

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
In Canada.....\$2.00 per year
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Volume 50:--No. 32.

The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1921.

THE FALL FAIRS

GLENCOE.....SEPT. 27-28
MELBOURNE.....OCT. 5

Whole No. 2583

RESIDENCE FOR SALE
The residence of the late Duncan McCallum in Glencoe is offered for sale. This is a modern home in every respect and has water heating, good rock well, 2 1/2 acres of land, good barn, garden, etc. Apply to Mrs. G. McMurphy, Glencoe.

GAS ENGINE FOR SALE
For sale, cheap—1 gas engine, 7 h.p.; Gould, Sharpley & Muir; on skids; in first-class condition.—Apply to W. A. Hagerty, Glencoe.

FARM WANTED
50 or 100 acre farm wanted, near Appleton. Good buildings. State lowest price and terms.—Box 203, Transcript.

DR. H. C. BAYNE
DENTIST
Office now open above Parnall Store, Newbury

FARM FOR SALE
Old Clansman homestead for sale; 119 acres; lot 1, range 3 south of Longwoods road, township of Meant; 5 miles from Glencoe; fairly good buildings; 40 acres of hardwood bush; best of soil; lots of spring water; mile and a half from church and school. Apply to Neil McKellar, Glencoe.

CREAM AND EGGS WANTED
Cream received, tested and paid for daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Phone 73 if you want our delivery truck to call.

LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
H. R. Skinner, Local Manager.

Irwin's Novelty Store
Phone 24

Cheapest and Most Satisfactory Place in Town to Get STATIONERY, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns

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.

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

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

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

Great War Veterans' Association of Canada (Incorporated)
Glencoe Branch, meets 1st Friday each month at 7 p.m. in I.O.O.F. rooms, Main St. All Veterans Welcome.—W. B. Mulligan, President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

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

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

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

Blank oil leases may now be had in any quantity at the Transcript office.
The Canadian National Exhibition prize list this year totals \$86,000, practically all for agriculture.

LADIES' HAND BAGS AND PURSES

Real Leather Purses in the latest styles and colors—black, grey and brown. Prices, 50c to \$8.

C. E. Davidson, Jeweler
OPTICIAN MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

"LEST WE FORGET"

The Dedication of the Caledonian Memorial Park
Dutton will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 16

HON. F. C. BIGGS, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS,
will deliver the dedicatory address, which will be followed by

CALEDONIAN GAMES
in which the leading Athletes, Pipers and Dancers will compete.
\$500.00 in Prizes. Open-air Concert in Evening.
A. N. WALKER, Chief. A. N. McFARLANE, Secretary.

CAPITAL	\$20,299,140	RESERVES	\$20,763,503
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THIS BANK solicits the business of the Farmer. When you sell any Cattle, Hogs or Farm Products, DEPOSIT the proceeds in a Savings Account with us. We appreciate your business and are always at your service.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
G. Dickson, Manager, Glencoe

SHINGLE SALE

While they last, for the balance of this week only, we will sell for spot cash

5x B. C. Shingles - \$6 per thousand
No. 2 5x Shingles - \$5 " "
No. 2 3x Shingles - \$4 " "

These Shingles are from one of the best mills in the West, and the quality is guaranteed.

McPherson & Clarke
PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD
GLENCOE, ONT.

BLACK LAWTON BERRIES THIS WEEK

Further reductions in Sugars, Rice, Soaps and many other lines in general Staple and Fancy Groceries.
Fruit in season now arriving daily.
Fresh Eggs, good table Butter and all marketable produce taken at highest price in cash or trade.
IMMEDIATE FREE DELIVERY.

W. A. CURRIE
CENTRAL GROCER TELEPHONE 25

BLACKSMITHING

REPAIRING
of Wagons, Carriages and Farm Implements, or anything of iron or steel.

JOBBER
Auto Springs welded and repaired; brake and truss rods made and repaired, or any part made in my line. Hay and beet racks ironed.

HARDWARE
Stock of Carriage hardware on hand, and can replace any part.

HORSESHOEING
Specialize in Horseshoeing in all its branches. We aim to please.

DON H. LOVE, GLENCOE



'Exquisite,'
WOMEN SAY.

THAT'S the general verdict pronounced when women see our new display for Summer. It's most gratifying to us to be talked about in that fashion. And we believe you'll hold the same opinion once you have seen the new Hats. Every desirable shape, material and color in turbans, toques, tams, sailors, sport effects and elaborate picture Hats is now shown.

MRS. W. A. CURRIE
GLENCOE

EAT MORE BREAD BUT BE SURE YOU GET REITH'S APPETIZING NOURISHING JUST A LITTLE BETTER

Be good to your pipe feed it ORINOCO

We want your business. We will do our best to serve you. We handle the best goods at the right prices.

ROY SIDDALL
Glencoe

We Carry A Full Line

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.
Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavestroughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE
Tinmith Plumber

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Rural mail contractors demand a new system and more remuneration. A large black bear is said to have made its appearance in the Government park at Rondeau.

H. A. Gilroy of Alvington threshed over 10 bushels of wheat from 55 acres sown—a return of nearly 30 bushels per acre.

Photographs and written documents in facsimile have been transmitted across the ocean for the first time by wireless.

The price of milk in Tillamook has been advanced to 16c per quart. The price in St. Thomas has been 12c for some time.

While rolling down a bank in a Dundee park, a 10-year-old boy named George Clark was killed through a safety-pin that held his necktie, piercing his body near the heart.

Lade fascinated by the idea of banditry should ask themselves, in the light of the tragic end of Holm and McFadden, if that is the sort of death they would wish to die. An Iowa lawyer has recorded his will in a phonograph cylinder instead of on paper. The names of the witnesses were recorded also, and the cylinder sealed in a box and filed.

Owing to lack of orders, the Massey-Harris Company have closed down their plant at Toronto. On account of the low price of farm produce, farmers are not buying any machinery beyond their actual needs.

The oldest resident of Kent county, a colored woman named Martha Watson, has just celebrated her 107th birthday. She was born in Virginia and for seventeen years has been an inmate of the Home for the Friendless.

Herbert Greenfield, Alberta's premier designate, will be in St. Catharines shortly. The U.F.O. of West Middlesex will tender a reception to the Western premier during his visit and arrangements to that end are now going forward.

The popular Prince of Wales may be in Canada again in May of next year. His royal highness' tour of India will conclude at Karachi on March 17, 1922, when the Prince and his party will return home via Japan, and probably visit Canada.

Watford will vote on a by-law on August 22 to raise funds for the paving of the main street, which is a connecting link to a provincial trunk road. Approximately \$7,000 has been subscribed by local citizens for the building of a new skating rink.

Loss to the extent of about \$15,000 was caused by a fire which broke out in the large plant and warehouse of the Sutherland-Fines Company at Chatham. The plant was completely destroyed, along with a large stock of staves which were stored in the building.

Roy Holtram and William McFadden were executed Wednesday morning at Toronto for the murder of L. C. Sabine, Toronto druggist, executive clemency having been denied them. The condemned men were hanged upon the same scaffold at the same time, facing each other.

One of the season's worst fires occurred at the farm of W. A. Glover, Fingal, on Saturday, when lightning struck the large modern barn on the farm, the resulting fire destroying it, together with the season's crop of grain, between 20 and 30 tons of hay and the threshing machine which was in the barn at the time.

The economic situation in Russia foreshadows a death rate during the coming winter that "will stagger the world," according to information received by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Hoover. General stagnation of agricultural and industrial activities have resulted in conditions appalling to officials of relief organizations who have acquainted themselves with the situation.

An interesting decision has been given by Judge Elliott in the case of Skelton vs. Esquimaux Township. When was tried in the county court at Milton on July 23rd. The plaintiff claimed damages from the defendant for the cutting of trees on the highway opposite his property without giving the legal ten days' notice. Judge Elliott awarded the plaintiff \$75 damages, he to pay his own costs in connection with the lawsuit.

Detroit motorists strongly approve of the new law providing a certificate of title for motor vehicles. Application blanks for certificates are now being mailed to Detroit from Lansing and it is expected that many owners will have them by October. The law is seen as an effective protective measure against the purchase and sale of stolen cars, as it will be impossible to sell a car unless there is a clear title to it as in the case of a piece of land.

The West will probably produce this season a grain crop which will be as good as the average, or perhaps better, according to the forecast of the Canadian Pacific Railway crop report issued Tuesday. On the whole, it is stated, crops are better in the southern parts of the province than in the northern districts.

The last week has been somewhat more favorable from the weather standpoint, with rains more general. Hail has destroyed many good crops, yet on the whole the damage from this source is said to have been not abnormal. Red and black rust are reported in many localities, but the damage is not extensive.

See you saw it in The Transcript.

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMS

Following are results of middle school entrance to normal and junior matriculation examinations of the Glencoe high school. Pupils with subjects inserted after their names may complete examination by obtaining standing in those subjects.

Entrance to Normal—W. R. Carroll (honors), Margaret Eddie, C. Eddie, D. Highwood (honors), B. McAlpine, K. McNabb, H. McCutcheon (honors), E. Miller, F. Moss (honors), E. McArthur (geom.), E. Leitch (geom.), M. Richards, C. Stuart (geom.), A. Walker, M. Westcott.

Junior Matriculation—W. R. Carroll, D. Highwood, K. McNabb, H. McCutcheon, F. Moss, A. McEachren, E. McArthur (geom., Latin, comp.), J. McArthur (lit., geom., Latin), C. Stuart (geom., Latin authors), H. McLachlan (lit., alg., Latin, F. math).

TO OPEN DUTTON PARK

Dutton, Aug. 8.—It is definitely decided to have the new Memorial Athletic Park officially opened on Tuesday, August 16, which function will be performed by Hon. F. C. Biggs, minister of public works.

Caledonian games will take place on the same day, and the Kintyre Camp, Sons of Scotland, which has been largely instrumental in putting the park in shape, will arrange a fascinating program.

See announcement elsewhere in this paper.

TO CURB POWER OF J. P.'s

The powers of justices of the peace will shortly be curtailed, it is learned. The attorney-general's department is taking steps to readjust the jurisdiction of county magistrates. The change is to be general and several justices of the peace in Middlesex will be affected by the change.

At the present time a justice of the peace has in considerable part the powers of a police magistrate. Under the readjustment the powers will be limited so that they will be able to take informations and try cases under municipal by-laws only. They will not have the power to deal with any case coming under the statutes or the criminal code.

Magistrates will be appointed in each county who will have jurisdiction over the powers of police magistrates.

In the majority of counties it is likely that there will be only one magistrate, but in some of the larger and more thickly populated counties two magistrates will probably be appointed. It is possible that Middlesex, being one of the larger counties, will have two magistrates.

Under the readjustment of the powers of the peace will not have the power to try actions under the Motor Vehicles Act, although which there has been a great deal of complaint, not only in Middlesex county, but throughout the province. Motorists claim that the county constables, paid by fee, are too zealous in their chase of motorists on county roads.

GRAHAM CLAN MEETING

London, Aug. 5.—A meeting and social gathering of the Graham clan was held at Springbank Park on Saturday, July 23. There was a very large attendance from the different sections, viz.: Caradoc, Dunwich and Lobo.

The idea of the meeting was to complete all financial transactions, etc., occurring during the Graham clan picnic.

John McVicar was appointed to take charge of the meeting. It was regularly moved and seconded that the picnic be held annually at Springbank Park on the third Thursday of June, each section taking charge of the picnic each year, viz.: Dunwich, Lucknow, Glencoe, Detroit and London. Dunwich was appointed to take charge of the gathering to be held in 1922.

After some discussion re arranging for the annual picnic, it was moved by Neil Blue, seconded by John Graham that the meeting nominate a committee of two out of each section. The following committees were appointed:—Lobo, John McVicar; Caradoc, John A. McGugan; Dunwich, Duncan Lodge and Arthur Graham; Glencoe, John C. Graham; London, Archie McLachlan and Norman Graham.

Regularly moved and seconded that D. A. Graham be elected honorary president of the Graham clan. John Graham gave a very interesting and complete financial report.

Presentation was made to D. A. Graham, chairman, and Miss Beckie McLachlan. A nice reply was made in both cases.

After several members spoke, and a very good luncheon enjoyed, the meeting adjourned.

DRURY COMING TO GLENCOE

Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, and Andrew Hicks, Government whip, are coming to Glencoe on August 24th to address the people at the big Middlesex U.F.O. picnic to be held in the Weekes grove. Local members of the Legislature will also be present and speak. Full arrangements for the event have not yet been completed, but there will be a splendid program of music by the 15th Regimental Band of Strathroy and quartettes and solos by some of the most popular artists. A program of sports and games is also being prepared. In all, the picnic promises to be one of the most outstanding events of the season and an exceptionally large attendance is expected.

BACK TO THE FARMS

Toronto, Aug. 8.—Never before have there been so many "out-of-workers" sent from the city to the farms as this season. The Ontario Government Employment Bureau states that 4,000 men have been sent to the farms in the last five months. Among these were 800 married couples. This means that 800 families left the city to live in the country and was a considerable help towards relieving the unemployment situation. Though there are, of course, a number of men who "kick," the bureau announces that this year there have been a surprisingly small number of refusals. According to Captain Meach, who is in charge of the bureau, there has been a great demand for experienced help. Many men would have gone on the farms, but unfortunately had no experience with horses, milking or similar work and so were unable to go. In many cases the farmers were afraid to take a chance on a number of cases farmers have taken men who were quite inexperienced.

CALLED THEIR BLUFF

In Simcoe they have had some trouble with their high school teachers on the score of impudent demands for salary. The hard-headed men and the teachers' guild kicked up its heels and tried to make it impossible for the board to get a full staff for next term. But the board succeeded and every town in Ontario is delighted. These little uprisings of the school board may cost the taxpayers something at first, but they will bring ultimate relief.—Port Rowan News.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid
The following is the standing of the pupils, in order of merit:

Entrance to High School—Eusell Campbell.
Sr. III to Jr. IV.—Clarence Eddie (hon.), John Caruthers (hon.), Ella Leitch.

Jr. III to Sr. III.—Lillian Eddie, Mack Leitch, Elizabeth Crawford.
Sr. II to Jr. III.—Sara Crawford.
I to II.—Clarence Glasgow (hon.), Kenneth Eddie (hon.).

Primer — Jean Crawford, Neta Moore, Jessie McAlpine, Teacher.

S. S. No. 11, Ekfrid (Middlemiss)
Entrance—Lester Graham.

Third to Fourth — Frank Lucas (hon.), Evelyn McIntyre, Graham McDonald, Lloyd Lucas.
Second to Third—Margaret McNeil, Aden Lucas, Shirley Graham.

First to Second—George McIntyre (hon.), Willie Burdon.
Elinor McNabb, Teacher.

U. S. S. No. 16, Caradoc
Those marked with an asterisk obtained honors.

Entrance—Kenneth Campbell, Florence Long.
Third to Fourth—Donald Fletcher 451, Ray Hansford 446, Marjorie Acton 408, Eleanor McGugan 373.

Second to Third—Marie Campbell 426, Laura Collier 424, Margaret Hansford 419, Dorothy Hicks 407, Blanche Hardy 392.

First to Second—Phyllis Bees 275, Margaret Dewar 269, Etienne Williamson 264, Muriel Meek 259, Eleanor Meek 243, Lena May Hansford 238, Evelyn Gough 232.

Agnes McNabb, Teacher.

During the time Main St. will be closed you can secure your gasoline at Snelgrove & Faulds' by driving around to the rear and up the alley between Hayter's barber shop and the garage.

APPIN

Mr. and Mrs. Dan H. Rankin and son Donald and daughter Kathryn of St. Paul, Minn., also Mrs. George B. Lundgren and daughter Marguerite of Worthington, Minn., are the guests of their mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rankin, for a month's vacation.

The grandstand at the Canadian National Exhibition is 725 feet long and seats 16,800 people. Only the unformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Remover and get relief.

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELEW.

(Copyrighted)

Synopsis of Later Chapters.
Darting, in possession of Dartington fortune, has to pay Haverton silence money. On Stella's birthday, Dartington gives her the Dartington locket. Stella, mother recognizes the crest it bears as the same as that on a ring handed down from Stella's great-grandmother, the long lost Sylvia Dartington. Baxter, his suspicions aroused, accepts Dartington's invitation to Adderbury Towers. On the hall table ready for the post, Baxter notices an envelope in the same handwriting as the scrap of paper picked up in Mortimer Terrace. Haverton, unobserved, is watching Baxter, and the two soundless are on their guard. They drug Baxter and hide his body in the cellar.

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Cont'd.)

Darting placed a hand over the heart and bent his ear to the still life. Then, with a reassuring nod to Eddie that all was right, the man made his prisoner fast with cords he had cut from the limbs of the billiard-room window, using skillful knots which allowed a certain amount of play to the limbs, but which Darting knew by experience allowed no loophole of escape.

And so they left him—Darting, in a little bedroom in Malis Vale, a girl smiling in her sleep as she dreamt of the morrow which would bring her lover back to her.

CHAPTER XIX.

Escape.

Robert Baxter's senses returned to him, slowly at first, then with a rush of memories to his throbbing head. Around him the earthy smell of a vault, and on the floor a candle in an old lantern was flickering to extinction.

With an effort he moved his cramped limbs that he could turn and raise himself upon his elbow. The movement, slight as it was, proved almost too much for him. Little points of fire danced and shot before his eyes, and he felt as though his brain were molten metal. But he gritted his teeth and waited motionless until, little by little, the pain passed from him.

He looked at his bonds, and marvelled at the ingenuity which allowed him the limited use of his hands and legs whilst making, as he saw at a glance, release impossible. There was a canteen of water at his elbow, and he held on to his bound hands toward it. Then, before he reached it, he drew them back and, taking his eyes from the canteen, peered hard into the gloom around him. For the surface of the water was agitated, and Robert knew that the canteen must have been touched within the last few moments. He lay quite motionless, letting his eyes roam from side to side, searching the darkness between the stone pillars.

