cat's pulling it.

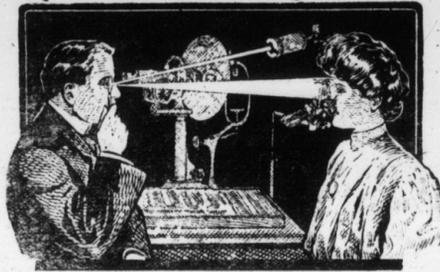
## IS ICE-COLD WATER BAD FOR RHEUMATISM?

A BRITISH SEAMAN'S EXPERIENCE

This story of Wm. Rogers, a seaman in the Mine Sweeping Branch of the Royal Navy, is absolutely true and can be readily verified. At Niagara Camp, in 1914, Rogers contracted Rheumatism. He was sent to the Toronto General Hospital, where for over 19 months he was a patient, finally being discharged as incurable. In despair he took a friend's advice and tried Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules. The results were astounding—in a short time he was able to pass the stiff examination set by the Navy, and became an A.B. in the Mine Sweeping Branch.

For 17½ months he did service in the North Sea. On three occasions he was blown into the sea and remained in the ice-cold water as long as eleven hours at a stretch. Despite these hardships Rogers had no return of his previous trouble. Tell about it. If F.R.C.'s did so much for Rogers—will they not do the same for you? Sole Agent for Glencoe, H. I. Johnston, Ph. B. Druggist, Optician and Stationer, the Rexall Store, or if you live out of town mail \$1.04 to the above address or to Templeton, Limited, 142 King Street, West, Toronto, and Capsules will be sent postpaid.

# Coming to Glencoe



Eyes Examined Scientifically  
No Drugs Used

Consultation Free  
Satisfaction Guaranteed

## EXPERT EYE-SPECIALIST

From the BROWN OPTICAL CO. of London will be at

**P. E. LUMLEY'S DRUG STORE**  
GLENCOE

**MONDAY, JUNE 9th, to THURSDAY, JUNE 12th, inclusive**  
4 DAYS ONLY

## REMEMBER THE DATES

Make your appointment NOW. Night as good as day.

Our Absolute Guarantee of Satisfaction with every pair of Glasses

## BROWN OPTICAL CO.

Largest Exclusive Retail Optical House in Canada. Vision Specialists.  
LONDON MONTREAL

# How Can I Save--- With Profit?

Many wage-earners are asking themselves this question.

They do not want to put a quarter in the bank at a time, and before they know it, it is gone for trifles.

The Government has provided a simple plan to enable you to save that quarter in such a way that it will earn you more money.

Twenty-five cents buys a Thrift Stamp. Sixteen Thrift Stamps become a War Savings Stamp, for which the Government will pay you \$5.00 in 1924.

If you lend the Government your savings in this way, you can make your money earn over 4½% compound interest as often as you save \$4.00 odd. That is more than Savings Banks pay you.

This is not only easy and profitable investment, but patriotic investment, because the Government needs money for the heavy financing of the reconstruction period.

In May W.S.S. Cost \$4.04  
In June W.S.S. Cost \$4.05



War Savings Stamps can be bought wherever this sign is displayed.

Make Your Savings Serve You and Serve Your Country—Invest Them in War Savings Stamps.

# 15-DAY SLAUGHTER SALE

**\$5,000.00 Stock of the Modern Shoe Company, Glencoe**  
turned over to me by Mr. Russo for quick disposal to make room for remodelling of store.

**500 pairs Men's Shoes in all sizes to be slaughtered by me.**

Men's Gun Metal good easy fitters, reg. \$5.50 value, for \$3.49.

Men's Dress Shoe Goodyear welt, guaranteed not to rip, ravel or run down at the heels, reg. \$8.00, to clear at \$5.98.

Men's Mahogany Shoe Good-year welt, reg. \$9, for \$5.98.

Men's Working Shoe, reg. \$5.50, for \$3.98.

Men's Railroad Shoe, solid leather, the well known Gleb Shoe, reg. \$6.50, for \$5.49.



Watch this  
**"MOVIE MAN"**  
For the

**600 pairs Ladies' Shoes. Prices cut in two. The Axe Has Fallen!**

Ladies' Vici Cushion sole with rubber heel, American make, reg. \$7, to go at \$5.49.

Ladies' Chocolate Kid with low and high heel, reg. \$7.50 for \$5.49.

Ladies' Gun Metal Calf, sport heel, easy fitter, reg. \$7, to clear at \$4.98.

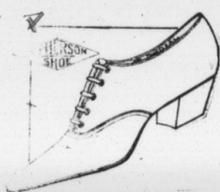
Ladies' Black Dongola Kid, low and high heel, reg. \$6, for \$4.98.

Ladies' Grey Kid, reg. \$7.50, to go on sale at \$6.49.

Ladies' Patent Oxfords, the very latest fashion, aluminum plate on heel, reg. \$6.50, for 5.49.

Ladies' V.K. Pump, reg. \$7, 5.49.

**Sale to break loose Friday morning, June 6, at 10 o'clock.**



## LADIES' WHITE FOOTWEAR

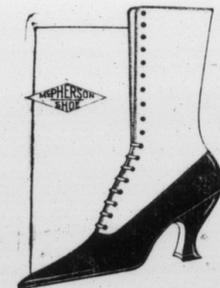
Ladies' White Canvas Shoe, 9-inch top, with low heel, reg. \$5, for \$3.48.

Ladies' White Poplin with covered heel, turned sole, reg. \$7, for \$4.98.

Ladies' Pumps with high heel, reg. \$3.50, to clear at \$2.49.

Ladies' Poplin Pumps with high and low heel, solid steel shank, guaranteed to hold shape, reg. \$5, for \$3.98.

Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords, reg. \$5, sale price \$3.98.



## THE BOYS

(Oh Boy) Solid Leather Shoe, Box Calf, reg. \$4.50, for \$3.98, all sizes.

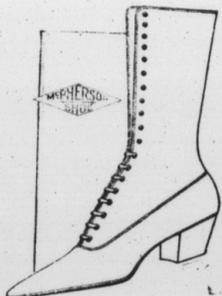
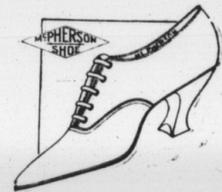
Boys' Cordivan Shoes, Genuine Waterproof, reg. \$5, for \$3.98.

Boys' Gunmetal Calf Shoe, reg. \$5.50, all to go at \$3.98.

## THE KIDDIES

Kiddies' Patent Slippers, reg. \$2.50, for \$1.69.

Kiddies' Dongola Shoes with spring heel, reg. \$2.22, must go out at \$1.79.



## SPECIAL FOR OPENING DAY ONLY.

Oxfords and Pumps, reg. \$5.00 value, to clear out at \$1.98, \$2.49 and \$2.98, Evely's prices.

This store will be open to the public every night in the week. Railroad fares paid on all railroads within fifteen miles to persons buying \$10 worth of shoes by presentation of certificate from conductor.

