

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
in Canada.....\$1.50 per year
in United States.....\$2.00 per year
Payable in advance

The Glencoe Transcript.

BUY IN CANADA
Be patriotic. Recognize the value
of your own goods, your own country
and your own dollar.

Volume 49.--No. 21.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1920.

Whole No. 2519

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Eighteen thousand dollars of Glencoe Hydro-Electric Twenty-year Debentures for sale in denominations of \$500.00 and \$1,000.00. Apply to E. T. HUSTON, Treasurer.

PIANO INSTRUCTION

THEODORE R. GRAY, Organist and Choir Director, Glencoe Presbyterian Church, teacher on staff of Institute of Musical Art, London. Junior and senior pupils accepted in piano and theory, temporarily at Presbyterian school room Saturdays. Pupils prepared for examinations.

FARM FOR SALE

The north part of lot 24, range 4 south of the Longwood Road, Ekfrid, consisting of 111 acres, with good buildings, two spring wells, etc. For further particulars apply to D. S. Allan, on the premises, or Route 3, Glencoe.

INSURANCE

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

JAMES POOLE

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

H. J. Jamieson

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE

Leading companies represented for Fire, Life, Accident, Illness, Weather and Automobile insurance. Properties for sale and to rent. Saturdays office days.

COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for revising the Assessment Roll of the Township of Mosa for the year 1920 will be held in the Town Hall, Village of Glencoe, on Saturday, the 29th day of May, at 10 o'clock a.m.

NOTICE

Donald McIntyre - Appin
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
is prepared to conduct Auction Sales, large or small. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Phone Donald McIntyre, Appin

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Georgina Morrison.
(Signed) GEORGINA MORRISON.

COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision for hearing and determining appeals against the Assessment Roll of the Village of Glencoe for 1920 will be held in the Town Hall, Glencoe, on Friday, the 28th day of May, 1920, at the hour of eight o'clock p.m., of which all persons interested are required to take notice and be governed accordingly.
CHAS. GEORGE, Municipal Clerk.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Georgina Morrison.
(Sgd.) SAMUEL MORRISON.

COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision for hearing and determining appeals against the Assessment Roll of the Village of Newbury for 1920 will be held in the Town Hall, Newbury, on Monday, the 31st day of May, 1920, at 7:30 p.m., of which all persons interested are required to take notice and be governed accordingly.
C. TUCKER, Clerk.

COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision for hearing and determining appeals against the Assessment Roll of the Township of Metcalfe for 1920 will be held in the Town Hall, Napier, on Monday, the 31st day of May, 1920, at 10 a.m., of which all persons interested are required to take notice and be governed accordingly.
H. THOMPSON, Clerk.

TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the hearing of complaints or appeals against the assessment roll of the Township of Ekfrid in the County of Middlesex for the year 1920 will be held in the Town Hall, Appin, at the hour of ten o'clock forenoon of Thursday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1920.
Dated at Ekfrid, May 10, 1920.
A. P. McDUGGALD, Township Clerk.

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

Johnston's DRUG STORE

Bring in Your Films!

Developing, printing and enlarging done correctly.

Eastman Kodaks and Films.

Phone 35 Glencoe

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital and reserve \$35,000,000
Total Assets over \$535,000,000

Open a Savings Bank Account with this Bank.
Interest paid twice a year. Notes collected on favorable terms.

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

Central Garage, Glencoe

Exide Battery Service Station

Batteries of all makes Tested and Repaired. Work guaranteed.

Now is the time to purchase your Tires and Tubes, Repair Kits and Radiator Cement.

Get a can of Re-Nuall Top Dressing and Body Polish—Make the old bus look like new.

Orders for May and June deliveries now being taken for new Ford Touring Cars. As we expect to get new cars weekly, we can guarantee immediate delivery from now on of fully-equipped cars.

Snelgrove & Faulds



THE GARAGE YOU'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR

It has every advantage a Garage should have to meet your requirements. It is well-built and attractive—inexpensive—easily erected. It's one of the famous

PRESTON PORTABLE GARAGES

The folding doors are an exclusive Preston feature—a convenience that you will appreciate. Made in two styles and two standard sizes.

The Garage comes to you in sections—the heaviest of which can be easily handled by two men. It's but the work of a few hours to set it up, all ready to drive in your car.

For folder write to METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED, Preston, Ontario

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Vulcanizing and Repairing

We have now in stock a number of 30- x 3 1-2-inch tires which we will sell at \$18.50. All these tires are guaranteed.

Let us have a look at your old tires before you discard them.

We give free estimates and free advice on all repair work.

J. ROSE
GLENCOE'S RUBBER MAN

Real Estate Exchange

ALSO FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Have now for sale—
Good frame house in Glencoe, recently repaired throughout; good as new; 5 rooms downstairs and 6 rooms upstairs; good hard and soft water convenient; good henhouse and stable. Price \$2,500.
Farm of 57 acres; good clay loam, adapted for sugar beets; 1/4 mile from school; 3-4 mile from railroad station; first-class buildings, consisting of frame house with 9 rooms, good barn 36x78, horse stable 24x32, drive barn 20x38; all buildings on cement foundation; 8 acres wheat; 14 acres plowed for spring crop; balance hay and pasture. Price \$5,000.
A. B. McDONALD
GLENCOE PHONE 74
Office and residence, South Main St.

FINAL WARNING!

Any driver of a motor car exceeding the speed limit of fifteen miles an hour or leaving cars standing without lights or improperly parked in the Village of Glencoe will be prosecuted without further notice.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL

We Carry A Full Line

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE Plumber
Tinmith

Beauty and Glasses.



Women strain their eyes
waste nerve energy and produce premature wrinkles, because they think glasses detract from their personal charms.
Properly fitted glasses positively improve the looks of those with defective eyes. We put beauty in glasses as well as behind them.

C. E. DAVIDSON
JEWELER OPTICIAN
Marriage Licenses Issued

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

The Delco-Light storage battery is dependable, durable and efficient.

M. C. MORGAN DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

The Ontario Provincial Association of Retail Merchants is seeking to have parcel post rates raised.

Gasoline has again been boosted 1 1/2 cents a gallon in the United States, which means a rise in Canadian prices also.

Mihell & Gill's store at Strathroy was broken into and robbed of some \$2,000 worth of silks early Sunday morning.

Wallace W. Shippey, proprietor of the Queen's Hotel at Dutton and among the first settlers of that village, died last week.

The property of Alex. McTavish, situated in the south part of Alvinston, near the flax mill, has been sold to John Cann, Jr., of Brooke.

The Strathroy spring horse show brought out four horses only. It would seem that the automobile is slowly but surely taking the place of the horse.

Duncan Galbraith, who formerly kept store at Iona Station and taught school in Dunwich for several years, died at his home in Dutton on Thursday, aged 72 years.

The assessment roll of Dunwich shows a decrease in population of the township last year of 45, the population now being 2,581. There is, however, an increase in the assessment of \$573,578.

The 91st birthday of Mrs. Eliza Scott, the oldest surviving pioneer of Delaware, was celebrated the other day. She was born in the township, and has still vivid memories of the early days.

At the manse in Alvinston on Wednesday, Peter Duncan McKinley of Brocke township and Miss Tina Bell Campbell, eldest daughter of Dugald M. Campbell of Alvinston, were united in marriage.

People who turn live stock on the road for the pasture that may be had are doing so at a great risk. Should such stock be the cause of an accident to motor car or other vehicle the owners are liable for all damage or loss of life that may occur.

While eating a piece of pie in a Chinese cafe at Hamilton James Kinkle of Beamsville swallowed quite a large piece of china which somehow got into the pie. He sued the keeper of the cafe for \$500 damages and the court awarded him \$300.

Sir E. Mackay Edgar, according to a London despatch, says that within ten years America will be forced to buy annually from Great Britain fully 500,000,000 barrels of oil. He declares that Britain has now cornered the world's available oil supply.

An exchange says: Mr. Raeburn, field manager for Mr. Carman, who has several hundred acres under lease for oil purposes in north Alldborough, is completing details before moving the drilling rig in Mr. Carman is one of the best oil men operating in Canada.

Authority has been given for the issue of a new Canadian cent on and after May 15. The coin will not, however, be actually in circulation till towards the end of the month. The cent will be slightly larger than a Canadian ten-cent piece, or three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

During the last church year (Canadian Methodist last total of \$1 preachers from the active ministry—31 by resignation and 50 by superannuation. In the same year there were only 24 young men received as candidates for the ministry. This means a net loss to the church of 57 clergymen.

N. S. Lusty, J. P., died at his home in Roddie last week, aged 77 years. Mr. Lusty started the sawmill which marked the beginning of the village of Rodney. At one time he was a member of the Elgin county council and died in Alldborough and at the time of his death was village treasurer.

A bill passed by the municipal committee of the Ontario Legislature provides that towns, villages and cities under 100,000 population may pass by-laws to pay members for their attendance at meetings of the council, or of committees, at a rate of not more than \$5 a day. The "honor" of being an alderman seems to be losing its charm.

You can't eat your cake and have it too, but, according to gardening experts, you may eat your potato and plant it too. The way to do it is to save the peelings of the potatoes that are to be boiled for the table, and plant the portions containing eyes. With prices what they are it seems a criminal waste to cut up the whole potato for planting if it is not necessary to do so.

Reduction in cost of living, slow at first but gathering momentum until such time as "reasonable" prices prevail, when adjustments of present high wages will have to be made to conform with current conditions, is forecasted by Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, as a direct result of the policy inaugurated within the last few days by the banks of Canada and the United States, in tightening the purse strings of both nations.

The Synod of Huron has fixed the minimum stipend for ministers at \$1,300 with free recency. In his annual charge, Bishop Williams strongly condemned the proposed divorce courts for Ontario. He believed that a divorce court for Ontario would be a calamity of just magnitude to extend the causes of divorce." He recommended that the church maintain its present stand in relation to divorces and the marriage of divorced people. At present no divorced people can be married by a clergyman of the Church of England.

HERE'S A WORTHY CAUSE

Salvation Army Jubilee Appeal Deserves the Full Measure of Your Sympathy

According to plans completed by the Board of Trade to assist the Salvation Army in its Jubilee appeal to the people of Canada for financial assistance in carrying on its great humanitarian work, teams of representative citizens are calling upon our townspeople this week for subscriptions towards the Salvation Army's self-denial fund. The work of the Salvation Army is too well known to require comment here. There is no social sore that it does not attempt to heal and it does a work no one else will undertake. It practices, perhaps, the most genuine socialism that the world has ever seen. Critics may pick flaws, but who would care to see the Army wiped out? The Salvation Army is worthy of your sympathetic interest and financial support. It is hoped that the canvassers will be cordially received by the citizens.

Should you be overlooked in the canvass, or if you are an out-of-town resident, your donation may be left with the manager of the Royal Bank at Glencoe.

THE ARMENIAN FUND

The Transcript acknowledges the following donations to the Armenian Relief Fund:
Previously acknowledged.....\$ 395.25
Geo. E. Cornelle..... 1.50
\$ 396.75

SPECIAL U. F. O. MEETINGS

Public meetings of the U. F. O. will be held in the town hall, Melbourne, on Friday evening, May 28, and in the town hall, Newbury, Saturday evening, May 29, to be addressed by J. J. Morrison, Provincial Secretary of the U. F. O., and other prominent speakers. All are cordially invited to attend.

BIBLE CLASS ENTERTAINS

On Friday evening the Ladies' Bible Class of the Methodist church entertained the Men's Bible Class and their families at a ten-cent tea given in the school room in aid of the new pipe organ to be installed. About fifty guests assembled and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Mrs. Garbutt, teacher, and Miss Alta Harris, president of class, received the guests and Mrs. J. W. Smith and Mrs. R. Watterworth were in charge of the refreshments. The program consisted of games, contests and musical numbers, and the sing-song led by the young people was particularly enjoyed. Everyone was in a happy mood, especially the class, who realized \$15 towards their objective.

GOING IN FOR SUGAR BEETS

Sugar beets, which have proved a profitable crop in the last few years, will be extensively grown in this section this year. Most of the farmers are going in for the crop, some of them who have made a success of the enterprise in the past putting in quite a large acreage. Among others who are going into the crop largely are A. B. McDonald, with 47 acres; F. G. Humphries, 25 acres; Wm. Muirhead, 27 acres; Dan McIntyre, Jr., Appin, 12 acres; Robert McDonald, Appin, 53 acres.

CALGARY WOMEN CALL THRIFT CONFERENCE

The women of Calgary, Alberta, have organized a Thrift Board and started a Thrift Campaign to culminate in a National Thrift Conference at Calgary, June 3, 4 and 5, to which delegates from all over the Dominion are invited.

The Calgary women appeal to the women of Canada to pledge themselves to the following:

To practice personal thrift in all things.

To prepare a budget for personal and home expenditures and in doing this to try and reduce living expenses by refusing to pay more than reasonable prices for clothing and food—demand value, not style—for money spent.

To exercise wisdom in the buying of household necessities—buying food in season and in proper quantities, and to refrain from buying luxuries.

To use time and leisure to the best advantage, exercising judgment and thrift in the choice of out-of-the-home amusements.

To encourage more simple home entertainments and fewer public ones.

To practice saving and to try to invest money wisely.

To try to increase personal efficiency and earning power and to produce as much as possible.

To encourage thrift in the growing boy and girl.

To study the market and to know or demand to know reasons for the rise and fall of the market.

To demand that manufacturers' prices be printed on all goods sold by the retailer.

To encourage home production and home industries by buying Canadian-made products.

To feel personal responsibility in the action of our civic, provincial and Dominion governments and to protest through our societies against extravagance and carelessness in the administration of these.

To demand of the Dominion government the husbanding of natural resources and controlling of our production that our home supply for home consumption may be safeguarded.

BASEBALL LEAGUE FORMED

Composed of Teams From West Lorne, Dutton, Appin, Glencoe and Strathroy

A meeting was held at Glencoe Friday night for the purpose of organizing a baseball league. The Middlesex and Elgin league was formed, composed of the following five teams—Strathroy, Glencoe, Appin, Dutton and West Lorne. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, each of the above places being well represented. Rev. Mr. Charlton acted as chairman of the meeting.

The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Rev. Mr. Charlton, Glencoe; president, W. G. Thompson, West Lorne; 1st vice-president, D. Campbell, Appin; 2nd vice-president, Dr. McIntyre, Glencoe; secretary, W. J. Anderson, Strathroy; treasurer, C. Crawford, Dutton.

The managers of the different clubs were appointed to constitute the executive committee, as follows:—Glencoe, Mr. Hagerthy; West Lorne, Mr. McDonald; Dutton, Mr. Crawford; Appin, Mr. Galbraith; Strathroy, Mr. Davis.

Subsequently the executive committee met and arranged the following schedule:—
May 24—Glencoe vs. West Lorne, a.m.; Dutton vs. Appin, p.m. at West Lorne.
June 2—Glencoe at Dutton.
June 4—West Lorne at Strathroy.
June 9—Strathroy at Appin.
June 9—West Lorne at Dutton.
June 18—Strathroy at Glencoe.
June 18—Appin at West Lorne.
June 23—Appin at Strathroy.
June 23—Dutton at Glencoe.
July 1—Glencoe vs. Appin, a.m.; West Lorne vs. Dutton, p.m. at Dutton.
July 7—Strathroy at West Lorne.
July 7—Dutton at Appin.
Double games at Appin, Strathroy and Glencoe to be yet arranged.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

At the Anglican Synod of Huron held in Brantford last week A. J. Wright was appointed to the two following offices: Scrutineer for the laymen, and one of the two members for Middlesex on the Layman's Diocesan Financial Committee to arrange and be responsible for the finance of the diocese during the bishop's absence at the Lambeth Conference.