"Come out, whoever's there!" His voice, sounded harsh and strange to the young solicitor, and it echoed dimly through the arched roof of the doorway. He waited silently, but there was no reply.

"Is that you, Darting?" he waited. You needn't be frightened to come out."

The master of Adderbury Towers came slowly round the angle of the door and seated himself on a chair a few feet from his prisoner. He was putting a brave front on things and rather overdid the effort to appear at his ease. He was smoking a cigarette, and as he listened to Robert he kept his eyes fixed on the glowing end.

"So it is you—this seems a strange way to treat a guest. Let me see, I was your guest, wasn't I?"

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

RICH IN VITAMINES

MADE IN CANADA

The importance of Vitamins in food is being recognized at the present time to a greater extent than ever before. It has been conclusively demonstrated that yeast is rich in this all important element. Many people have received great benefit physically simply by taking one, two or three Royal Yeast Cakes a day.

Send name and address for free copy "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

ISSUE No. 33-21.

lower and lower, and so at last fell asleep.

When he awoke again he was in darkness, and now the silence seemed the harder to bear, and was broken at long intervals by trivial sounds which Robert knew were rats. Doubtless the animals had been in check by the light and were now advancing on his stock of biscuits. He made a movement and heard their scurrying feet as they came across the cellar floor. Then they became bolder, and the man felt one great fellow as he ran across his ankles.

He called out at the horror of the thing, and the echoes took his cry and sparred with it among the arches of the roof, and Robert bit down into his lip rather than that he should cry again to bring these mocking echoes into play.

And then his attention was taken by a small, vague patch of grey high up in the wall—olive at first, but gradually growing in brightness until he saw that it came from a small grating let into the wall and evidently on a level with the ground outside, for the man could make out, as the light increased, blades of grass edging their way through the bars.

At the sight raw life was born in Robert Baxter's heart. This poor flicker of daylight, this glimpse that told of the green earth, acted as nothing else could on the spirits of the prisoner. Came now the fear of darkness, the sense of grey, fog, the dread of the vermin. He lay and gazed at the grating as a beacon of hope.

It was evident by the rain outside, he could see the light of grass shiver as the drops fell on them.

This, he told himself, must be Tuesday, and it passed at length. Robert watched with regret while the friendly grating faded into the darkness. Apparently it faced the west, for the rays of the late sun shone almost horizontally into the cellar and cut red devices on the opposite wall. These rose higher and higher, and then they were gone, and the patch of the grating changed to purple, to darker purple, until at last it lost its shape and eternal blackness seemed to fall on the man's soul.

Robert had purposely fought off all inclination to sleep during the hours of light, and was rewarded by falling into a dreamless sleep shortly after night fell. It was still dark, however, when he awoke, and as is often the case, his wits were preternaturally sharpened in those intense hours which precede the dawn, for he thought he saw a way of escape.

Darting had been clever indeed, but Robert smiled as he thought that there are none of us infallible. The man had moved the lantern out of Robert's reach, thinking, no doubt, that with the flame of the candle the prisoner could burn his cords. But he had not taken into account the canteen of water. What Robert asked himself, was to prevent his breaking this, and with a piece of the glass, between his teeth, he worked at the cords which bound his wrists.

Impatiently he waited for daylight, and when at last his friend the grating greeted him, he put his plan into effect. With the caution for which he was so famous, he was not, he never wilfully killed a man. Why didn't he kill you now if I am a murderer? Dead men's tales, you know!

"I expect Mr. Darting has some excellent reasons why he should not do so," he said to himself. "It suits your book, I presume. I wouldn't have thought that a murderer more or less would have worried you. After all, they can only hang a man once."

Darting looked at his watch. "You can believe me or not, as you will, but I have never ceased to regret your cousin's death, and I rather welcome this opportunity of explaining matters, having put the memory from me as far as I can, but I would give all I possess to call him back. That's God's truth, Baxter."

A step sounded beyond the doorway, and Baxter's voice called, and so, without another word, Darting lit a fresh candle in the lantern and left the cellar, locking the door on the outside.

Baxter lay still, ruminating on what he had heard. Thursday—that was about seventy hours of this torture. He thought of Stella and what she would suffer. Perhaps, not hearing from him, she would call at the office, she knew where he had spent the week-end—might he not then institute a search? He knew that the girl was leaving by an afternoon train to Cardiff to join the company, and he had promised to call on her before she left. She would hardly have time, after all, to visit the office.

Then he asked himself whether he was still at Adderbury Towers. Was it not just as likely that the two soundless had moved him during his insensibility to some other hiding place? All he could be certain of was that he was in a cellar, and that it was not intended he should leave it without Thursday.

He had listened to Darting's footsteps as they had died away on the stone floor, had heard whispering as he spoke to Haverton, then had fallen this dense silence. It was the silence that he saw was to be his greatest trial in the hours to come. Oppressive as it was, he felt powerless to break it himself, but could only lie there and listen, as one does when lying awake of a night, for the sounds which do not come.

The candle burnt steadily and threw out patches of ochre light through the panes of the lantern on to the flags of the floor. He estimated that it would take perhaps six hours for it to burn itself out, and he did not care to dwell on what his situation would be then. His bonds allowed him to reach the water and biscuits beside him, but any big movement was denied him, the cords, which bound his feet, being in some manner, which he could not see, made fast to the floor.

He refreshed himself with a few of the hard biscuits and a draught of water, then fell again to his strained listening. Hours followed hour—or were they minutes that were passing with such leaden feet? Steadily he watched the candle burn

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' course of training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. The Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

Bits of Canadian News.

An indication of the enormous tourist traffic which annually visits British Columbia from the Pacific coast states, is the announcement made by U.S. Consul-General Frederick M. Rider that over two hundred and fifty thousand visited the province in 1920.

The use of travelling vans equipped to render dental service in rural communities has been suggested by the Manitoba Dental Association to the provincial board of health. The use of such vans, which have proved very successful in Ontario, is urged by nurses engaged in public health work.

Claim is made by Norman Ross, superintendent of the Dominion Forestry Park at Indian Head, Sask., that all fruits can be successfully grown in the province of Saskatchewan. Mr. Ross has grown of the experimental farm apples, plums and hybrid cherries, to say nothing of strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and other bush fruit. During the present season 3,000,000 or more trees have been distributed to farmers from Indian Head.

According to a directory census recently compiled the population of Greater Vancouver is estimated at 222,618, exclusive of Orientals, who are said to number at least 15,000. The estimated increase during the year past is slightly over 20,000. This ranks the Pacific city as the fourth of the Dominion.

A new flour mill, costing thirty thousand dollars, with a capacity of fifty barrels per day, is being erected at Mossbank, Sask. It is expected that the mill will be completed and in operation by the first of October.

The total area sown to wheat in Canada for the harvest of 1921 is placed at 18,654,000 acres, according to preliminary estimates issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Last year's final estimate was 18,232,000 acres, and the average of the five years 1915-1919 was 18,348,000 acres. The estimate for fall wheat is 7,090,000 acres and the area sown under spring wheat totals 17,945,000 acres.

Announcement has been made that the Italian government has withdrawn restrictions against the importation of Canadian motor cars to that country. As a result of the removal of the embargo Canada will be placed upon the same footing as Great Britain, and it will no longer be necessary to obtain licenses for the shipment of Canadian automobiles to that country.

The Prince of Wales is exhibiting his Shropshire sheep from his ranch at High River at the Calgary, Edmonton and other western Canada fairs this summer. Already they have won many Alberta ribbons.

Thirty-Foot Thunder-Bolts.

Meteorites may be seen in almost every museum.

These are masses of stone which have fallen from the sky. They have nothing whatever to do with thunder or lightning. They are merely pieces of some smashed-up planet or comet which, whirling through space, have been caught in the net of the earth's atmosphere.

In some museums you will find curious objects which resemble fossilized tree branches. They seem to be made of a glassy substance, and usually are hollow. They often are hard enough to scratch glass.

These are called "fulgurites." "Fulgur" is the Latin word for lightning, and so they may be justly termed "thunder-bolts."

When a flash of lightning strikes a sandy soil, the heat liberated is so intense that it fuses the sand, converting it instantly into a sort of obsidian or glass. The size of the fulgurite depends upon the force of the lightning stroke and the quality of the soil. The largest ever discovered have been dug up in the Sahara Desert. Some are nearly 30 ft. long and 4 in. in diameter. But usually they do not exceed 10 ft. in length and 1 in. in thickness, while many are no thicker than a lead pencil.

Radio Beacon Defies Fog

Fog has been since time immemorial the greatest peril of the mariner. It envelops his ship, he loses his bearings and goodness knows what may happen to him.

More lives and more ships have been lost at sea on account of fog than through any other cause.

But now this menace is to be done away with, thanks to a "radio beacon" system which has been developed by the United States Lighthouse Service in co-operation with the Bureau of Standards.

The system is to be installed in lighthouses along the coast and on board of light-ships to give aid to fog-bound vessels. Recently the Sea Girt Light station, the Ambrose Channel Lightship and the Fire Island Lightship were thus equipped; and only the other day the lighthouse tender Tulip was sent out to make a new kind of test. It was a great success.

The captain of the Tulip found that he could determine with accuracy the directions from which the radio signals (different for each of the above-mentioned stations) were being sent; and with a chart before him he was able, solely by the aid of the signals, to plot his position at any time.

This, he was enabled to do by the use of a radio compass, the development of which for this purpose here described is entirely new.

The Navy Department during the war developed to a considerable extent the possibilities of this instrument, and there are already many shore stations, operating in groups, which, being equipped with radio compasses, are able, in response to a cry from help from a fog-bound ship, to tell the skipper exactly where he is "at."

The system as newly perfected, however, makes it possible for the skipper to determine his location with the help of "radio beacons" signals from stations or lightships.



Woman's Interests

After the Public School, What?

I spend much time thinking about you, little girl, of fourteen or sixteen; you have finished the public school with flying colors and your dearest girl friends have entered the local high school. But your parents do not see how they can spare you or the money with which to send you. You can not understand why they go on to school and have such "glorious times," while you must remain at home "doing the dishes" three times per day. Tears will fill your eyes at times in spite of your effort to be brave. You see, I know what you are thinking for I was a little girl just like you not so many years ago. As I was so dreadfully unhappy and made so many blunders before I finally became adjusted to my proper place in the scheme of life, I hope that I may help you ever so little.

After the first cruel disappointment, has worn off a little you begin to wonder if there is not something that you can do, since high school is out of the question. Mothers usually have a lot of sympathy for daughter's real or imaginary grief, so if you are willing to assist her all you can do on mornings and evenings, she will gladly allow you to attend the country school this winter. The teacher will loan you her old algebra, English Literature or any text book she has. You will derive a lot of benefit from a careful study of these books with a little assistance from the teacher. The review of the grammar school subjects will require only a little of your time every day. When the next teachers' examination is held at the country town you go up and try that examination, even though you are too young to teach or have never cared about teaching. It will give you confidence in your ability to do things "for yourself."

During this time you are also helping mother in the home. Learning to cook a good meal and bake wholesome bread and pastry is no mean accomplishment and one which will serve you many times in whatever calling you choose to take up. And remember that most of us are finally destined to become wives and mothers whatever our attitude upon the subject may be at sixteen. When spring comes get your father to let you have a little garden of your very own, he will only be too glad to do so. There is a joy in growing things that soothes many a heartache. That garden will probably be your "hobby" for the summer and you will rise a bit earlier every morning to have a peep at the garden wet with the dew, before you begin the morning meal. Take what appeals to you most, flowers, vegetables or fruit, or a little of all of them. Mine was a raspberry and strawberry garden. Only one harvest did I reap from my cherished bit of earth. Before another season had come, it had opened up such new and, to me, glorious vistas that it was all but forgotten. It became a source of joy to those left behind.

We wish to consider a few of the occupations open to women with a limited education such as mine was, and I assume is yours. Nearly all of the openings for women in a small town are of the blind alley sort, i.e., no opportunity for advancement in your mental self or in economic consideration. But in teaching, nursing and to some extent in a business course, a broad field opens up. In one of these three a girl of ordinary ability can succeed if she is willing to work. A lot of hard work is always at the bottom of real success.

I shall take up teaching first, as it is the nearest the home surroundings in which you have always lived. Parents are usually more kindly disposed toward your ambitions if you can carry them out "at home." In the teaching profession you are doing a real service for humanity which I would not have you overlook. Mere salary may satisfy some but I would like to have you a positive factor for good in the work of the world. The hours that you spend in the school room are not so long but they do use up a lot of nervous energy. But after the restful feet have started for home at four o'clock you may relax and the papers are soon corrected and lessons prepared for the next day. The salary is fairly good when you consider that your expenses are not nearly so great as those of the teacher in towns and cities. There is almost no limit to the amount of ingenuity you will be called upon to use. Sometimes you will vainly wish there was a rat rule in which you could follow in the many problems that inevitably come up when dealing with twenty-five or thirty individuals of various ages.

However, if teaching is not to your liking perhaps a course in a nurses' training school would prove more attractive. Here you are taken absolutely out of the home for two or three years. You have only a week or two every year to be at home. Your health must be very good as the work is very hard and the surroundings not always to your liking. But the country-bred girl has always known what long hours were. Some over-careful friend will say you are walking right into danger. Let not this alarm you as you are a soldier in a good cause. There is a little danger, perhaps, but not enough to cause any alarm as you

learn how to care for yourself.

Then the probation period of two or three months gives you a glimpse of what the work is like. During this time you get the most unpleasant part of the whole course. As soon as you put on the official uniform, life becomes more interesting.

Lastly, a business course is very popular with some girls. The salary varies a great deal, the hours are not too long, and you can always do a bit for humanity in general, outside of your working hours. In this calling you are taken entirely out of the home surroundings and must live your life in towns and cities.

When It's Wet on Holiday.

Every holiday season finds many mothers at a loss to know how to occupy their children's minds when rain makes outdoor excursions impossible. Few are prepared to buy extra toys and games for the reason that the family's holiday fund usually does not permit of the expense. The following hints will be useful to parents who are faced with the prospect of keeping the children amused indoors.

An interesting occupation is the making of shell-boxes and photo-frames. Procure a number of empty match boxes, cover them with paper, and glue on to them shells which have been collected on fine days.

Photo frames can be cut out of cardboard, while, if cardboard boxes are available, glove-boxes, trinket-holders, and other useful articles can be made. A pleasing way of decorating a large box is to paste on the lid a picture postcard of a local view, arranging the shells round it in the form of a frame.

Many a dull hour can be whiled away by making dolls' furniture. All that is needed is a supply of well-soaked dried peas and some matchsticks, sharpened at the ends. For the seats of chairs, tops of tables, etc., matchbox wood can be used.

An instructive and entertaining pastime is the making of relief maps in sand, which the wise mother will persuade the children to collect on a fine day in anticipation of a wet one. Borrow an old tea-tray, spread the sand on it, and let the children make a map. Give them a specified country or county to model. With the aid of shells and small pebbles most children will amuse themselves in this way for hours at a time.

Cuts That Meant Cash.

"The days of our age are threescore years and ten," said the Psalmist showing that our forefathers reckoned by scores, a system of keeping account of figures based probably in its original form upon the practice of counting upon the fingers and toes.

The word "score" itself comes from the Anglo-Saxon, being nothing more than the word "scoren," which is the past participle of "sceppan"—meaning to cut. It indicated a notch or incision made upon a tally-stick for the purpose of keeping a record of financial transactions.

The "score-mark" was the twentieth notch upon these primitive "account books"—a cut which was longer and deeper than the others. Hence the expression, "to pay off old scores," means not only the repayment of old debts, but the revenging of grievances which have cut deep and left a lasting impression.

It is for the same reason, that of reckoning, that we speak of the "score" of a game—meaning the record of the points made—and the "score" or musical record of an opera.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Telling the Time at Sea.

The sailor's day is divided into watches of four hours each. These begin at four, eight, and twelve o'clock, day and night, and every half-hour of the watch is signalled by the striking of the ship's bell.

By night or by day, four o'clock, eight o'clock, and twelve o'clock are known as "bell" watches. Then, beginning at the next half-hour, one bell is struck; the following half-hour two bells are struck; at the next, three; and so on up to eight bells, when a new watch begins.

For instance: eight a.m. is recorded by eight bells, half-past eight by one bell, nine o'clock by two bells, half-past nine by three bells, ten o'clock by four bells, half-past ten by five bells, eleven o'clock by six bells, half-past eleven by seven bells, and twelve o'clock (noon) by eight bells.

During the next watch (from mid-day to four p.m.) this form is repeated, beginning with one bell at half-past twelve, and so on.

Length of life is desirable, but even more desirable are breadth, height and depth.

300 MILE BREAKER

The used car dealer who shows you how they run instead of talking about what they are like.
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WHERE COMMERCIAL COLORS COME FROM

WE GET LOVELY BLUE FROM HORSES' HOOFS.

Both Sea and Land Contribute Their Share of Pigments—Vegetables, Minerals, Animals and Fish.

Every boy who has a box of paints wants as many colors in it as possible—ultra-marine, Chinese white, vermilion, crimson lake, and so on. Have you ever wondered where all these different colors come from? Both sea and land—animals, fish, vegetables, and minerals—contribute their share of pigments, as the foundation of the colors is called.

The tiny cochineal insects provide varying shades, from deepest crimson to palest pink. Turkey red is obtained from the madder plant, which grows in India.

Yellow gamboge is another vegetable product, being prepared from the sap of a tree growing in America and the East Indies. This sap has a bright yellow color, and is rather sticky.

Discovered by Accident.

That lovely blue, Prussian blue, is made in quite an extraordinary way—by fusing horses' hoofs and other animal refuse matter with impure potassium carbonate. As may be imagined, its discovery was accidental; it would not have occurred to anyone to experiment with these substances.

Blue Black is made from the charred remains of vine-stalks.