**EVELY-- Wait and Watch for Evely's Prices! THE MOVIE**

## DANGER LURKS IN EVERY ONE OF US

We Are As Full of Deadly Poisons As A Germ Laboratory.

## AUTO-INTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Absolutely Prevents This Dangerous Condition.

The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the blood.

In other words, a person who is habitually constipated, is poisoning himself. We know now that *Auto-intoxication*, due to non-action of the bowels, is directly responsible for serious kidney and bladder troubles; that it upsets the stomach, causes indigestion, loss of appetite and sleeplessness; that chronic rheumatism, gout, pain in the back, are relieved as soon as the bowels become regular; and that pimples, rashes, eczema and other skin affections disappear when "Fruit-a-tives" are taken to correct constipation.

"Fruit-a-tives" will protect you against *Auto-intoxication* because this wonderful fruit medicine acts directly on all the eliminating organs. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## The Transcript.

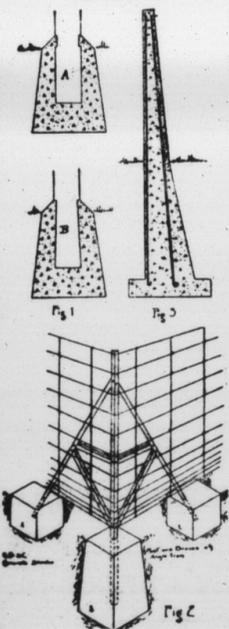
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919

### MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

People who don't mind their own business bring more misery into families, societies and churches than anything else. They turn the pleasant, peaceful stream of good will into ground where even angels would fear to tread. Now, minding one's own business is the very best remedy for the itching ears that are never satisfied with hearing and the busy tongue that hurries to speak cruel words. Minding your own business will turn your attention to self, and you will forget to watch so closely the shortcomings of others. It will make peaceful homes, happy neighbors and quiet consciences, and you will be able to realize and more fully comprehend the truth spoken in holy writ, "Blessed are the peacemakers."

### A QUESTION OF ETHICS

Can the man who sends his dog to visit friends in the country while the assessor is on his rounds call himself an honest man? He can. Can the man who, without questioning, willfully withhold from the assessor the fact that he has a dog or dogs which ought to be on the roll and are not, call himself an honest man? He can. He may call himself anything he likes, but the blunt truth is that he is as much a thief as if he had robbed the poor-box in a church.—Orilla Packet.



See article "Latest in Farm Fences" next column.

**A Standard Medicine—Farnel's Vegetable Pills.**—Compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The pills should be remembered this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

## LATEST IN FARM FENCES

Posts of Wood, Iron or Cement Can Be Used.

Important Factors to Be Considered Are Cost, Durability and Service—How to Lengthen Life of Fence With Undue Costs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**B**LESSED is the farmer who, conscious in the security of his fences, can leave home on a day's business, or retire to rest at night, without anxiety as to possible depredation committed by straying cattle, or his own stock, to corn, roots, or grain, during his absence or rest. Brush, stump, and stone fences—relics of bygone days—can still be seen here and there, but are rapidly disappearing, and are being replaced with modern up-to-date woven wire fences that are built, not with the idea of the smallest possible initial cost, but with forethought for the future, remembering that quality and material as well as the design and construction of post fences are elements that determine its life and service.

The prime factors in a fence are fair cost, durability and service. The annual up-keep of fences is considerable, and to the farmer a material that will do away with the expense of repairs, and require no other form of maintenance, should strongly appeal to him as representing true economy, almost regardless of first cost. The opportunity for economy is found, first, in using the kind of posts which, taking into account both cost and durability are cheapest in the long run. In setting a post which will have comparatively short life, he loses not only through having to buy new posts, but also because of the additional labor involved in removing the old and setting the new one. There is, however, great difference in the lasting properties of different woods. The average life of a fence constructed of wood posts cannot be safely figured as greater than 8 or 9 years. For length of service cedar and white oak outlast all other woods. By treating the posts with creosote, coal tar or charring them, the cost of up-keep might be materially lessened.

That the end or corner posts bear all the strain, and are the foundation of the fence, is common knowledge to every experienced fence builder. They must be well anchored, rigid and strong, and so constructed that they can be depended upon to give proper service at all times under all conditions. The foundation carries the strain and must, therefore, be absolutely solid and permanent, so as not to permit the fence to sag.

The setting of wood posts in cement as commonly practiced is not conducive to the longevity of the post, because a water-tight union between the post and the concrete is not secured, and ultimately decay sets in. By far the most effective way is shown in diagram (Fig. 1). The post is first notched as shown in sketch, and the concrete worked well into the notch. This sheds the water trickling down the post, and cannot possibly get between the post and concrete, and the life of the post is considerably lengthened. A post concreted in this way, and kept painted, is practically immune from decay.

However, every locality differs in the material used for fence posts—wood, steel and cement are all used. The supply of farm timber available, or the prices and condition of the local market for the other commodities determines largely the fence post used. One of the most important factors in the construction of steel posts is the anchorage. The end and corner posts and their braces should be set in concrete whenever possible, as in that way best results and maximum efficiency and service will be secured (Fig. 2).

A steel post cannot possibly give complete satisfaction, no matter how lasting the material itself may be, if it is not strong enough to withstand the use to which the average fence is subjected. It must be capable of resisting and sustaining shocks without bending or breaking.

Concrete fence posts properly reinforced and made from suitable materials, carefully selected and proportioned, should last indefinitely, and are, therefore, a good investment. Considerable variety of surface finish and ornament, limited only by the skill of the individual worker, can be given to the concrete corner, gate, and line posts (Fig. 3).

Large heavy wires not lighter than No. 9 in woven wire fence are much more durable than finer wire, and a lasting improvement for the farm. Hinged joints in the stays make the most substantial union, so that under pressure, the stays forced out of alignment will spring back when released. Triple tension curves in the wire fabric will not be pulled out by the stretching process, and will allow for sufficient contraction and expansion. Sound and rigid posts and proper stretching of woven wire fences are the first considerations in fence building. Regardless of the type of posts, or the height or make of a wire, the farm which is fenced stock-tight is a valuable and money-making farm in any section of the country.—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

**Cultivation and Drainage Pays.**—Loosening up a soil by cultivation increases the pore space, and with loams, mucks and clays this increases their power to absorb and retain water while at the same time allowing more free air space. Drainage also makes a soil more porous, thereby producing the same results. Coarse sands retain less water when loose than when compact.

## KILL ROADSIDE WEEDS

Cultivation Stores Water in Soil for Crops.

Grasshoppers Cheaply and Quickly Destroyed by Treating With the Poisoned Bran Mixture.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**"A** STITCH in time saves nine." This is especially true in the case of weeds. When one considers that a single specimen of many kinds of weeds may produce over 10,000 seeds, and that many of such seeds may be blown far and wide by the wind, one begins to realize just what a source of contamination is a weedy roadside, a fence corner or a waste place.