NEWBURY WANTS HYDRO POWER

The Newbury council at a special meeting held on Thursday evening passed a resolution asking the Hydro-Electric Commission to forward estimates and copies of the necessary by-laws for submission to the ratepayers. A petition to the village council for the submission of the hydro by-law to a vote was signed by five-sixths of the freeholders of the village.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Jessie Humphries is returning from Toronto University this week.
—Mr and Mrs. Wm. Mitchell of Wardsville spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Snelgrove here.
—Mrs. Payne and sons, Donald and Jack, of Hastings, England, are spending a few days at the home of Nell McAlpine.
—Rev. Mr. Garbutt is attending a meeting of the Ridgeway District of the Methodist Church at Ridgeway this week.
—Mrs. Isaac Walker of Alask, Sask., is on a visit here to see her mother, Mrs. Ann McCallum, who is ill.
—Mrs. Walker's daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Murray of Detroit, was here also.
—Edmonton Journal.—Mrs. Wallace Smith, 133rd St., entertained at a tea and shower on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Helen Hurst whose marriage takes place shortly. Wee June Nicholls, dressed as a bride, presented the gifts in a dainty basket. The guests were Miss Helen Hurst, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, Miss Florence Walker (Glencoe, Ont.), Mrs. G. W. Robinson, Mrs. G. H. Cobblestick, Mrs. M. Boake, Mrs. W. H. Oliver, Mrs. N. D. Keith, Miss Lynn, Mrs. Robert Conley, Mrs. Fred Boorer, Mrs. Frizelle, Mrs. Chas. Currie (Round Hill, Alberta), Mrs. Fred Rowell, Mrs. J. A. Neff, Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Mrs. Nicholls and little June Nicholls. Mrs. Cobblestick proposed a toast to the bride-to-be in a prettily worded speech, to which Miss Hurst responded.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Glencoe sports organize for football. Hurst & Gillespie lease Glencoe planing mill.
Alvinston Methodist church damaged \$1,200 by fire.
Paper manufacturers raise price of all grades of paper 25 per cent.
Rev. James Wilson inducted minister of Glencoe Presbyterian church March 1.
Sarah Dorsey, colored laundress, has troubles of her own and incidentally gets several Glencoe men into trouble, five of whom are committed for trial.
Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you, do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

Get a Packet, and Realize what an infusion of Really Pure Fine Tea Tastes like



"SALADA"

Black, Green or Mixed - Never Sold in Bulk

Swanson's Home Sweet Home

By CONRAD RICHTER.

CHAPTER IV.
Swanson looked thoughtful. He glanced up to the distant Coleman house on the hill.

"Matt," he began confidentially, "she's never yet asked me to come to see her. Don't you think I know her well enough for that—with us giving each other things like we do?"

"Gosh, I'd think so," declared the agent. Then put it down," said Swanson eagerly. "Write it on the book that I'm coming down next Sunday."

The following Sunday morning Swanson came to the Sabbath-quieted little town and struck out eagerly for the house on the hill. But despite himself he passed irresolutely by the gray fieldstone gateposts.

"I saw a figure in dainty white appear in the green arbor near the house. Something convincingly familiar in the figure struck him. He strode eagerly up the drive. And it was no surprise to find that it was really, truly she.

"You don't mind I stopped to see where you lived?" he asked as humbly as only a strong man can.

"I don't look sorry, do I?" said the girl with a wonderful smile.

"Your folks here—do you think they might care any?"

The girl flushed. "They aren't my folks, you—"

"There is only one," explained the girl. "That's Mrs. Coleman. She is very sweet and won't be down this morning till eleven."

"I wish you'd ask me to come at six," wished Swanson earnestly.

"I will," promised the girl, "if you'll only start to play 'Home, Sweet Home' again. If you could only stand up here on the hill and hear how beautiful and impressive it sounds. Why won't you play it any more?"

"I was complained of," said Swanson briefly. "The same man who it who wanted to keep you off my cab that night at Redding."

"Oh, I'm so sorry. It was my fault, then."

"No, sir. It's his fault," replied Swanson grimly. "He never did like to hear it or any other music."

"He was a coward to report you," cried the girl. She clenched her small fists so feebly that it warmed Swanson's heart to see her.

"You are a good friend to have," he said soberly.

He stayed until 11 o'clock. Under the green arbor they paced together through his gift book of bungalows.

Two more happy Sunday mornings and Swanson had almost learned to court his "weekaversary" girl. The third Sunday he found her gone.

"Of course, it is not her fault," he said to himself as he rode back to Penn City. "She's got to be a companion to the old lady. That's her business. If I'd have only known it, though, I might have put in the time to buy that—I could have easy. By Jingo, I'll do it yet!"

He did it enthusiastically on the other. Two hours more found him eagerly peeping in at the porch window of a stained shingle bungalow in a little grove at the edge of Penn City.

The hardest thing Swanson ever did was to go through Queenston that following week without blowing "Home, Sweet Home." The next Sunday he was under the Coleman arbor at 7 o'clock. But boyishly he waited to tell her until it was time to leave.

Then, with his heart in his eyes, and sadder as a kid, he described the house from roof to cellar. The girl listened, drinking in every word.

"It must be a wonderful place," she said softly. "I do wish you all the happiness in the world."

Swanson was a bit taken back. "Is—is that all you're going to say?" he stammered.

"What else would you want me to say?" asked the girl gently, looking down into the green valley.

This was still queer. Swanson tried to think quickly and arrive at some relieving explanation. Perhaps she hadn't known him long enough—it wouldn't look right. Perhaps she didn't want to leave old Mrs. Coleman just yet. He hadn't counted exactly on this—but it would be all right. He and the house could wait. As he was picking his thoughts, an expensive motorcar passed along in the road below. The horn called loudly, and a young man whom Swanson recognized waved a hand to the girl, who waved back. Swanson's eyes grew steeled.

The man was young Keens. "You know him?" he asked gravely. "He comes here with his mother to see Mrs. Coleman. Mrs. Keens and Mrs. Coleman are old friends."

"I thought from his wailing that you might know him—sort of well," mentioned Swanson. His eyes were very still.

"I do know him well," said the girl. "One thing has interested us very much. His voice always sounded familiar to me, and he says mine has to

him. But neither of us can imagine where we ever saw or heard the other before. Mrs. Coleman says it's romantic. Can you imagine where we might have met?"

"Don't know—don't know," muttered Swanson stubbornly. For a full minute he was silent, then with a wistful light in his eyes he said good-bye and went down the drive.

Down at the quiet little station he drew the agent aside. "Matt, did you ever hear anything about somebody else going with the lady up at Coleman's?"

Matern turned away uneasily, then shook his head. "I don't know nothing, Home," he declared.

"You got to tell me," declared Swanson grimly. "You might as well have it over with."

"Well, they just said," stammered the agent, "that they believed she'd be nicer to young Keens after she pays you back enough for doing a favor for her once—they didn't say just what it was."

"I'm much obliged, Matt," said Swanson, tight-lipped, turning away. He caught the red caboose of a north-bound extra and rode her silently into Penn City. That afternoon he tried vainly to think it over. Then he sat down in the unhomelike red-and-green-papered room of his boarding house and laboriously started a letter on a ruled tablet with thickened purple ink.

Dear Weekaversary Lady:
I just found out that there was somebody else. Excuse me for being so thickheaded before. So I won't come to see you any more. And you won't have to bother to send me any more weekaversary things. You more than paid me back long ago. But please, keep the bungalow book. I can't stand to keep it. I wish that you will always be happy and have a Yours truly,

HOME, SWEET HOME.

He dropped the letter in the slot at the deserted postoffice and then tramped out wearily to the bungalow at the edge of the woods. Somehow it looked small and very humble to him now.

"I guess we wasn't made for a lady, little house," he said, his voice choking him. "But I'm not going to sell you. We got to stick together. It'll be just you and me, now."

Next morning he reported off sick and asked for a pass around the Pacific coast. The trainmaster told him it would take nearly a week to get it. They'd have to write on for transportation. "Never mind, then," said Swanson. "I'll pay my way once like a man."

It was almost a month before he saw Penn City again. Quietly he reported on duty and went out to his knuckles. Early next morning, at the accustomed time, he went to the roundhouse with his bucket and coffee-can.

Almost like a sick man Swanson ran his train that day. Then, waiting for track room in the yards at Redding, a clerk from the nearby tower handed him a message. Without looking at it he passed it to his conductor who, with stammered apologies, handed it back and fled. Swanson glanced vaguely at the penciled words: James Swanson, engineer of no. 103: a girl at Coleman's left on fifty-seven for good going west nobody knows where they say she turned K down flat and made Mrs. Coleman mad has been sort of sick since you're away you'll see her she takes penny eleven o'clock flyer reading. MATT.

Swanson looked up bewildered; but there were flickers of light burning in his eyes. The cheeks that had grown sallow suddenly took on color. He turned his eyes to the cab window. Nearly a half mile away, high up on the hill, lay the red brick Penn City station. He could see the platform dotted with white and black human beings waiting for the 11 o'clock westbound express. He looked at his watch. Three minutes to eleven—the express was due at eleven-two. There it was, along the river. He could hear the unmistakable Penn City whistle.

It was too late. She was up there on the platform in that black and white sprinkling of people. In a minute she would be getting on the express—on her way West—nobody but she would know where. He wouldn't be able to find her again—to find out whether she did care.

His eyes suddenly crinkled and grew very wide and blue. Jake, the front brakeman, gave him the "highball"—the track was ready for him. But he paid no heed. Stood by he wrapped the white rope around his fingers and hooked his elbow under the throttle. Then cleaving out from the alit of the whistle valve on the dome be-

hind him, with an accompanying funnel of white steam, came three loud but ascending notes of a tune.

"Home," cried Bill hoarsely, shouting into Swanson's ear. "Don't you know where you are? McCormick have to suspend you, if you play it here under his nose!"

Swanson gave no answer. Probably he didn't hear. His eyes were steady on that speckled Penn City platform, his ears on the pitch of his song. He had never before played it just as he played it to-day. The music came straight from his heart. And when the tenderness of a heart is coupled with the strength of a steam whistle it can work white magic. Bill stood by with fear on his face, but his eyes grew dreamy with enjoyment.

It was over. The last shred of steam from Swanson's whistle had drifted away and melted into the blue. The 11 o'clock express had come and gone. Swanson slipped down from his cab and started across the terrace which the two railroads maintained between their properties. In five minutes he had gained the level of the other road and was hurrying down the half-mile of track. There were still a few people on the platform when he came near. His eyes searched them. He doubled his pace. There, with the familiar black bag in her hand, uncertain whether to run or stay, hovered a girl in a dark suit.

She was a clean, fresh, comely and pale, with the softest of black hair and the purest look in her eyes that Swanson had ever seen. He came up to her, breathing deeply.

"You didn't go?" he marveled humbly. "You heard me. What did it say?"

The girl seemed only conscious of the staring faces about her.

"Take me away somewhere," she whispered.

"Where did it say?" asked Swanson. "Home, Sweet Home," softly answered the girl.

(The End.)

A Strange Mourning Party.

Do you know that cattle hold wakes, or some sort of mourning ceremony, for the death of one of their number? I was down in a hardwood forest on Red River looking over some lumber operations, and was the guest of the mill officials at their club, says a magazine writer. We were all sitting on the porch after supper looking off into the wilderness of great trees when an old man stopped in the middle of a yard and turned to me.

"This is something I want you to see," he said. "Listen!"

I heard the tramping of hoofs and the hoarse bellowing of cattle. In a minute about two dozen cattle passed near the corner of the porch in a running trot. At a certain place they swerved in a semicircle to the left, almost brushing a great oak, and then swung back into line, making for a tiny hollow, where they gathered and pawed the ground, making a hoarse, moaning bawling the while. In a short time their excitement ceased and they scattered.

"That's a mourning party," the old man explained. "One of the herd was killed at that place yesterday by a stray shot. His friends came and raised a great hullabaloo over the corpse. We had the carcass taken away, but they came back to the same place to-night. A few of them will come again to-morrow; then they will forget."

Since that time I have witnessed one more of the strange gatherings. A cow had been killed by a log train, and the other cattle came at such a headlong pace up the railway embankment and down the other side that there was danger of further casualties. A plainman to whom I related the incidents said he had known cattle to gather from miles away to mourn the death of one of their herd, "with their snuffin' and moanin' and pawin' enough to raise the hair on yer head."

Work of the San Remo Conference.

The conference closed on April 26. It brought about a satisfactory understanding between France and Great Britain, which was demonstrated in the note to Berlin sent in response to the request of the German government for authority to increase its army to 200,000. The conference declined to consider the request unless the Germans met the obligations of the treaty of Versailles with regard to disarmament, and threatened to occupy new areas in Germany if a genuine disarmament were longer postponed. The Flame question was left to negotiation between Italy and Jugoslavia, with the understanding that an arrangement substantially like that suggested by President Wilson should be reached. Flame, which D'Annunzio refuses to leave, was put under strict blockade by Italian military forces. The conference also authorized the Supreme Economic Council to carry on negotiations for the renewal of commercial arrangements with Russia. The terms of the Turkish treaty were drawn. France, it was understood, had decided not to ask for a mandate over Cilicia, Mesopotamia and Palestine are to be administered by Great Britain; Syria by France. Armenia is to be a republic. The conference sent a message asking the United States to accept mandatory responsibility for Armenia. The straits between the Black Sea and the Aegean are to be administered by international commissions. Thrace was awarded to Greece, which will also administer Smyrna, though the city will remain nominally Turkish.

Camel's hair brushes are not made of the hair of camels, but of hairs from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Worth Remembering.

Self-reliance is the first step towards independence. As a rule, the educated man everywhere is master of the situation. Nature, when she adds difficulties, adds brains.

Misrepresent nothing. No permanent success was ever built upon a foundation of fraud.

The young man who thinks first of his employer's interest, and devotes himself tirelessly to it in forgetfulness of his own, is, other things being equal, the surest to succeed in life.

Each one is the trustee of his own character.

A man who lives rightly, and is right, has more power in his silence than another has by his words.

Character is like bells which ring out sweet music, and which, when touched accidentally, even, resound with sweet music.

The measure of a master is his success in bringing all men round to his opinion twenty years later.

Carry on every enterprise as if all depended on the success of it.

In order to conquer, what we need is to dare, still to dare, and always to dare.

To learn new habits is everything, for it is to reach the substance of life. Life is but a tissue of habits.

Digestion is as dangerous as stagnation in the career of a young man of business.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods, — dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings—everything!

The Direction Book with each package tells how to diamond dye over any color.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

A Paper Chimney. A paper chimney, fifty feet high, and fireproof, is a curiosity to be seen in Breslau.

Lots of men lose the thousands they have gained by running too hard after another hundred.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
Kingston, Ont.
ARTS
Part of the Arts course may be covered by correspondence
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
BANKING
MEDICINE EDUCATION
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical ENGINEERING
SUMMER SCHOOL NAVIGATION SCHOOL
July and August December to April
ALICE KING, Acting Registrar

Not A Blemish mars the perfect appearance of her complexion. Permanent and temporary skin troubles are effectively concealed. Reduces unnatural color and corrects greasy skins. Highly antiseptic, used with beneficial results as a curative agent for 70 years.
Gouraud's
Oriental Cream
FRÉDÉRIC GOURAUD & SON, Montreal

The Hit of the Season For the Farmer's Boy
You want him good and healthy, you want him big and strong. Then give him a pure wool jersey. Made by his friend Bob Long. Let him romp with all his vigor. He's the best boy in the land. And he'll always be bright and smiling.
If he wears a Bob Long Brand.
—Bob Long
BOB LONG
Pure Wool
Worsted Jerseys
For Dad and the Lad
Full-over or Button Shoulder Style
Made for Hard Work, Comfort and Smart Appearance
R. G. LONG & CO., Limited
Winnipeg TORONTO Montreal
Bob Long Brands
Known from Coast to Coast

Long Lives. Tortoises, pike and cays have been known to live 150 years; eagles, ravens and parrots 100 years and over.
Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.
Buy Thrift Stamps.
COARSE SALT LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

Most of man's blunders are due to his self-conceit. The Amazon has 2,000 species of fish.
The Great West Permanent Loan Company.
Toronto Office 20 King St. West
4% allowed on Savings. Interest computed quarterly. Withdrawable by Cheque. 8 1/2% on Debentures. Interest payable half yearly. Paid up Capital \$2,412,578.

