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The Glencoe Transcript.

THE FALL FAIRS
GLENCOE..... SEPT. 27-28
MELBOURNE..... OCT. 5

Volume 50.--No. 31.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1921.

Whole No. 2582

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale by Public Auction on Saturday, the 6th day of August, 1921, the improvement of the following roads in Township Division No. 4 of the Township of Mosa, at the places, time and manner hereinafter set forth as follows, viz.:—On the town-line between Mosa and Ekfrid opposite lot 1, south-half, concession 5, I will offer for sale the contract of repairing the Hugh McLachlan drain in the Township of Mosa, at the hour of 7 o'clock p.m.—J. D. McNaughton, Commissioner.
Dated August 2, 1921.

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

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

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

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

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

Irwin's Novelty Store
Phone 24

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

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Blank oil leases may now be had in any quantity at the Transcript office.

LADIES' HAND BAGS AND PURSES
Real Leather Purses in the latest styles and colors—black, grey and brown. Prices, 50c to \$8.

C. E. Davidson, Jeweler
OPTICIAN MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

APPIN
ALWAYS AHEAD

MAMMOTH Garden Party
Wednesday Evening
AUGUST 10th
An all-Canadian Program—clean as the breezes of the north, stimulating as vitamins.

THE SHERLOCK MALE QUARTET
of Toronto will give their unsurpassed rendering of classical and popular selections. They stand in the first rank of Canadian singers.

GEO. NEIL, Scottish Tenor Soloist, will sing them for you, as he has sung them for royalty.

PERCY DAVID, COMEDIAN, will offer his best in song and story, music and merriment, joyousness and laughter. No audience has ever had enough of him.

GEORGE E. MORLEY, Impersonator and Reader, will play many parts, grave and gay. He will appear in many characters, dramatic and humorous. To see and hear him is like seeing and hearing many entertainers, all good.

THE SWEDISH TRIO OF LONDON, with flute, piano and violin will enrapture you with harmony of tone and beauty of expression.

Throughout the evening the program will be interspersed with the unrivaled music of the **FIRST HUSSARS BAND** under the competent and inspiring guidance of their famous leader, Roselle Pocock.

The chair will be taken at 8 p.m. by Mr. W. H. Sutherland, whose wit and eloquence will mould the varied performance into one harmonious whole.

Admission: Adults 50c, Children 25c, Cars 2c
God Save the King

CENTRAL GARAGE
Fordson Tractors
ATTENTION, FARMERS
Extreme heat reduces efficiency of horse labor. Lost time in harvesting or plowing for fall wheat means dollars to every farmer. This loss of time and money can be eliminated by using a Power Farming Tractor (the Fordson). Cutting grain crop, summer fallowing and preparing wheat ground can be done quickly, efficiently and at lower cost than with horses. Delivery of Tractor to any farmer on short notice. Price, complete with pulley and governor, \$845.00.

SNELGROVE & FAULDS
GLENCOE and WARDSVILLE

BLACK LAWTON BERRIES
THIS WEEK

Further reductions in Sugars, Rice, Soaps and many other lines in general Staple and Fancy Groceries.
Fruit in season now arriving daily.

Fresh Eggs, good table Butter and all marketable produce taken at highest price in cash or trade.
IMMEDIATE FREE DELIVERY.

W. A. CURRIE
CENTRAL GROCER TELEPHONE 25

BLACKSMITHING

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

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

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

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

DON H. LOVE, GLENCOE



'Exquisite,'
WOMEN SAY.

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

MRS. W. A. CURRIE
GLENCOE

A Kentucky woman, wishing to visit a neighbor, pulled the baby's crib up in front of the telephone, opened the receiver and told central if the baby began to cry to call her up at the neighbor's.

Ernest Göttinger, a Credit farmer, is in a critical condition in the hospital at London as a result of an accident in which his left arm was torn off by farm machinery. He is suffering much pain, but will likely recover.

As the result of a price war, as bitter as it has been, gasoline to Detroit consumers has dropped one cent a gallon, and according to heads of the larger refining companies, the 19-cent rate is likely to continue indefinitely.

A haystack constituted the speaker's platform at a U. F. O. political picnic in Ontario the other day. Some in the audience did not swallow all they heard, but after the speaking was over the horses swallowed the entire platform.

Forty thousand Old Fellows are expected in Toronto for the annual convention of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, during the week of September 17 to 20. Several thousand will come from Detroit and many more from the state of Michigan, Chicago and Illinois.

A prominent Irish politician, who has been behind the scenes, says that in spite of some immediate setbacks, there will be peace in Ireland and a great stimulus of trade both north and south before Christmas, and that both the Northern and Southern Parliaments will be in session early in the New Year.