Ultramarine is perhaps the most beautiful of all the many shades of blue; it is obtained by burning the lapis-lazuli stone, which comes principally from China, Tibet, and Chili.

Another blue is indigo, used chiefly as a dye; it is made from a plant which grows in Central America and the West Indies. As soon as the blossoms appear, the plant is cut to the ground and the stems dried. New shoots spring up quickly, so that two or three harvests are taken in a season.

Various kinds of earth and clay give colors. In the neighborhood of Siena, in Italy, is found the brown earth called raw Siena. When burnt it becomes "burnt Siena" in shade, and is termed burnt Siena.

Yellow and blue colors are also natural clays or earths; they are worked in the English counties of Devonshire and Anglesey. Some are fine enough in their natural state to need nothing but washing before use.

Cuttle-Fish Camouflage.

Real Indian ink, strangely enough, is prepared from a recipe of which the Chinese possess the secret; its chief constituent is supposed to be burnt cuttlefish. Chinese white has nothing to do with China, being a preparation of zinc.

The blacks comprise ivory-black and bone-black, both made from chips of ivory.

Sepla has an interesting derivation, it is the fluid ejected by the cuttle-fish when it wishes to conceal itself from its enemies. As the fluid spreads in the water, it serves the same purpose as the smoke clouds with which Zepplins surrounded themselves during the war.

From minerals we get vermilion and scarlet. Cinnabar, the ore from which quicksilver (or mercury) is drawn, also provides vermilion; while a lovely shade of scarlet is given by iodide of mercury.

Beautiful greens can be obtained from copper.

The Call.

I hear the voice of summer calling me
To drop my burdens, bid my cares be still,
And follow her o'er valley and o'er hill
Unto the ways of gladness. Happily
The daisies star the meadows and the free,
Gay morning winds the forest paths
ways fill
With keen delight; and wild and silver-shill
A thrush flings wide his joyful ecstasy.
The treecrope weave upon a magic loom
Green mysteries to tempt the lyric birds,
The gardens breathe a spell of fragrant words,
The bees go buzzing to their honeyed doom;
And Love cries all his promises once more
When summer beckons at my open door!

To Some He Wrote.

The church was in urgent need of repair, and Sandy McNab, a very popular member, had been invited to collect subscriptions for the purpose. One day the minister met Sandy walking irresolutely along the road. The good man at once guessed the cause. "Sandy," he said earnestly, "I'm sorry to see you in this state." "Ah, well, it's for the good of the cause," replied the delinquent, happily. "Ye see, minister, it's a' through these subscriptions. I've been down the glen collectin' 'em, an' at every house they made me hae a wee drapple." "Every house?" But—but surely, Sandy, there are some of the kirk members who are teetotalers?" "Aye, there are; but I wrote tae those."

DISASTROUS FIRES SWEEP SECTIONS OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

One Hundred Miles of Nova Scotia Country is Ablaze—Scores Fleeing for Lives—Small Villages Burned.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 7.—Forest fires of unprecedented proportions, covering in the aggregate many scores of square miles and doing damage as yet impossible of estimation, swept through sections of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on Saturday and Sunday. The worst conflagration was reported in King's and Queen's counties, New Brunswick, where nearly three score residences and numerous buildings were destroyed. Information from Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, was meagre to-night, but it was indicated that isolated farms and scattered settlements in that section had been wiped out. The worst forest fires in years were reported from Cape Breton Island.

So far there has been no loss of life and the people of the Provinces are praying for rain.

Spring Hill Mines, N.S., Aug. 7.—Numerous isolated dwellings, and possibly small settlements lying in the line of a forest fire of tremendous proportions which, under the impetus of a 40-mile wind, has been marching northeastward from River Hebert, Cumberland county, since yesterday morning, were presumed here to-night to have been wiped out.

Since last evening scores of people have been fleeing for their lives from the 40-mile storm of country lying between River Hebert, on the shores of Chignecto Bay, in the southwest, to Roslyn, beyond Oxford, in the northeast.

It is estimated that 100 square miles of country are ablaze.

Telephone communication with points in the fire area was interrupted and what the real situation under the thick clouds of black smoke that overhang the whole of the Chignecto Bay district is can only be surmised. To-night it was reported that working crews on the Canadian National line east of Macan were smoked out and that women and children had to be taken from the town to prevent suffocation, although the flames did not immediately threaten the place.

The population of Fenwick, north of Macan, were ordered to leave their homes this morning, and little hope was held out of saving the village, according to latest information. Fenwick is said to be the centre of a roaring circle of flame. To-day the inhabitants were forced to leave the district southwest of the Government railway track affected by the River Hebert section of the fire.

It was rumored that Hastings, lying between River Hebert and Amherst, had been destroyed. Amherst is feeling the effect of the conflagration. Last night the power line which supplies electricity to the town was somewhat damaged and this morning the power station at Chignecto Mines was said to be in danger.

Springhill is gradually being surrounded by an angle of fire sweeping toward Springhill Junction, on one side of the town, and Salt Spring on the other.

DECISIONS ON IMPERIAL AFFAIRS

Reached by Conference of Empire Premiers in London.

A despatch from London says:—A summary of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference was issued at the last meeting of that body.

The summary declares that the greater part of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference relating to foreign affairs and defence was of a confidential character, but that the discussions revealed a unanimous opinion as to the main lines to be followed by the British policy and a deep conviction that the whole weight of the empire should be concentrated behind a united understanding and common action in foreign affairs.

Frequent consultations were decided upon.

The matter of naval defence was left to the various Parliaments, as was the question of Imperial communication. It was decided to improve the wireless link, while the various Governments recommended the introduction of uniform legislation regarding bills of lading. Any assistance given by the Governments for reduction of rates for press messages, it was agreed, should be so directed as not to affect the quality of the news service or the freedom of the newspapers so served.

A resolution was passed, with South Africa dissenting, the summary says, that the rights of British Indians to citizenship should be recognized.

Representatives of India expressed their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa, and their hope that by negotiation between the Governments of India and South Africa some way might be found to make their position more satisfactory.

A meeting of a committee of representatives of the patent offices of the Dominions will be held in London, it was decided, to consider the practicability of instituting a system for granting patents which would be valid throughout the Empire.

FIFTY PERISH WHEN SHIP FOUNDERS

Struck a Reef Off California Coast With 131 Passengers.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The coast of Cape Mendocino was being combed to-night for possible survivors from the steamship Alaska, which struck Blunt Reef last night and foundered. She carried 131 passengers and a crew of 90. Latest reports indicated the loss of life would reach 50.

Capt. Snoddy, of the rescue ship Anyox, in a wireless despatch from the scene of the wreck of the Alaska, said that he had 50 passengers aboard and 70 members of the crew and was proceeding to Eureka, California. Thirty-six passengers and 12 members of the crew are missing, according to the message, and are believed to have perished.

The Alaska, owned by the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company, cleared Astoria at 8 p.m. Friday and was due to dock at San Francisco at noon to-day.

While off Blunt Reef the Alaska encountered a heavy fog and went on the rocks. Her S.O.S. was picked up by the towboat Anyox at 9:18 last night. The Anyox was five miles away. Capt. H. H. Snoddy of the Anyox rushed to the Alaska's assistance. Blunt Reef is four miles off shore, west of Cape Mendocino, and is considered one of the most dangerous points on the Pacific coast. It is 197 miles north of San Francisco.

Most of the passengers were from points in Washington and Oregon. Many of the passengers were tourists, according to officials of the booking offices.

According to the stories of the survivors, three lifeboats were launched. The last one was but a few feet from the wreck when the Alaska, which had listed to starboard, suddenly righted and then plunged, bow first. The lifeboat was overturned.

Turks Evacuate Capital City.

Paris, Aug. 7.—The Turkish Nationalists have decided to evacuate Ankara, their capital, and retire on Caesarea, according to a despatch from Constantinople.



"Rainmaker" Hatfield
Charles M. Hatfield, known as "The Rainmaker," has made good on his contract with the United Agricultural Association of Medicine Hat, to secure an increased precipitation of rain over a certain area.

Rainmaker Hatfield Re-engaged for 1922

A despatch from Medicine Hat, Alta., says:—The farmers in this district still have faith in the power of Charles M. Hatfield, the rainmaker, and decided at a meeting of the United Agricultural Association on Friday to engage Hatfield's services for next year. Under the new contract three inches of rain are allowed for natural precipitation during May, June and July, 1922, and Hatfield will receive \$4,000 an inch for every inch over three inches and up to six inches, the maximum amount to be paid being \$12,000.

By changing his locality Hatfield is confident he can produce more precipitation next year than called for in his new contract.

University Extension.

At the Conference of British Universities held in July at Oxford a good deal of time and thought was given to the various problems involved in the extension of University education to those people who, from force of circumstances, are unable to attend a university in the regular way. Dr. H. Darnley Naylor of the University of Adelaide, Australia, spoke of the Workers' Educational Association; Dr. M. E. Sadler of Leeds University outlined the work being done there in the promotion of tutorial classes; Dr. R. St. J. Parry, in the course of an address on university extension, said: "The old conception that a university is concerned only with the promotion of education and research within its own walls has yielded to the reiterated appeal from numbers of would-be students whose circumstances make it impossible that they could enter the walls of the university."

The University of Toronto has gone farther than most universities in answering this demand for adult education. Without lowering its standards in the least, it has so far removed the extraneous obstacles that any citizen in any part of the province can obtain an education of university grade without giving up his daily employment. This new plan is at present rather hampered for lack of funds, but should the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances be adopted at the next session of the Ontario Legislature, the Provincial university will be in a position to develop its extension work so as to reach all parts of the province with its tutorial classes, its extension lectures, and its university evening classes. The desirability of this democratic development is universally admitted.

Millions of Dead Grasshoppers in St. Lawrence

A despatch from Quebec says:—Millions of dead grasshoppers, covering the whole St. Lawrence valley, are being down the river. They were noticed this morning early at Three Rivers and are coming towards Quebec.

Reports received by the Department of Agriculture are to the effect that grasshoppers are causing great harm to the crop all over the province. They are reported as having invaded the country on the southern boundary line. The officials of the department are taking means to protect the farmers' interest, and are describing means of getting rid of the pests will be issued.

SOUTH IRELAND PARLIAMENT TO MEET ON AUGUST SIXTEENTH

Greenwood Has Authority to Release All Members of Sinn Fein Assembly Who Are Now in Jail on Receipt of Summons to Attend Meeting.

A despatch from Dublin says:—It has been officially announced that the Dail Eireann has been summoned to meet in Dublin, August 16, for the purpose of reviewing Lloyd George's offer and deciding upon a reply.

The attitude of Ulster also will be considered.

The summons will be sent to all Dail members, including those in jail, and it is taken for granted in Dublin that they will be immediately released, although no formal request for their freedom will be made.

A despatch from London says:—The British Cabinet has already given power to Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to release Dail Eireann members should it seem advisable, and it is understood he will take the receipt in jail of summons to attend the Dail Eireann as a request for the release of the prisoners.

Many are in English jails and cannot reach Ireland before Sunday or Monday at the earliest.

Sensational stories were published in some English papers on Thursday, stating that Ulster had definitely and finally refused to have anything to do with the peace proposals, and insisted upon retaining their present status.

These stories have been officially denied. Ulster has made no decision yet, for the reason that no formal conversations have taken place between representatives of the North and the South, but the informal talks are still going on, and it is believed are progressing favorably.

Sir James Craig returned to Belfast from London Thursday morning and attended the meeting of the Ulster Cabinet, at which all members were present. No statement was given, but it is understood it was occupied with routine matters, such as appointments and plans for the session of Parliament, etc.

It is expected in Belfast that formal proposals soon will be received from Dublin, and it is likely the framing of these will form part of the work of the coming meeting of the Dail Eireann.

Great pressure is being brought on the Belfast leaders both by the Government in London and Belfast business men for a settlement—by the Government, because it is anxious for an Irish peace in view of the general international situation, and by the business men because they have been hard hit by the Southern boycott of Belfast traders and industry.

FIVE MILLIONS MORE PAID BY GERMANY

Placed to Credit of Bank of England by New York Bank.

A despatch from New York says:—Germany has paid another sum out of her balance in New York, on her debt to the allies for reparations. The sum paid amounted to approximately \$5,000,000 and it was paid over by the four institutions which hold balances here for the account of the Reichsbank, to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the credit of the Bank of England.

It was established, however, that each of the four banks received orders to make payments of various sizes for

the account of Germany and that the total amounted to \$5,000,000.

One of the factors in the payment made on Thursday was that it did not disrupt foreign exchange.

Must Enter U.S. by Pacific Ports

A despatch from Washington says:—Secretary Davis plans to discontinue the practice of allowing Chinese, who are admitted under provisions of the Exclusion Act, to enter the United States at Boston after crossing the continent on Canadian railroads. The Labor Secretary intends, he said, to throw the business to roads in this country by having them enter through Seattle and other Pacific coast cities in the United States.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.81; No. 2 Northern, \$1.77; No. 3 Northern, \$1.72; No. 4 wheat, \$1.52; Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 49¢; No. 3 CW, 48¢; extra No. 1, 48¢; No. 1 feed, 47¢; No. 2 feed, 46¢; Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, 77¢; No. 4 CW, 72¢; rejected, 69¢; feed, 67¢.
All above in store, Fort William.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 shipping, according to freights outside. No. 2 winter, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3 winter, \$1.17 to \$1.22; No. 1 commercial, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 2 spring, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 3 spring, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 73¢, nominal.
52¢, according to freights outside.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 50¢; barley—Malt, 69¢ to 72¢, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—\$6.90 to \$7, in bags, Montreal and Toronto.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First pat, \$10.50; second pat, \$10. Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.25.
Milfeed—Carlots, delivered Toronto, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$29; feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.
Cheese—New, large, 24¢ to 25¢; twins, 25¢ to 26¢; triplets, 26¢ to 26¢; old, large, 33¢ to 34¢; do, twins, 34¢ to 35¢; triplets, 34¢ to 35¢; new Still-ton, 27¢ to 28¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33¢ to 34¢; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 41¢ to 42¢; cooking, 20¢ to 25¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40¢; roosters, 20¢; fowl, 30¢; ducklings, 40¢; turkeys, 60¢.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30¢; roosters, 15¢; fowl, 22¢; ducklings, 30¢; turkeys, 60¢.
Margarine—20 to 21¢.
Eggs—No. 1, 41¢ to 42¢; selects, 47¢; cartons, 50¢.
Beans—Can, hand-picked, bushel, \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 14 to 15¢ per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17¢ per lb.

Ontario comb honey, per doz, \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Smoked meats—Rolls, 27¢ to 28¢; hams, med., 40¢ to 42¢; heavy, 29¢ to 30¢; cooked hams, 40 to 65¢; boneless, 42¢ to 48¢; breakfast bacon, 33¢ to 38¢; special, 45¢ to 48¢; cottage rolls, 20 to 21¢.
Green meats—Out of pickle, 1¢ less than smoked.
Pork—Pork, 22¢; short cut or family back, boneless, 34¢; pickled rolls, \$41 to \$40; mess pork, \$33.
Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 17½ to 19½¢; in cases, 18¢; clear bellies, 19½¢; backs, 14¢.
Lard—Tires, 18 to 18½¢; tubs, 18½ to 19½¢; prints, 18½ to 19½¢; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 14½ to 15¢; prints, 15 to 15½¢; prints, 17½ to 18¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$5 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bus. good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, \$40 to \$60; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$8 to \$7; do, com., \$3 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$9 to \$9.50; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, good, \$3 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$3 to \$4; hogs, fed and watered, \$13 to \$13.50; do, off cars, \$13.25 to \$14; \$12.75; do, country points, \$12.25 to \$12.50.

Montreal.
Oats—Can, West, No. 2, 69¢; do, No. 3, 58¢. Flour—Med. spring wheat, 10¢ to 10.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.35. Bran—\$2.75. Shorts—\$2.25 to \$2.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$30 to \$32.
Cheese, 20¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 39 to 40¢. Eggs, selected, 41 to 42¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 45¢.
Good lambs, \$7 per cwt.; com., \$5 to \$6; milk-fed calves, \$7 per cwt.; hogs, selects, \$14 per cwt.

40 CENTS NEW WAGE AT CHIPPAWA

Night Shift Paid Off—Power Turned on End of November.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Labor on the Chippawa Hydro-electric development is to receive 40¢ an hour, a 10¢ reduction from August 8, according to announcement made on Thursday by the Provincial Hydro Commission to Organizer John A. Flett and representatives of the men. Thirty-five cents an hour was the figure originally contemplated by the commission, but upon Sir Adam Beck's suggestion, it is said, it was finally decided to grant another 5¢ an hour. Labor on the same class of work on the United States side is receiving 35¢ an hour.

The general schedule of wages that was decided upon was that agreed to subsequent to the strike of last year, less 10¢ per hour.

This schedule, it is said, still leaves the Chippawa Hydro men a more generous scale than that in force on similar classes of work elsewhere. With decreased living costs, the commission feels that the new scale will make ample provision for the workers. The commission was unanimous on the scale adopted.

While the new schedule decided upon by the commission has not been formally accepted by the representatives of the men, 4,000 of whom are affected, they are to report back to the men at Chippawa and once more return to the commission, this time with a decision of the men as to its acceptance. Hydro officials anticipate no difficulties, although the men's representatives have presented numerous arguments in opposition to a reduction.

The mass of the workers on the Chippawa are said to appreciate the fact that the commission's 50¢-an-hour wage was considerably higher than wages in other projects, and acceptance on their part is expected.

With the night shift all gone, the latest prognostication of the date upon which power will be turned on at Chippawa is the end of November. The race is now with the ice formations, which appear sometimes in mid-December.

HOOVER IN CHARGE OF RUSSIAN RELIEF

Large Number of Motor Trucks Required for Remote Districts.

A despatch from Paris says:—The entire organization for Russian relief is in the hands of Herbert Hoover.