Floor Scrubbing is easy and takes but half the time when the surface is
RAMSAY'S FLOOR PAINT
"The right Paint to Paint right"
ASK YOUR DEALER

Have Your Cleaning Done by Experts
Clothing, household draperies, linen and delicate fabrics can be cleaned and made to look as fresh and bright as when first bought.
Cleaning and Dyeing
Is Properly Done at Parker's
It makes no difference where you live; parcels can be sent in by mail or express. The same care and attention is given the work as though you lived in town.
We will be pleased to advise you on any question regarding Cleaning or Dyeing. WRITE US.
Parker's Dye Works Limited
Cleaners & Dyers
791 Yonge St. Toronto

Save the surface and you save all Paint & Varnish
Add years to the life of your house
TIME was when the "appearance" of a freshly painted house was the only thing that counted, but now we must also realize the importance of the protection good paint affords against wear and tear. Any paint will give some protection, but if you want paint protection for years—not merely months—use
B-H PAINT
"English," 70% Pure White Lead (Purest) (Zinc LI).
20% Pure White Zinc
100% Pure Paint
A 100% formula (70% of which is Brandram's Genuine E. B. White Lead) providing a coat of such body, brilliance and "toughness" as to defy rain, sun or snow, where cheaper paints will chip, peel and crack.
If your house is painted this Spring with B-H it actually has a surface-protection which renders it impervious to the decay of passing years.
You have the choice of 36 attractive colours as shown on color card which is supplied on application.
Look for the B-H dealer in your territory. The B-H sign hangs outside his store.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG
MEDICINE HAT CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

BITS OF COMEDY OVER THE WIRES

SOME AMUSING MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

Funny Messages Sent by Telephone, Wireless and Telegraph.

The wonder of the telephone-user who heard an unknown voice ask: "Did the poison work?" is matched by the lady, awaiting news of her daughter's safe arrival somewhere, who received by mistake a sportsman's wire: "Put two ponies on Bonny Boy, but hold the monkey for the present till we see how the cat jumps." She was sure the wire had gone suddenly lony, for not only was this rank gibberish, but it was not even in her daughter's well-known caligraphy!

Supposing you were crossing the Atlantic, and wanted to send a message by wireless to tell your wife, or husband, that the weather was perfect, the food super-excellent, your fellow-voyagers congenial, your health perfect, your bunk comfy—how would you do it in two words? The time-honored "All's well!" is much too mild. "Good time," or "All serene," are better, but still on the unsatisfactory side.

Last week, a lady, whose husband, being a Yank, thought he knew all about poker, had been left behind in "little old New York," succeeded in saying all these things in two words. She asked a follow-voyager what was the biggest and best poker hand possible. He told her, and the lady sent her hubby the marconigram: "Royal flush!"

A Hidden Meaning. During the last British election, a certain M.P. had an opponent a man named Coates. His wife, who had been with him in the constituency almost to the last moment, was called away before the declaration of the poll. She gave her husband the strictest orders to wire the exact result the moment it was announced, as it was certain to be very close either way. The wire she got gave her great joy, for she understood it if the telegraph clerk did not: "I am in by thirty-eight overcoats."

Some years ago a member of the British Government was staying for a rest in a little country village, and, being a lawyer, he was much interested in a certain Bill which was then before Parliament. Wanting to consult it and prepare his speech, to his dismay he found he had left his copy at home. So he wrote off a wire to a friend, who he knew had a copy: "Send Homeville Bill," and sent it by the gardener to the local post-office. The man returned saying that the postmaster at the village had refused to send such a wire, as they had enough bad characters around without sending for any more.

A London wire to an Australian paper read: "Lincoln Ob Dean Swift Roseate Dawn." The sub in charge, who had evidently taken no interest in that year's Lincoln Handicap, expanded the London wire as follows, a paragraph duly appeared next day: "We deeply regret to announce the death of the celebrated Dean Swift, author of the well-known hymn, 'The Roseate Hues of Early Dawn.'"

Wrong Interpretations. Reference to the newspapers recalls the one which received a wire, and immediately put upon its poster the startling bit of war news: "Capture of Point d'Appui," which again recalls the wire reporting the destruction of the Hotel de Ville at Schaeberbeck by fire just before the war, and which a local paper announced as "Famous Hotel Destroyed," adding in its news column: "The proprietors suspect that the outbreak was not accidental."

Which reminds one of the English parson who, being in Paternoster Row, London, just before Christmas, and having been strictly enjoined by his wife to bring home a certain motto for the Sunday-school wall, and having forgotten length, breadth, and text, wired his wife, prepaid, for particulars, and got this reply, which is said to have prostrated a whole telegraphic department: "Unto us a child is born, two feet wide and twelve feet long."

Long-Life Signs.

It is said to be possible to distinguish a long-lived person from one who will not last so long, at sight! Are you going to live long? First, according to a well-known authority, the primary conditions of longevity are that the lungs, heart, digestive organs, and brain, should all be long. If such be the case, the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. A good indication of longevity, it is said, is a long hand with short fingers, which are not stumpy at the ends. Blue, hazel, or brown eyes, too, are said to denote a long life. Another sign—large, open, and free nostrils which denote large lungs! If you are a long-liver, you will appear tall when seated, and short in standing! Your brains, we are also told, will be deeply seated, as portrayed by the orifice of the ear being low. Women seem to outlive men, for it has been recorded that from birth to ten years of age, the male death-rate has exceeded the female.

The Farm Spring.

Natural spring waters are rarely dangerous to health, for the substances held in solution are generally harmless. A few waters, it is true, have properties that adapt them to medicinal rather than to drinking purposes, and others, although harmless, are objectionable in taste or odor.

There is no infallible way to detect pollution in small quantities. A common-sense inspection of the surrounding will usually show whether or not there is any possible source of contamination in the vicinity. If one is found, it should be removed immediately or the use of the spring should be discontinued.

A spring in soft ground, if the water is to be used for drinking, should be curbed with stone, brick or cement—not with wood. The top of the curbing should be at a height sufficient to prevent surface water from being washed over the top. The whole should be placed a water-tight cover to prevent pollution from above. There should be no crack or opening in the curbing or between it and the covering through which toads, mice, or other small animals could enter. An opening left for the escape of water, or for other purposes, should be covered with wire netting. Stock should be fenced off from the vicinity of the spring.

A spring thus protected is generally safe from all pollution except that which reaches it by seepage. Usually such pollution is likely to occur only where there are dwellings or barns on the slopes above the spring. Even then, owing to the process of purification that the water undergoes in filtering through the earth, the danger is greatly lessened if the spring is one hundred and fifty feet or more from the source of contamination.

Rock waters, except those from limestones, are commonly safe if they are not beneath cities or towns. In such neighborhoods polluting matter is sometimes carried downward through cracks or fissures into springs on lower ground. In limestones the waters follow open underground channels, often miles in length, in which there is no opportunity of filtration; and if, as often happens, polluting matter finds entrance through sink holes or otherwise, disease may be transmitted for long distances.

Spring in a limestone formation should, therefore, be carefully watched. Moldiness or floating matter rising with the water after rains is often an indication of connection with sink holes. If the sink holes are in cultivated or pasture lands, the safest course is to discontinue the use of the water.

If protected, as is here suggested, spring water is an ideal source of farm supply, especially if it can be piped to the house. Often the waters of the larger springs can be forced into the buildings by rams or windmills if they will not flow by gravity. Spring water is best conducted through iron pipes, since poisoning often follows the use of lead-pipes if the water is not constantly flowing. Pipes must be laid well below the first line to prevent interruption of supply or breaks due to freezing.

Catworm Control Measures.

Careful study of tobacco insect pests and methods of eradication has been made by H. A. Freeman, Tobacco Inspector. Some knowledge of the life history of these insects is necessary to properly cope with them. Frequently they can be attacked when in that stage of their development in which they do no damage to growing crops. One of the simplest and easiest methods of attacking these insects is through fall plowing of the tobacco field, which destroys all vegetation on which the insects may feed, and also exposes these insects in their winter stages to alternate freezing and thawing.

During the crop-growing season the most certain and practical method of control is through destruction of the insects by poisoning. There are three ways of using poisons against cutworms: 1. Spraying the tobacco plant. 2. Spraying trap crops; and 3. using poisoned bait.

Poisoned bait is most generally used. In using this material it is advisable to keep the field as clean as possible of weeds two or three weeks preceding transplanting time in order to reduce the food supply of the worms and render them hungry. A couple of days previous to transplanting spray a small patch of clover with Paris Green at the rate of one ounce to six gallons of water. Cut the clover in small pieces and scatter in small handfuls about the fields, preferably on a cloudy day and in the evening when cutworms are out for feed, and the clover will not dry out too rapidly. If these poison baits are not more than 6 to 8 feet apart the worms will have no trouble in finding them. This treatment should be repeated once or twice.

Instead of poisoned clover bait poisoned bran mash may be used. This is made by mixing one pound of dry Paris Green with 40 pounds of bran. To this add a little sweetened water or cheap syrup, stirring it thoroughly until moistened uniformly. This is scattered about the field in the same way as the clover bait, and seems to be more attractive to the worms even than clover. All poultry should be excluded from the area for some time, or at least until the rain has washed the poison away.

"Death is a great teacher; from him men learn what are the things they really value."—Donald Hankey.

EARLY SYMPTOMS OF BLOODLESSNESS

Shown by Pallor of the Face and Lips—How to Obtain New Blood.

Anaemia, or lack of blood, is so gradual in its approach that it is often well developed before the patient is sufficiently alarmed to consult a doctor or take proper treatment to restore the blood to a healthy condition.

The earliest symptom of anaemia is loss of color, especially in the lips, gums and membranes lining the eyelids. Then comes shortness of breath on slight exertion, such as going up stairs, palpitation of the heart, increased pallor of the face and lips. If this thinning of the blood is not corrected it will proceed rapidly until a complete breakdown in health follows, when there may be disorders of the stomach, headaches and back-aches, dizziness and fainting spells.

The most effective and prompt way to increase and enrich the blood at a time like this is through the fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have restored to good health thousands of weak, anaemic people, among them Miss Mae Johnston, of Port Arthur, Ont., who says:—"Between the ages of sixteen and eighteen I worked in a telephone office, and it was very trying to the nerves and health. I became bloodless, and so pale that friends often said I looked consumptive. One night I had to be taken home from the office, and a doctor was called in who told me I must not go back for a time. Sometimes I would faint, and to walk up stairs would leave me utterly breathless. As I did not appear to be getting any better one of my girl friends, whose mother had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with great benefit, advised me to try these. I took the pills very faithfully for some time, with the result that they restored me to good health, and now when anyone tells me they feel weak or rundown I always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as I feel so thankful for the help they gave me."

If you have any of the symptoms described by Miss Johnston try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Eat nourishing food, exercise a little in the open air daily and watch the color return to cheeks and lips. You can run no risk in giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial as they can not injure the most delicate system. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Why I Grow Forage Crops.

Years ago forage crops were considered of very small importance, and their true value was practically unknown to many landowners. Times, however, are changing, and many good things have come to light through absolute necessity. Among these are our different kinds of forage crops.

Years ago I tried out the different kinds of forage crops that I found we could grow. My work at that time was more of an experimental nature, but some of the lessons learned from small plots have been of inestimable value to us. I have learned something of the real feeding value of these crops, and have always found them to be of value when handled properly. There is nothing that helps more to make hog-raising profitable than a good forage crop. I firmly believe the time is now at hand when we will not find it profitable to raise hogs without an abundance of forage. Rape makes good forage for hogs. The advantage of rape is that it can be grown continuously throughout the growing season.

In the past we have aimed to prepare only sufficient acreage for the hogs. However, other stock will benefit greatly if the acreage is large enough. This will depend largely on the season. When the season is favorable a great crop of forage can be grown from a comparatively small acreage.

I like red clover because of its high feeding value, and because it can be readily worked in with other crop rotations. For many years past it has furnished us with an abundance of hog and cattle pasture. In order to grow red clover successfully, the land must be sweet, well drained, and fairly rich.

A STUNNING PARIS MODEL



9459 Embroidery Pattern No. 1022

9459—Ladies' Dress (surplice closing, two styles of sleeve; two-piece skirt with or without peplum, 37 or 35-inch length from waistline). Price, 25 cents. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide. Width around the bottom, 1 1/2 yds. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.

Cost of Complaining.

'Taint in the way o' common sense To growl at rain an' bring the sun; A grumbler never built a fence Or finished work that should be done. I've never known the clouds to go Because some fellows eat an' whine, When it's too wet to plough or hoe, Some other task to do to find.

I've never known a kicker yet To alter things past his control, Nor met a man with power to fret An easier journey to his goal. Fond hopes go wrong an' plans will stray However much a man complains, An' spite of all we have to say When it is willed to rain, it rains.

The chap that gets the biggest crops Is not the one that wears the crown; When growin' starts all progress stops. No man can climb by sitting down. Time spent in whimp'ring is lost, An' cursin' never changed the sky; The grumbler pays a heavy cost For every discontented sigh.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Where Woman Really Rules.

Tiburon, otherwise known as Shark Island, is a real Amazon kingdom, or perhaps queenland. The women are the heads of the family and rule the men with a hand of iron, graciously permitting them to attend to the work of gathering food, wood, and water, while their wives, mothers and daughters take care of the serious business of governing the country.

All the men on Tiburon are under the rule of their women-folk, but the newly married husband is the most abject of slaves. After mother has approved of the suitor—who seeks her daughter in marriage—father's approval is taken for granted—the favored youth is at once made a slave of the family of his future bride, and for a year must be at their beck and call.

Earth's Noblest Thing.

Women are a new race, recreated since the world received Christianity.—Beecher. Earth has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of pity.—Luther.

Woman is born for love, and it is impossible to turn her from seeking it.—Margaret Fuller Ossoli. Handsome women without religion are like flowers without perfume.—Helene. Woman is the masterpiece.—Confucius.

If there were but one potato in the world, a careful cultivator might produce 10,000,000,000 from it in ten years, and thus supply the world with seed again.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Made a Big Difference.

Bringing with him an electric atmosphere, the man strode into the newspaper office and banged his stick on the counter.

"Where's the editor?" he shouted angrily. "He's—he's out!" replied the clerk nervously. "What's he done this time?"

"In that advertisement for my valveless motor," stormed the visitor, "he's turned the second 'v' into a 'u'!"

Their First Haul.

With the summer come sunshine and flowers and lots of other joys—and sorrow. Little Dorothy's mother was fully alive to the situation, and made preparations beforehand.

She sent her daughter into the kitchen to go through the parcels from the grocer's shop and pick out some fly-papers.

But Dorothy returned not, and at last mother got impatient. "Hurry up, dear!" she called from the dining-room. "Can't you get them?"

"No, mummy," came a sad little voice in reply. "They've got me, but we're bote coming."

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the children well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet.

To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely safe and never fail to relieve constipation and indigestion; colds and simple fever. Concerning them Mrs. Jules Fauquereau, Nominique, Que., writes:—"My baby was terribly constipated and suffered day and night. I was advised to give him Baby's Own Tablets and from the first they helped him and now at the age of thirteen months he is a big, healthy, happy boy."