In Ontario it is too common a sight in the fall of the year to see a farmer busy with his fall cultivation, attempting to clean his field and preparing a good seed bed for next year's crop. At the same time on the roadside near the field or in the fence corners or some waste place near it such weeds as Perennial Sow Thistle, Canada Thistle, Milkweed and Wild Lettuce are maturing seeds by the thousands, to be blown on to his well tilled field and sown by the wind. These weeds, if not destroyed, will crop and increase his labor next year. When labor is so scarce and expensive the maximum quantity of grain should be produced from every acre under cultivation. No man should allow weeds to seed anywhere in the neighborhood of his farm. A few hours spent now and again during the summer cutting weeds on roadsides, in waste places and fence corners is a good investment for the future, which will pay him many dividends in labor saved and increased crop.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, Ontario Agricultural College.

### Conserve the Soil Moisture.

Moisture is the most important soil property. Without it a crop is absolutely impossible, no matter how much fertility may be present. With the proper amount large crops are obtained, while on the other hand if moisture is excessive or deficient the yield is diminished according as the excess or deficiency increases. If the water necessary for the production of a full crop could be collected on the surface of the ground at one time, it would be from 18 inches to 24 inches deep, depending on the crop and the season. During the growing season only 10 or 12 inches of rain falls in Ontario, and this is only half the amount required by the crops. Hence it becomes necessary to store up in the soil as much of the winter and spring rains as possible, while at the same time guarding against excess.

The amount of water a soil may contain depends on the pore space in the soil. Sands have least pore space, loams and mucks most, and clay is intermediate. The porosity of a coarse sand is about 35 per cent, of a loam or muck about 50 per cent, and of a heavy clay about 45 per cent. From these figures it will be seen that a soil may contain nearly as much water as it is necessary to store up in the soil as much of the winter and spring rains as possible, while at the same time guarding against excess.

### There are three ways that water may be lost; first by run-off, secondly by drainage, and thirdly by evaporation. Of these three the greatest loss is evaporation. It amounts to half the total rainfall. As long as the soil is wet in the spring we want all these at work, but as soon as the soil is dry enough for cultivation we want the losses cut off, and evaporation is the only direct means by which this can be done in summer.

Cultivation should begin just as early as the soil is dry enough. To delay one week may cause the loss of as much as 1 1/2 inches of water, and this is as much as falls in the month of April, a very serious matter when the needs are so great and the supply so limited. In the morning squashes the juice of the lemons into the water, run the pulp and rind through a meat chopper and add this and the molasses to the water. Stir well and then pour the liquid on the poisoned bran and mix so thoroughly that every part is moist and will fall like sawdust through the fingers. The mash should be applied early in the morning between five and seven o'clock, by scattering thinly over the infested field, in the fence corners and on roadsides where the insects have been observed. The above amount will suffice for four or five acres. It will be well to make an inspection three or four days later, and if there are many survivors to make a second application. It is important to attend to this matter as early in the season as the young grasshoppers are noticed, and not to wait till they grow big and abundant, a considerable amount of damage.

### A Cheap and Efficient Method of Controlling Grasshoppers.

Grasshoppers may be easily and cheaply controlled by poisoning with the bran mixture, which is made as follows: 20 lbs. bran, 1 lb. Paris green, 1/2 gal. molasses, 2 gals. water, 2 or 3 lemons.

The bran and Paris green should be mixed thoroughly together when dry. This should be done the night before using. In the morning squashes the juice of the lemons into the water, run the pulp and rind through a meat chopper and add this and the molasses to the water. Stir well and then pour the liquid on the poisoned bran and mix so thoroughly that every part is moist and will fall like sawdust through the fingers. The mash should be applied early in the morning between five and seven o'clock, by scattering thinly over the infested field, in the fence corners and on roadsides where the insects have been observed. The above amount will suffice for four or five acres. It will be well to make an inspection three or four days later, and if there are many survivors to make a second application. It is important to attend to this matter as early in the season as the young grasshoppers are noticed, and not to wait till they grow big and abundant, a considerable amount of damage.

## PREVENT POTATO ROT

Spraying With Bordeaux Mixture Proven Very Effective.

Machinery Must Be Kept Well Oiled If It Is to Work Efficiently—An Expert Discusses the Question From Every Angle.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**L**ATE Blight and Rot of Potatoes can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Commence spraying when the plants are from five to eight inches high and keep the foliage covered with Bordeaux throughout the season. Take special care to see that the spraying is very thoroughly done if the weather is at all damp about the 15th of July, as Blight often begins about this time. Add a poison when necessary for potato beetles—arsenate of lead paste 3 1/2 lbs. to each 40 gals. of the liquid spray or Paris green 2 lbs. to 40 gals., or a mixture of 2 lbs. arsenate of lead paste and 1 lb. of Paris green to 40 gals. From three to seven applications should be made, depending upon the season—the wetter the weather the larger the number. Do not put off spraying because it looks like rain. If the spray is on the plants half an hour before the rain comes it will be dry and sufficient of it will stick to prevent infection, which takes place during or soon after rain. Such spraying should prevent not only Late Blight and Rot, but also Early Blight and potato beetles.

Thorough spraying is only as effective as thorough spraying is to be done. If thorough spraying is to be done sufficient Bordeaux mixture must be used. From 10 to 15 gals. per acre should be applied at each spraying, and when the plants are large not less than 100 gallons per acre should be used. Thorough spraying, however, is not sufficient if the position of the potato plant with Bordeaux mixture in the form of a fine mist. This can only be done when the solution is applied with good pressure, so as to insure thorough penetration of the plant. The best results from spraying are obtained when potato sprayers are used which are fitted with a joint attachment so as to insure covering both surfaces of the leaves at each spraying. When the plants are large it has been found that it pays to go over each row twice at each spraying.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

### The Importance of Keeping Machinery Properly Oiled.

The importance of keeping machinery properly oiled may be better realized if we try to compute, in dollars and cents, the annual sacrifice in machine efficiency through friction. Carelessness in lubrication may easily reduce the efficiency of a machine to one-half its normal. At the same time the machine itself is wearing out faster, on account of the needless friction, than owing to the real work done.

The microscope reveals the fact that the surface of the most highly polished shaft ever made is as rough and untrue as a rough casting appears to the unaided eye. In practice it is not possible to make a metal surface that is absolutely smooth, incompressible, or even a true circle, hence inequalities of pressure at the bearings, grinding and tearing of the surfaces, causing friction, producing factors of inefficiency and wear and tear. Though these faults of construction cannot be avoided, we can, in a great measure, overcome the effect of machinery, by judicious application of a lubricating agent.

The lubricant consists of minute balls or globules. These readily insulate themselves between the faces in mutual contact, forming a cushion, keeping the metals apart. Its use is not only to reduce friction, but also to carry away whatever excess of heat is generated. All liquids have not sufficient sustaining powers to be used as efficient lubricants. Some cannot be retained between the metals; others do not cling together persistently enough. To resist the lubricating film apart, these globules must have a good deal of internal strength, and must stick together well. They must also cling well to the metal, or they will be squeezed out of the bearing.