When Walter L. Brown, European director of the American relief administration, arrives at Riga from London for the purpose of distributing relief in the famine districts of Russia he will find scores of all classes of Russians and people of other nationalities, anxious on one pretext or another to accompany the relief administration's forces into Russia, according to a despatch from Riga. United States relief headquarters there are being besieged by applicants volunteering to make the trip, some out of mere curiosity, some anxious really to be of assistance and others frankly saying that they are trying to get into Russia to see what has happened to relatives, friends or their property.

Battle newspapers are printing a number of rumors regarding events in Russia. One is to the effect that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik minister of War, has been named food dictator, and that heavy reinforcements of troops have been rushed into the famine district to quell the starving masses, who are pictured as beating down the guards, invading cities and eating everything they find. All such rumors are without any sort of confirmation.

In Moscow, according to recent arrivals in Riga, there was no indication of famine. Small numbers of refugees had managed to reach that city, but it was said the Government was attempting to direct the masses into the fruitful regions of Siberia and the Ukraine, instead of permitting them to go to the cities.

FIRST ITALIAN LINE TO CANADA

Sailings Diverted from Present New York Service.

A despatch from New York says:—Shipping circles here have been informed that the Navigazione Generale Italiana Line has directed part of its ships into a new Italian-Canadian service.

This is said to be the first Italian line that has been established between Italy and Canada. The reason attributed for the move is that Italian navigation lines between the United States and Italy are having great difficulty in finding business for their liners at the present time, due to the enactment of the present United States immigration law.

According to information here, other steamship companies are also occupied on the problem of finding other fields for the surplus Italian population and it is expected that one or two more Italian companies will commence sailing to Canada, diverting their present New York service to that effect.

TWO RELIEF TRAINS TO STARVING VOLGA

Aid Goes Forward to 6,500,000 Perishing Children.

A despatch from New York says:—From two sources Friday night came word of preparations being made to relieve Russian starving millions.

An telegram from the Russian Telegraph Agency received here by the publication Soviet Russia, stated that the All-Russian famine relief committee had sent out two relief trains from Moscow on August 1 to aid 6,500,000 starving children in the Volga drought district. At the same time the American relief administration announced that its child-feeding operations in Czechoslovakia would end in sixty days, releasing an experienced staff for Russia.

The Russian Telegraph Agency cablegram said that all state theatres would devote the month to benefit performances for the famine sufferers, with stock companies touring prosperous regions.

"The following poster displayed by one of these companies," the cablegram said, "is typical of the methods employed by the theatrical companies to raise relief supplies:

"Brother peasants, pause and read: The artists give you spiritual enjoyment, you pay for it with bread for your hungry brothers. Alleviate prices: first row, three pounds of grain, or four pounds of peas, or fifteen pounds of potatoes; second row, etc., with the various prices fixed in terms of foodstuffs."

The funeral of Enrico Caruso, the famous tenor singer, was held in the Royal Church at Naples and attended by a special representative of King Victor Emmanuel.

GENERAL SMUTS END ORSES TERMS OFFERED TO IRELAND

London, Aug. 7.—General Smuts, before sailing for South Africa on Friday, is stated to have written a letter to Eamon de Valera to the effect that in his opinion the terms offered by Premier Lloyd George represent to the Sinn Fein the highest possible degree of independence.

"They are far more than those given to the Boer majority," he says. "There is behind them a spirit of progressive compromise that promises success to the experiment. Ulster cannot abandon her present position, but with her guaranteed status under

Dominion Home Rule, with strategic safeguards, she has the promise of an economic future which will compensate her for any loss of prestige."

It is Smuts' opinion that the whole difficulty in Ireland would be of easy solution if the Sinn Fein could produce a statesmanlike mind like that of General Botha. De Valera is sincere, honest and trusted, but somehow there is a feeling that he is not quite capable of breeding that confidence in himself which enables a first-class statesman to convert unruly class-



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Men's Work Shirts—Half price.
Walker's, Tenny's, Snagproof—Standard Overalls and Smocks, heaviest make, formerly \$3.50 and \$3.75, for \$1.85.
Women's White Canvas Shoes, Slippers and Oxfords, formerly \$3.75 to \$4.50, all at one clearing price—\$1.90.
Men's Collars, pure linen, broken lines, 2 for 25.
Ladies' Hemstitched Fancy Handkerchiefs at half—reg. 25c for 12½c; 50c for 25c; 30c for 15c.
Boys' and Youths' Brown Canvas Shoes at a big reduced price for quick selling.

BOYS' BLOOMERS AND KNICKERS greatly reduced, making exceptional opportunity to buy now.
THE FEW REMAINING STRAW HATS with special sale tickets to clear this week.

BALANCE OF MUSLINS AND WASH GOODS have special sale tickets. See the advantage now and get your share.

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The Transcript

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A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1921

Canadian live stock men are facing a crisis undoubtedly to which the United States tariff is in a large degree a contributory cause. In the West there is a growing demand for action by the government. It is difficult to see a way out unless the British embargo can be lifted. As in the United States so in Britain each country will do what to it seems best regardless of the consequence to others. That is the situation that all must face who are hit in this country by a tariff which the government of the republic to the south thinks it should maintain for the benefit of its own people. Chief Commissioner Carvell of the Canadian Railway Board has stated in a letter that steps will soon be taken to reduce freight rates in this country. The effect of such a proceeding on internal trade will no doubt be beneficial, and will materially help if the embargo on Canadian cattle going to Britain is lifted.

Sift Them

There is no question about this country needing people to consume its products and develop its resources. We have a population of about ten millions and a country capable of supporting 200,000,000. We need the people, that is certain, but we do not need nor want the class that our government, the steamship companies, or others interested in the exodus from the old lands are sending to it. It is these undesirable that make up the majority of the criminal class. Their presence is a menace to her and they are annually costing this country hundreds of thousands of dollars. Pick up any paper giving the names of criminals: that are harassing the country and it will be found that eight out of every ten are foreigners, showing that we are not getting the right sort. Some there are who come to us who are industrious and law-abiding and make good citizens, but they are the exception to the rule. Every escort should be made to see that those who come to our shores are tillers of the soil. For these, of the right sort, there is

plenty of room on the vast unsettled acres of this Dominion. The sifting process should be worked unceasingly in order that our land may not be overrun with vagabonds of criminal tendencies. This country cannot afford to spend its money advertising for emigrants who are a law unto themselves after they have been here a short time. The trend citywards has become chronic with a large section of people, and it does not take the foreigner long to imbibe the same idea, with the result that our cities are becoming hotbeds of crime, creating a state of society that is becoming almost intolerable. During the past few years life in the more populated centres for law-abiding citizens has become miserable. The smaller towns and outlying districts are being sought for residential purposes and this tendency will increase as suburban railway lines are extended and country highways improved.—Ex.

Optimism

If your business makes you unhappy, give it up. If a man cannot be happy in his work, where in the name of Ned can he be happy? For he spends two-thirds of his waking time at his business. The big men of the world have been, and will always be optimistic. Lincoln, the great humanitarian, had a wonderful sense of optimism and humor, perhaps more than any other public man. That is one reason why he lives in the memory of the American people.

Let the life of Robert Louis Stevenson in-pire men of greater optimism. Flat on his back he lay often for weeks at a time, his body racked by pain; yet not one weak or negative word escaped his lips. Instead, his glorious mind shaped this thought: "A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note. Their entrance into a room is as though another candle were lighted."

Optimism, what a wonderful power it gives! Optimism—the hub of harmony, the life and foundation of business and social progress; the sunshine of life, the stream of the human engine, the electric current that moves to action. Optimism—the key of perpetual youth, the builder of tissue, the feeder of nerves, the creator of health, the spark that ignites the magazine of inspiration in the soul.

How develop Optimism? Be glad about something; be glad about everything; work yourself into a state of ecstasy. Get in tune. Keep in tune. Whistle and sing. And let the melody fill your life with gladness.—More Pep.

A 12-year-old boy at Altoona, Pa., was run over by an auto, but half a peck of green apples in his shirt acted as a cushion and saved him from serious injury.

THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE

FAMOUS FRENCH SCANDAL IS RECALLED.

Ghost of Marie Antoinette In Versailles Park Recalls Story of Jewels Which Helped to Wreck the Throne of Louis XVI. and to End Life of Unfortunate Austrian.

It is said that the ghost of Marie Antoinette stalks once more in Versailles Park. The "veiled lady in black," unseen since the Agadir crisis threatened war in 1911, has appeared lately to several witnesses. That is all very well. But if the ghost of the Queen of France had been a "real" ghost, it, or she, would not have let the year 1914 go by without at least one demonstration. For Marie Antoinette was an Austrian by birth and a monarchist by sympathy. It was her Austrian and monarchist tendencies which cost her her life. She went to the guillotine because she had betrayed the republic of France. If her ghost would "walk" for anything, it would be for the beginning of a war in which Austria was primarily concerned, and which was to result in the Austrian republic of to-day.

Marie Antoinette is one of the pathetic figures of history. Born in Austria, she became the bride of the French dauphin at only fourteen years of age. When, as Louis XVI, he began to reign, she was but eighteen. Torn from her country, thrust as a child-wife into the effete court of the Fifteenth Louis, surrounded by enemies who suspected her loyalty to France, her career from the beginning was beset with difficulties. If she gave herself up to gaieties, if she concerned herself with the serious problems of the throne only when office for some favorite of hers was involved, she was a very poor mother to her children. And it was the safety of her husband and her son which were the paramount considerations in the series of compromises which culminated in her trial and execution.

On this side of the water, the authenticity of her ghostly appearances will be doubted. But the reports serve at any rate to recall not only Marie Antoinette, but the affair of the diamond necklace, one of the most brazen frauds in the annals of crime. The necklace, valued at \$360,000, had been ordered by Louis XV. for his favorite, Madame Du Barry. The death of the king, while it was yet incomplete, left the costly bauble in the hands of the jewellers. It was offered to Louis XVI, but he declined to buy.

Then entered into the case one Madame Lamotte, wife of a gentleman, but herself of royal lineage. Her dupe was Cardinal Rohan, hated bitterly by Marie Antoinette, but anxious to gain her queen's favor and ambitious to become Prime Minister. It was to him that Madame Lamotte had recourse, carrying a story that the queen desired to buy the diamond necklace and to get it out of her private funds. That the cardinal should secretly make the purchase on the queen's behalf was set forth in a note purporting to be signed by Marie Antoinette herself, but in reality a clever forgery. The cardinal actually did buy it, Lamotte, all the while, pretending an intimacy with the queen which did not exist, and forging note after note in a correspondence which increased in warmth until de Rohan imagined himself in love with Marie. The adventures even went so far as to arrange a meeting between Rohan and a woman disguised as the queen in the grove at Versailles, but took care to interrupt it before her dupe discovered his mistake. The cardinal was completely deceived and turned over the necklace to one whom he thought to be the queen's valet. Thus it came into the hands of Madame Lamotte and her husband, who broke it up, sold some of the stones, and had the smaller ones made into jewelry for their own use. But the necklace could not be kept up forever. Payments came due and were not met; the queen repudiated the note upon which the cardinal had acted in making the purchase. Lamotte and her husband were both apprehended and tried, the cardinal acquitted of wrongdoing, but exiled; Lamotte found guilty, whipped, branded, and finally permitted to escape to England. Fiction has not recorded a more daring fraud than this incident of the French court in the days of Marie Antoinette, nor was there any incident which contributed more to the queen's unpopularity and perhaps to her final end. Her subjects were convinced that she had used Lamotte as an instrument of vengeance against the cardinal whom she hated. History, however, has failed to establish the charge.

Rose Gardens of Lyon. The rose growers of Lyons are known the world over. The ground where the roses are chiefly cultivated is on the outskirts of the city. It is flat, devoid of trees, and protected only by high walls at the confines of the property. The rose plants are set out for commercial purposes in straight rows, sometimes one hundred feet long. Nearly all the plants are out of doors. The greenhouses for a rose garden of fifteen acres do not number more than two, averaging thirty feet in length. It is only in exceptional winters that the plants have to be covered. Sometimes the tops of the older plants are rather loosely bound in straw.

Envy. "I wish I knew as little as that man."
"Why?"
"He's made one million dollars, and never went to college, while I've got a diploma and nothing else."

Women factory workers in Japan outnumber the men by more than 1,000,000.

PLANTS FROM CUTTINGS

Plant Propagation as Described by a Master Hand.

Be Your Own Developer of Geraniums—Light Fall Pruning of Orchards Is Safe—The Barberry Hedge a Spreader of Rust in Grains.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Toward the end of the summer, the amateur flower grower often wonders how the stock of geraniums in the flower border can be increased and preserved by some other means than by taking up the old plants in the autumn; the last named method not having, perhaps, proved successful in past seasons. By starting fairly early, toward the end of August, before cold chilly nights appear, a nice supply of young plants, more especially of all kinds of geraniums of the flowering kind, or those having fragrant leaves, or even the bronze or silver leaved kinds, can be had by starting cuttings or slips of these plants. First of all obtain a shallow box about three inches deep, ten or twelve inches wide, and from twelve to twenty-four inches in length; an empty huddle (fish) box will do very well. It should have some small holes bored through the bottom for drainage. Pack this box firmly with moist, clean, gritty sand; sand that will make good stone mortar will do. Then take the terminal or top part of the young growth of plants about four or five inches in length, each shoot or cutting having from four to six joints where leaves are produced. Make the base of the cutting just below one of these nodes or leaf joints, making a clean cut with a sharp knife flat across. Cut off some of the lower leaves, leaving two or three leaves at the top. Cut off all bloom buds and blossoms where possible. Make a hole in the sand, and about six parts of light loamy soil enriched with one part of dry pulverized cow manure from the pasture field. This last is one of the best possible fertilizers for soil for pot plants. Set the young plants in the window in a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees Fahr. an ordinary house temperature. Salvia, Ageratum, Lady Washington Geraniums, Fuchsias, Iresine, Lobelia and many other plants can be started from cuttings in this way.—The late Wm. Hunt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Light Fall Pruning Is Safe.

Light pruning in fall is permissible, but heavy pruning is dangerous and likely to result in serious damage from winter killing, especially if the succeeding winter is severe. The injury is caused by drying out of the cut area and may be prevented by covering all wounds of any size with good covering of paint made from pure lead and oil. Do not use prepared paints, as these contain injurious benzine or turpentine dyes. To make an effective covering it will be necessary to give not less than two coats, because one coat will not prevent checking and drying of green wood. Coal tar makes an excellent wound covering and is easily applied. This matter of covering wounds made in fall or unless many were recently slighted by orchard men, but the writer has seen such serious damage result from neglect of this precaution that he feels justified in warning fruit growers with regard to the practice. In experimental trials in the College apple orchard, varieties so hardy as Duchess of Oldenburg, Wolf River, Snow and Scott's Winter have suffered very serious injury following November pruning with the cuts left unprotected. The wounds dry out around the edges and by spring the dead area is greatly enlarged, frequently extending down the trunk or branch for a foot or more. The dead bark comes away later leaving a large dead area, detrimental to the parts above and certain also to decay later.

It is not likely that injury would follow the cutting of branches below an inch in size unless many were removed and there probably would be no necessity for covering such wounds. All above this size, however, should be thoroughly protected.—J. W. Crow, O. A. College, Guelph.

Barberry Hedge Spoiled Ten Crops.

Hundreds and hundreds of instances can be cited to show that the common barberry is the most important factor in the spread of rust in northwest states. In a Government bulletin on rust and barberry, Dr. C. E. Stakman of Minnesota University Farm relates the experience of a farmer at Crystal Bay, Lake Minnetonka, Minn., who had a barberry hedge of 635 bushes. He had tried to grow oats on his farm for ten years, but each year the black stem rust destroyed almost all the grain. Then one spring he destroyed the hedge before the bushes had become rusted. Ten days before the harvest the field was examined thoroughly and no stem rust could be found. The yield and quality proved to be excellent. It was the first time in ten years that a crop had been grown successfully on that farm. Every land owner should begin early in the spring to destroy the barberry for the protection of grain crops.

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- 1.—Internal Hot-Spot—An exclusive Light-Six feature, designed by Studebaker engineers, making possible an average of 21 to 26 miles to the gallon of gasoline.
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- 3.—Inclined Valves—A feature especially adapted to a motor of the Light-Six size; providing more efficient combustion and greater power.
- 4.—Greaseless Universal Joints—Abolishes oiling of joints and eliminates wear on such parts.
- 5.—Aluminum Detachable Head—Detachable so as to permit easy access to cylinders; aluminum because it is the superior metal for castings, being unusually light in weight. The number of aluminum castings to be found in the Light-Six is an indication of the high quality of material used throughout its construction.
- 6.—Cord Tires—The Light-Six was the first car selling for less than \$2,000 to include cord tires as standard equipment.
- 7.—Silent Timing Gears—Chain driven—a mechanical feature identified with cars selling at a price considerably more than the Light-Six.
- 8.—Thermostatic Control—Which provides an even temperature in the cooling of the motor; thereby eliminating overheating.
- 9.—Tapered Roller Bearings—By the use of tapered roller bearings throughout, bearing troubles under average conditions, are completely eliminated. Wear on this type of bearing can be easily taken up.
- 10.—Body and Equipment—A master-built body bearing three coats of heavy enamel, baked to a temperature that ensures its durability and lasting beauty. Thief-proof transmission lock a part of regular Light-Six equipment; genuine leather upholstery.

And in addition to all of the above points—the Studebaker Light-Six offers an abundance of flexible power due to its keen spirited six cylinder motor. See this car before you buy!

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J. H. McIntyre, Wardsville

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It's a good thing for a man to sit down and figure out just how his money goes; and then how money grows when he begins to save systematically. Cents, quarters and half dollars take wings when they are used for unnecessary things—but they grow rapidly when properly cared for. \$1. opens a Savings Account in this Bank. Deposits of \$1. are welcome and interest is paid on them.