The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Spain is Land of Licorice.

The greater part of black licorice is derived from Spain, where it is made from the juice of the plant and mixed with starch to prevent it from melting in hot weather. The licorice plant is a shrub that attains a height of three feet, and it grows wild where its roots reach the water. It flourishes especially on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Since the Valley of the Euphrates contained one of the earliest civilizations in the world, the probability is that licorice is about the oldest confection in the world, and the taste which the boys and girls of to-day like so well was enjoyed by the youngsters of 2,000 years ago.

For Spanish Influenza

The Liniment that Cures All Ailments—**MINARD'S** THE OLD RELIABLE—Try It MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited, Yarmouth, N.S.

Adding to the World's Good.

It is not alone those high in place or great in the world's esteem who have the opportunity of living a purposeful life and of accomplishing a part in the world's work. Whoever does a useful thing, and does it well and cheerfully, is contributing to the world's happiness and betterment. Whoever does no more than keep himself truly happy, is adding to the world's good.

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Bottoms of Ancient Lakes.

Many of the most fertile valleys and plains in the world appear to be the bottoms of ancient lakes laid dry, an exit having been opened by some convulsion of nature, in some instances by mere gradual operations, for the waters that were previously inclosed by impenetrable barriers.

Most of the great rivers were formerly successions of lakes, like the St. Lawrence river in North America. The level spaces between the Allegheny Mountains and other parallel chains appear to have been inland lakes, until the rivers which descend from these heights formed for themselves exits.

The Euxine and Caspian seas, as well as Lake Aral and several others, are the remains of an extensive sea, which covered the great part of the north of Asia, according to the belief of Peter Simon Pallas, the German naturalist. It has been conjectured that the opening of the Bosphorus was the occasion of the draining of this ocean in the midst of Europe and Asia, the memory of this disruption of the two continents being preserved in the traditions of Greece.

NEURITIS

So many have Neuritis, that painful, paralyzing inflammation of the nerves, do not realize another day. If you are a victim, try

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

Nothing else brings relief so quickly and so surely. Send for free sample to Templetons, 142 King St. W., Toronto. For sale at reliable druggists for \$1.04 a box.

ASTHMA

Templeton's RAZ-MAH Capsules are guaranteed to relieve ASTHMA. Don't suffer another day. Write Templetons, 142 King St. W., Toronto, for free sample. Reliable druggists sell them at \$1.04 a box.

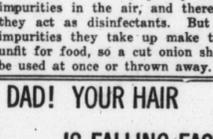
Every good Sikh prefers to die upon the bare ground. Regardless of rank or age, no rug must intervene between him and the earth when he breathes his last.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Onions, when cut, quickly absorb impurities in the air, and therefore they act as disinfectants. But the impurities they take up make them unfit for food, so a cut onion should be used at once or thrown away.

DAD! YOUR HAIR IS FALLING FAST

"Danderine" will check that ugly dandruff and stop hair coming out



To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a small bottle of "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter for a few cents, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the hair. After several applications the scalp usually stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff. Soon every hair on your scalp shows new life, vigor, brightness, thickness, and more color.

A Constipation Cure

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

DOG DISEASES

Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 21st Street, New York, U.S.A.

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

Horses on the farm in England and Wales in 1919 totalled 10,000 more than last year, notwithstanding the increase of traction.

TWO MONTHS OLD BABY HAD ECZEMA

On Face, Very Sore and Itched. Did Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"When my little niece was two months old she had eczema very badly on her face. It was of a moist kind, and took a blister form, and was very sore. It itched, making her face feel hot, and she would scratch badly. She did not sleep well nights."

"A neighbor recommended Cuticura so we got them, and one cake of Soap and two boxes of Ointment healed her." (Signed) Miss Zilla G. Stoddard, R. F. D. 3, Randolph Centre, Vt., March 10, 1919.

Makes Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum your daily toilet preparations. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Empire Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap always without cost.

Classified Advertisements.

FERTILIZERS

STEVENS' COMPLETE FERTILIZER will pay you. George Stevens, Peterborough, Ontario.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1500. Will go for \$1500 on quick sale. Box 66 Times Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

SOFT ELM WANTED.

SOFT ELM WANTED, 3 IN. AND thicker, shipped green from sea. Do not sell until you communicate with us. Keenan Bros. Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

REGISTERED TRAINING SCHOOL for Nurses: St. Elizabeth Hospital, 264 South Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey. Complete course. Monthly allowance first year \$2.00, second year \$3.00, third \$15.00. Address: Superintendent.

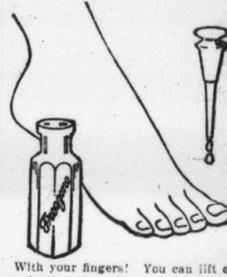
MISCELLANEOUS

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

WOULD YOU PAY EIGHT CENTS a day to insure against loss of time from sickness or accidents? We have a policy that will do so. Further information will cheerfully be given by writing Mr. Barlow, Continental Casualty Company, 30 King Street East, Toronto. Agents wishing to get with a high grade Company, using part, or all of their time, write us.

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezons costs only a few cents.



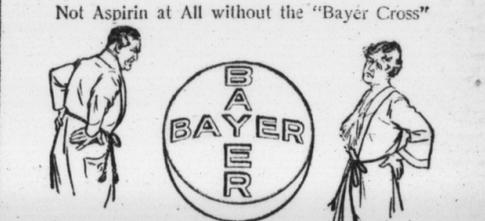
With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet. A tiny bottle of "Freezons" costs little at any drug-store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!



SHILOH 30 DROPS COUGHS

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Lumbago, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis, and for Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all.

Accept only "Bayer" Tablets of lets cost but a few cents. Druggists Aspirin in an unbroken "Bayer" packages.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

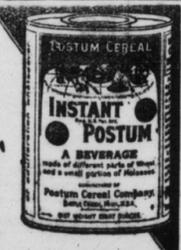
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Less Trouble to make your table beverage when it is

INSTANT POSTUM

It is made instantly by adding hot water to a spoonful in the cup stirring and adding sugar and cream to taste.

Sold by Grocers



ANCHOR PLUG TOBACCO

15¢ a Plug
2 for 25¢

ANCHOR PLUG is the chewing tobacco of superlative excellence.

Try a plug today.

It Holds its Flavor



OUR AMBITION

Is not simply to give you what you pay for, but a little more. We want you to come not once but always.



To get your permanent custom, we have determined to offer only goods in which we know Value is always represented in fullest measure. That is why we stake our reputation for value-giving upon GOOD CLOTHING.

The highest type of sterling clothes value in workmanship, durability and finish.

The Stylish Suits for spring will convince you that our standard for quality is high and that the service you will get is fully in keeping with the reputation the garments have earned.

Two Exceptional Values in Men's Suits this week—\$29.50 and \$37.50. Easily \$5 to \$8 under value.

Piles of Boys' Suits—\$8.50 to \$12.50.

Motor Top Coats for Men—Assorted shades in tweed effects. Splendid styles at \$15.50 to \$25.50.

Snappy styles in accessories for early spring—Fancy Collars, Ties, "Kaysers" Silk and Lisle Gloves—In all desirable colors—\$1 to \$2.

Holeproof, Luxite and Radium Hosiery—In Black, Nigger, Champagne, White, Navy, Gunmetal and Grey; best silk—\$1.50; \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

Other Desirable Values at 50c, 75c and \$1.

Ladies' Silk Underwear in envelope style. Specially priced, \$7.50. Attractive Silk Camisoles—\$1.50 to \$3.

Georgette Waists—Out of the ordinary style yet reasonably priced at \$7.50 to \$11.50.

Smart Waists in Crepe-de-chene and Habutai at \$4.50 to \$7.50, in all colors.

Voile Waists daintily trimmed at \$2 to \$5.

Men's Outfitting Store where attention is given to every detail—style, quality and price.

King Hats in latest blocks and new colors—\$4, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Men's newest shapes in Panamas, Sennets and Fine Braid Hats—\$1.75 to \$5.50.

Smart Oxfords so popular for this season. In brogue or English last for men and women at moderate prices. Repeat orders will have to be at advance prices, so move quickly.

The store with something new each week to make coming often an added pleasure.

J. N. Currie & Co.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$1.50 per year; in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

Advertising—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted at moderate rates. Prices on application.

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

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1920

GLENCOE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Principal McMullen's Room
Senior Fourth Class—Margaret McDonald 93, Florence McEachren 89, Ethel George 79, Arlie Parrott 78, Nuala Stuart 78, Leslie Reeves 69, Grace Dalgety 65.
Fourth Class—Willie Diamond 72, William Moss 72, Sherman McAlpine 67, Mary Quick 61, Mabel Wright 60, Marvin Watterworth 59, Alex. Sutherland 58, James Snelgrove 29.

Senior Third Class—Willie Anderson 81, Emma Reycraft 79, Ida Irwin 76, Eleanor Sutherland 75, Mariner McCracken 68, Fred McRae 65, Wilfred Haggitt 59, Miriam Oxley 58, Martin Abbott 56, Delbert Hicks 53, Scott Irwin 52, Garnet Ewing 39, Donna McAlpine 38.
Miss Marsh's Room
Junior Third Class—Thelma McCaffrey 82, Gordon McDonald 78, Mildred Anderson 78, Blake Tomlinson 77, Margaret Smith 74, Irene McCaffrey 66, Lowell Best 63, Glen Abbott 58.

Senior Second Class—Daisy McCracken 98, Charles George 96, Nelson McCracken 88, Carrie Gardner 84, Laura Reycraft 84, Stanley Abbott 84, Freddie George 81, Florence McCracken 81, Albert Diamond 78, Della Squire 78, Margaret Dickson 78, Albert Young 77, George McEachren 77, Eliza McDonald 76, Katie McCracken 72, Vera McCaffrey 72, Tommy Hillman 69, Bessie McKellar 67, Kathleen Wilson 36.

Miss Chalmers's Room
Junior Second Class—Florence Hills 96, Ethel McAlpine 94, Mervia Stuart 93, Joan Grover 90, Irene Squire 83, Carrie Smith 82, Albert Squire 80, Llewellyn Reycraft 80, Harold Wilson 80, Helen Clarke 79, Sidney Ewing 75, Willie Ramsey 72, Margaret McLachlin 71, Campbell Miller 68, Alvin Hagerty 66, Robert McCallum 65, Bert Diamond 60, Eleanor Eehlin 60, Nelson Reycraft 56.
Senior First Class—Virginia Clarke 97, Roy Mumford 94, Kathleen McIntyre 82, Lillian Hagerty 81, Helen Edie 80, Douglas Davidson 79, Eriel W. Florence 77, Florence McKellar 77, Claude Tomlinson 75, Norene Innes 73, Gordon McEachren 73, Lorene Best 72, Angus Ramsey 72, Gertrude Abbott 71, Blanche McCracken 61, Jack Heal 60, Della Stevenson 53, Clara George 50, Richard Brand 50, Margaret Young 44; present for one examination only—Gordon Ramsey, Genevieve Cowan; absent—Alma Parrott.

Mrs. Gilbert's Room
Senior First Class—Hugh McAlpine 82, Bobbie Miller 56, Kenneth Miller 52, Kenneth McRae 35, Harley Lease 20, Albert George 16.
Junior First Class—George Blacklock, Dorothy Watterworth, James Grover, Hugh McEachren, Clara George, Emily Kelly, Emily Abbott, John McMurchy, Janet McMurchy, Marie Stinson, Helen Reycraft, Viola Eddie, Charlotte Smith, Charles McCracken.
Primer—A Class—Mildred Blacklock, Ivy McCracken, Mercedes Heal, Allan Wilson.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM UNISTAT

(From The Tiny Vet's Page in "The Veteran")
All the animals in Husseletown were very busy. They were always busy, as last as they could get anything someone wanted it. If it was something to eat, someone ate it. If it was something to wear, someone bought it. So the were ways on the point of running out of something, and had to make some more. It was a great life and as they were all busy, of course they were all happy.
John Bruin sat weaving the cloth for the clothes he made. He wove very good cloth, and made very good clothes. Nothing else would have been good enough for the little people of Husseletown. One of the good points about having things made in your own town is that if you don't like them you can have them changed.
Sam Focks, with the help of Billy Beaver, worked in wood, and made talking and squeaking and grunting machines of the very highest quality. Billy Beaver made tables and chairs, boxes and lots of other things made of wood. And the days passed by quickly and smoothly as they always do for busy people.
One day a stranger came to Husseletown. He said his name was Mr. Slyboots, and indeed his name seemed to suit him very well. He came from Unistat, which is just a little way across the border from Husseletown, and he carried a sample case full of pictures and catalogues of things which were made in Unistat.
First of all, Mr. Slyboots called on Mr. Tom Bruin, the Mayor of Husseletown. Standing on a chair, he showed Mr. Bruin his pictures. "I want to sell you some of the fine things we make in Unistat," said Mr. Slyboots. "But we can make all these things just as well right here in Husseletown," said Mr. Bruin. "I'm quite sure you can't make them quite as well as we can," said Slyboots, and he started in to praise very highly all the things they did in Unistat, which is a habit that most of the people of Unistat have.
For a whole hour Mr. Slyboots tried to persuade Mr. Bruin to buy the good things of Unistat, but he could not do so, so he offered some money to Mr. Bruin. "Money makes the mayor

go," said he. "I'm not that kind of a mayor," said Mr. Bruin. Then he got up and chased Mr. Slyboots out of his office, and right into the street.
Next Mr. Slyboots called on Billy Beaver. "Let me sell you some of our Great Quix furniture," said he. "Get out, or I'll hit you on the head with my Hammer," said Billy, who has a short temper and a long memory. Mr. Slyboots got out.
He then went over to see Sam Focks. "We can certainly make better grunting and squeaking machines in Unistat than you can here," said he. Mr. Focks remarked that he didn't think so. "Have you tried our hammerless repeating piano?" asked the gentleman from Unistat. Mr. Focks said he hadn't tried it. "Let me sell you one," said Mr. Slyboots. "Get out," said Mr. Focks, suddenly. "or I'll give you a crack with my hammerless repeating screwdriver." Mr. Slyboots got out. The chances for business in Husseletown did not seem to be very good.

As he walked down the main street of Husseletown in a rather sad frame of mind, Mr. Slyboots saw a bright new sign painted over a doorway, and several of the leading citizens of Husseletown admiring it.
"What building might this be?" he asked politely. "It might be a moving picture show, but it isn't," said Mr. Bunneyman, who is rather a wag, especially as far as his ears are concerned. "But what building is it?" asked Mr. Slyboots. "This is our Chamber of Commerce," said Mr. Bunneyman, proudly. "Notice our new sign above the door. If you can read, you will see that it says 'Keep the Money at Home.'"
"What does it mean?" asked Mr. Slyboots, who seemed to want to know everything. "It means just this," said Mr. Bunneyman. "that we make all we can right here in Husseletown, and what we can't make we learn to make in time, if we keep on trying, we shall be able to make nearly everything we need."

"But it costs a lot to make things. Perhaps you could buy them cheaper somewhere else," said the gentleman from Unistat. "We prefer to make them ourselves," said Mr. John Bruin, who was one of the group. Suddenly he turned to Mr. Slyboots, and snapped his big teeth, and said, "There was a traveller from Unistat in town today, trying to sell us his goods. What an idiot! When he was out of our town, he would have thought we would buy them? Not only would it spoil our own work, but even if we paid Unistat in full, they would come back and tell us that our money was not worth as much as the very figures we have printed on it. If I should ever set eyes on that Unistat man," said Mr. Bruin, and then he stopped, and reaching out his great paw to Mr. Slyboots, he asked, "What is YOUR name?"