A physician, speaking to his fellow practitioners at a meeting in Chicago recently, warned against the excessive use of salt. He said that fifteen or twenty grains of salt a day made the maximum which should be taken into the human system, yet from a hundred to four hundred grains are taken by some persons, causing the quantity found in salt foods.

Frank MacRae of London, formerly of Bethwell, is the inventor of a water wheel which promises to revolutionize power energy. It is claimed that the wheel is capable of unlimited power in a current of an ordinary stream, no abnormal fall being a requisite. The inventor has been working on his invention for four years, and during that time has constructed four models all on the same principle but differing in detail.

A WARNING
The farmer has so often been the victim of the faker that it would seem almost unnecessary to warn him against the latest simple expedient adopted by the fraternity to relieve him of his hard-earned cash. That the warning is not unneeded, however, is proved by the fact that the trick has been successfully worked in several instances lately. The modus operandi is as follows: Two well-dressed men drive up to the farm in a fine-looking auto and suggest that they be commissioned to take a photo of the farmhouse which is to appear in some farmers' publication or county directory, and several copies will be supplied to the farmer at a charge which varies from \$14 upwards to as much as the victim seems willing to pay. In one case which was brought to notice of the Farmer's Magazine, an unmounted proof was afterwards sent, but in most cases nothing further is heard of the get-rich-quick gentlemen after they have collected what they can get.

People who think the newspapers put poor stuff should see what they don't print.
It isn't possible for mother to cut down her skirts for her little daughter any more.

We Carry A Full Line
—OF—
Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.
Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavestroughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE
Tinsmith Plumber

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Twenty-two persons were killed by autos in Toronto during July. Burns at Erie Beach and Dresden were burned during Saturday's storm. The thermometer registered as low as 32 degrees at White River on Tuesday.

The annual garden party at Appin will be held on Wednesday evening, August 10.

More than 10,000 persons were killed in the United States by automobiles during 1919.

The Prairie Provinces are co-operating in the making of farm moving picture films of an educational nature.

While a London, England, chauffeur was examining his car by candle light, his celluloid collar caught fire and he was burned to death.

The Mormon temple at Cardston, Alberta, has been over fifteen years in building, and the total cost will be considerably over a million dollars.

A missing girl was found sleeping inside the muzzle of a 14-inch gun of the shore batteries at Fort Warden, Wash., just before the gun was fired.

It is the estimate of Capt. Meath, superintendent of the Ontario Government unemployment offices, that approximately 5,000 men are out of work in Toronto at present.

"Back to the Farm" is being acted upon in earnest in the United States. According to the Department of Agriculture, six million men have left the cities and gone back to the farm.

Hatfield, the rain-maker, has been paid \$5,000 by the Medicine Hat Agricultural Association for bringing over four inches of rain since May 1. Hatfield's contract was for \$2,000 an inch.

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GLENCOE COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Glencoe council was held in the council chamber on Monday, August 1st. Members present—Reeve McPherson, Councillors Parrott, McCracken and Lumley. The minutes of the last regular meeting and of the special meetings were read and adopted.

On motion of Messrs. Parrott and McCracken the following accounts were ordered paid—Jas. H. Cook \$102, Robert Gordon \$44.40, Roy Laughton \$26.60, work on Currie drain; Robert Eddie, work on Currie drain, \$70.40, less \$1 for tapping drain, \$69.40; Wm. McEachren \$3.60, Peter Loosmore \$67.60, work on Currie drain; McPherson & Clarke, ac. tile, cement, lumber, \$32.64; W. A. Hagerty, wiring silent policeman, \$26.30; Robert Gordon \$8, Thomas Smith \$6, work on village drain; J. B. Henry, salary for July, \$100; Wm. McRae, hauling gravel, Currie drain, \$1; Geo. Bechill, \$5, Isaac Abbott \$5, right of way for hauling cinders; L. B. Carson, hauling cinders, \$2.80; E. T. Huston, 5 nights sale tax tickets, \$5; Alex. Stuart, 6 crock tile, \$12; Alvin Cement Tile Co., 10 twelve-inch tile and cartage, \$2.25; C. George, freight paid on tile, 93c.

Charles George, Clerk

CORN BORER IN ELGIN
Port Talbot, Aug. 2.—For a time it was thought that the corn in this section was going to escape the pest known as corn borer, but lately some of the best fields in the neighborhood have been cut down. Corn promised to be an exceptionally good crop and farmers were depending a great deal on it, as oats in this locality are not a very heavy crop and not well filled.