The oils and the fats are the principal lubricants. The mineral oils are thin, and so are oil, olive, and castor oil. Castor oil, however, is thick. Nothing is better for high speed bearings and light spindles or shafts than sperm oil, but it is costly; for heavy bearings castor oil is superior to this, but it is also expensive.

But there is relatively little pure lubricant used in machinery, for it is usually more economical to employ a compound oil, compounded for special uses, than to use pure lubricants which, after all, are often heavily adulterated—gun, soap lime, alumina soda and free acids have their own distinct purpose to serve in the composition of cheap oils. The chief advantage, however, pertaining to the use of compound oils is, that the objectionable qualities of one kind of lubricant can be neutralized by mixing it with a lubricant of another kind. For instance, vegetable and fish oils are drying oils, that is, they oxidize rapidly, and cause gumming or clogging of the bearings to which they are applied, and if allowed to drop and accumulate upon dust, cotton waste, and timber are liable to develop an internal heat that will cause spontaneous combustion. Mineral oil does not oxidize, neither does animal. But mineral oils have what is termed a low flashing point; that is, they fire or ignite at a low temperature, some at 212 degrees Fah., or under. Animal oils develop fatty acids, and these corrode and pit the surface of the metal which they are used to lubricate.—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

## BARBERRY CAUSES RUST

Provincial Campaign Advocated to Destroy This Shrub.

Current and Gooseberry Worms Causes Great Losses—How to Identify It—Simple Measures of Control—Spraying With Arsenate of Lead Solution Most Effective.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**T**HE Barberry should not be tolerated by the farmers of Ontario. It is a thief in their midst, which every year takes money from their pockets, by increasing the amount of rust upon their grain, and thus reducing their crops.

The Barberry increases the amount and severity of Rust. It is not necessary to go into the complicated life-history of the fungus which causes stem rust of grain. Scientists have known for many years that one phase of its life-cycle is passed on the Barberry, and all who have made a study of this matter agree that the amount and severity of stem rust is very much increased by the presence of the Barberry in the neighborhood of grain fields. While scientists do not expect to see rust entirely disappear if the Barberry is destroyed, the general consensus of opinion is that if it were completely exterminated the chances of several epidemics of stem rust occurring would be greatly reduced.

### Enforce the Law Regarding the Barberry.

Ontario legislation has been passed regarding this destruction of this shrub. Let all concerned realize that the Barberry does increase the amount and severity of stem rust and a sentiment will be created for the enforcement of the present act. This act should be enforced. The Barberry in Ontario should be destroyed. There is strong evidence to show that Barberry bushes are centers of infection which in wet seasons may give rise to severe epidemics of rust.

### The Common Barberry and Its Purple-leaved Variety the Culprit.

The Common Barberry and its purple-leaved variety harbor grain rust. The average man does not know this shrub when he sees it. It is a spiny shrub from six to nine feet high, with yellow wood, arching branches and gray twigs. The leaves are bright green, smooth, somewhat oval, from one to three inches long, the margins with bristly teeth. The flowers are small, yellow and borne in long, drooping clusters. The berries are oblong, red and sour. The purple-leaved variety is similar except for the color of the leaves, which are purple. Unfortunately, the Barberry has been much planted in some sections of Ontario for ornamental purposes and has become wild in many localities.

### The Japanese Barberry Harmless.

If Barberries are required for ornamental shrubs the low growing, small leaved Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*, D.C.) may be planted, as this species does not harbor the rust.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

### Current and Gooseberry Worm.

The most common insect enemy of currants and gooseberries is the Current and Gooseberry Worm. The larva is a greenish caterpillar, about three-quarters of an inch long when fully grown, with a black head and numerous black spots over the body. The larvae attack the foliage of gooseberries and of red and white currants but seldom injure that of the body black currant. They work chiefly in the central part of the bush, stripping the leaves nearly all off there, and doing much damage before they are observed. Later they may devour the foliage anywhere. It is common to see nearly all the leaves eaten off numerous bushes.

The life history of the insect is as follows:—The adults, which are known as Sawflies—are small four-winged flies, about a quarter of an inch in length. The female has the abdomen yellowish and the rest of the body black. The male is black and is for the most part blackish or black. The flies appear in spring very soon after the leaves have expanded. Eggs are laid on the under surface of the leaves in chains along the main veins. The young larvae on hatching feed upon the foliage and become full grown in two or three weeks. Then they drop to the ground and form little cases in which they pupate. A new brood of flies emerge, lay their eggs and from these there comes a second brood of larvae, which may be seen on the plants at the time when the currants are ripe. When these larvae are full grown they enter the soil, form little cases or cocoons, and remain there till the next year, when they pupate and emerge as adults.

**Method of Control.**—These are easy insects to kill. All currant bushes and gooseberries should be sprayed with from two to three pounds arsenate of lead paste or half that amount of the powder form in forty gallons of water as soon as the leaves have become well expanded. Particular care should be taken to spray thoroughly the inner parts of the bush. This will kill all the first brood. If a second brood appears hellebore should be used instead of arsenate of lead, in the proportion of one ounce to one gallon of water. Arsenate of lead would be dangerous on the ripe fruit. The insect occurs everywhere in the province, and everyone should prevent his plants being weakened and seriously injured by it, especially as it is so easy to control.

Note: Hellebore loses its insecticidal properties unless kept in airtight packages.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You've Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

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

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

## In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## Silverwood's ice cream

"SMOOTHER THAN VELVET"

The finishing touch to a good meal—Silverwood's Ice Cream.

Its creamy taste and pure fruit flavors are a real delight.

Many fine dishes can be served with ice cream, making dainty desserts for special occasions.

Silverwood's is pure pasteurized cream—homogenized.

SILVERWOOD'S LIMITED, LONDON, ONT.

Bricks in all Flavors

Look for the Silverwood's Sign

Flavors

## MRS. CURRIE'S LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR STORE

MILLINERY, SILK DRESSES, ODD SKIRTS AND WAISTS

Opposite Royal Bank Building

**FLOWER DEPT.**  
Potted Plants and Cut  
Flowers for all occasions.

Highest cash  
price for But-  
ter and Eggs.  
Phone 25

**FANCY GOODS DEPT.**  
Stamped Linens and  
Embroidery Silks; Crochet  
Cottons of all kinds.

## P. D. KEITH'S CASH STORE

Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery and Groceries.  
Piles of New Goods always on hand. Redpath  
Granulated Sugar in carload lots.

P. D. KEITH

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. G. S. Lloyd, M. A., Minister

SUNDAY, JUNE 8

11 a. m.—"Look on the Fields."  
7 p. m.—"Buildings and Builders."  
Service in the Methodist church.