Mr. Slyboots did not want to tell them his name. Oh, dear, no! He just turned round and bolted for the open road to Unistat as hard as he could go. There most certainly did not seem to be ANY chance of doing business in Husseletown.
"Of course," said Mr. Bunneyman, "there really are some things we cannot make and grow ourselves, and these things we may have to buy from Unistat or from some other place. But we must not buy anything we can make right here in Husseletown."

"Yes," said Mr. Bruin, "if we remember that, there will always be enough work for us all, and we must be busy to be happy and prosperous."
They all stood and watched the gentleman from Unistat as he hurried down the road. When he was out of sight they returned once more to read



C. C. M. Prices Only Half Those of Twenty-Five Years Ago

Twenty-five years ago \$100 to \$150 was paid willingly for a bicycle. They are demanding bearings that will not only run perfectly when new, but that will continue to run easily. They are insisting on bicycles that are not only easy and comfortable to ride, but with a quality of materials that assures safety in riding. They are demanding bicycles that will retain the bright lustre of the show-room product. In other words, Canadian riders are insisting on C. C. M. Bicycles—the Standard of Canada—used and sought for by Bicycle Riders in all overseas British possessions. C. C. M. Bicycles are sold at prices consistent with C. C. M. quality. To pay less is to risk disappointment.

C.C.M. Bicycles

RED BIRD—MASSEY—PERFECT
CLEVELAND—COLUMBIA
90% Made in Canada—100% Value

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited
WESTON, ONTARIO
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

KEITH'S CASH STORE

DRY GOODS MILLINERY GROCERIES

Best quality, and fair prices ensured

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Sold all over the world. Shop in every city. See your telephone book.
Singer's best Rotary No. 115-1 Machine price \$78, payable \$5 cash, balance \$2 per month, or a discount of 20 per cent. allowed for cash.
Machines always kept in stock. A few second-hand machines for sale. Needles, Belts, Oil and all repairs kept in stock.
A few six-octave piano-case organs for sale, suitable for schools or practice. Apply
W. A. HAGERTY

NEW PERFECTION STOVES

They are safe and simple and will save fuel.

MARTIN-SENOUR 100 PER CENT. PURE PAINT

Will put the shine on your home. Use our Floor Paint, Floor Varnish, Wood Lac and Varnish.

We also carry a full line of HOUSECLEANING AND GARDEN SUPPLIES
Step Ladders, Mops, Tubs, Wringers, O-Cedar Mops and Polish, Liquid Veneer, Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Garden Cultivators and Garden Seeds.

R. A. EDDIE

FROST FENCE DEERING REPAIRS

Mr. Farmer:

We carry a full line of FARM IMPLEMENTS
Gas Engines, London Orchard Sprayers, Sugar Beet Drills and Cultivators, Corn Planters, Chatham Fanning Mills, Buggies, Wagons, etc.
Also a number of Second-hand Implements, thoroughly overhauled and guaranteed, at reasonable prices.
Repair work a specialty.
Neil McKellar & Son
AGENTS FOR MASSEY-HARRIS CO. GLENCOE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between MONTREAL TORONTO DETROIT and CHICAGO

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

Saves Work for Mary Saves Work for John
The handiest helper on the farm is a Leader Home Water System
It means less daily work for the women folk and the men folk. More time to do the things that insure bigger profits on the farm. So, now in use. Be a happy Leader farmer from now on.

Plenty Fresh Running Water
Citify Your Farm Home

FOR SALE BY J. T. WING & CO., LIMITED
Windsor Ontario

Farmers and Dairymen

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.

Now Is The Time To Paint

If you have delayed painting, your property has suffered. Do not put off any longer. Save the surface and you Save all. Look around and you will find many places, both inside and out that call for a coat of paint. Now is the time. Nature is re-decorating, get in line and do the same. The most economical method is to use

MARTIN-SENOUR 100% PURE PAINT AND VARNISHES

Their covering power and lasting qualities are very great. It will pay you to insist on getting this popular brand. For whatever painting or varnishing you do, there is a special MARTIN-SENOUR Product, each one guaranteed to best serve the purpose for which it is made.

Consult us as to your requirements. We have a full stock and complete information as to decorative schemes. Let us advise you.

R. A. EDDIE GLENCOE
J. A. MULLIGAN WARDSVILLE

"Save the surface and you save all" Paint & Varnish

If Your "Victory Bonds" Were Burnt or Stolen



They might prove a total loss. So with Stock Certificates Promissory Notes and other Negotiable Securities. Do not leave Valuable Papers at home or at the office, where there is always danger of fire or theft. Keep them in a Safety Deposit Box in the vaults of this Bank. The highest measure of security and protection against loss is afforded, at a small annual rental.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

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

What is New in Wall Paper?

This will soon be a leading question in the home; but we can answer it for you if you will drop in and let us show you the Newest Designs of two of the largest Wall Paper manufacturers in America. Over two hundred new designs carried in stock. Get your papering done early and avoid the rush.

P. E. Lumley

Store Phone 61 House Phone 77

SPRINGTIME NECESSITIES



For Gardening—Spades, Spading Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Cultivators, etc.

NEW PERFECTION and FLORENCE AUTOMATIC OIL COOK STOVES have proven to be the best under all conditions. Also a full line of Ovens.

Don't wait till the flies are here to SCREEN. DO IT NOW. We have a large stock of Screen Doors on hand, including the famous KASEMENT DOOR. See them. Prices \$2.25 to \$5.

JAS. WRIGHT & SON

Chi-Namel Store Sherwin-Williams Paints Peerless Fence

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
Main Line
Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 3:25 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 9:37 a.m.; No. 18, express (daily) 2:55 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 6:05 p.m.; No. 116, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 10:40 p.m.
Westbound—No. 7, Detroit express (ex. Sunday, no local stops) 4:45 a.m.; No. 17 (Sundays only, stops at Glencoe and Chatham) 5:45 a.m.; No. 76, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7:30 a.m.; No. 115, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12:35 p.m.; No. 11, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 8:37 p.m.; No. 15, International Limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 10:05 p.m.

Wabash and Air Line
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 9:37 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:15 p.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4:20 p.m.
Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9:25 a.m.; No. 3, Wabash, 1:44 p.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2:50 p.m.
Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch
Leaves—7:35 a.m., 6:40 p.m.
Arrives—7:05 a.m., 5:55 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Eastbound—No. 634, 12:25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4:17 p.m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 5:46 p.m.
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4:45 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9:20 a.m.; No. 633, 8:16 p.m.
Trains 22, 634, 633 and 635, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE
Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9:05 a.m.; G. T. R. West, 6:05 p.m.; London and East, 7:00 p.m.
Mails received—London and East, 8:00 a.m.; G. T. R. East, 7:00 p.m.; G. T. R. West, 9:45 a.m.
Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

MRS. W. A. CURRIE
Teacher in Oil Paintings
Studio and Residence: Symes Street, Glencoe, Ontario.
Artists' Materials Kept in Stock.

CREAM AND EGGS WANTED
Cream received, tested and paid for daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Phone 73 if you want our delivery truck to call. Cash for eggs.
LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

CASTORIA

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

to this worthy cause may leave their donations at the Royal Bank, Glencoe.

The new taxation measure introduced in parliament on Tuesday increases the taxation on luxuries, including expensive clothing, from 10 to 50 per cent. of purchase price and is expected to increase the revenue to the extent of \$70,000,000. It is now in effect.

Mrs. E. A. Bartlett, widow of J. W. Bartlett who lived at Glencoe for some years and was subsequently connected with the Farmer's Advocate at Winnipeg, died at Los Angeles last week. She leaves three sons, also two sisters, one of whom is Mrs. L. C. Moore, near Wardsville.

F. H. Macklin of Blenheim who had contracts to supply a large number of tomato plants to canning factories estimates that between 300,000 and 400,000 plants were destroyed by frost last week. His loss he estimates around \$1,500. Others in the tomato plant business are likewise losers.

At the communion services in the Presbyterian church on Friday and Sunday 25 new members were added to the roll of the church—20 by profession and 5 by certificate. The services on Friday were conducted by Rev. H. E. Thornloe of St. Thomas and on Sunday by the pastor, Rev. G. S. Lloyd.

At the manse in Appin on Wednesday, May 12, Rev. H. D. McCulloch united in marriage Charles Samuel Mitchell, son of George Mitchell of Metcalfe, and Miss Nellie Armada Pierce, daughter of Robert Pierce of Caradoc. The young couple will make their home near Cairngorm, Metcalfe township.

Work on the Glencoe hydro-electric system is making steady progress. It is expected that the poles will all be in the ground this week and if there be no difficulty in getting material the "juice" should be turned on by the middle of July. The wiring from Bothwell to Glencoe was completed some time ago.

The children of the Glencoe public school are preparing to put on a unique musical concert at the Opera House on June 1st. There will be a grand program of choruses, solos and violin solos by the children, with special numbers by Donald Wright, wonderful boy cellist. The concert will be conducted by Howard Gordon, Admission—adults, 50c; children, free.

The death took place on May 13 at his son's residence in St. Thomas of James Cook, in his 76th year. Mr. Cook lived for a number of years at Woodgreen. The remains were brought to the West Lorne Presbyterian church on May 15th for service. Interment took place in Simpson cemetery. There was a large motor funeral, conducted the entire length by Chas. Dean, formerly of Glencoe.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church at Wardsville will observe their anniversary on Sunday, May 23, and Monday, May 24. On Sunday Rev. W. E. Duple, B. A., will conduct services and preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the church, and on Monday the ladies will hold their annual bazaar in the town hall and serve dinner. In the evening a concert will be given by prominent professional entertainers.

Mrs. W. A. Currie, who was the first lady to join the Glencoe Board of Trade, will have charge of an auction in an attractive manner the vacant lot opposite the McKellar House on Main street. It is proposed to convert this lot into a garden of shrubbery and flower beds for a concert with special numbers by Donald Wright, wonderful boy cellist and other refreshments will be served by the Daughters of the Empire. From an artistic point of view the work could not have been placed in better hands than Mrs. Currie's.

Mrs. Mary Brodie, formerly of Glencoe, died at Toronto on Friday in her 85th year. The remains were brought to Glencoe on Monday at noon and the funeral service was held in the Presbyterian church at two o'clock, interment being made at Oakland cemetery. Mrs. Brodie leaves one sister, Mrs. McGugan, of Victoria, B. C. The four Misses Dalton of Glencoe and Detroit are nieces. Prior to the remains leaving Toronto a short service was held at the Nurses' Home in that city, conducted by the Rev. James Wilson, formerly of Glencoe.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Have you seen Mayhew's new wall papers?
Cabbage and tomato plants for sale.
W. R. Sutherland, 21st.

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

For sale—few first-class Tudhope buggies; new—Wm. Allen, Glencoe.

A few bushels of seed peas for sale.—David Coulthard, Route 1, Glencoe.

Alex. McAlpine & Son, dealers in flour and feed, coal, salt, cement, etc. A standard typewriter, in good order, for sale. Apply at Transcript office.

One cheap work mare and one five-year-old driving mare.—Wm. McCallum.

47c trade and 45c cash for eggs at Mayhew's.
Residence on Victoria street, north, for sale. Apply to Mrs. D. K. McRae, Jr., Glencoe.

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar, 21st.

Plants for sale—tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, sweet peppers and asters. W. Waterworth, Glencoe.

For sale—small house on Victoria street south; 5 rooms; garden plot. Apply to Box 64, Glencoe.

For sale, cheap—second-hand well pump, large size; also second-hand refrigerator.—Geo. Westcott.

Anyone wanting plants will do well to come early. I will not deliver this year.—V. Waterworth, phone 114.

For sale—new iron-mound side-delivery rake, and 1 new mower, 6-ft. cut, never used. Apply to J. L. Hull.

One new bicycle and one extra good second-hand bicycle on hand this week. Prices on the rock.—Wm. McCallum.

Expert photo finishing. Developing. Sc a roll; printing, 3c apiece. Any size; postage paid.—Jackson Studio, Chesley, Ont.

Young man wanted for office work. Applicants must be between ages of 16 and 20. Apply by letter to Box 18, Transcript office.

Don't fall to get Mayhew's prices on rugs and linoleums.

A lawn social under the auspices of the U. F. O. will be held at Walkers school house on June 11. Watch for bills and particulars.

Lost—commercial traveller's sample case, between Strathburn and Glencoe. Finder please return to Transcript office, Glencoe.

Wanted—general maid for family of 3; no children; good wages; no laundry work.—Apply Miss Blackburn, 652 Talbot St. London.

For sale—18 p008, old choice pure bred Shorthorn male, registered. Apply to H. J. Jamieson, Glencoe, or Jamieson Bros., Crinan.

Car owners, attention! We now have in stock Noble's Standard Polish, for automobiles, phonographs, furniture, etc. Try it.—Wright's Hardware.

One Ford car, just like new, all but the price; one Chevrolet, one Maxwell, one Gray-Dort, and many others.—Wm. McCallum.

Single comb White Leghorns; Barons and Australian strain; wonderful layers of good sized eggs. Eggs, after the first of May, \$1.50 per setting. No better month for chicks.—R. C. Vause, Glencoe.

THE LATE JACOB HUSTON

The passing away of a former well-known and prominent citizen and business man of Glencoe occurred at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on May 7th in the death rather suddenly from apoplexy of Jacob Huston, aged 61 years. Mr. Huston was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Huston of Ekfrid township and one of the younger members of a family of ten sons and three daughters. In 1858 he came to Glencoe with his brother, E. T. Huston, now town treasurer, and the two established a business in buying and

selling grain and other farm produce, etc. In 1902 the firm established a branch of their business at Sault Ste. Marie, which the deceased took charge of and continued therein up to a few years ago.

During Mr. Huston's residence in Glencoe he took a prominent part in public affairs generally and was a member of the municipal council for two or three terms. He was also prominently identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Hill of Chesley, Ont.

The funeral took place at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on Sunday, May 9th.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, section 56," that all Creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Daniel D. McLean, late of the Township of Ekfrid, in the County of Middlesex, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 8th day of February, A. D. 1920, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, Solicitors for Duncan McLean and Archibald McLean, Administrators of the Estate of the said Daniel D. McLean, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the first day of June, A. D. 1920, the said Duncan McLean and Archibald McLean will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that the said Duncan McLean and Archibald McLean will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Glencoe this Tenth day of May, A. D. 1920.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Administrators' Solicitors, Glencoe.

ARE YOU WILLING---

To forget what you have done for other people; and to remember what other people have done for you? To ignore what the world owes you, and to think what you owe to the world? To put your rights in the background, your duties in the middle distance, and your chances to do a little more than your duty in the foreground? To see that your fellowmen are just as real as you are, and try to look behind their faces to their hearts, hungry for joy? To close your book of complaints and look around you for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness?

Then you are ready for Self-Denial.

ARE YOU WILLING---

To stoop down and consider the needs and the desires of little children; to remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends LOVE YOU, and ask yourself whether you LOVE THEM enough? To bear in mind the things that other people have to bear on their hearts; to try to understand what those who live in the same house with you really want, without waiting for them to tell you? To trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you? To make a grave for your ugly thoughts and a garden for your kindly feelings, with the gate open?

Are you willing to do these things, even for a little while?

Then you are ready for Self-Denial.

ARE YOU WILLING---

To believe that love is the strongest thing in the world—stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death—and that the blessed life which began in Bethlehem nineteen hundred and twenty years ago is the image and brightness of the Eternal Love?

Then you are ready for Self-Denial.

(With acknowledgments to Dr. Henry Van Dyke)

Salvation Army

Jubilee Self-Denial Appeal

May 15 to 22 Objective, \$300.00

Local Committee:

B. F. CLARKE, Chairman GORDON DICKSON, Sec.-Treasurer

Contributions may be left at the Royal Bank, Glencoe

The Motorist's Best Friend



ANYONE can say "the best." It means nothing unless you know who says it. In this case it is the Oldest Service to Automobile Owners in America, and when they say the Prest-O-Lite Storage Battery is "best by test" it means just that.