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Saturday, August 13th—starting 8.15 sharp

THE GIGANTIC MASTERPIECE OF THE YEAR

"MADONNAS AND MEN"

A DRAMA OF ANCIENT ROME

NOTE.—This picture played in London at dollar prices

Also a Chester comedy FOUR TIMES FOILED

DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME

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VOTERS' LISTS, 1921

Municipality of the Village of New-
bury in the County of Middlesex

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies required by the said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office in Newbury on the ninth day of August, 1921, and remains there for inspection.
And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

ANNIE LAURIE TUCKER,
Clerk of the said Municipality.

TOWN AND VICINITY

Miss Phemia Harris has resigned her position as assistant in Glencoe post office.

Will Moss, Leslie Reeves, Harold Loosmore and Will Stuart are camping at Tyrconnell.

The katydids and treefrogs have begun turning up in the last few weeks ahead of the usual time.

Poplar Hill and Appin baseball teams will play a game at Appin on Friday evening, commencing at 5 o'clock.

After August 1st municipal clerks must make a monthly report of all fires to the Department of Insurance at Ottawa.

"I look for an early autumn," remarked an old weather sharp today. "The other night I heard the call of the katydid, and that always means a near frost. There will be frost in side of 30 days, mark my word. The summer is about gone. Early summer and early fall you'll usually find."

Prisoners recently discharged from the Middlesex county jail say that the hair of "Jack" Williams, one of the men charged with the murder of Russell Campbell at Melbourne in April last, is turning white, and that he is constantly drawing maps of the bank at Melbourne and the scene of the tragedy.

Wabash trains were forced to detour by way of London Monday owing to a derailment a mile east of Glencoe. Grand Trunk and London & Port Stanley Railway lines were utilized by the trains from 11:50 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening. Six freight cars were off the track and badly wrecked.

The Diamond Jubilee of Kintyre Presbyterian church will be celebrated on August 14 and 15. On Sunday Rev. Alex. McGillivray of Toronto will preach. Services will be held in English at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., and in Gaelic at 3 p.m. On Monday evening there will be a social and reunion, for which an attractive program is announced.

Over 400 people attended a barn raising at J. B. McKillop's, near Wal-laceton, a few days ago. All went well and the ladies provided a splen-

did supper at tables spread on the lawn. People were present from all over Dunwich and the surrounding townships and counties, some being there from Duart, Morpeth, Strathroy, Tait's Corners and Turin.

Glencoe's main street is all torn up. The contractors for the street paving began operations on Monday morning with a large force of men and teams. Frank Abbott leading off with a grubbing plow attached to his powerful tractor. The work is being done almost entirely by local labor. For a few weeks the public will have to put up with a little inconvenience, but the improvement will more than compensate for this.

A number of the teachers of Glencoe and vicinity took advantage of the summer course in agriculture given at Guelph. They completed the course on August 5th and report it enjoyable as well as profitable. Misses Ada Reynolds and Margaret Coulthard have completed Part II. of the elementary course, and Misses Jessie McAlpine, Ellen McKellar and Elizabeth Leitch and Ernest McKellar have completed Part I.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Mr. and Mrs. John Hayter are visiting relatives at Port Dover.

Misses Neta and Inez Henry of North Appin are visiting relatives in town.

Miss Kathleen Charles of London is visiting her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) McIntyre.

Miss McLachlan of Toronto spent last week with her brother, J. A. McLachlan.

Mrs. (Dr.) Jones of Hamilton has returned home after visiting at E. Mayhew's.

Misses Etta and May McIntosh of Buffalo visited friends in Glencoe last week.

Mrs. Bowey and daughter Alice of Buffalo are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Tait.

Mrs. E. M. Doull of Perth is visiting relatives and friends in Glencoe and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. McCallum of Toronto are visiting at their former homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir of Galt spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Neil Graham.

Mrs. H. Hollingshead, who has been visiting in St. Thomas, has returned home.

Howard Vair and Mr. Montgomery of St. Thomas called on Glencoe friends on Tuesday.

Mrs. John P. Atkinson of Westmount, Que. is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James A. Eddie of Glencoe.

Mr. and Mrs. James Murray have returned after holidaying in Cass City, Port Huron and Detroit.

—Earl Foster, wife and son Harold and his mother, Mrs. C. J. Smith, motored from Detroit and spent the week-end.

—Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Cowan motored from Detroit and spent a few days last week with Dr. Cowan's brother, John Cowan.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Yorke of Verona left for their home today after spending two weeks with their son, C. G. Yorke.

—Hon. F. C. Biggs confirms the statement that the Ontario Government will pay 40 per cent. of the cost of paving the main street at Watford.

—Mrs. Hugh Gunn and children left on Sunday for their home in Winnipeg after spending several months with relatives in Glencoe and vicinity.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McBride and daughter Thea and Jim and Dun-
van Black of Walkerville are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alex. D. Black, Ekfrid Station.

—Mrs. Hopkins and son Alex. of Detroit are visiting Miss Maggie McBean, north Main street, and other relatives and friends in Glencoe and vicinity.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Eddie and family of Lansing, Mich. are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Eddie, North Glencoe, and sister, Mima, at Crinan.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge and family and Mrs. Knott of London, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Singleton and daughter Helen, spent the week-end at J. A. McLachlan's.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Dundas and daughters Rheta and Helen motored from Toronto and spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Watts. They were accompanied home by Miss Olive Watts.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Overalls, \$1.25 to \$2.25, at Lamont's. Good work shirts for one dollar at Lamont's.

27c trade and 25c cash for eggs at Mayhew's.

Good strong tweed pants for \$1.95 at Lamont's.

For sale—apple barrels. — Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

I still have some fertilizer on hand. — J. D. McKellar, Glencoe.

Food, coal, wood, salt, cement, etc. — Bruce McAlpine, dealer in flour, feed, coal, wood, salt, cement, etc.

Second-hand furniture for sale; in good repair. — Thomas G. Jones, Glencoe.

Am still buying wheat at North Glencoe. — J. D. McKellar; phone 623.

Apply to box 88, or James A. McIntyre, Glencoe.

For sale — kitchen cabinet and wardrobe. Price \$15 each. Apply to Miss M. Eddie, Newbury.

You can buy this week at Lamont's a good set of solid brass mouseteam breeching harness, value \$100, for \$75.

A meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Glencoe Skating Rink Co. and all those interested will be held in the town hall on Monday evening, Aug. 15, at 8 o'clock.

If you need a roof, don't miss our shingle sale. See advertisement. This is below wholesale cost, and the offer will be withdrawn Saturday, August 13th, 1921. — McPherson & Clarke.

EKFRID STATION

Mrs. Graham of Detroit spent a few days recently with her sister, Mrs. J. T. McLean.

John Coates motored from Trenton and is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Campbell.

Angus McTaggart, who has been visiting at his home here, has returned to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Alex. McEachren and daughter Madge of Vancouver are visiting their friends here.

Ekfrid hall team played a return game at Longwood last Saturday, the score being 4-1 in favor of Ekfrid.

Services will be held in S. S. No. 4 next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Mr. McCulloch will conduct the services.

Willie Wynn of Detroit is visiting his cousin, Oscar Eaton.

The U. F. O. will hold a meeting in S. S. No. 4 next Friday evening. Special business. All members are requested to attend.

Miss Minnie McAlpine of Glencoe is visiting her cousins, Misses Alma and Annie McCallum.

A number from here spent Wednesday at Springbank and report an excellent time.

Decayed Shell Fish.

In most of the bays indenting the shores of Prince Edward Island are found extensive deposits of mussel mud, so called locally, being organic remains of countless generations of oysters, mussels, clams, and other shell fish. The shells, usually more or less intact, are found embedded in dense deposits of a mud-like substance, and this combination is a fertilizer of high value and potency. It supplies lime and organic matter besides small quantities of phosphorus and alkalies. An ordinary dressing of it has a very marked beneficial effect on the poor and most exhausted soils. The shells decay slowly year by year, throwing off a film of fertilizing materials. The deposits around Prince Edward Island vary from 5 feet to 25 feet in depth. They are taken up by dredging machines, worked from rafts in summer or from the ice in winter.

Clean Threshing Saves Wheat.

Members of the farm bureau of Kitchissippi County, Minn., last year saved \$77,000, or about \$500 to each threshing machine, by using tight-bottom racks, canvas under the feeder, cleaning up when required and after each setting of the machine during the threshing season. A conservative estimate of the saving by clean threshing in this county was \$7,500 bushels of wheat, 20,400 bushels of oats, and 10,000 bushels of barley.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF RHEUMATISM

Entirely Well After Six Weeks' Treatment With "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. AMEDEE GARCEAU

82 Hickory St., Ottawa, Ont.

"I was for many years a victim of that terrible disease, Rheumatism. In 1913, I was laid up for four months with Rheumatism in the joints of the knees, hips and shoulders and was prevented from following my work, that of Electrician.

I tried many remedies and was under the care of a physician; but nothing did me any good. Then I began to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and in a week I was easier, and in six weeks I was so well I went to work again.

I look upon this fruit medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives', as simply marvellous in its cure of Rheumatism, and strongly advise everyone suffering with Rheumatism to give 'Fruit-a-tives' a trial."

AMEDEE GARCEAU.

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

AUCTION SALES

Auction sale of fine brick residence in the village of Appin, with frame stable and acre of land, also some farm implements and tools and household furniture and effects, on Friday, August 12, commencing at 1:30 p.m., on the premises. The residence is one of the most desirable properties in Appin, recently built and modern in every respect, with nine rooms and basement; good water, garden and fruit and ornamental trees; stable in good repair. Chateaus consist of buggy, cutter, harness nearly new, chains, augers, ropes, carpenter's table, forks, crock press, ladder, 25 sacks and bags, hay fork, barrels, oil barrel, corncrib in good repair, hardware, nails, keg, horse rake, benches, axe handles, hoes, hay rake, quantity of coal and wood, parlor suite, parlor table, Morris chair, sideboard, dining-room and bedroom chairs, bedroom suite, 2 beds, 2 commodes, hall rack, bedcase and desk, baseburner stove, kitchen stove, oil stove, parlor stove, 2 bureaus, 2 telephones. The real estate will be offered subject to a reserved bid, one-tenth of purchase price, if sold, to be paid on day of sale and the balance within thirty days thereafter. Terms on chattels will be cash, and all will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is now residing in Detroit. George Scates, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

At residence of Mr. Hutchison, Wardville, on Saturday, August 13, at 1:30 p.m.: 1 gasoline engine, 4 h. p., good as new; 1 pump jack, new; 1 buzz saw; 1 buggy; 1 light wagon and box; 1 car on platform to fit, 1 inch in thickness; 1 set single light harness, in good repair; 1 set single heavy harness, in good repair; 1 set of double-purchase pulleys and rope; a quantity of hay fork rope. Rev. Mr. McCulloch will conduct the services.

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FAIRS ADVERTISE YOU

Both the Community and the Exhibitor Get Publicity.

It Pays to Let Others Know That You Have the Goods — Fighting the Hessian Fly — The Silo a Proven Utility.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

To the general farmer who grows good grain for seed, to the specialist in garden and truck crops, and particularly to the live stock man, the Fall Fair offers an opportunity. It pays to advertise; the Fair is the place where the people see the goods produced, and seeing is believing. Moreover, the papers report the winnings, and through these the exhibition gets a large amount of advertising free which would otherwise cost him a considerable amount of money. Winning in close competitions under a competent judge adds dollars to the value of stock shown and increases the market price of any commodity, as well as giving the exhibitor a standing not only in his own community but over a section of country corresponding to the size and influence of the show at which prizes are won. The Fair is a good place to make sales. Prospective buyers see the good exhibits made and enquire about the breeding stock at home. Stockmen show at Fairs largely to make sales rather than to win prizes, although the latter is a factor in the sales and they are not disappointed as evidenced by the growing interest in the Fall Fair. Showing at the Fair, coupled with a judicious newspaper advertising policy, which should never be neglected, is good business. The two go together and work hand in hand. It pays to let others know of your good stock. Use printers' ink and show at the Fall Fair. — Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

Fighting the Hessian Fly.

Growers of winter wheat are advised to practice immediate control measures advocated by the Department experts. The following eight cardinal control measures, if rigorously enforced and adhered to by every grain grower, will prevent the introduction and spread of the pest: Do not sow wheat on stubble if possible to avoid it. Plough under all infested stubble and ruined wheat where practicable soon after harvest, especially where this does not interfere with the growing of clover, and forage grasses. Destroy all volunteer wheat by harrowing, disking, ploughing, or otherwise. Plough all winter wheat land as early and deeply as existing conditions permit, and prepare a thoroughly pulverized and compacted seedbed. Conserve moisture against a period of drought at seeding time. Use the best seed procurable. Keep the soil in good till and, most important of all, sow winter wheat during the fly-free period as advised by local farm advisers or experiment stations. Work in co-operation with your neighbor in fighting this pest, as community action is essential to insure complete success. Late sowing is recommended, but not too late sowing, as the latter is as disastrous in its ultimate results as is too early sowing. Uncle Sam's grain-disease doctors say that the safe date in a time of normal rainfall usually coincides, in any one locality, with the preferable time for sowing to bring maximum yield. For example, grain growers in northern Michigan and Ontario are advised to sow after September 1, while the producers of southern Michigan and northern Ohio will escape fly infestation if they plant their grain about September 20. — U. S. Weekly News Letter.

Silo Almost as Useful as Barn. The silo is rapidly becoming recognized as a necessary part of the farmer's equipment. A farm without a silo, at least in the corn area, is no longer up to date. The rapid adoption of the silo is accounted for by recognition of its advantages. If corn is cut at the proper stage and put into a good silo, the whole corn plant is eaten. Silage is more convenient to feed than is any other rough feed commonly used on the farm. Silage is both palatable and succulent. The addition of a succulent feed to a ration increases the digestibility of the dry feed eaten. With a silo it is possible to save corn that might otherwise, owing to immaturity, be largely wasted. The silo not only provides excellent feed in winter time, but furnishes a means of keeping more for summer use feed of high quality.

August Farm Hints. As the grains are harvested the land which is not seeded should, when practicable, be cultivated on the surface so as to germinate the scattered seeds, hold the moisture, and better fit the land for ploughing in the autumn. — Sod land calculated for winter wheat should be ploughed early in the month and harrowed every week or ten days in preparation. When picking wild flowers do not take the whole plant. Remember leaves and roots are needed to grow again next year.

We hear much these days about planting shrubbery and flowers and establishing good fruit and vegetable gardens on the farm. They all pay in money value as well as added comfort.

1861—1921

Diamond Jubilee

AT KINTYRE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14

REV. ALEX. MCGILLIVRAY, Bonar Church, Toronto.
11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., English Services
3 p. m., Gaelic service

MONDAY, AUG. 15 --SOCIAL AND REUNION

Supper served from 6 to 8.

Maple Leaf Quartette; also Mr. C. McGregor, Comedian, and Mr. L. C. Fleming, Reader. Former pastors will speak.

Admission—Adults, 60c; Children, 35c.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Dr. J. C. Hathorn

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE WESTERN FAIR

LONDON

Sept. 10th to 17th

Seven Full Days This Year

THE POPULAR EXHIBITION OF WESTERN ONTARIO

\$6,000.00 Added to the Prize List

Boys and Girls Calf Competition
Speed Events—Dog Show—Auto Races
The Wortham Shows on the Midway
Wonderful Programme Before The Grand Stand Twice Daily
Plenty of Music—Fireworks Every Night
Admission—10th, 12th, 16th & 17th—25c. 13th, 14th & 15th—50c.
Grand Stand usual prices
ALL INFORMATION FROM THE SECRETARY

Soils and Crops

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

Selecting the Seed Corn.

You can make good money selecting your seed corn in the field. A very successful corn grower told me that he attributed his success as a grower of corn to the fact that he made a practice of carefully selecting his seed each season in the field. He makes a business of seed-selecting, and devotes more time and thought to it than to any other operation in growing the crop.

A little thought will convince any intelligent corn grower that the best seed can be secured only by field selection. In no other way can the grower know the character of the stalk upon which the ear was produced. Seed of strong vitality, that will germinate quickly and make a vigorous early growth, even though the weather is slightly unfavorable, is absolutely necessary if you are to obtain a good stand of corn.

Do not underestimate the value of good seed. Since one bushel of corn will plant from 6 to 12 acres of land which will produce from 300 to 800 bushels of grain, it is apparent that the character of the seed planted is of the greatest importance. You are warranted in spending all the time and trouble necessary to insure the best possible seed.

Good farmers have found that the best way to secure good seed is to select in the field. After your corn is mature, and before the crop is harvested and shocked, go through your field with a sack or basket and select good-looking mature ears that are growing on sturdy-looking stalks.

The character of the stalk upon which the corn was produced is of as much importance as the ear itself. They should be strong, upright and leafy, of medium height, and largest at the ground, gradually tapering to the tassel. The ears should be located on the stalk at a convenient height for husking. By selecting each season stalks with ears at this height, it is possible gradually to develop a strain of corn that will be very uniform in this respect.

I find it best to select ears that have a shank of medium length and diameter, and which have been sufficiently to prevent water from entering the tip. Make sure that the stalk selected grew under average field conditions—that is, where the stand was normal and where there were no special advantages of moisture and plant food. The ear selected should be good because of the vigorous breeding of the parent plant rather than from any advantage it may have had over other plants in the way of location. Do not select ears that are too large or too immature. Average-size ears are most desirable for seed. Strong, symmetrically developed ears, with straight even rows and well-dented kernels, will give the best results in good corn growing regions. Seed ears should be a little rougher than the average, because of the tendency for a variety gradually to become smoother and the kernels shallower.

Remember, in selecting seed corn, that the ability of the corn to grow will depend largely upon the conditions under which it matured. If for any reason the ear failed to mature properly, the vitality of the seed is very likely to be deficient, and a poor stand of corn may result. A sound, firm condition of the ear and bright glossy grains are the best indications of proper maturity. If the ear is not firm, if the kernels are lacking in lustre, or if the grains are more or less discolored at the tip end, do not select it for seed. These signs indicate poor vitality. Ears of this kind will not yield as well as those that are well matured.