### Railway Trains at Glencoe

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

**Main Line**  
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express, 7.30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 1.31 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6.37 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10.05 p. m.  
Nos. 114, 115, 15 and 16, Sundays included.

**Westbound**—No. 113, local mail and express, 7.30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 1.31 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6.37 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10.05 p. m.  
Nos. 114, 115, 15 and 16, Sundays included.

**Wabash and Air Line**  
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9.35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12.40 p. m.; way freight, 4.30 p. m.  
Westbound—No. 3, express, 12.59 p. m.; No. 353, mixed, local points St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2.50 p. m.; way freight, 9.25 a. m.  
Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

**Kingscourt Branch**  
Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Peterborough, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 365, mixed, 7.35 a. m.; No. 253, passenger, 6.40 p. m.  
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 273, passenger, 7.05 a. m.; No. 364, mixed, 4.55 p. m.

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.25 p. m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p. m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 5.45 p. m.  
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4.48 a. m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9.20 a. m.; No. 633, 8.16 p. m.  
Trains 22, 634, 633 and 635, Sundays included.

#### GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.60 a. m.; G. T. R. West, 6.00 p. m.; London and East, 7.00 p. m.  
Mails received—London and East, 8.00 a. m.; G. T. R. East, 7.00 p. m.; G. T. R. West, 9.45 a. m.  
Street letter box collections made at 8.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

## WEDDING GIFTS

SILVER TEA SERVICE  
BAKE DISHES  
CREAM AND SUGAR Sets  
ROLL TRAYS  
BRED DISHES  
CASSEROLES, Pyrex Lined  
SERVING TRAYS  
MARMALADE JARS  
BUTTER DISHES  
PIE DISHES, Pyrex Lined  
FERN DISHES  
BISCUIT JARS  
SANDWICH TRAYS  
COMMUNITY PIECES  
ISH ROBEIS PIECES

See our large stock of Hand-painted China.

### BEADS

All the latest styles and colors.  
Prices 25c to \$5.

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

## ROY SIDDALL

Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds,  
Coal, Wood and Cement

All kinds of Grain bought  
and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill  
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge  
for credit.

Mankind is divided into two classes—  
those who drive motor cars and  
those who dodge them.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Jessie McMurchy is home from Detroit on a visit.

—Miss Eleanor McIntyre visited her sister in London over the week-end.

—Mrs. Wm. Church of Tyroneville is visiting with her sister, Mrs. A. W. McBean.

—Miss Gladys Hurley was home from London Business College over the week-end.

—Reeve A. J. Wright is in London this week attending the June meeting of the county council.

—D. A. Simpson of Lethbridge, Alberta, is spending a few days at W. D. Moss's and with friends at Wardsville.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Martin of Dresden motored to Glencoe on Saturday and spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. I. B. Kerr.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bedford and son Gordon and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Trothen of Tyroneville spent Sunday with Mr. Trothen's sister, Mrs. A. W. McBean.

—Harry Moss of the 16th Battery arrived home on Monday evening, having spent a week in the isolation hospital at London after returning from overseas.

—The engagement is announced between Miss Alice M. Lethbridge of Strathroy and Graham L. Monger of Windsor, the marriage to take place early in June.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKellar and daughter Marjorie motored to St. Thomas last week to visit their cousin, Dr. Cornett, who is leaving that city to accept a hospital position in California.

—Archie D. Munroe and Maungo Leitch of Kilmartin and Mr. and Mrs. Colin Leitch and son Clarence of Glencoe motored to Kent Bridge on Sunday and spent the day with friends and relatives there.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Burchell announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, to James E. Dowling of Colville, Wash., and the engagement of their youngest daughter, Venus, to Charles Albert Simpson of Mosa, the marriages to take place in June.

—Rev. Angus A. Graham, principal of Moose Jaw Boys' College, spent a day or two at his old home here this week, having come east to attend the Presbyterian General Assembly at Hamilton. He is accompanied by his little daughter, Katharine, who will visit with relatives here until Mr. Graham returns to Moose Jaw.

—June, leafy June, with its roses and all the rest of it, is here.

A game of baseball was played Friday afternoon on the high school grounds between the Glencoe high school baseball team and the Alvinston high school team. A very close game was played, with Alvinston in the lead till near the finish of the game. The score stood 15 to 14 in favor of Glencoe.

### SPECIAL NOTICES

Three girls wanted.—McAlpine House.

For sale—Indian motorcycle, nearly new.—N. & A. M. Graham.

Come to McRae Hall for your ice cream or cup of tea on Saturday.

Dining-room girl wanted, \$30 a month.—McKellar House, Glencoe.

Don't forget "Joe, the Wait" at the town hall, Appin, Thursday, June 12.

Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.

Good milk cow for sale.—W. R. Sutherland, south Main street; phone 31.

Butter wrappers for one-pound prints for sale at The Transcript office.

For men's trousers, shirts and overalls, try Lamont's, the working-man's store.

Lost—disc of sugar beet cultivator. Finder please leave at McCallum's garage.

Carnart, Peabody and Bob Long overalls at the working man's store.—D. Lamont.

The daughters of the Empire will serve dinner and tea in McRae Hall on June 13.

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

John Briggs has his usual line of plants for beautifying your gardens. Call and see them.

Service garage for all makes of motor cars. Good, reliable workmen.—N. & A. M. Graham.

For sale—pure bred Tamworth boar, 8 months old.—C. M. Macfie, south half lot 13, con. 2, Ekfrid.

Good potatoes, suitable for seed or table use, for sale.—Hugh A. Eddie, Ekfrid; route 4, Glencoe.

For sale—heifer calf one month old, from good milking cow, and steer calf five months old.—A. B. McDonald.

Selling out all household effects and goods in store, including two show cases, at reduced prices.—Miss Riggs.

Quality today means cheapness. When you buy pants, shirts and overalls at Lamont's you buy real quality.

We have a few young Shorthorn bulls and heifers at reasonable prices for quick sale; also a few bags of potatoes.—Wm. McTaggart, Appin.

A union garden party under the auspices of the Springfield, Bethel and Appin ladies' aid will be held on Monday evening, June 16, on Cyrus Henry's lawn. Harry Bennett of Toronto, the noted singing comedian and character impersonator, and his company will be present. The Meekison orchestra of Strathroy will furnish music. Admission 25c. See bills.

We have re-stocked with a large assortment of the very best shoes on the market and are now able to satisfy the most particular customer in all lines. The stock bought from Mr. Strachan at a rate on the dollar will be cleared out at HALF PRICE. Get your share of these bargains while they last. TERMS CASH.—C. George, phone 109.

Ice cream and light refreshments in McRae Hall on Saturday, June 7th, from 4 to 10.