LOST ARM IN AUTO ACCIDENT
I. D. Kerr, Glencoe, received word on Monday that his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Fox of Dresden, had been seriously hurt in a motor accident. Mrs. Fox had been driving a holiday at the home of her brother-in-law, Wm. Coke, in Detroit. On Monday Mrs. Coke was driving her back to her home in Dresden, accompanied by Mrs. Coke and children. When near Algonic their car struck a piece of loose gravel and overturned. Mrs. Fox had her right arm badly crushed and was taken back to a Detroit hospital where the arm was amputated between the wrist and elbow. Some of the others in the party was seriously hurt. Mrs. Fox is a widow and has one daughter, Lois. She has been teaching in the Dresden public school for some years.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL
—G. Hilbert has returned after holidaying at Walkerton.
—Miss Margaret Precious is home from Detroit for a week's vacation.
—G. A. McAlpine is home from Woodstock on a two weeks' holiday.
—Miss Alice Richardson of Samia is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Aldred.
—Miss Fern Graham spent a few days with relatives in London last week.
—Miss Mildred Anderson is holidaying at Ridgeway, Rodney and Port Glasgow.
—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Coy of Windsor spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Edwards.
—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hart were recent week-end guests with Mr. and Mrs. M. McEachren, Ridgeway.
—Munroe Anderson, Frank Brown, Russell Burchell and Wm. Reid are camping at Tyrconnell this week.
—Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and family of Toledo are visiting Mrs. Marsh's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Keithbridge.
—Misses Bessie and Lila McCallum have just returned from spending a few days with friends in St. Thomas.
—Mrs. C. C. Strachan and Mrs. Strachan of Burgoyne are spending a month's holiday at his former home here.
—Misses Velma and Dorothy Lackie of Chatham are spending a week with their aunt, Mrs. Gordon Watterworth.
—Mr. and Mrs. D. Graham and son Duncan of Strathroy visited relatives and friends in Glencoe a few days last week.
—Misses Kate and Margaret Patterson of Walkers returned Wednesday after visiting their aunt, Mrs. Frank Foster, Detroit.
—Misses Jetta and Jean Holman of Ayr are spending a month's holiday with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McTaggart.
—Miss Agnes Grace Foster is holidaying at her uncle's, Jack Patterson's, Walkers, and visiting friends in Appin, Glencoe and Newbury.
—Mrs. Luckham and daughter Lorna and Misses Annie Aldred, Mary Galbraith and Bessie McEachren left on Wednesday for a trip to Quebec.
—Mrs. Alex. McEachren and daughter Madge of Vancouver are on an extended visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. D. Black, Ekfrid Station.
—The engagement is announced of Miss Clarice C. Graham, eldest daughter of the late John D. Graham, North Glencoe, and Mr. Alexander Duncanson of Windsor, Ont., the marriage to take place in August.
—Miss Margaret Sherman of New York, who is spending her vacation at her home in Thamesville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McCracken for the week-end, and sang two splendid solos in the Methodist church on Sunday.

STILL GROWING TOBACCO
Chatham, Aug. 2.—In spite of the fact that the farmers of Kent have been unable to sell their tobacco crop grown last year, they are still growing tobacco, according to the number of licenses being issued by Customs Collector Albert E. Pike. During two days last week Mr. Pike issued more than 20 licenses to grow tobacco, one of the applicants stating that he is putting in ten acres this year.

—Mr. and Mrs. Grant Small and little daughter of Ridgeway and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Luckham and Miss Amy Luckham of Forest visited Mrs. J. L. Luckham on Sunday.

CARUSO, FAMOUS TENOR, DEAD

Naples, Italy, Aug. 2.—Enrico Caruso, world-famous tenor, died here today. A despatch to London from Naples announces that Caruso reached Naples on Sunday night when a specialist decided that an operation for abscess between the liver and diaphragm was necessary. Caruso failed to rally the operation.

Until a week ago the tenor was on his way to recovery from the long illness which began in New York last winter. The breakdown in his health followed a series of mishaps and culminated on December 11th last in Brooklyn when he broke a blood vessel while singing at the Academy of Music. He sang, however, after that, his last public appearance being on Christmas Eve at the Metropolitan. Later he was stricken with pleurisy.

Enrico Caruso, for more than 25 years a celebrity in the world of song, the tenor with "the golden voice," idolized by millions in America, had an artistic career well known as that of any famous statesman or military leader. He was born in Naples, Italy, February 25, 1873, the son of Marcello Caruso, a mechanic, who detested music but was persuaded to permit his son, when 11 years old, to sing in the churches of his native city. An unpromising pupil, for three years he studied under Guglielmo Vergine, pledging his teacher that when ready for a professional career he should pay him one-quarter of his earnings for the following five years.