It is a good idea to select two or three times as many ears as will be needed for planting. It may be advisable to discard many of the field-selected ears when they are more carefully examined. If an abundance of seed is selected, only the best need be used.

World Agriculture.

At the last general meeting of the International Institute of Agriculture held in Rome and attended by Mr. T. K. Doherty, Chief of the Institute for Canada, many important matters were dealt with. Proposals for greater speed in the collection and circulation of crop reports introduced by the Canadian delegate at a previous meeting were adopted. These reports are to be cable before the 10th of each month, a summary made and cabled to the governments represented two days later. The establishment of a special bureau in each country to carry on correspondence, the same as exists in Canada, was represented. Some changes were made in the classification of live stock for annual report and census purposes. A table of the classification adopted by the Institute is given in The Agricultural Gazette. The permanent committee was asked to report on expenditures incurred by the different governments in the interests of agriculture. The Institute was requested to publish the result of inquiries into the methods adopted during and immediately following the war for the increase of agricultural production. It was decided to recommend to affiliated governments the appointment of agri-

After your seed is selected, be sure that it is thoroughly dried and properly stored. Corn gathered in the field always contains a large amount of water. If it is not properly dried it may mold or be injured later by freezing. Dry corn will not be injured by cold weather, and corn that matures properly in the field can often be stored without taking extra precautions.

But if the corn matures late and contains considerable moisture when the first frost occurs it will be necessary to dry it by artificial heat in order to obtain seed of the best quality. It is always the safest plan to dry carefully the seed corn each season. If you do not have a regular corn-drying room you can use the kitchen, the attic, or some other warm, well-ventilated place. When the corn is thoroughly dry, it can be transferred to a more convenient place for winter storage.

If for any reason you are unable to select your corn from the standing stalk before harvest, the next best time is when the crop is husked. A box for seed ears can be attached to the side of the wagon. In this way they can be kept separated from the other corn.

Even though you select your seed corn in the field, and store it carefully, do not fail to make a germination test before planting the next spring, if you want the best results. Corn properly selected and stored will probably grow, but it doesn't pay to take chances. The germination test before planting will insure a good stand.

Bordeaux Mixture.

The standard Bordeaux mixture which is commonly used on grapes, potatoes and other plants for the control of fungus diseases, is made of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of stone lime and fifty gallons of water.

In making small quantities the lime should be slaked with hot water and diluted to about twenty gallons. The copper sulphate should be dissolved in hot water and also diluted to twenty gallons. These two dilutions should be poured together into a separate container and enough water added to make up the fifty gallons.

In making large quantities fifty pounds of copper sulphate may be put in a burlap sack and suspended in twenty-five gallons of water. When this is all dissolved it will make two pounds of copper sulphate to one pound of the solution. Therefore if you wish to make a fifty-gallon batch of Bordeaux, two gallons of the solution will give you enough copper sulphate for that batch. There is one precaution necessary in making this stock solution and that is the copper sulphate should not come in contact with iron, nails, hooks, etc., as its chemical action will ruin them. In handling copper sulphate in this concentrated form use a wooden pail instead of a galvanized one.

Lime may also be made in stock quantities. Fifty pounds or more may be slaked in a tub or other receptacle. Agitate well when slaking to prevent burning and to make lime firm and smooth after it has been slaked. This should be kept covered with water to prevent drying out. To get a fairly accurate measure of the quantity of lime to use, slake four pounds in a pail and mark on the pail the height to which the lime comes. This pail will then be a measure for your lime. It is better to use too much lime than not enough.

The great precaution necessary for making good Bordeaux is to have both the lime and copper sulphate diluted before mixing. If either of them are in concentrated form and mixed, the Bordeaux mixture will be coarse and will settle quickly. Poorly made Bordeaux will curdle somewhat like sour milk. As the Bordeaux is a mechanical mixture and not a chemical one it is very essential that it be kept thoroughly agitated while spraying.

cultural attaches to their embassies. On the suggestion of the French delegate a permanent committee on agricultural meteorology is to be appointed. A proposal for the creation of International Research Institute of Plant Pathology was adopted. A proposal was made that the governments should establish scholarships enabling students to visit the Institute at Rome for purposes of study. It was decided that a consultative committee of specialists from each country should be established for the better co-operation of the bureaus and to meet in annual conference. When adequate funds are available a Year Book of Economic and Social Institutions and a dictionary of technical words are to be published. There was a consensus of opinion strongly opposed to the fixing of an eight-hour day for agricultural labor and even to the consideration of that subject by delegates who represented town labor. A desire was generally expressed that most cordial relations should be maintained between the Institute and the League of Nations.

When the pasture gets short a broken rail in the fence along the corn field creates a big temptation for the herd to sample the corn or roots.

British Bacon Market Goes Back to Old Requirements.

The British bacon market has reverted to the rigid limits of weight for Wiltshire sides. During the war the demand for bacon and for fat was generally so keen that the limits were relaxed, so that for a time a Wiltshire side weighing anywhere between 45 pounds and 100 pounds was accepted. As a consequence there was not the same discrimination made by packers' buyers between the prices for light and heavy hogs and the price paid for select hogs. The extraordinary demand, however, is over. The fat, lard-type hog is at a distinct discount in Canada. So with the light-weight hog; it should be finished on the farm.

For some time past the British Ministry's limits for Wiltshire were 45 pounds to 90 pounds. The market is returning to normal and the weights are now 45 pounds to 75 pounds. Packers have long since recognized that the return to normal was inevitable and warned farmers and breeders against going in for any but the well-known-bacon hog. They repeat that it is all-important for the future of the bacon industry that farmers breeding types and breeds of hogs unsuitable to produce select Wiltshires should at once get rid of them and stock only hogs which will yield prime Wiltshires that the British trade demands as well as the products required in our domestic market. "Out-weights" below 45 pounds or above 75 pounds are heavily penalized in the export trade. The hog to give best results should average about 185 pounds live weight. At present packers are compelled to make a difference of from \$1 to \$2 a hundredweight in what they pay for light weights and from \$2 to \$3.50 for heavy weights, as against hogs of selected weights.

Grading Dairy Produce.

All the grading of dairy produce being done in Canada at the present time is more or less voluntary and has no authority of law behind it. There seems to be some misapprehension regarding the Act recently passed at Ottawa regulating the grading of dairy produce. Objected to the measure appears to be the fact that in the first place, on the supposition that the grading will entail additional expense to the producer and, in the second, that all butter and cheese for export would have to be graded at Montreal. The reasoning is unfounded. The producer will be subject to no additional expense and there is nothing in the Act calling for the grading to be done at Montreal. The Act empowers the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for grading and assurance is given that before such regulations are adopted a draft thereof will be submitted to interested parties. When the preliminaries have been agreed upon the grading will be entrusted to well qualified and disinterested persons who will be governed by official standards and definitions. Grading, which is another term for standardization, will be the means of enhancing the reputation and value of Canadian dairy products.

Make sure that there is a constant supply of water and salt before the livestock.

Laying Out Land for Fall Tractor Plowing

In laying out a field for fall plowing with a tractor, one should do away with all unnecessary traveling, as it is simply a waste of fuel and time and wears out the tractor without giving returns. A field should be marked off therefore and plowed systematically.

One of the best ways to plow a rectangular field is by use of the continuous furrow. If this plan is followed, the first thing to do is to set stakes along the centre line of the field. This line of stakes should extend ten feet or fifteen feet closer to the ends of the field than it is to the sides, which will allow for narrowing the furrows in turning at the ends.

The first tractor furrow should follow the stakes which have been set out. When the tractor reaches the end of the stakes, the plows should be lifted, the outfit swung to the right, and then back to the left in a complete circle. At each turn the ends should be rounded as much as possible so that after a few rounds have been plowed the outfit may be swung around the ends without lifting the plows. Thereafter a continuous furrow may be plowed. If properly laid out and plowed, the whole field will be turned except a small spot in each corner.

Curve plowing, however, is rather hard on the tractor gears, and a different method is usually recommended. This method is the back plowing or dead-furrow plowing. By this method, nearly all the plowing is done on a straight line and the outfit is turned with the plows out of the ground.

To plow by this latter method, leave about forty-five feet all around the field on which to turn the tractor. With one bottom only in the ground, plow around the field to mark this distance. Then at one side of the field, set a line of stakes, sixty feet from the furrow marked off forty-five feet from the fence, and parallel with that furrow. Sixty feet from the first line of stakes, set up another line, and 120 feet from the second line of stakes, set up another. The operator now has three lines of stakes to plow by—

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Once upon a time the king of the forest lost his best tooth. A tooth is a very important possession of a king, and old Leo dared not roar or smile in the presence of his subjects, because once they missed that sharp tooth they would plot for his downfall.

The old lion thought and thought, and at last resolved to consult Abner Elephant, one of his most trusted friends, and get his advice. The house of Mr. and Mrs. Elephant, with whom Uncle Abner lived, was in the deepest part of the jungle, and the whole family was thrown into a flutter by the unexpected visit from the king.

Oliver Elephant, Uncle Abner's little nephew, was sent straight to bed because the king explained that he had come upon a very secret mission. The king looked anxiously all around to be sure no one was listening. Then in an agitated whisper he told them of the loss of his sharp tooth. He could remember nothing about it, he said, but waking up in the morning and finding it gone.

"If you can find it for me I shall give you the freedom of the forest and a royal talisman to protect you from every beast in the jungle," said the king.

Uncle Abner did what he could to comfort his royal majesty, and promised to search diligently for the missing tooth. So the king returned to his castle greatly encouraged.

Now I know Oliver Elephant was supposed to be asleep. But what little boy, elephant or human, is going to sleep with a king sitting in the parlor? Oliver, I am sorry to say, put his big ears to the floor and heard the whole story. He resolved himself to find the king's tooth and win the freedom of the jungle.

Next day instead of going to school Oliver went off under a tree and sat down to think. Of course, one thing was sure. It was impossible for Oliver to go to the king's palace without disclosing his purpose. But he went to the end of the gate and looked reflectively into the monarch's private drinking pool, which was just outside. No one was in sight, and the water was so clear and tempting that Oliver resolved to have a swim. A big sign stood on the edge of the pool stating clearly: "King's pool. All trespassing forbidden under penalty of fine and imprisonment."

But Oliver decided to take one plunge and come right out. Down, down, down, he dived, then gave a gurgle of pain. Something had stuck in his trunk. He rose to the surface and clambered crossly out on the bank.

Then he gave a squeal of surprise. For there stuck in his trunk was a tooth! He clapped it into his pocket and was about to start off when two of the palace guards seized him and hustled him into the king's presence.

The king was holding court—talking out of one side of his mouth so his missing tooth would not be seen. But when he heard that Oliver had dared to swim in his drinking pool he gave a roar of anger. Then, clapping

his paw over his mouth and gazing around anxiously, he ordered Oliver to be turned out of the jungle.

"If it wasn't for your Uncle Abner I'd have you made into chowder," he shouted sideways. Oliver was terribly frightened, but begged to speak to the monarch alone, saying he had a message from his uncle.

The king looked at him sharply, then waved his subjects out.

"Your majesty," said Oliver, regaining his courage, "walking on the edge of your pool this morning I was attracted by something white shining on the bottom. Looking closer I saw that it was—"

"The king began to tremble with nervousness."

"What?" he asked weakly.

"Your majesty's peerless tooth!" said Oliver, producing it from his pocket with a great flourish.

"At great risk to myself I recovered it and am here to claim the reward."

The king was so delighted to get his tooth again that he forgot to ask Oliver how he had heard of his loss. Pulling a small gold ring from his robe he tied it on a piece of red string around Oliver's neck, and after that none of the jungle animals dared so much as growl at the little jungle boy, for he possessed the king's talisman of protection. As for the king, he had his tooth soldered in, and although he could not chew on that side, his subjects never discovered it and, as far as I know, he is still monarch of the jungle.

The Apple in Canada.

Apples being of prime importance to Canada, not alone owing to the wholesome domestic consumption but more because of the export value, special attention is paid to their culture at the experimental farms and fruit stations. At the central farm in Ottawa there is a large test orchard where varieties are compared and their relative merits studied. Carefully weighed information has been disseminated throughout the country as a result of these experiments. From time to time during the thirty-three years that this orchard has been established, winters have occurred in which varieties were subject to very severe weather conditions. The latest of these was in the winter of 1917-18, when many trees were killed. The effects of that winter extended into 1919, when trees died that had been previously weakened. In the last ten or more years these tests have not been confined to the central farm but have been aided and confirmed by experiences at other farms and stations in different parts of the country. A number of new hardy varieties have been originated, prominent among them is the Melba, a seedling of the McIntosh. Efforts are also being made to obtain apples by cross-breeding that will prove of value to, and worthy of, cultivation in the Prairie Provinces. The wild Siberian crab-apple is hardy and fruits well over a large part of the prairies. Crosses that have been made have also proved hardy and encouraged further experiments. The Experimental Station at Morden, Man., is specializing in horticulture and about forty acres have been planted in fruits. Some of the varieties show considerable promise at this station. It has been said, and said undoubtedly with a degree of truth, that an apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Imperial Fruit Exhibition.

Entries to the Imperial Fruit Exhibition close September 30th. All entries and entry fees in the Overseas and British Empire Sections must be in the hands of the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, on or before September 20th.

British Empire and Overseas exhibits must be entirely separate. C. W. Baxter, Fruit Commissioner.

Are you using more horse-power per man-power this year?

When you are discouraged and think that there is no use trying, then get busy.

The Welfare of the Home

Rainy Day Pastimes—By Mabel R. Young

A rainy day in the kindergarten is always just a little freer, a little brighter and happier than the ordinary day.

Why should a rainy day at home be long and dull? Here are a few suggestions for making the next one a red letter day for your little folks.

First, let the children make scrap-books from all the pieces of saved wrapping paper; let them cut the paper the right size, then fold and sew the sheets into book form. Have one book for crayon drawing, one for free-cutting pictures, and another for clippings from magazines, papers and seed catalogues. Provide a pan or basket for the snips. This occupation will keep the children amused for an hour or more, at the same time developing accuracy and originality.

Another period can be happily spent making potato animals. Burned matches fasten heads and bodies together and make splendid legs, elephant trunks and necks for giraffes. A potato circus in full parade is a sight to make even the cross-eyed grow-up smile in spite of himself.

If potatoes cannot be used, small animal crackers from the grocery store make a good substitute. With the help of building blocks, the children can make a farm and barnyard, and the animals and blocks will provide a play "Noah's Ark."

Save all the clean burned matches, lollypop sticks and meat skewers in a box, as they provide a never-failing source of amusement. The stick pictures that can be made! Houses and barns, fences and ladders, beds, chairs and tables can be formed by the little hands. Even a park can be laid out, with trees, benches and flower-beds; or a camp with rows of tents and soldiers marching in line.

There are many games adaptable for indoors. Ball, tennis and bean bags are always good.

Stories and nursery rhymes can be dramatized and sense games played, for instance, the "Bell-ringer," in which one child, blindfolded, tries to catch another, who rings a bell as he moves about. Another good game is the "Mystery Man," who can be impersonated by one of the children. All kinds of articles are placed by him in the hands of the "blind man," who must guess what they are. Then the play of tasting and smelling makes the time pass profitably and pleasantly.

With a few helpful suggestions, children can work out and adapt for themselves all of these games and spend the hours indoors happily busy, while a favorite story re-told by the mother gives a perfect ending to a joyous rainy day.

Home Bread-Making.

Bread-making is an art not nearly so extensively practiced in the household as it is bygone days. In urban districts it is so little practiced that home-made bread has come to be regarded as a luxury. The reason is not far to seek. Trouble is avoided, and professional bakers turn out an article of good quality generally, and at a price little in excess of what the cost would be if made by the housewife or the cook. And then the baker has facilities that the housekeeper has not. For instance, one of the main difficulties encountered when bread is being made in the home is the lack of a place where the dough can be kept at suitable and even temperature throughout the whole period of fermentation. Relative to this fact, Dr. C. E. Saunders, the Dominion Cerealist, in a bulletin recently issued at Ottawa on "Wheat, Flour and Bread," says that where bread is made very often it would be advisable to construct a special fermenting box or cupboard, where the temperature can be maintained at between 80 and 90 degrees. Once the process of fermentation has started the dough must not be allowed to become either chilled or overheated. A little butter, lard, or other shortening reduces the toughness without detracting from the flavor. Sugar should be used in great moderation. Dr. Saunders goes fully into the subject and quotes methods that he recommends for home bread-making, which he says is undoubtedly cheaper than the product of the bakeries, particularly in the winter, when no special fire has to be made.

Gluten flour—its uses and characteristics.

Nearly all of the so-called gluten flours offered to the public are not made from gluten. Such is the frank statement made by Dr. C. E. Saunders, the Dominion Cerealist, in a bulletin entitled "Wheat, Flour and Bread," recently issued by the Experimental Farms Branch at Ottawa. The name used, says Dr. Saunders, is entirely misleading, as these flours often contain a high percentage of starch and are quite unsuitable for diabetic patients. As a rule the gluten flours offered for sale are practically identical with the whole wheat and graham flours. Genuine gluten flour, which is made by washing the starch out of wheat flour and then drying and grinding, is extremely expensive. Gluten bread has no resemblance to ordinary bread and as a substitute for such is an impossibility. Rather less than 50 per cent. of genuine gluten flour can be mixed with ordinary flour, and bread of medium quality be made. Gluten flour can also be used in the production of cakes, biscuits and other products provided it be mixed with ordinary flour, fine shorts or ground nuts, together with eggs, milk, baking powder, etc. There is, however, no possibility of producing any form of palatable bread, biscuits or cake with a very large proportion of pure gluten flour. Dr. Saunders suggests that physicians would be well advised to take cognizance of these facts and not to expect their patients to purchase what is unpurchasable or to eat what is inedible. The bulletin, it might be remarked, goes thoroughly into its subject, treating it in all its phases.