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

### AUCTION SALES

On lot 15, 2nd range north Longwoods Road, Mosa, 2 miles east of Newbury, on Wednesday, June 11, at one o'clock sharp—1 new milch cow, Durham, 8 years old; 1 thoroughbred Jersey cow, milking, 6 years old; 1 Durham heifer, 2 years old, due to freshen last of June; 1 Durham calf, heifer; 1 roan calf, heifer; 2 two-year-old heifers; 1 two-year-old steer; 2 yearling steers; 1 yearling heifer; 1 top buggy, nearly new; 1 set of single harness; some bridles and other pieces of harness; 1 Magnet separator, good as new; 1 large iron kettle; 1 corn planter; 1 crosscut saw; a number of hens and chickens; 1 wheelbarrow; 1 bucksaw; 18 cords of mixed stove-wood; 2 cook stoves; 1 box stove and quantity of stove pipe; 2 drums; 1 barrel churn; a number of crocks and dishes; 1 creamer; 2 kitchen tables; half-dozen dining chairs; some other chairs; 3 rockers; 1 settee; 1 dining-room table; 1 sideboard; 1 bookcase and books; a number of pictures; 1 parlor lamp; 2 whatnots; 1 hall rack; 1 pair damask curtains; 1 pair chenille curtains; 1 lounge; 1 buggy rag; 1 buggy robe; 3 bedroom suits; 1 wash stand; 1 wash tub; 1 bath tub; 1 writing desk; 5 small stands; 1 bureau; 3 looking glasses; 1 clock; 1 string of sleigh bells; 1 easel; 1 feather tick; 3 pairs of feather pillows; quantity of sealers; hoes, shovels, forks, and a lot of other articles usually used on a farm.

The farm, consisting of fifty acres of lot 15 above mentioned, will also be offered for sale at the same time and place. Terms and conditions made known at sale.—Annie and Rachel Smith, proprietors; H. D. McNaughton, auctioneer.

Mr. Long of Melbourne is sawing next week at The Fletcher Mill Co. Any farmer wanting sawing done bring it then.

### LET'S WAKE UP!

Our town should wake up to the fact that someone else is occupying the seat that really belongs to us. The intruder represents out of town houses that take away business that should go to our own merchants.

When will our town wake up? As long as we remain asleep the intruder will keep his place. Only when we decide on the policy of co-operation are we fully awake. We have seen the havoc and ruin of neglected health interests. Now is the time for co-operation.

"If you buy out of town and I buy out of town and all of our neighbors buy out of town, what in thunder will become of our town?"

Believes Asthma at Little Expense.—Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

### Back Yard Scenery.

Belle—How do you and your mot like your new home?  
Beulah—We don't like the neighborhood.

"Why not?"  
"Oh, we've been accustomed to seeing better looking clothes on the lines wash days."—Yonkers Statesman.

### Recklessness.

"Aren't you afraid of getting freed if you walk in the sun?" asked Maud.

"Yes," replied Maymie. "But what's the use of a bow skirt if you walk on the shady side of the street?"—Washington Star.

### Disastrous Climax.

Mary—Love never did bring me any luck, mum.

Mrs. Smith—Really, I fall to see how that can concern me, Mary.

Mary—No, indeed, mum. Only now I've broken the statue of Venus, mum.—Judge.

### A Certainty.

Mrs. Spurge—Just hope those Cheepings from their seat in the balcony will see us in this box.

Spurge—They will. They still have our opera glasses.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

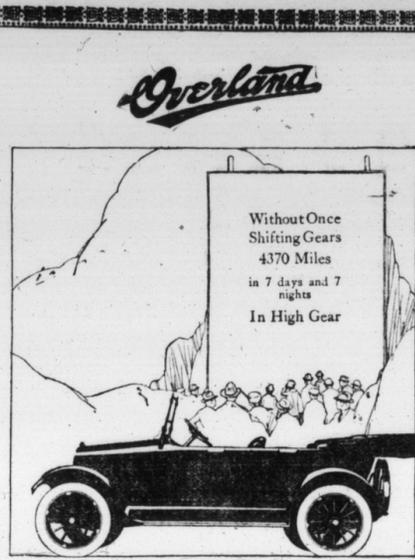
### Slips That Pass in the Night.

Belated City Man (after second unsuccessful attempt to stop passing fire engine)—Oh, rite, then—hic—keep your bloomin' chestnuts.—London Tatler.

Stuttering.  
Dr. Marage of Paris told the Academie des Sciences recently that stuttering is an intermittent nervous condition of all the sound producing organs, lungs, larynx and mouth can be cured by making the victim understand his affliction and the means by which he can rid himself of it.

Dr. Marage showed moving pictures of the mouths of normal and stuttering persons and of the vibrations of their voices. These show that stutterers speak their words three times as rapidly as normal persons, that the words are separated by intervals only half as long and that there is no division of syllables.

The stutterer talks rapidly because he breathes badly and is always out of breath. Therefore the first treatment for him is to teach him to breathe correctly. This can be done by exercises that any physician should be able to devise.



### Breaks High Gear Non-Stop Record

Without Once Shifting Gears  
4370 Miles  
in 7 days and 7  
nights  
In High Gear

Seven days of pounding over country lanes and through blocked city streets in Oklahoma, U. S. A., always in scaled high gear—each day showing an average of 624 miles and an average of 20.66 miles to the gallon of gasoline. Not once did the motor miss an explosion. Not even a spark plug was changed. Let us show you an exact duplicate of this remarkable Model 90 car.

Overland Model 90 Touring, \$1400  
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**The Road to Understanding**

—BY—  
**Eleanor H. Porter**  
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**CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)**

And wasn't Burke always telling her she did not manage right? And didn't he give her particular fits one day and an awful lecture on wastefulness, just because he happened to find a half loaf of mouldy bread in the jar? Just as if he didn't spend something, too—on all those cigars he smoked! Yes, he flew into fits over a bit of mouldy bread of hers.

To be sure, when she cried, he called himself a brute, and said he didn't mean it, and it was only because he hated so to have her pining and saving all the time that he made him mad—having mad. Just as he was to blame that they did not have any money!

She was to blame, of course, in that she had not wanted to be married. If it had not been for her, he would be living at home with all the money he wanted. Sometimes it came to her with sickening force that maybe Burke was right, too.

Was he? Could it be that he was sorry he had married her? Very well—her chin came up proudly! He need not say if he did not want to be married. But—the chin was not so high, now—was he all there was. She had nobly but—Burke, now. Could it be that he had not wanted to be married?

She believed she had not wanted to be married. He had been so kind and kind now, and she had been so kind. But after all, she was not going to worry. She did not believe that really Burke wished he had not married her. It was only that he was "wild" and "retted" with his work. He would be better by and by, when he had got ahead a little. And of course he would get ahead. They would not always have to live like this!

It was in March that Burke came home to dinner one evening with a radiant face, yet with an air of worried excitement.

"It's dad. He's sent for me," he explained in answer to his wife's questions.

"Sent for you?"

"Yes. He isn't very well, Brett says. He wants to see me."

"Humph! After all this time. I wouldn't go a step if I was you."

"Helen! Not go to my father?"

Helen quaked a little under the fire in her husband's eyes; but she held her ground.

"I don't care. He's treated you like dirt. You know he has."