"best" because it has more "pep" and power, more endurance for the daily grind.

"best" because it is backed by the kind of service that keeps troubles away—service that satisfies.

But whether you carry "the best" battery or not, we will keep your battery in better condition if you will let us inspect it from time to time. No charge for this service.

We have competent battery men ready to recharge or repair all makes of batteries.

This is the best place in town at which to unload your battery troubles. Given a chance, we'll prove it to you.

OFFICIAL PREST-O-LITE SERVICE STATION

W. B. Mulligan

Auto, Tire and Battery Service Garage, Glencoe

Soils and Crops

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

Sticking to the Hog Business.

Economy in the use of feeds and the adoption of labor-saving methods are imperative for the hog raisers of to-day, and short feeding periods in which cheap bulky feeds play an important part as consistent with rapid gains will undoubtedly yield the greatest net profit.

Ample provision should be made for the supply of suitable feeding materials. Many a hog grower has overlooked the feed problem only to realize that putting weight on a large grove of hogs involved serious outlays. Grain feed, there are many times when barley and oats may be used to advantage in feeding breeding stock and growing pigs. So the farmer who desires to follow a safe and conservative system of hog feeding, especially in a region where there is more or less danger of a partial failure of the corn crop to mature sound ears, will find it advantageous from several points of view to grow a few acres of these small grains to help out in his feeding operations in case the corn crop fails. Not only will they prove of great value at such times, but they may be used to good advantage to balance up the protein content of the ration when corn is being fed in liberal amounts to the growing pigs and breeding stock. These feeds will save many dollars in the purchase of protein concentrates and prove an efficient substitute for corn in case of partial crop failure.

Another factor in economical hog growing at the present time is that of keeping down labor costs. Science and experiments indicate that hogs make more economical gains from the same amount of feeding materials where labor charges are low, than is the case on farms where the hogs are allowed to gather a portion of their feed in the fields, and where the grain feeding is simplified as much as possible by the use of self-feeders. Various feeders report satisfactory results with self-feeders for growing pigs and breeding stock; while other men prefer the old way, inasmuch as it makes it possible for them to make more efficient use of the forage crop and pasture. During the fattening period, however, the hog is the best judge of its own needs, for when left to its choice it will balance its ration to produce the most profitable gain, eating less and less of protein and more of carbohydrates as it grows older and fatter. Besides, this makes it possible for one man to feed a large number of hogs without neglecting his other work. When conditions justify a full feed of grain there is no doubt that the free choice method of feeding is the most efficient and economical.

Harvesting crops with hogs not only helps to solve the complicated labor problem, but it pays. In test after test it has been found that hogs turned into forage and corn fields waste but little feed and produce cheaper gains than when fed in yards, and they save a lot of work gathering and preparing the feeds. The practice of hogging down corn is so profitable that many farmers sow rape in the corn fields and plan the corn crop so as to extend the length of time during which the hogs can be used in harvesting the crop. Each spring the first corn which they plant consists of a small field of a ninety-day variety. This matures in about three weeks before the main crop and gives the hogs that much more work to do before cold weather comes. The early maturing varieties of corn usually yield rather less than the later ones, but the saving of labor and the extra pork per bushel in full compensation for that. Besides beginning

the full feeding period that much earlier makes it possible to hasten the time of marketing the hogs.

Fertilizing the Orchard.

The need of plenty of plant food in the orchard is one of the essentials which has been greatly overlooked. A properly balanced ration is as necessary for the apple and peach and small fruit as it is for an animal. It is this which produces the bearing wood, and hence the fruit and quality of the fruit is also dependent upon this. Proper balance must be kept between the amount of plant food elements obtained by the leaves from the air, and those obtained by the roots from the soil, in order to get the large, attractively colored and deliciously tasting fruit. And if plant food is not present in sufficient quantities in the soil, the roots can not get it.

The kind, form and amount of plant food available for the use of the plant controls wood growth. Wherever one of the essential plant foods is lacking, that is—present in unavailable form or in insufficient amounts—satisfactory growth of bearing wood is impossible. With fruits, as well as with all other crops, each of the three essential plant foods has a specific function.

Ammonia is the stem and leaf producer. It makes new wood, and gives to the foliage the healthy green color which by experience we associate with thriftiness and vigor.

Phosphoric acid hastens maturity and increases production of fruit. This is seen on corn, is seen on wheat, and is equally apparent, although oftentimes more important, on fruit trees.

Potash strengthens wood growth. It also aids in producing healthy, disease-resistant growth, the kind which allows the production of quality fruits.

As mentioned earlier, the plant food must be balanced. The best fertility practice is that which grows enough wood for a full set of fruit, but which also controls the growth, ripens it in time to prevent winter killing, and keeps it within bounds so that it may not smother or otherwise injure the fruit.

Just what fertilizer to apply depends very largely on how the orchard is being treated. Tillage increases the availability of soil nitrogen, so for a time a limited time—say, a tilled orchard requires less ammonia than does a sod mulch orchard. There, also is a difference in soils, sandy soils being weaker in potash and phosphoric acid than loamy soils, while clay soils are richer in potash.

Commercial fertilizers are valued according to the amount of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash contained, the amounts being figured in per cents, indicating that the fertilizer contains four per cent. of ammonia, ten per cent. of available phosphoric acid, and six per cent. of potash.

The following fertilizers give apple growers a sufficient range of choice: Sod Mulch System: Sand 5-7-2; loam, 6-8-0; clay, 6-8-0.

Tilled Orchards: Sand, 3-10-4; loam, 3-10-2; clay, 3-12-0.

The amount to apply also varies, but four to five pounds per tree, spread on about a month before the trees blossom, will give best results. As a fruit grower studies his crop, the relationship between plant growth and fruit production becomes more and more evident and he is then able, sometimes, to change his fertilizer so as to fit changing needs. The above range of analyses, however, fits nearly all needs of the modern progressive apple grower.

eggs may be placed in the nest and the nest eggs removed while the hen is eating.

When a turkey steals her nest, it should be carefully examined when the hen is absent to make sure that it is not where water will settle in it during a rain and has sides high enough so that the eggs will not roll out. Very often the nest that a turkey will select is not at all adequate to hold the eggs. Any changes made, however, should be accomplished with the old material around the nest, like dried twigs, leaves and so forth, so that the hen will not notice it and start a new nest in a more secret place.

It is never advisable to have two hens sitting near together, because if one hatches first the other may leave her nest entirely, in an attempt to adopt some of the poulters of the other mother. During the sitting period, care should be taken that the hens get out of their nests to eat once a day and that they have plenty of clean, sweet, whole corn, some grit and plenty of fresh water. After they begin to sit there is no danger that they will leave the nest and it is safe to visit them occasionally, though care must be taken not to frighten them.

Days for deeds are few, my brother. Then to-day fulfill your vow; If you mean to help another, Do not dream it—do it now.

It is as easy for you to please everybody as it is for everybody to please you.

Welfare of the Home

Baby's Second Summer Will Be His Happiest if You Take Care of Him.

By IDA M. ALEXANDER, M.D.

"When this boy was two years and four months old," said a six-foot father to me, "I never thought we should raise him."

"What was the matter?" I asked with interest.

"Oh, the baby's second summer, you know," he answered vaguely.

I told this father very promptly that there was no reason why a "baby's second summer" should be any harder on him than the first summer. For such a well-educated man he had believed the "baby's second summer" lie entirely too long.

How did such a lie come to be believed? I remember mothers expecting their babies to be sick the second summer and the babies hardly ever disappointed them in that, but what was the real reason?

Did you ever see a father make a five-year-old do chores that were hard work for a ten-year-old boy? Did you not feel "mad clear through" to see a father so cruel to a mere baby? I know you have. Well, the stomach of a baby is made of muscle and the muscle of the two-year-old baby has only two-year-old strength, so you should give your baby such food as does not require a strong stomach-muscle, or else you are just as cruel to your baby as the father who works a five-year-old boy. You have no more right to overwork a baby's stomach-muscle than you have to overwork the arm and back muscles of the five-year-old.

The sickness of the baby's second summer was just the result of making a two-year-old muscle do the work of a ten-year-old muscle. It was the result of giving a two-year-old such food as only a ten-year-old should be allowed to have. It was ignorant cruelty and not kindness; it was selfishness and not consideration; it was bigoted ignorance instead of open-eyed knowledge.

There is one excuse I hope to hear no mother make for the harmful food she prepares for her family: "They like it." Least of all should that be the reason for what you give the baby to eat. I have known babies to like

pickles, at least the mother assured me the baby liked pickles. Now if pickles are good food for a baby, then they must be good for you. We know that the food value of pickles is "one cent on the dollar." If you doubt my word, then eat pickles for breakfast next wash-day, just pickles and nothing more, and see how much strength pickles have to give!

There are two questions every mother should ask of the food she intends to put into a baby's stomach. First: Has this a food value? Second: Is it child food, or is it man food? You would not make a baby do the work of a man? Well, then don't make the baby's stomach do the work of a man's stomach.

Suppose we have here a perfectly healthy breast-fed baby that has learned to take his meals at regular hours, drink water when thirsty and sleep all night long without nursing. Let us take him through the weaning period (and to do that we now begin at six months old instead of weaning him all at once). At six months he is weaned away from his night feeding and sleeps all night with only a drink of water. Now the teeth begin to come and there is a heavier demand made on the lime in the system and the alkalinity of all the tissues need something to keep them normal. This is supplied by giving orange juice at least twice a week, two tablespoonfuls twice a week to every day.

This acts as a food and a medicine both. Give it.

At seven or eight months of age, the baby may be given one meal a day, but not any meal of chewing food. This should be a thin oatmeal gruel or barley gruel with whole milk, using one part of the thin-as-milk to two parts of milk and baby should be able to eat eight ounces at a feeding. If this is made an afternoon feeding, the mother can get away from home without taking the baby with her. A little change is good for the mother and the baby too. Give thought to these matters. More on this subject next week.

Saving Work in Seeding.

It is inconvenient to fill the drill box every round, and especially when a tractor is used. Here is a simple way to make an extension on a drill box. Take two 1x4-inch boards the length of the drill box, and two 1x2-inch boards the width of the top of the drill box to use for ends. Nail them together, forming a box, using 2x2x6-inch blocks in each corner to nail to. Brace the box in centre with good, stiff strap iron. It is necessary that you have the exact width of the top of the drill box so the cover will fit on the extension.

Take a piece of strap iron one-fourth inch thick and one inch wide; have your blacksmith cut twelve

pieces three inches long; bend each one of them back an inch, forming the shape of an L, and drill two holes in the long part and one in the short part of each. Remove cover from drill box, and bolt on extension by placing three of the L-shaped irons in front of drill box, and three of them on the back of box. Bolt the strap irons together and fasten cover to extension. This will nearly double the capacity of the drill and save a great many stops and valuable time in the planting season.

Production is the saving grace of a nation.

Work is the panacea for the world's ills.

THE FARM WORK SHOP

The farm shop had best be near the house, or can be a part of it, if easy of access. A part of the wagon house, either the ground floor or loft, or a wing of the barn, may be partitioned off. Better yet, erect a separate and especially planned building, perhaps as a shed or lean-to. It should be large enough to swing a twelve-foot board or a wagon tongue and hounds, and at least as high as an ordinary room—nine feet. It must be well lighted, with windows on two sides—better, on three sides; or there may be a glass door. For winter work, when most making and mending jobs can be done, the shop should have a stove, a little air-tight affair suited for wood.

Fixtures in the Shop.

The special appliances in a shop are several and should be placed where they will be most handy to get at and to use. On one side put the carpenter's bench, having its strong wooden vise and broad, level top with so-called bench stops at one end. Best is a regular cabinet-maker's bench, with side and tail vises; opposite the latter should be a row of holes for plugs, with another plug in the vise so that a strip or board can be held between plug and vise, and planed. Behind the bench, on the wall, there should be a tool rack, consisting of strips of various sizes cut out to hold the carpenter tools.

In one corner near the bench place the chopping-block, an article too often overlooked even in the more elaborate trade shops. This is a three-foot section of log of any sound wood, eighteen inches or more in diameter, stood on end over a floor-joint, or with a brace beneath to the ground. With a sharp hatchet no end of rapid work can be done on this block, thereby often saving time and energy.

Near a window, on a stout piece of plank set on a heavy upright, braced to the wall, though at least two feet from it, bolt the iron vise, a heavy, reliable article with jaws four or five inches long and made to open as wide. The vise that is attached to a small anvil is very handy. On the back of this stand, nail a board with a raised rim or strip around it for the metal-working tools—monkey-wrenches, files, drills, wire cutters and pliers; cold chisels and ball-peen hammers.

A pair of carpenter's horses, or trestles, are necessary; let them be heavy, with legs that spread comfortably and fit the even floor. And do not forget the grindstone, preferably foot power.

For the storage of useful articles, such as assortments of brads, nails, screws, bolts, rivets, wire, strip iron, braces, angles, metal cleats, hinges, clasps, etc., etc., make use of an old chiffonier, or similar article of furniture with drawers, into the divided portions of which this material may be classified. A very good way is to use cigar boxes with the lids torn off.

The foregoing is the simply appointed shop; there may be wisely added by the enthusiast for mechanical work a saw and forge, a light drill press, and even a foot-power circular saw. Indeed, there is hardly an end to the useful machinery that in a small way may constitute time and money savers on a large place, for there is not any one of them but will pay for itself in a short time.

Many a useful, many a happy hour may be spent in the farm shop. Put a comfortable old chair in a corner and, having a good fire in the stove, engage some friends in conversation while you work.

Tools for Metal Work.

Following is a list of metal-working tools which the busy and up-to-date agriculturist could use to good advantage for the many and varied mending and making jobs that are forever turning up and proving necessary.

For metal work: A hack-saw frame and set of saws; set of twist drills of fit brace or drill press, from one-sixteenth-inch to one-half-inch by thirty-seconds; set of files, including twelve-inch flat coarse, eight-inch, flat fine, ten inch rat-tail coarse, six-inch rat-tail fine, ten inch three-corner, seven-inch three-corner, ten-inch half-round and twelve-inch rasp; pair heavy wire cutters; pair light pliers; cold chisels, one-fourth-inch and one-inch; centre punch; bevel reamer, monkey wrenches, light and heavy; countersink; two ball-peen hammers, eight ounce and twenty ounce; set of standard bolt thread taps and dies.

These tools can be secured from any dealer in hardware. It pays to buy a good brand.

Buy the Bride a Brunswick



BECAUSE of its tone superiority; its ability to play correctly every make of record and the unrivalled beauty of its cabinet work, the Brunswick is an ideal wedding gift.

With a Brunswick in their home the Bridal Couple have at their instant command all the world's music—played exactly as it should be played.

The Brunswick's exclusive method of reproduction includes the wonderful all-record, all-needle Uttona and the Round All-Wood Horn.

MADE IN CANADA

and a Brunswick product entirely—one of the few "truly Canadian-made" phonographs which are built wholly by one factory organization.

Let your ears be the judge—hear the Brunswick play any make of record at your nearest Brunswick dealer's.

The Musical Merchandise Sales Company
Dept. W.L., 819 Yonge Street, Toronto

Please send me, free of charge and prepaid, your illustrated booklet showing the New Brunswick method of reproduction.

Name
Street or R.R.
P. O. Prov.

Washing Spoils Eggs.

Eggs should not be washed, as this removes the gelatinous film of the shell that keeps out air and germs. The nests should be kept clean so that the eggs will have no chance to be

come soiled, as removing dirt by washing will allow molds and germs to enter the egg and hasten its spoiling.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

Cord or Fabric.