With a short crop of hay over a large portion of Ontario, it is important that the straw be saved in as good condition as possible. Silage and straw make a very good ration for cattle.

"The best cattle ever imported into Scotland," such was the verdict of a number of prominent Scottish cattle men at Glasgow after inspecting the newly arrived consignment of Canadian cattle numbering 224 head. Five Canadian provinces are represented in the aggregation and the enthusiastic reception accorded it is expected to make history for the Canadian cattle industry.

BABY IN THE SICKROOM

One of the most important requirements of the sick child is rest. It is not the absence of sound itself that is so necessary as the absence of all discordant sounds or noises. The opening and shutting of doors, the tramping of feet, the sound of voices, the clatter of crockery—these are not soothing sounds.

The little invalid needs all its strength. An overheated room, in which the air is stagnant, is about the worst possible environment for a sick baby. The temperature of the room should be kept at an equable level. This cannot be guessed or judged by mere feeling, but should be regulated by a thermometer placed near the child's crib. Its own comfortable little crib, with light but warm bed clothing, as a rule tends far more to the comfort and well-being of the baby than a sofa or bed on which heavy shawls or blankets have been piled. The bed clothes should be well-aired, fresh and sweet and neither too scanty nor too warm.

As soon as a child becomes ill a proper regimen should be established. Bowel function, temperature, ventilation and sleep are all to be considered in the proper care of the child. In all cases good nursing and good care are most important.

A tepid sponge bath refreshes the baby and tends to make it more comfortable, promoting the evaporation from the skin and thus helping to reduce fever if there be any. A cool bath is often recommended when there is fever. But care should be taken not to chill the little one, or expose it to draughts or extremes of temperature while receiving the bath. When any doubt exists, and in fact in practically all cases, advice of the physician should be sought, as to the kind of bath. If the child is cold and chilly a light but warm coverlet may be added to the clothing and a hot water bottle wrapped in blankets may be placed in the bed.

Always call a doctor if there be any doubt as to the severity of baby's illness. But remember that the doctor needs your help. If the room is crowded with persons, if well children are romping about making it impossible for the baby to sleep, if the child is uncomfortable, pressed down by heavy bed clothes or placed in a child draught, it is just that much more difficult for it to make a speedy recovery. A sick baby needs even more attention than a sick adult, for it is unable to make its wants known and its powers of resistance are less.

An Agricultural Enemy.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture have estimated that weeds do \$300,000,000 worth of damage to the agricultural interests per annum. In Canada also the yield of field crops is enormously reduced from this cause. It is hardly necessary to refer to a bulletin issued by the Seed Branch at Ottawa on "Weeds and Weed Seeds," that gives a list of nearly three hundred varieties known to this country, to realize that weeds lower the yield, depreciate the quality and value of crops, and add to the cost of production. They rob the soil of plant food and moisture; they crowd out more useful plants, being harder and generally more prolific, and they attract injurious insects and harbor fungous diseases. They are spread from district to district through transportation facilities by land and water, through impure seed; the wind carries them long distances and animals distribute them through their excrement and from lodgement in their coats. Every province has adopted legislation looking for the suppression of noxious weeds and this year an instruction train was operated through the three prairie provinces to give information to farmers regarding the weed problem. It might be mentioned that the publication referred to gives a minute description of the majority of the weeds, with methods that should be followed for their eradication. It also states that no fewer than over 150 different species of weed seeds were found in samples of grain and seed submitted to the Ottawa Seed Branch for analysis in one year.

The Other Side of the Hill.

Oh, the long, long road is gray with dust—
And it winds on over the hill;
The sky, like a burnished bowl bends low,
And all the winds are still.
But what to us is the distant height
And what is each weary mile?
At the other side of the hill, dear heart,
There surely is something worth while.

It always comes to an end at last—
The road that is long, so long,
And each sign that marks the weary day.

Will change to an even song
Then what to us is the dull, gray road,
And what is each weary mile?
At the other side of every hill
There is always something worth while.

—Florence J. Hadley.

An ordinary brick will absorb 16 ounces of water. Thus the walls of an ordinary brick built cottage would hold about 6½ tons of water.

ON THE ROAD TO MASTERSHIP

Whatever your vocation, it is essential that you keep your goal vividly in mind. It is a great thing to think every day that you are on the road to mastery, that personal power is your goal and that everything you do and everything you think, all your expectations, your every act and word are working toward this one end—your mastery. If you keep this constantly in mind you will keep growing. Your life will grow larger, fuller, and more complete.

On the road to mastery! What a fine motto for every youth who stands tiptoe on the threshold of his career. On the road to mastery, grinding everything into paint for life's great masterpiece, making everything count toward this one end: growth, expansion, personal power, the development of ability greatly to serve the world.

All sorts of temptations will try to keep you from your goal. Pleasure and comfort will vie for your attention. Love of ease, and natural laziness, will try to lure you from your goal. Persuaders on every hand will try to beckon you from your course. But burn this one word, "Mastery," into your conscience, hang it up in your bedroom, and don't let anything decoy or lure you from your goal.

Many a morning you will rise and "Don't-Feel-Like-It" will call you a fool for straining and striving for such an uncertain goal, a goal which you may never reach, and will bid you take it easy. Pleasure will tell you to take your good time as you are going. But do not heed these dangerous whispers.

Young people are apt to think that one little departure from virtue, one little wrong act, could not seriously mar the character which it has taken a lifetime to build, that such a thing would scarcely be noticed; but remember that an artist may, with one stroke of the brush, ruin a masterpiece on which he may have spent many years of effort.

No matter what tempts you, fascinates you, keep steadily and persistently in mind, that you are on the road to mastery.

This is your goal. Turn not to the right nor to the left. Let not even a Paradise tempt you from your course. This is the only way in which mastery may be attained.—Success Magazine.

This is Russia!

A peasant's cart, dragging wearily under a burning sun. Flat lands cracked open by heat and drought with dead grain stalks withered and dry in the sun. Emaciated bodies lying by the roadside. Black wings cloying in the brassy sky overhead.

More carts, many, many carts at a river bank at sundown. What peed of campfires when there is no food? The river is wide, but off across the Volga to the northwest somewhere, weary versts away, are the domes and minarets of Moscow. More bodies, some cholera stricken. Back to the east and northeast other carts come crawling across a dead land with wings always hovering over the slow procession. One must go somewhere.

A dead village, utterly cleaned out. Street littered with broken jars, bottles, rags, rubbish. A few dead folk in the doorways. The wave of hunger mad has come. The villagers had fought for their food stores. Those not dead are driven like dry leaves in a hot wind.

Multiply these things by a thousand roads and a thousand villages, until they cover an area as great as all the United States east of the Mississippi. It is even greater.

Look east and north from Moscow. Up there along the Volga twelve divisions of infantry and two of cavalry wait to shoot down the hunger-driven as they come. Will there be cartridges enough? Will the sabres grow so dull that they will be more metal bludgeons?

In Moscow men plot how they may live fatly through and gain more power from the misfortunes of the dying and the bones that will whiten the landscape when spring comes again. They claim to be the true disciples of the "Brotherhood of Man." They have their troops on the Rumanian and Polish frontiers to strike at the Europe that is now taking from its scanty stores to help them. There are 200,000 more red troops in Georgia and Armenia alone.

They must ride in armored trains, loaded with bayonet-carrying guards, when they travel to the edge of the onward rolling mass of hunger-stricken. The instinct of the dying tells them that these men are the causes of their helplessness.

A peasant dying in a withered field. A fanatic studying a map and dreaming of the red fires of world revolution. A vulture wheeling, low-winged, overhead. This is Russia in 1921.

Just one hundred years ago the French government came into possession of the Venus of Milo for the modest sum of fifteen hundred francs. A young midshipman named Voutier was exploring the island of Milo when he noticed a peasant working with a pickaxe at some object in the ground. He found that it was a statue, in three pieces, and was astonished at its unusual beauty. A Greek monk prevented him from buying the statue at once, but Voutier appealed to the French ambassador at Constantinople, who went direct to the Sultan and induced him to sell for a trifle what is now considered as the foremost work of art in the world.

FREQUENT HEADACHES

A Sure Sign That the Blood is Watery and Impure.

People with thin blood, are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment, and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

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

Material Difference.

"Now that Estelle is engaged, I suppose you are going to give her a linen shower."

"No; she said she preferred a lawn party."

People are made more unhappy by the ills they fear than by those they suffer.

The man whose advice is worth while doesn't have to offer it.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Surnames and Their Origin

ADAMS

Variations—Adam, Adamson, Addison, Atkins, Atkinson, Adkins, Adkinson, Adie, Edie, MacAdam, MacAdie, MacKeggie, Ayson, Esson.

Racial Origin—English and Scottish. Source—A given name.

The family name of Adams is, of course, a shortened form of Adamson, or "Adam's son."

This surname, together with the many variations which have been formed from the medieval diminutives of the given name, is unusually widespread, because the given name itself was far more common in the Middle Ages than it is to-day.

The medieval English were a sturdy, simple folk, comparatively few of whom could read, and so they lacked the modern facilities to search through the Scriptures for names for their children that the modern ability to read, coupled with the development of printing, would have given them. There was little incentive to learn to read, since books could be produced only by handwriting and were excessively expensive. Hence, they got their knowledge of the Scriptures by word of mouth, and naturally the names which stuck in their memories were those connected with the most dramatic passages. Naturally the most prominent, which explains why the name of Eve as well as Adam was so popular.

"Adcock" was a diminutive of the given name. It became a family name as "Adcockson," and was finally shortened again to Adcock. "At" and "Adkin" or "Atkin" were also forms of the given name, giving rise to Addison, Adkins, Adkinson, Atkins and Atkinson.

The Scottish or Celtic form of the given name was "Adhamh." A sept of the Clan Gordon bears this name, tracing it to Adam de Gordon, Anglo-Norman founder of the clan in the twelfth century.

MacAdam is a sept name in the Clan MacGregor.

Pyramid Building.

The Pyramid of Cheops is nearly 500 feet high, covers more than thirteen acres, and contains 90,000,000 cubic feet of stone. Its construction is said to have been a task of twenty years, employing the continuous labor of 100,000 men.

Modern engineers believe that they could reproduce it in twelve months, at a labor cost of \$1,200,000, using concrete as the material in place of limestone.

The great pyramid was built wholly by man power. To erect one like it would be a relatively easy task mechanically, inasmuch as electrical and other machinery would do the bulk of the work.

A theory generally accepted has been that the ancient Egyptians elevated the huge limestone blocks by building against the structure a long "ramp" of earth, up which the stones were dragged. Some of our foremost engineers now reject this idea, contending that the sides of the pyramid, being filled in to a smooth slant as they rose, themselves formed planes sufficiently inclined to enable gangs of men to pull up with ropes the stones required for the successive courses.

With modern devices we could build such a pyramid in a year. An enormous concrete-mixing plant would be erected, capable of handling thousands of tons of material a day. A great steel tower, or several of them, would be erected. Fresh concrete would be rushed to these by a multitude of bucket conveyers from the mixing plant. The concrete would be whisked to the tops of the towers and thence would be distributed to the points where it was wanted. Up, up, up the mighty pile would go. It would be a process twenty times as rapid as the best that slave labor could do under the lash for Old Man Cheops.

Mount Ararat.

Mount Ararat is really two mountains separated by a valley. The higher peak is 17,216 feet and the lesser is 13,000 feet above sea level.

British Produce Cotton.

A British experiment farm at Baghdad has succeeded in producing Egyptian and long staple American cotton of excellent quality and heavy yield.

There are 850 daily newspapers in Japan.

BRITAIN WILL BUILD SWIFT MINE LAYER

DURING THE COMING AUTUMN SEASON.

To be of Cruiser Class, About 6,000 Tons and of Large Munition Capacity.

Besides the four super-treadnoughts, armed with 16-inch guns, for which Parliament is to vote money this month, Great Britain is about to lay down two other vessels, each of a new and novel type, says a London newspaper. The first is a cruiser mine layer, while the second is a big ocean-going submarine, which probably will be larger and much faster than the German U-boats that made their appearance toward the end of the war.

The mine layer is to be put on the stocks at Devonport during the coming autumn. She will be the first vessel of this type ever built for the Royal Navy, all its other mine ships having been improvised. Her features will be high speed, an extensive cruising radius and very large mine carrying capacity. The displacement may exceed 6,000 tons. War experience demonstrated the value of big high speed ships fitted up as mine layers, and it is partly owing to the fine performance of H.M.S. Princess Margaret, a former C.P.R. liner, purchased by the Admiralty and used for this work, that the decision to build a special mine cruiser has been taken.

Driver by Diesel Engines. As regards the new submarine, the few details known of her indicate a development of the famous "K" class designed to work with the fleet at sea. But the new boat will be driven by Diesel engines and will have better diving qualities than the K-boats.

The Brazilian Government, it is understood, intends to augment its navy by purchasing foreign warships. A mission headed by Admiral J.J. Ribeiro da Costa and Commandant C. Palmeira is now in Europe for this purpose. It is said that they are negotiating for the purchase of one or two British battleships, the Agincourt and Erin being mentioned in this connection.

The Agincourt was originally built in England for Brazil, but before completion was sold to the Turks, who were prevented from taking delivery of her by the war. She was then seized by the British and commissioned for service with the Grand Fleet, taking part in the Jutland battle. American naval men who served in the North Sea will remember having heard this ship called the President Wilson, a nickname bestowed on her by reason of her battery of fourteen 14-inch guns, known as the Fourteen Points. The Agincourt has been in reserve since the war.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly relieve these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are growing children. There is no other medicine so good and so safe as the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Electric Coat.

An electrically heated garment, designed especially for use by aviators, has been developed by the genius of an Italian, Antonangelo Negromonte, of Milan. It has certain very novel features.

In the higher reaches of the atmosphere, into which aviators ascend, there is even in the summer time cold so severe that the thickest garments of padded and fur-trimmed leather do not afford adequate protection.

The Negromonte coat is woven of threads which, both warp and weft, are electrically resistant wires coated with a treproof insulating material— asbestos or silk.

The wires are connected with a source of electric current (which may be a battery of accumulators, and also with an apparatus which contains an aneroid barometer. The latter instrument is associated with a thermoelectric tube in such a way as to vary the electrical resistance of the wires composing the coat.

Thus, because of the barometric control of the electric current, the coat gives increasing warmth as the flying machine attains higher and higher altitudes. The higher the aviator goes the more the heat furnished for his comfort by the garment he wears.

I know what pleasure is, for I have done good work.—R. L. Stevenson.

At a crossroad it is better to sound your horn and put your foot on the brake than to step on the accelerator and try to beat the other fellow across.

SECRET TALKS THROUGH SPACE

WORK OF WONDERFUL LITTLE VALVE.

Wireless Telephone Around the World is a Marvel of the Not Distant Future.

One of the biggest dreams of wireless, full of promise for the world, is coming true. At last men of science have succeeded in the great task to which they have given their minds for years—they have made wireless secret and private.

This is the latest development in the scientific wonder of the age, and the method by which it is brought about is ingenious. A certain type of wave is used that will go from point to point without expanding, and it cannot, therefore, be picked up by any station unless that station happens to be in the direct line between the transmitting and receiving stations.

The system can be applied to wireless telephone or telegraph, and it is expected that it will be in general use before long.

Privacy by Wireless. Wireless can, in this way, be rendered as secret and private as a message by wire.

Professor J. A. Fleming, of London University, tells us that some time ago a ship in the Atlantic spoke by wireless telephone to a station on the American coast; then, by means of a special apparatus called a thermionic valve, the message was transferred to the New York—San Francisco telephone line, and on to Los Angeles.

There it was transferred to the wireless telephone and transmitted to the island of Santa Catalina in the Pacific, thirty miles from the mainland, so that a man on a ship in the Atlantic spoke across that ocean, across the American continent, and over part of the Pacific, a distance of four thousand miles.

This wonder, and indeed the whole remarkable development of wireless over long distances, has been rendered possible by the thermionic valve, a little instrument that magnifies the current.

Even on an ordinary telephone a much thinner and less expensive cable can be used if thermionic valves are inserted. How great the saving is can be judged by the fact that the wire of the ordinary trunk line between London and Glasgow weighs three hundred tons, and by means of the valve more than half this weight can be saved. The General Post Office is now installing the valve on all its long trunk lines.

Cabinet of the Empire. Almost every week there are advances in wireless. Some years ago Professor Fleming foretold that it might be possible one day for the Premier of the British Commonwealth, without leaving their offices, to communicate by wireless telephone and attend an Empire Cabinet meeting in Downing Street.

It seems that we may be on the eve of such a marvel. It might be quite possible, Professor Fleming says, for a British Minister to ask his secretary: "I want the opinion of General Smuts on a matter. Ask him what he thinks," and for the secretary to come back presently and say that the Premier of South Africa approves of the decision.

Wireless telephony has one great advantage over the ordinary telephone. It does not distort the form of the sound waves. In the ordinary telephone the waves are much distorted, with the result that the sounds heard at the receiving end are far from perfect. With wireless there is no distortion, and the sound is clear.

Fiction Provided For. The husband was seeing his beloved wife off for a holiday.

"Maggie, dear," he said, "hadn't you better take some fiction with you to while away the time?"

"Oh, no, George," she said, "you'll be sending me some letters."

His Alibi. Awkward Friend (who has been permitted to hold the baby, with disastrous results): "Terrible, terrible! I can't imagine how it happened. Really, I assure you, I—I hardly ever drop a baby."

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

Summer vacation and recreation: To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new. A league up the road somewhere, then a bypath, and a little lodge by a rushing mountain stream, or perhaps where the sea tumbles in—cool and sweet and salt. Let the act of going—leaving your place unoccupied—be the vacation part of it. The precious days of freedom are for recreation: new tasks, new thoughts, a regeneration of mind and body. It is not a matter of doing nothing, but rather of doing something different or differently or in a different place.