"I know he's sick and has sent for me. And I know I'm going to him. That's enough for me to know—at present," retorted the man, getting to his feet, and leaving his dinner almost untouched.

Half an hour later he appeared before her, freshly shaved, and in the radiant good humor that seems to follow a bath and fresh garments as a natural consequence. "Come, chicken, give me a kiss," he cried gaily; "and don't sit up for me, I may be late."

"My, but ain't we fixed up!" pouted Helen jealously. "I should think you was going to see your best girl."

"I am," laughed Burke boyishly. "Dad was my best girl—till I got you. Good-bye! I'm off."

"Good-bye," Helen's lips still pouted, and her eyes burned somberly as she sat back in her chair.

Outside the house Burke drew a long breath, and yet a longer one. It seemed as if he could not inhale deeply enough the crisp, bracing air. Then, with an eager stride that would cover the distance in little more than half the usual time, he set off toward Elm Hill. There was only joyous anticipation in his face now. The worry was all gone. After all, had not Brett said that this illness of dad's was nothing serious that would be a week Burke had known that something was wrong—that his father was not at the Works. In vain had he haunted office doors and corridors for a glimpse of a face that never appeared. Then had come the news that John Denby was ill. A paralyzing fear clutched the son's heart.

Was this to be the end, then? Was dad to die, and never to know, never to read his boy's heart? Was this the end of all hopes of some day seeing the old look of love and pride in his father's eyes? Then it would, indeed, be the end of everything, if dad died; for what was the use of struggling, of straining every nerve to make good, if dad was not to be there to know?

It had been at this point that Burke, in spite of his hurt pride, and of his very lively doubts as to the cordiality of his reception, had almost determined to go himself to the old home and demand to see his father. Then, just in time, had come Brett's wonderful message that his father wished to see him, and that he was

not, after all, fatally or even seriously ill. Dad was not going to die, then; and dad wished to see him—wished to see him!

Burke drew in his breath now again, and bounded up the great stone steps of Denby Mansion, two at a time. The next minute, for the first time since his marriage the summer before, he stood in the wide, familiar hallway.

Benton, the old butler, took his hat and coat; and the way he took them had in it all the flattering deference of the well-trained servant, and the rapturous joy of the head of a house welcoming a dear wanderer home.

Burke looked into the beaming old face and shining eyes—and swallowed hard before he could utter an unsteady "How are you, Benton?"

"I'm very well, sir, thank you, sir. And it's glad I am to see you, Master Burke. This way, please. The master's in the library, sir."

Unconsciously Burke Denby lifted his chin. A long-lost something seemed to have come back to him. He could not himself have defined it; and he certainly could not have told why, at that moment, he should suddenly have thought of the supercilious face of his hated "boss" at the Works.

Behind the door's noiseless steps Burke felt a pair of eyes sweeping over him. His eyes swept from one dear, familiar object to another, in the great softly lighted hall, and leaped ahead to the open door of the library. Then, somehow, he found himself face to face with his father in the dear, well-remembered room.

"Well, Burke, my boy, how are you?"

They were the same words that had been spoken months before in the President's office at the Denby Iron Works, and they were spoken by the same voice. They were spoken to the accompaniment of an outstretched hand, too, in each case. But, to Burke, who had heard them on both occasions, they were as different as darkness and daylight. He could not have defined it, even to himself, but he knew the minute he grasped the outstretched hand and looked into his father's eyes, that the hated, impenetrable, insurmountable "wall" was gone. Yet there was nothing said, nothing done, except a conventional "Just a little matter of business, Burke, that I wanted to talk over with you," from the elder man; and an equally conventional "Yes, sir," from his son.

Then the two sat down. But, for Burke, the whole world had burst suddenly into song.

It was indeed, a simple matter of business. It was not even an important one. Ordinarily it would have been Brett's place, or even one of his assistants, to speak of it. But the President of the Denby Iron Works took it up point by point, and dwelt lovingly on each detail. And Burke, his heart one wild paean of rejoicing, sat with a grave countenance, listening attentively.

And when there was left not one small detail upon which to pin another word, and when Burke was beginning to dread the moment of dismissal, John Denby turned, as if casually, to a small clay tablet on the desk near him. And Burke, following his father into a five-thousand-year-old past to decipher a Babylonian thumb-print, lost all fear of that dread dismissal.

Later came old Benton with the ale and the little cakes that Burke had always loved. With a pressure of his thumb, then, John Denby switched off half the lights, and the two, father and son, sat down before the big fireplace, with the cakes and ale between them on a low stand.

Behind the century-old andirons, the fire leaped and crackled, throwing weird shadows over the beamed ceiling, the book-lined walls, the cabinets of curios, bringing out here and there a bit of gold tooling behind a glass door or a glinting flash from bronze or porcelain. With a body at ease and a mind at rest, Burke leaned back in his chair with a long-drawn sigh, each tingling sense ecstatically responsive to every charm of light and shade and luxury.

Half an hour later he rose to go. John Denby, too, rose to his feet.

(To be continued.)

The barber's pole originally indicated that minor surgery was done within the shop. The pole represents the staff held by persons in senescence or blood-letting, and the two spiral ribbons painted around it represent the two bandages, one for twisting around the arm previous to blood-letting and the other for binding.



**The Housewife's Corner**

Dress the House With Vines. Who has not looked at a stark new house and wondered if it could ever be made into a home? There is something so deadly uncompromising about the newness of a new house in its glittering untrammelled. Time will dull the shimmer of new paint but eternities will not make any house a home unless people are willing to lend a hand.

Vines are the real answers to many such problems, not a bit or misgathering of the clan of vines, but a thoughtful planting, in which the color of the flowers, the luxuriance of the plant's growth, as well as the time of flowering are all taken into account.

Close clinging vines like the Virginia creeper should not be trained directly upon a wooden house which will have to be repainted every once in so often. Rather let it be trained over a strip of chicken wire, which can be fastened to the side of the house and, when painting or repairs are needed, be let down. Wisteria should be treated the same way, also the trumpet vine.

Roses are visions of beauty when festooning windows and climbing over porches. The only trouble with them is that so few so-called climbing roses actually climb. The Dorothy Perkins fulfills every promise. The crimson Rambler is far better used as a shrub, for it lacks many of the qualities of its pink sister. The young canes should be allowed to reach a length of seven or eight feet and then the tops nipped off. This encourages side growth.

The Trumpet honeysuckle is an excellent vine for a porch. It does not climb to great heights but it bears gorgeous scarlet and orange flowers throughout the entire season. Then, too, the foliage is seldom attacked by insects and this consideration is a comfort, at least, whether we think of the plant or its owner.

One of the best kinds of clematis is the clematis flammula, a native variety which grows rapidly and is well adapted for use whenever a dense shade is desired.