Chance never drew a neat picture nor built a fair house.

In the making of Partridge Tires nothing is left to chance—detail perfection is secured by craftsmanship scientifically directed, and rigid inspection insures outstanding quality.

Partridge Tires are all that good Tires can possibly be.

PARTRIDGE TIRES

Game as Their Name

The Macartney Machine Milker Is Fool Proof

There is no complicated machinery to the Macartney Machine Milker, in fact it is a marvel of simplicity. It only needs ordinary care and it will not get out of order.

Besides being so simple, the Macartney Milker is perfectly simple in operation, there is nothing about it to irritate the cow, in fact its use is greatly preferable to the old method. Hand milking at best is only poor imitation of the calf's way of taking the milk. The Macartney Machine milks exactly as the calf sucks—that's why it is called "The Cow's adopted child."

The Cow's Adopted Child

Increase Your Milk Production

More milk per cow is invariably the result where the Macartney Milker is installed. It is not a matter of great expense and the Macartney soon pays for itself for it does the work in half the time and effects a great saving in labor cost.

Fill in the attached coupon and let us send you full particulars. Get this information anyway for future use and don't buy a milker without investigating the exclusive features of the Macartney.

The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited
316 Catherine St., Ottawa

The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited
OTTAWA

Please send me full particulars about the Macartney Milker.

Name
Address

Dupe. J I am Com B 4

TEACHING THRIFT TO CHILDREN

The parents and teachers of every child wish him to have the benefit of greater advantages than they have had. That is one of the reasons why parents often make great personal sacrifices to educate their children for more congenial work than they themselves have enjoyed, and interest in his pupils is one of the few compensations for the trials and insufficient financial returns of a teacher's career.

To make the principles of thrift effective to the child, they must be put into constant practice both at home and in school and must have a direct connection with his daily life.

Every educator realizes the tremendous value of teaching thrift and industry to little children, both for their immediate benefit and in anticipation of their future success. Parents who have not had a training in personal economy are anxious to have their children realize that the practice of thrift and an appreciation for the value of money are essential to success and self respect. Thrift principles enter into every relationship and problem of daily life.

Training in economy is equally necessary for the child of parents in poor or moderate circumstances and for those who are rich. In our complex Canadian life it is possible that the poor child of to-day may be the rich man or woman of to-morrow, and that the child born with a silver spoon in his mouth may sometime be thrown upon his own resources.

It is never too early in a child's training to begin the teaching and practice of thrift. Tales of the habits and animals and insects furnish many examples of this quality. The simple story of the red squirrel will interest any child. Tell him that before cold weather begins the red squirrel builds a comfortable and durable home, that during the summer and fall he gathers nuts and acorns to provide food for the winter time when snow covers the ground. Contrast the habits of the spendthrift rabbit, who saves nothing and who consequently suffers from hunger.

The thrift and enterprise of the bee and the ant may be contrasted with the laziness of the grasshopper and the butterfly. The Book of Proverbs and Aesop's Fables contain many a story which shows the stupidity of extravagance and laziness.

Thrift may also be taught by the careful use of materials in the school-room by economy in handling chalk, clay, paper and other articles, and in the home by careful use of furniture and by the elimination of waste in household necessities such as food, fuel and light.

In every walk through the streets to and from school, material for consideration presents itself. The example of the fire department, a source of interest to every child, may be used to show how loss of life and property is prevented. The public cans for rubbish are another public economy, for by their use we decrease the duties of the street-sweeper.

The means of practicing the principles of thrift are numerous. Children may be encouraged to buy the Thrift Stamps issued by the Government, or to have accounts in Postal or Savings Banks. Through these channels the systematic saving of money may be brought home to the child in an attractive and profitable way, and the sums so saved conserved and invested. Canadians are spendthrifts by habit. It may not be possible to eradicate the vice of extravagance in this present generation, but it can be stamped out of the boys and girls of the future by continued instruction.

The influence of economy is far-reaching, and instruction in thrift is a personal, a municipal, and a patriotic duty which both parents and teachers owe to the children, the community, and the country.

Locust Control.

Of all the means employed in destroying locusts none other can compare favorably with the poisoned baits, the utility of which has been proved beyond question. Their success, however, depends greatly upon careful application, while failure can nearly always be traced to some fault in making or applying the baits. The Entomological Branch has just issued Circular No. 13 "Locust Control in the Prairie Provinces," by Norman Criddle. This will be sent free upon application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It gives full information regarding preparation and application of baits. It further states that the locusts, which last year did great damage in Western Canada, are the native kinds known respectively as the Lesser Migratory and the Pelucid Locusts. These locusts pass through various stages and reach maturity about forty-five days after emerging from the ground in early May. During this time they continuously feed on growing plants. On attaining the winged state the habits of the locusts undergo a change, they acquire flying and egg-laying habits, still remaining voracious feeders. By the end of June flights as a general occurrence and extensive migrations may be observed on warm days.

A man had a donkey for sale, and hearing that a friend in a neighboring town wished to buy one, sent him a card as follows: "My dear Richard,

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

W. A. CURRIE'S NEW GROCERY STORE EXTENDED

Now occupies the large store formerly occupied by Mrs. Currie with Millinery—Main street W.

This store is now filled to overflowing with a newly assorted stock of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Special this week Toilet and Laundry Soap 10c.

A large and well assorted stock of Christies and other popular makes of Cakes, Sodas and Confectionery always in stock.

Parnell's, London, Bread sold here.

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

W. A. CURRIE

TELEPHONE 25

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$1.50 per year; in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance. Advertising—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. Job Printing—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1920

HOME TOWN WEEKLY

She was a busy person, and she hailed from the nicest little town in the province of Ontario. So did the newspaper which came to her desk along with three or four up-to-the-minute dailies, and a couple of magazines, fairly overflowing with interesting matter. You know without the telling that the first move was to pick up the home town production. By and by the dailies would get a hasty survey, and sometime soon—perhaps that evening, when she lighted the reading lamp and drew her chair to the grate—the magazines would have their innings, but it was "now" for that weekly paper from up country.

The news in it wasn't so new—the dailies had had quite a bit of it the first of the week—but what of that? It was home news, told in the home paper's own particular way. And it held double the interest of any telegraphic report or startling headline the dailies could boast. Someone was ill, someone had sold a farm (she knew both the someone and the farm), someone had bought a house on Main street, and the someone was a cousin, once or twice removed, while as for thrifty, nifty Main street, had she not gone along it a little pinafored girl carrying school books to feed her mind and a lunch of homemade bread and butter to feed her body?

Later on and still later on she had lived there, the home town where people never seem to grow old or friends to change.

A wedding, the bride's name familiar, but the groom's strange—and surely the bride had been engaged to another man last year? Oh, those sickle youngsters! There is a list of the presents and the names of the donors; the busy woman didn't miss one of them. A tea, and who gave it, and who assisted, and what the host-

ess wore. There was the school report, an interesting thing when you know the teachers by heart and the pupils by name. Then the political matter. No, she was not fond of politics as a rule; home politics are different.

And now to the personals which she has kept for a real tid-bit. Someone is very ill—here she sighed; someone dead—tears threatened. True, everywhere people were sick and dying—but the old home town inhabitants—ah, that was different. So-and-so was in town on a visit to his parents. Another So-and-so had gone West to try his fortune. One of the merchants had added a new department to his store—no need to go out of town now to procure high-class material and workmanship. There was an ambitious town for you!

What! Another rug stolen from a buggy in the church shed—and four new Ford cars sold this week, etc. A great little town.

And last and best (really, she had no right to spend all the time on any one publication—let alone a weekly one) she came upon the letter of a man who, if he hadn't been a wonder in his own profession, would surely have been a descriptive writer of note. The letter was from the Sunny South, and breathed of orange groves, roses and gardens rare. And wasn't it fine to read it now with the land snow-wrapped and winter holding high carnival? Then the descriptive bit at the closing of it. She can almost see that meeting, hear that singing.

"When the hymn 'Stand Up For Jesus' was started I think that every voice in that great church, which was filled to its utmost capacity, joined—men with many turrows and evidence of toil and sorrow in their faces, men of affairs, strong men from all over Canada and the United States! The powerful organ pealed forth in unison and a psalm of praise ascended that made the very rafters of that mighty edifice tremble."

"Oh, you blessed old home town weekly," she said upon the letter, her eyes shining.

JEAN BLEWETT.

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

The town of Essex charges church organizations \$5 for the use of the town hall, and allows political parties to use it free of charge. Everybody in Essex is evidently a politician, but not everyone a church member.

BACTERIA IN THE MILK

Bacteria, Yeasts and Moulds Greatly Influence Milk.

Most Bacterial Changes Are Hurtful—How Bacteria Gets Into Milk—How to Prevent Injury to the Milk.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

BACTERIA play a very important role in the milk and dairy industry. Practically all the natural changes either good or bad that take place in milk from the time it is drawn until the time it is consumed, or otherwise used, are due to the action of the various species of bacteria that gets into it, though sometimes yeasts and moulds are involved.

If the milk is to be consumed as milk, then most of the changes that take place in it, as a result of bacterial action, are injurious. Exceptions to this are found in the prepared fermented milk, as Kephir, Koumiss and Bulgarian milk; in these, however, the bacterial action is controlled and cultures of certain species of bacteria are added to the milk to bring about the desired changes.

Everybody knows that if a sample of ordinary milk is kept for a few days, particularly if it is not kept cold, it will sour or become gassy orropy or putrid. This souring, ropiness, gas production and putrefaction, is brought about by different species of bacteria in the milk. As the changes in the milk which these bacteria produce are injurious and undesirable, everybody who has anything to do with the handling of milk should know how to prevent their occurrence.

In the ordinary methods of obtaining and handling milk it is impossible to prevent some bacteria from getting into it. With proper care, however, a large percentage of the bacteria that ordinarily get into milk can be prevented from getting in, and with proper handling of the milk the few that do get in are prevented from producing any marked changes within a reasonable time. It is desirable, then, that those who have to do with the production and handling of milk should know how to prevent, as far as possible, the bacteria from getting into the milk and also how to prevent those that do get in from bringing about the changes which result in the spoiling of the milk.

How Bacteria Get Into Milk.—Unless the cow's udder is diseased, very few bacteria are present in the milk as it is drawn, and those that are present are of very little consequence. Thus the bacteria found in raw milk get into it during the milking operations and during the later handling of the milk.

Bacteria of many kinds are present in large numbers in a dusty atmosphere, on bits of hay, straw, cow hairs, manure, flies, dirty hands, dirty clothes, and in milk pails, cans, bottles, strainers, and other milk utensils that are not thoroughly washed and scalded. Consequently, if we are to keep bacteria out of milk we must prevent the above-named substances from getting into the milk, and we must pay particular attention to the washing and thorough scalding of all milk utensils and in having clean hands and clothes.

It is generally considered that provided the milk is passed through a strainer when being filled into the cans from the milk pail all the objectionable materials are removed from the milk, as dirt, bits of hay, straw, manure, cow hairs, flies, etc. This is a great mistake as the bacteria which were stuck proper these when they dropped into the milk pail are washed off into the milk, and these bacteria pass readily through the finest strainers used. Consequently, steps must be taken to prevent these materials getting into the milk.

1. The atmosphere of the stable must be free as possible from dust during the milking operations. Any feeding, bedding down or cleaning up should be done at least an hour before, or left until after milking.

2. Cover-top or sanitary milk pails should be used instead of the wide open-top pails.

3. Doors and windows should be fly screened.

4. Cows should be kept clean and groomed so that bits of dirt, manure, hairs, etc., shall not fall from the cows' flanks into the pail during milking.

5. All milk utensils should be thoroughly washed and scalded every time before use.

How to Prevent Bacteria From Spoiling the Milk.—Even after all reasonable care has been taken to prevent bacteriological contamination of the milk as outlined above, some contamination will occur, that is, a few bacteria will get into the milk in some way or other. If these are allowed to multiply in the milk they will spoil it.

The best way to prevent their rapid multiplication in the milk is to chill it immediately in the cooling tank or refrigerator, and keep it cold until used. A small amount of bacterial multiplication will take place, even at refrigeration temperatures, and this will show itself in the condition of the milk in course of time. But milk that has been obtained under clean conditions and has been kept cold should be in excellent condition even after forty-eight hours.

Summary of Milk Contamination Preventive Measures.—Prevent dust, cow hairs, bits of hay, straw, and manure, flies and drops of dirty water from getting into the milk during milking operations as outlined above. Thoroughly clean and sterilize all pails, cans, bottles and other utensils. Cool the milk at once down to refrigeration temperature and keep it cool and covered until used.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Caustic potash rubbed on the skull where the horns will appear will prevent their growth.

AEROPLANE WING SHAPES.

One of the Big Problems in Developing Flying Machines.

Wind shields on automobiles arranged to deflect the wind upward so that the driver will not receive the full force of the wind even when his eyes are above the level of the top of the wind shield, are common enough, but this principle of wind deflection has now been applied ingeniously to an aeroplane. The effect sought is to make a reduced air pressure above the aeroplane wings or planes, and consequently to increase their lifting power. The front of the wing is so curved that the wind shoots up above the plane instead of sliding along its top.

It is the idea of one of the great number of foreign scientists who are now studying wing shapes. His laboratory tests and a limited number of practical tests have convinced him that a very considerable increase of lifting power can be gained in this way. So he has constructed a model complete tests with a practical machine. It is on this question of wing shapes that the future development of aeroplanes largely rests.

Birds have an enormously greater lifting ability in proportion to the power they exert than do aeroplanes, due undoubtedly to the shapes of their bodies and their wing forms.

The efficiency of the gasoline engine has enabled men to overcome the inefficiency of aeroplane shapes and wings, but the prevailing tendency in flying now is to give less attention to increasing the power and more attention to shaping the wings so they will lift as much as they should, and so that they will give better stability when flying through the air.—Saturday Evening Post.

PANAMA'S WATER BRIDGE.

That is What Uncle Sam's Wonderful Canal Really Is.

What the engineers of the United States government are constructing at Panama is not a canal through the isthmus, but a bridge of water across and above it. The so-called canal is a huge water bridge, the first in the world's history. It is about thirty-four miles in length, eighty-seven feet high, with a channel of water through its center varying in depth from forty-five to eighty-seven feet and in width at the bottom from 300 to 1,000 feet.

The bridge is divided into two sections, Gatun lake and Culebra cut, the latter being an arm of the former. Access to the bridge by vessels will be by means of water elevators, six in duplicate at either end, each 1,000 feet long, 110 feet wide and with a combined lift of eighty-seven feet. At the Atlantic end the elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight

MAYHEW'S

WE'RE STILL GOING STRONG ON Young Men's Suits

Young Men's Suits, in a large collection of styles and materials—\$16.85, \$22, \$27.50. We know that every man is open to a new tailor if he can better his clothes buying. Suits made-to-measure from button holes to single-fledged collar edges; canvas and stays are set and sewn by hand sewers; fitted and designed by the best tailors in Canada. See us this week. Prices are not extremely high; they range from \$40 to \$60.

Quality and Style behind the price make these "Mayhew" values supreme.

WAISTS, \$2.98

White Voile, embroidered and tucked, cape collar, long and short sleeves.

WAISTS, \$8.98

Fine Georgette. Flesh, white, navy, black. Embroidered; open down side.

STRIPE SILK SKIRTS, \$9.50 TO \$13.50

Extra fine quality Silk Skirts, with newest pockets and trimmings.

Wash Goods Department

42c PRINT, 29c

Extra quality of good washable prints in light and fancy patterns. Worth 42c. Sale price—29c.

45c GALATEA, 39c

Galatea in light and dark blue, and stripes. Value, 45c; sale price—39c.