The only difference between a rut and a grave is the width and depth.

The first bicycle driven by pedals was made in Paris in 1865.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Verbal Barrage. "Shall I go over the top?" asked the talkative barber, posing his shears. "Yes, as soon as your gas attack is over," answered the weary customer.

Nasty One. "Yes, my dear," said the sarcastic husband. "You may have made the cake all alone, as you say, but who helped you lift it out of the oven?"

Wouldn't Repeat. Jack—"Say, Artie, this freemarker won't go off."

Artie—"That's funny. It went off all right a minute ago."

They Might. "Papa," asked little Clementine, "if they made stockings out of Irish poplin, would they call them Stan Fein-ery?"

Unhealthy Not To. Tourist (in mixing town)—"Is this a good healthy place to settle in?"

Hotel Keeper—"It is, stranger. Fact is, ye can't get away from here alive unless ye do settle."

All Explained. Officer in charge of rifle-range—"Don't you know any better than to point an empty gun at me?"

Raw Recruit—"But it isn't empty, sir; it's loaded."

Learning His Trade. "Johnny," said the teacher reprovingly, "you misspelled most of the words in your composition."

"Yes'm, I'm going to be a dialect writer."

Suspicious Welfare Work. Mother—"No, Hobbie, I can't allow you to play with that little Kim boy. He might have a bad influence over you."

Hobbie—"But, mother, can I play with him for the good influence I might have over him?"

Of Course. "Emma," her mother said, "did you peel your apple, as I told you to, before eating it?"

"Yes, mamma," said little Emma.

"And what did you do with the peeling?"

"Why," said little Emma, "I ate it, of course."

A Remarkable Legal Memory. "Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?" asked the attorney.

"Why, of course," replied the young lady on the witness stand.

"Do you remember what suit it was?"

"It was a blue suit with a white collar and white cuffs and white buttons all the way down the back," replied the fair witness.

publishers of the best Farmers' paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
and Dress to Any Age.
By the Author,
H. Clay Glover, D.V.M.,
115 West 21st Street,
New York, U.S.A.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine

BAYER

Warning! It's criminal to take a chance on any substitute for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacturing of Monocetlicacidester of Salicylicacid.

LONDON WOMAN IS MUCH GRATIFIED

GRATEFUL TO TANLAC FOR HELPING HER.

Now Free From Troubles From Which She Had Suffered For Three Long Years.

"I will always feel grateful to the lady in Toronto, who advised me to take Tanlac," said Mrs. Gertrude Pugsley, 74 Colborne St., London, Ont.

"For three years I suffered from a general run-down condition, following a severe operation. I was in the hospital for a month and, after coming home, it was fully ten weeks before I could get around, very much and then only with difficulty."

"I could neither eat nor sleep with any satisfaction and had very little strength. I was not satisfied with the way I was mending and decided to get something to build me up."

"I read a statement from a lady in Toronto about Tanlac and I wrote to her and she advised me to try it by all means. It certainly has been a godsend to me and I am glad I followed her advice, for I am a well woman today. I began to pick up from the very start and my strength gradually came back. I have a fine appetite, sleep soundly all night long and my work is a pleasure. I am grateful for what Tanlac did for me and I believe it will do the same for others."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Why "Pot-Luck"?

When a man offers a spur-on-the-moment invitation to "come home with me and take pot-luck," he is understood as meaning that no special preparation has been made for the repast, but that the repast will be whatever chances be in the house.

But there was a time when "pot luck" was actually dished out of a pot, and when the guest took his chance of getting either a good meal or a very slim one. In the old days—and the practice is still in force in some parts of Europe—nothing came amiss to the family cooking-pot suspended from the pot-hook in the centre of the fireplace.

Everything edible was thrown into it, and, to "keep the pot boiling," the fire was seldom, if ever, allowed to go out. When meal-time came, persons fished for themselves, and whatever they happened to find was their "pot-luck."

As a rule fish sleep during the day.

You Never Tire Of Cuticura Soap

Because of its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance, it is ideal for every-day toilet purposes. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

See Size, Outset 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyons, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap leaves without rinsing.

THE MISERY OF BACKACHE

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mexford, Ont.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for backache, and I also had a female weakness. I felt dizzy and nervous, and was without energy. I had to force myself to do my work, and was always tired. Saw a Pinkham advertisement which induced me to take the Vegetable Compound, and my back gradually stopped aching and I felt better in spirits. I am recommending the Vegetable Compound with pleasure to all I meet who complain as I did."—MILDRED BROOK, Mexford, Ont.

Woman's Precious Gift

The one which she should most zealously guard is her health, but she often neglects to do so in season until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

ISSUE No. 33—21.

No hot cooking No trouble to serve

For breakfast or lunch, no food is quite so convenient or satisfying as

Grape-Nuts

Served from the package with cream or milk—full of splendid body-building nutrition. Its flavor and crispness charm the taste—a splendid summer food.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by grocers



Values Values

Here They Are vs. There They Go

300 pairs of Boys' and Girls' Ribbed Cotton Stockings (extra strong)
Hose for girls. Hose for boys. In time for holidays and two months of summer wear. Extra strong ribbed. Every pair perfect. White or black. Per pair, 29c.

200 pairs. Women's Black Lisle Hose
Extra good quality. Get in on this bargain. Per pair, 29c.

Clearing out our Summer Slippers and Oxfords.
Every pair a real bargain.

Ladies' Black Kid Slipper, turn sole, \$1.95.
Ladies' White Pumps, extra quality, \$2.29.
Oxfords, patent and kid, \$2.59.
Many other bargains in Girls' and Boys' Shoes.

Georgette and Crepe de Chine
40 inches wide, pure thread silk, fast dye and heavy quality. Comes in all the wanted shades. Regularly sold at \$2.25 yard, special for \$1.59. This week only.

Half Price Week in Men's and Boys' Suit Department
This means every suit on deck at half price.
Young Men's and Men's Suits, broken lines, sizes 34 to 39. These suits sell regularly at \$30, Rush-out price, \$11.99. 33 1-3 per cent. off all made-to-measure clothes.

Saving money is just like making money, so try us for your Gingham, Voiles, Organdies, Wash Satins and Silks

Prices in our Staple Department are remarkably low, and this store has rightly earned its name, "Headquarters for Staples."

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1921

NEWBURY

Miss Kate Teller of London is visiting her cousin, Misses Ettie and Alena Teller.

Miss Bessie Dobbin of London is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Lamb. Mrs. Elmer Connelly received a telegram on Friday telling of the death at Toronto of her niece, baby Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Soper, who were visiting her recently.

The S. S. of Knox and Christ churches held their annual picnic at New Glasgow on Wednesday. There was a big crowd and a good time.

Mrs. Manning of London is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Emma Sellers.

Ed. J. Grant and family spent the week-end with his parents here.

Mrs. Hopper and baby Murray of St. Thomas have returned home after visiting her brother, N. Henderson.

Miss Margaret Bayne is spending a week with Miss Helen Douglas, Shields.

Misses Helen and Isabel Cameron of Glencoe are visiting at J. G. Bayne's.

Miss Doris Vanduzer of Toronto is spending her vacation with her mother here.

Duncan Gillespie and wife and Bruce Fletcher, wife and son Gilbert motored to Grand Bend for the week-end.

Wednesday, August 31st, has been proclaimed civic holiday by Reeve Holman. A committee has been appointed to prepare some celebration for that date. Particulars will come later.

The Missionary Society of Knox church were pleasantly surprised a few days ago by receiving from Ferguson Crossing Needle Club a donation of \$37.

James D. Armstrong shipped a carload of cattle to Toronto on Saturday.

Misses Ann J. and Mabel Connelly arrived from Detroit Saturday evening for their vacation.

Russell Gray of Windsor is visiting his grandmothers, Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Yates.

A meeting of the Old Boys' committee was held in the town hall on Friday evening when new officers were appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Chas. Tucker, who was president, and Amos Fennell, Jr., vice-president, since the association was formed in 1907.

J. J. Stephenson is paying an official visit to the Merchants Bank.

Mrs. Dixon's friends here were very sorry to hear that she met with an accident on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. J. R. Gray, Shetland. She was chasing the geese from the door and tripped and fell, breaking her shoulder bone. She is now able to be up, and doing as well as can be expected.

Misses Marjorie and Emily Aitchison of Piesherton returned here with R. H. Moore.

D. J. Archer, wife and grandson Gaylord of Windsor are visiting Miss Gay.

A "bee" for the purpose of a general clean-up of the Old Boys' park and repairing the buildings will be held on Friday, Aug. 12, from four o'clock till dark. To assist the good work the ladies will provide lunch. Now then, all together. Let every one turn in and help. All can help but our fine park in good shape.

J. Crawford and family of Ridgetown visited at Wm. Bayne's on Monday.

Miss Anna Fennell of Harper Hospital, Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Churchill of London are visiting at S. Fennell's.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at Trinity church, Aylmer, Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, when Miss Mary Miles, daughter of

Rev. Charles Miles, was united in marriage to Elmer H. Woods, manager of the Royal Bank at Scotland. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, Rev. Mr. Miles, the bride being given away by Edward Allen Miller. The bride and groom were unattended. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the rectory, where a wedding breakfast was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Woods left on a motor trip to Eastern points. Rev. C. Miles formerly resided in Newbury.

The regular monthly meeting of Knox church W. M. S. was held at the home of Mrs. Owens. Fourteen members and four visitors were present. Mrs. Bayne read a very fine paper for Mrs. Moore on "Colours of courage," and Mrs. (Chas. Teller) on "Dark Africa: Her land, people and religion." At the close of the meeting Mrs. Owens served a very dainty lunch.

WARDSVILLE

The scholars, parents and a great many friends of the Methodist Sunday school enjoyed their annual picnic on Wednesday last at Port Glasgow. About 100 were present. It was a very pleasant day and the time was spent with ball games, races and bathing. The ladies served dinner and supper. No accident occurred to mar the day's pleasure.

Rev. R. J. Murphy left Tuesday for a two weeks' holiday to be spent at his old home in Alliston and Toronto.

Miss Clara Miller is spending her holidays at her home here.

George Archer of New York is visiting his sister, Miss Margaret Archer.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and children of Ypsilanti Mich., are visiting Mrs. Andrews' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Mimma.

Austin O'Hara and son James spent a few days at Port Lambton and Wallaceburg last week.

Miss Annette Parent of Windsor is visiting Miss Gladys McMaster.

Bessie Archer of Detroit is spending her holidays at her home.

Kirkland and Charles Panter of Dutton visited at the rectory last week.

Mrs. G. A. Love and Jean have returned from a month's holiday in Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Newson and Mr. Johnson of Blenheim and Elmer Newson of Detroit visited with Mrs. Frank Henderson last week.

Arthur and Mary Jackson of St. Thomas are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Atkinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard and family and Elmer Stacey spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Dredson. Misses Rita and Rhos Hubbard remained for a week.

Dave Walker and Rus. Morrison spent Sunday at Port Stanley.

Misses Nora Walden of London spent a few days with her cousin, Mrs. J. A. Mulligan.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Love motored to London Thursday.

Malcolm Elliott is in London for a few days.

Miss Lillian Sheppard has returned from Guelph where she attended a summer session at the college.

Morley and Emerson Faulds were operated on at St. Joseph's Hospital last Friday for removal of their tonsils. They are now home and both are improving nicely.

Mrs. Durdin and two children of London and Mrs. Will Wilson of Iowa are with Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wilson for a few weeks.

Ross Doyle called on old friends here this week.

Miss Mary McVicar of London is spending a couple of weeks at her home here.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Huseer and the boys left Monday for a month's holiday. They intend visiting London, Exeter and other former charges.

The union services of the three churches of the village will be continued for another two weeks, service to be held in the Methodist church Sunday morning at which Rev. C. D. Parquharson will be the speaker.

Miss Ida Gibb of Detroit is with her mother, Mrs. Harris. Will Minna spent the week-end at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Humphrey and daughters, Mrs. Nevills and Beulah, of Kingsville are guests with Mr. and Mrs. James Humphrey.

The library is being redecorated and a hardwood floor put in. The Creagan brothers are doing the work.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at the rectory, Thamesville, on Wednesday last, when Annie, youngest daughter of W. P. Watterworth of Wardsville, was united in marriage to Gordon Husband of London. Rev. M. A. Hunt, brother-in-law of the bride, officiated. After the wedding trip the young people will reside in London.

Wednesday, Aug. 17, has been proclaimed a civic holiday in Wardsville. Sports of all kinds have been planned for the day.

The "Neil" Reunion

Among the first settlers in Wardsville were the Neils, three brothers and two sisters. They lived here when the village was a thriving growing place. This week their descendants are holding a reunion in the old home town, and the village gives them a warm welcome. Among the number are Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Neil, Hill City, Minn.; Miss Mary Neil, Detroit; Misses Mina, Carr and Grace Neil, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Norton Freckleton and daughter Laura and Mary, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Creager (nee Mattie Kindregan) and Helen, Urichsville, Ohio; Maud and Gertrude Kindregan, Urichsville, Ohio; Bessie Kindregan, Boston; Ernest Archer and Audrey Galtard, Windsor; David Archer and wife, Windsor; Dr. George Gibb and two daughters, Blenheim; Ida Gibb, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Breitenbecker (nee Thelma Archer), Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. George Archer (nee Frankie Archer), Detroit.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of Theodore Storey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Storey, who departed this life one year ago, Aug. 7th, 1920: Short and sudden was the call. Of one so dearly loved by all. The blow was great, the shock severe.

We little thought his death so near. Forget him? No, we never will. For in God's care he liveth still. —Father, Mother and Brother.

For Scalds and Burns.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a standard remedy for the prompt treatment of scalds and burns. Its healing power quickly soothes the pain and aids a speedy recovery from the injury. It is also an excellent remedy for all manner of cuts, bruises and sprains, as well as for relieving the pains arising from inflammation of various kinds. A bottle in the house and stable saves many a doctor's and veterinary's fee.

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MELBOURNE

With ideal weather, the annual union Sunday school picnic which was held on the 3rd was a grand success. The day was proclaimed civic holiday, all business houses being closed and everyone taking the advice of Wm. Lewis, superintendent of the Methodist school, by getting away, losing all cares on the road and arriving at Springbank wearing their very best smile and prepared to have a good time. Men who owned cars were very considerate in inviting someone without a car to go with them. Mr. Wallace of Christina was engaged to be at the Methodist church with his large truck at 10 a. m. for the children. The first thing on the program was dinner, many of the sports with a whole heart, which made it interesting for all.

Misses Jennie and Lizzie Black of Alvinston spent the week-end here with their sister, Miss Annie Black. Miss Emily Clark of Strathroy is holidaying with friends here.

Mrs. Frank Harvey and Mrs. McDonald of Strathroy are spending a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dyer of Toronto are the guests of the latter's parents here, Mr. and Mrs. James Collier.

Harold Parr of Toronto is spending the summer with his parents here.

Rev. Mr. Vance of Thornedale called on friends here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Staples and family motored from Sarnia and spent a few days with the former's brother, Arthur Staples.

Miss Beltz of Detroit spent a few days here, the guest of Mrs. Arthur Staples.

Mrs. Gilbert McLean is holidaying in Kingsville.

Miss McGugan has returned home from a week's visit in Port Stanley.

Miss M. Walker of Muncey is the guest of her cousin, Miss Blanche Laine.

KNAPDALE

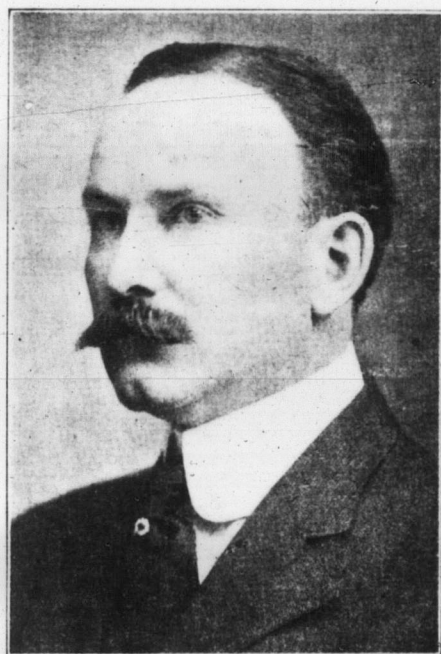
A. L. Leitch of Strathroy and niece, Miss Bessie McAlpine of Shields, visited at Neil Leitch's one day last week.

Mr. L. Earl, who has been on a visit to friends in this district, returned to her home in Pontiac on Saturday, being accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Neil Mitchell, and nephew, Peter Mitchell, who remained there for the week-end.

Mr. Gilman Goldrick and son Oscar spent the week-end with friends in Chatham and Wallaceburg.

Mrs. McArthur of Glencoe is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. John A. Leitch.

Popular Strathroy Lawyer Honored



DUNCAN CAMPBELL ROSS, B.A., LL.B., K.C., M.P.
Upon whom has been conferred the honorary degree of K.C.

(From the Strathroy Age-Dispatch)
The Age-Dispatch, in common with all the citizens of West Middlesex, especially those of Strathroy, was particularly well pleased to learn of the new and signal honor conferred on one of our fellow-citizens—Mr. Duncan C. Ross.

The Drury Government has seen fit to make him a K. C., or King's Counsel, this being the highest honor that comes to a member of his profession, except an appointment to the bench. The appointment in this case was made on the recommendation of a committee of judges—Sir Wm. Meredith, Sir Wm. Mulock and John Hoskirk, K. C., so that it is a testimony from the most eminent members of the profession as to the standing of the appointee and of the approval of the Ontario Government, also, of the fitness of the recommendation.

Duncan got his education in the public schools and Collegiate Institute of our own Strathroy, and in his course at Toronto University brought some honor to these institutions which are recognized all over Ontario as the very best of their