Other plants with white flowers are the wild cucumber and balsam apple, sometimes nick-named wild clematis. Old fashioned bittersweet is lovely but difficult to tame. An old friend of mine said she had lived in a good many different houses in her lifetime and made it a rule never to omit planting a bittersweet vine in some nook or cranny. She not only planted them but they grew for her; they are not always so responsive to care. All of the wild vines, balsam apple, grape, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, and endless others grow beautifully in their native woodsy haunts. They seed themselves, get precarious root holds and lead a carefree scramble existence.

Even Virginia creeper will not always flourish in spite of the general impression to that effect.

The hop vine is almost unbelievable rugged. It may be cut down to the earth only to grow like Jack's famous beanstalk. When planted near a house in a spot too sheltered from the weather it sometimes succumbs to a blight which turns the leaves yellow. That will be very apt to disappear, at least temporarily, if the plant is cut back nearly to the ground.

In front of a house, Dorothy Perkins roses would make a lovely mass of color on a fence but they would have to be carefully pruned and supported so as not to drag the wire down.

Arbors and pergolas all seem to demand roses or grape vines, but annuals will fill in many other niches most usefully. For instance, the good old standbys, nasturtiums, scarlet-runner beans, which by the way are a delicious "eating" bean, morning glories and their pale sisters, the moon flowers, all are ornamental and grow so rapidly that they cover an arbor or a porch while their friends, the perennials, have climbed high enough only to examine the surface they are expected to cover. It must, however, be put to the credit of the perennials that their work, if slow, is also sure and a great satisfaction.

**Preserving Eggs.**  
 During the spring months many housekeepers serve eggs because they are cheap, until their families are tired of an egg cooked in any form. Later, when the eggs soar to fifty cents a dozen, few are found on the table of the average family.

When the hens are laying freely and eggs are abundant and cheap the thrifty housewife makes provisions for the future by preserving some for the winter months.

Fresh clean eggs properly preserved can be used satisfactorily for all purposes in cooking and for the table. When eggs preserved in waterglass are to be boiled, a small hole should be made in the shell with a pin at the large end before placing them in the water. This is done to allow the air in the egg to escape, when heated, and it prevents cracking.

Fresh eggs properly preserved may be kept from eight to twelve months in excellent condition and used with good results. Eggs laid during April, May and early June have been found to keep better than those laid later in the season. If satisfactory results



**THE CLOCK OF TRADE.**  
 Canada Faces An Adverse Balance of Trade in 1919.

The clock of trade is fast running down. Yet we have henceforth to meet interest charges of \$100,000,000 a year on war debts before we can even get back to the attitude of "as-you-were" before the war. Not merely the high cost of living but each man's plain bread and butter hang on our doing more nationally than we did in 1914. All can help by passing the word along.

Today, when the wide world "thinks in millions," Canada must not be behindhand. The war-brought problems we now face will demand the best and soberest thoughts of all the people for perhaps years to come.

No magic or luck will avail the Dominion a face of the keener, sterner war for the "survival of the fittest" which is already being waged through international trade.

Nothing but a fearless, unrelenting grasp of facts, however hard and cold, can add us now. It is only by a study of trade figures and a clear interpretation of their message that we can forestall the trend of things and dispose our national forces to prevent disaster.

The tendency in Canadian trade, with its big, unexpected swing in our favor during the four years of war (so liable to misunderstanding), can be easily comprehended in a perusal and a few minutes' comparison of the tables below.

It will be seen that our imports between 1914 and 1918 increased by over one-third, but that our exports were multiplied almost four times. Still more remarkable is the "balance of trade," as the difference between imports and exports of a country is technically termed. In 1914 our balance was in our favor to the extent of more than we sold by \$14 million dollars. But in 1918, owing to the war orders received, we had a favorable balance (i.e. we sold more than we bought) of some \$77 million dollars.

The figures for 1919 show how the trend is sheer against us, plainly reminding us that sands of our wartime prosperity are rapidly running out. It is already almost at the point where the balance of trade ceases to be favorable.

Not only are trade returns declining; the increase in our national debt from \$330,000,000 in 1914 to over \$1,500,000,000 in 1919 has enormously increased the annual interest charges we must pay. We must find \$100,000,000 every year to pay the interest on the capital which the Dominion, considered as a unit, has been obliged to borrow.

The English of it all is that we must now do at least \$100,000,000 worth more trade than in 1913 before we can consider ourselves in as good financial standing as we were then. That is the challenge in the path of our national progress.

It is the desire of the Canadian Trade Commission that the lesson of these trade tables should be widely known. The knowledge when attained will form the first step in rectifying the tendency of our trade and to place the Dominion again right in the altered conditions which since war ended govern the world.

A general understanding of our foreign trade for the last few years will be obtained from the following figures (to the nearest million dollars):

| Year | Exports | Imports | Balance       |
|------|---------|---------|---------------|
| 1913 | 676     | 856     | Adverse 180   |
| 1914 | 618     | 432     | Adverse 186   |
| 1916 | 508     | 741     | Favorable 233 |
| 1918 | 963     | 1,540   | Favorable 577 |
| 1919 | 916     | 1,267   | Favorable 351 |

In one year the total Canadian trade has dropped from 2,548 millions to 2,176 millions, or 372 millions. If the drop continues with the same characteristics as in 1919 the Dominion, even at the close of the next half year, may be faced with an adverse balance of trade.

**SEVEN STAGES OF MARRIAGE.**  
 What You Know After 60 Years of Wedded Bliss.

"There are seven stages of married life. Just as there are seven ages of man," is the united verdict of an octogenarian couple who have just celebrated their diamond wedding.

First, there is the period of sentimentality, which comes to all healthy minded boys and girls; it is the first stirring of new desires for a new and splendid life.

"Second, there comes the romantic period, which is a more advanced stage than the purely sentimental.

"With the third comes disillusion. It is not necessarily tragic. The man realizes that his wife is just a woman, and this 'disillusion' often brings more solid happiness to the husband than he could ever have hoped for from the ethereal vision he once had.

"The fourth is the period of patience. Each has got to adapt himself and herself to the new view of each other.

"Fifthly, there is the period of reformation. The callow ideas of youth fade away and the real man and the real woman emerge.

"The sixth period is a period of contentment; each has become vital to the other.

"Lastly, there is the period of romance. We have been married 60 years, and we can often see more romance in looking back than in looking forward. The best rises to the mind, and we can dwell on many happy recollections."

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 W. CLARK LIMITED MONTREAL

**Renewing Shabby Furniture and Floors.**  
 A good deal of new furniture is bought merely because the old pieces have become shabby. Often a little of the right kind of finishing material would restore the old furniture at a very small expenditure. Shabby floors can also be made spic and span with paints or wood finishes.

To renovate old furniture, first clean the surface thoroughly, removing all grease and dirt. Use soap and water. If the varnished surface is merely scratched or marred, sandpaper lightly and apply one or two coats of furniture or interior varnish. If, however, it is desired to change the color of the furniture to a darker shade, apply one coat of varnish stain and when dry finish with one coat of varnish. If it is desired to change from a dark to light color, apply one coat of ground coat and finish with