Dress Goods Department

90c VOILES, 69c

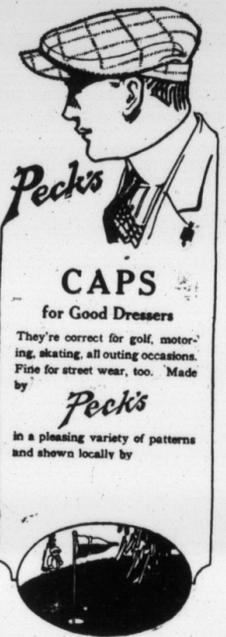
Forty-inch Voiles in colors and checks. Value 90c, for 69c.

See Our "Blind" Man

We have a blind man in our store. He can see, though, when there is business to do. So see him and get figures on your Window Blinds and Draperies.

This isn't your town or my town. It's OUR town. Join "The Board of Trade" and we will work together for "OUR" town.

E. A. Mayhew & Co.



The Transcript.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1920

MELBOURNE

Owing to anniversary services being held at Sutherland's on Sunday next there will be no services in the Methodist church here on that day.

Mrs. Bole of Toronto spent a few days here the guest of her sister, Mrs. McDonald. Mrs. Bole expects to leave for France in a very short time.

The Melbourne orchestra went to Komoka on Friday evening.

Miss Davidson of Mount Brydges paid a short visit to friends here recently.

Miss Mather is spending a few days with Ekfrid friends.

Walter Robinson, who has been attending school in Stratroy for some time and owing to illness has been at his home here for a few weeks, returned to resume his studies last week.

Rev. Maxwell Parr, who has charge of the services in the Methodist church here during the absence of the pastor, Rev. Wm. R. Vance, now in England, preached in Harrow on Sunday last.

I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 344, accompanied by Anna Rebekah Lodge No. 118 of this village, attended services in a body in the Methodist church on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. C. R. Durrant, Grand Chaplain of the Order for Ontario, officiated. Special music was given by the choir. Andrew McLaughlin assisted the choir and gave a violin solo, which was very much appreciated by all. Brothers and sisters from the different lodges in the district were present. Mr. Durrant, who is a former pastor of the Methodist church here, gave a very interesting and instructive sermon to the large gathering.

STRATHBURN

Andrew Fleming, formerly of Ekfrid mills, moved last week to the house on Andrew Strachan's farm near Glencoe.

Hubert Grover, Ekfrid, has purchased a new car.

Mrs. D. H. McRae, W. W. Gordon and Miss Mary Hurley motored to Rodney on Tuesday and spent the day with friends.

Pleased to hear that D. S. McEachern is getting along nicely after returning from the hospital.

Parties motoring eastward on the Longwoods Road last Sunday afternoon picked up a valuable robe from the roadside in front of J. L. Hull's residence, where Mr. Hull's children had left it a few minutes before while at play. On discovering the robe Mr. Hull gave chase as far as London, but failed to overtake the parties who appropriated the robe. A clue has been obtained, however, and doubtless the robe will be recovered.

NORTH EKFRID

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Kettlewell were home visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roemmele.

We are glad to see so many out to church once more.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mills spent Sunday with Wm. Mills.

Charles Mitchell of Metcalfe and Miss Medie Pierce of Caradoc were quietly married at the manse, Appin.

on May 12.

A number from this vicinity attended a service held under the auspices of the Oddfellows on Sunday in Melbourne.

We are glad to see George Pettit back to work after being home a few days with an abscess on his head.

Art Hardy made a brief visit to this community recently.

The Lord's Supper will be dispensed in this church May 30.

Miss Alice Brownlee spent a few days with Miss Irene Roemmele.

The Swastika Mission Band held a miscellaneous shower at the home of Bob Pierce in honor of Mrs. Charles Mitchell. The Mission Band presented her with a cold meat fork. There was a large crowd and a very enjoyable time was spent, after which lunch was served.

Miss Isabel Prince spent the weekend with Miss Ila Roemmele.

CAIRO

Miss Reta Walker and her intended husband, Fred Burdon, accompanied by immediate friends, motored to Bothwell on the 12th inst., where, at 12 noon, in the Presbyterian manse, Rev. A. E. Waghorne solemnized their nuptial ties.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith of Bothwell visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Young on Sunday.

Mrs. John Baird of Windsor is the guest of her father, Richard Burr, recuperating from an operation performed in the Hotel Dieu Hospital of that city.

Miss Jean McKeown, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McKeown, has been ill but is recovering under kind attention by her mother.

Alfred Wehlann returned home on Sunday after visiting friends in Highgate and Rodney.

A most appropriate shower was tendered Miss Reta Walker previous to her marriage May 12th.

CASHMERE

Mrs. Wilson of New York is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Allen, born on May 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Willick, a daughter—Mary Evelyn.

Mrs. Charles Tunks is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. McLellan, who is ill at Glencoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dark and daughter Clea spent Sunday with their son, Wed.

Elmer Tunks of Windsor is spending a few days at his home here.

Mrs. Isaac Saylor is on the sick-list. League as usual on Wednesday at 8 p. m. The topic will be "An evening with magazines." There will be a social afterwards.

Sam Smith of Detroit is visiting at his home here.

Notice

Having opened our garage for service on all makes of cars, with Wm. Kirkwood of Simcoe in charge, he having a long and successful experience in carburetors and electrical systems, we would invite a share of your automobile repairing.

GALBRAITH BROS.

Phone 172-20 Appin, Ont.

NEWBURY

Angus McRae of Inwood is visiting relatives here.

J. E. Burgess and wife of Dresden and E. Leech, Jr., and family of Dutton spent Sunday at E. Leech's.

Rev. C. D. Farquharson occupied the pulpit in Knox church on Sunday for the first time as the minister. A large number were present.

The Children's Day service held in Christ church on Sunday morning was very good. The children did the singing remarkably well. Rev. R. J. Murphy gave a suitable address.

Mrs. Owens and daughter Winnifred spent a few days in London last week.

Robert Scott of Detroit spent the weekend at Percy Shredd's.

James H. Bayne and daughters Jean and Frances of Detroit spent a few days here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Chatham were here for their son's induction on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Ed. Gosden was taken to the Ontario Hospital at London on Thursday last for treatment, where it is hoped she may gain complete recovery.

Miss Jessie Gray of Detroit spent the weekend here.

J. A. Crawford and family of Ridgeway spent Sunday at Wm. Bayne's.

Mrs. Wm. Glennie and her sister, Mrs. Beamish of Bothwell, left on Saturday evening for Minneapolis on a visit with relatives.

Mrs. A. J. Walker, with her daughter Jessie and son Jack and Miss Minnie McLean, motored from London for the induction Wednesday.

Miss Alena Telfer of Port Huron hospital is visiting here.

Rev. J. W. Hammett, B. D., has left for Elmwood, Bruce county, to assume his pastoral work there. Mrs. Hammett and family will remain here until school examinations are over, and will then move to Elmwood.

Before his departure to take over his new charge at Wardsville and Newbury, Rev. C. D. Farquharson was presented by the members of his congregations in St. George and Branchton with a purse of \$240.

Report of the Women's Guild of the Anglican Church for the Fiscal Year May 13, 1919, to May 12, 1920:

Receipts
Cash on hand May 13, 1919... \$ 36.75
Amount realized from sales of various articles made by the ladies of the Guild... 52.94
Bazaar booth sales... 200.99
Receipts from Soldiers' Day... 53.86
Cash donations... 1.50
Members' fees... 7.50
Total... \$ 353.54

Expenditures
Material purchased... \$ 39.10
Bazaar expenses... 11.91
Expenses Soldiers' Day... 29.91
Repairing church windows... 5.00
Paid Christ church... 54.34
Wood and repairing rectory... 97.14
Rent of town hall... 2.00
Advertising... 2.85
Treat for Sunday school children... 5.47
Total... \$ 247.72
Cash in Merchants Bank... 105.82

Material on hand to value of \$16.20.
Mrs. W. O. Glennie, secretary; Mrs. Tom Burr, treasurer.

APPIN

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hewitt spent the weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rankin.

Mrs. Hill of Simcoe has returned home visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Philpot.

Miss Mayne Rankin is visiting with Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson, London.

A pleasant time was spent by the Y. P. S. at their social evening in the town hall.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, May 30.

Baseball practices are the order of the evenings here.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Tuffin is recovering from his illness.

Appin garage is a busy place these days.

We are glad to see Mrs. D. L. McIntyre around, after her recent illness.

Quite a number joined the Methodist church last Sunday at the communion service. Some of the credit is due to Mr. Craig's recent revival services here.

A special meeting of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Dan Galbraith Thursday afternoon, with twenty members present. After the business for the day had been completed, reports of officers for the year were heard, and all agreed that a very successful year had been completed.

Mrs. James Allen, past president, took charge of the election officers, which resulted in the re-election of last year's officers:—Mrs. Peter McArthur, president; Mrs. Dan Galbraith, secretary; Mrs. John Jones, treasurer; Mrs. Frank Nicholls, pianist; Mrs. Jones, librarian. The president then took the chair and some arrangements for new work were made. Fifty dollars was voted the cemetery committee to buy cinders for road into cemetery and to buy trees. Twenty members paid their dues for the year. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. P. McArthur on May 27th.

NAPIER

In Napier town hall on Sunday evening, May 23, at 8 o'clock, a sacred service will be held for the purpose of unveiling the memorial tablet which has been placed there in memory of the Metcalfe boys who did service overseas at the time of the great war. The ministers of the local churches will conduct the services and W. H. Sutherland of Toronto will deliver an address on Canada and the connection our brave soldiers had with the local choirs. An invitation is extended to all.

Under the auspices of the Napier branch of the Women's Institute, on Monday evening, May 24, in the town hall, the Napperton Dramatic Club will present their play entitled "A Commanding Position." Lots of good music and lots of fun. Proceeds to go in aid of Strathroy hospital. Admission, 25 cents.

NEWBURY CASH STORE

A few pairs Men's Standard Weight Overalls still left at \$2.90.

Also Men's Heavy Work Shoes at reasonable prices.

Headquarters for Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Cocoanuts.

W. H. PARNALL NEWBURY

WARDSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Anders and family motored here from Ypsilanti and spent a few days with her father, C. Minna.

Miss Ivy Henderson returned home last week.

Mrs. Voce has received word of the sudden death of her sister at Winnipeg. Much sympathy is felt, as this is the third death in her family in a short time.

Mrs. (Rev.) Murray Hunt spent a few days with her father, W. Watterworth, last week.

Rev. Mr. Farquharson, the new pastor, preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday. The induction last Wednesday was the largest in the history of the church.

WOODGREEN

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watterworth of Beamsville and Roy Watterworth and son Alvin of Hamilton are visiting at the home of David Watterworth.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hudson and son spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Scrimshaw.

Mrs. Peel of Detroit is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Andrew Clannahan.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Watterworth and family spent Sunday with Lorenzo Watterworth.

Two of our young men motored to Strathroy on Sunday. We hope they spent an enjoyable day.

The funeral of the late James Cook, who died at his home near St. Thomas, in his 76th year, was attended by a large number of relatives and friends from this vicinity. Mr. Cook resided here many years before moving to Elgin county.

Mrs. Elliott and son Lyle of Florence were visitors at Thomas Simpson's on Sunday.

George Weekes is confined to the house suffering from a very bad sprain caused by having his foot caught in a large number of relatives and friends from this vicinity. Mr. Cook resided here many years before moving to Elgin county.



"Fellows like we, who drive most all the time every day, and who must keep down operating costs to make a profit, see the big advantage of Imperial Polarine and Imperial Premier Gasoline. The more you use the car the more highly you will think of Imperial products."

Imperial Polarine Pays Because It Saves

ANY motorist, who keeps a record of his car expenses, can quickly satisfy himself that Imperial Polarine pays because it saves—because it saves not only gasoline, new piston-rings, spark plugs and other repairs, but also depreciation.

Imperial Polarine makes a good car better, keeps the motor in perfect tune, thoroughly lubricated against excessive wear and break-downs. It provides an unbreakable oil film which lubricates every friction surface—makes a perfect piston-ring seal and saves wear on moving parts.

What grade is best suited for your car? Do you know? Look for the Imperial Polarine Chart of Recommendations, on display wherever Imperial Polarine is sold, and learn the grade specified—use this grade exclusively and get the utmost service.

Four-gallon and gallon steel cans, steel half-barrels and barrels, also steel 12½-gallon kegs—for sale by dealers everywhere. Buy in large containers to save money.



IMPERIAL POLARINE IMPERIAL POLARINE HEAVY IMPERIAL POLARINE A
(Light medium body) (Medium heavy body) (Extra heavy body)

A GRADE SPECIALLY SUITED TO YOUR MOTOR

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

EKFRID STATION

Miss Margaret Brown, missionary of Honan, China, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Will Cornell recently.

Margaret Campbell spent the weekend with Jessie Allan of Tait's Corner.

Mrs. J. G. Lethbridge of Glencoe is spending this week with her daughter, Mrs. Corneil.

Russell and Mary McAlpine spent Sunday the guests of Alina and Annie McCallum.

Mrs. Ann McCallum is seriously ill with pneumonia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fleming Carr, Iona.

Lorna Gates visited recently with Marion Campbell.

Archie McDonald spent a day recently at his home here.

Mrs. Webster is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bernie Galbraith.

WARDSVILLE

Wardsville, May 14—Private Wm. E. Ryerson of Burlington has purchased the farm belonging to Mr. Patterson on the Wardsville-Newbury road, and has moved onto the premises.

The other evening his son, Willie, who is less than six years old, had the misfortune to have one of his legs broken between the knee and ankle. A neighbor was in the yard with his auto and when going out the little boy, with another, jumped onto the running board unknown to the driver and as the car turned at the corner of the driveway the boy was shaken off and fell under the wheels.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church held their annual meeting and elected the following officers:—President, Mrs. Wilson; vice-president, Mrs. Mulligan; secretary, Mrs. J. V.

Faulds; treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Corneil; auditors, Mrs. Alex. Douglas and Mrs. G. E. Love. The past year was the best in the history of the society, \$356 having been raised.

The Methodist church passed resolution complimenting Rev. Dr. Husser and his family on the splendid work done during the year. The pastor was invited to remain for another year. Fifty-eight new members were added to the church roll during the year.

Charles Palmer, V. S., was violently jammed by a horse that he was treating a few days ago, and this accident followed by a fall he had later, has nullified him for his work.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

MAY TIME IS FLY TIME!

These beautiful warm days gives one a chance to throw open the doors and let in the fresh air and sunshine. Now is the time to buy screen doors and windows. We have them in all sizes.

Screen Doors

A complete stock of doors in all sizes—from the plain kitchen door to the fancy panelled varnished door. Prices from \$2.75 to \$4, including hinges and handle complete.

Screen Wire

We stock all widths and can sell you any length—18, 24, 32-in. wide, 25c yard; 24 and 26-in. wide, 30c yard; 28 and 30-in. wide, 35c yard; 32-in. wide, 40c yard; 34 and 36-in. wide, 45c yard; 38 and 40-in. wide, 50c yard.

Screen Windows

All sizes of screens for the windows, prices 50c to 75c each.

Screen Paint

A special paint for painting screen doors and screen wire. Price per tin, 45c.

Lawn Mowers

We have a special at \$10. High wheel's, 16-in. cut, 4 cutting knives. Come and see them.

A Substitute for Sugar

Corn Syrup is a great substitute for sugar in baking and sweetening and in many other ways. With sugar already over 20c a pound and going higher it will pay you to use Corn Syrup. Special price for one week—10 lbs. for \$1.25.

Store closes every Friday at 12 o'clock.

Specials for 1 Week--Prices Good Till Wednesday, May 19

2 lbs. Delicious Prunes for 45 cents
10-lb. pail Corn Syrup for \$1.25

MULLIGAN'S THE PEOPLE'S STORE WARDSVILLE