He made his debut in "L'Amico Francesco" at the Nuovo Theatre, Naples, in 1894, later toured Italy and Sicily and was engaged for four seasons at La Scala, Milan. Subsequently he sang in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Rome, Lisbon, Paris, London and leading cities of Germany. When he came to the Metropolitan Opera House in New York in November, 1903, the critics did not go into ecstasies over him. Although no official statement of his earnings was ever made public, it is known that Caruso, at the height of his Metropolitan career, was receiving an average of \$3,000 for each performance. On special occasions, such as his 1920 season in Havana, he was paid \$10,000 a night.

The list of Italian and French operas in which the noted tenor's name figures since he first sang in New York revealed an amazing versatility. In 16 years he sang no less than 549 times, in one season, 1907-08, making 51 appearances, a great test of endurance for any voice. He was unsparing, if not reckless, of his vocal powers.

The famous singer was the guest of honor at a silver jubilee celebration on the 25th anniversary of his operatic debut in November, 1919, at the Metropolitan, which he received an illuminating march from 35 families holding boxes in the \$7,000,000 "Golden Horseshoe," a flag from the City of New York, several medals and numerous gifts from his fellow artists.

Mr. and Mrs. Caruso resided in New York City during the opera season. They had a summer home on Long Island and another residence, Villa alle Piche, at Florence, Italy.

PUPILS PROMOTED
S. S. No. 2, Mosa
Third to Fourth—Mary Hurdle 417.
Second to Third—Jean Bain 375.
Katharine Gillies 344, Norman Sherwood (trial).
First to Second—Mamie Logan 276, Willie Logan 214.
Nellie Farrell, Teacher.

S. S. No. 9, Mosa
Third to Fourth—Johanna Mitchell 406, Jean Gillies 391.
Second to Third—Donna Gillies 399.
First to Second—Martha Livingston 367, Kenneth Gillies 359, George Innes 295, Alden Gillies 279.
Florence Hick, Teacher.

S. S. No. 4, Ekfrid
Entrance to High School—Homer McDonald, Oscar Eaton.
Third to Fourth—Wilbur McDonald 434 (hon.), Mina Hardy 422 (hon.), St. Clair Campbell 406.
Second to Third—Laura Welch 400, Esther McLean 395, Lloyd Switzer 383.
First to second—Owen Eaton 264 (hon.), Anna McDonald 238.
Marjorie McLean, Teacher.

S. S. No. 6, Ekfrid
Entrance to High School—Hugh Black, Zetta Leith, Madge McAlpine.
Third to Fourth—Alice Brownlee, Dorothy Johnson, E. Lotan, H. Lotan, Jean McIntyre, Mildred Teeple.
Second to Third—Lloyd Galbraith, Vera Laughton, Margaret Lockwood, Henry Mead, Harry Stocks.
First to Second—John Johnson, J. May, H. May, F. Mead, M. Stocks, Donald Webster.
Dolly Bateman, Teacher.

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Soils and Crops

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

ROOT ROT OF SUGAR BEETS

The sugar beet is a remarkable plant in the wide range of soil conditions to which it adapts itself. Given its best chance, let us say on a sandy or clay loam, and with proper rotation, plant diseases are of secondary importance with this crop. In this regard it is like corn, which while attacked by a few parasitic fungi for the most part gives the farmer who uses good seed and plants the corn in a proper rotation, no concern from the score of parasitic attack.

The condition, "Black Root" or "Root Rot" in beets is not a simple one. It is a condition brought about by a number of parasitic fungi and perhaps by some bacteria, and it varies in its manifestations because of the variation in soil temperature, soil moisture, soil nutrients, etc.

What is Meant by Parasite?

The parasitic fungi which attack the sugar beet are thread-like forms, too small to be readily seen with the unaided eye. Occasionally with some forms they can be made out as a thin cobwebby growth covering the affected plants. Everyone is familiar with the web-like masses found on leaf mold in the woods. Here we are seeing fungus threads clumped together in quantity sufficient to make them evident. The concept I wish to bring to the reader is that the soil, defying observation with the microscope, is abot through and through with fungi—molds—most of them harmless to crops, some of them pernicious. These mold forms live in the soil—in every soil—carry on their life processes and complete their life cycles. They produce their seeds ("spores"), which are minute bodies capable of being blown about or washed from place to place.

These fungi or molds are anywhere but not everywhere. Some when once introduced can persist in the soil; others are introduced yearly with the seed. For the most part they are beneficial, assisting the soil bacteria in the great leveling and transforming processes. There are some, however, which not only attack the dead stuffs of the soil, but also attack the living plants. These are the parasites which cause loss to the farmer. To the farmer they are the weeds, which instead of adding to the soil of moisture and nutrients, use the plants as the soil and steal their living from the very plants the farmers wish to conserve.

The Cause of "Damping-off." When the sugar beet seed is planted the first danger which it confronts is "damping-off." The name well fits the disease, referring as it does to the water relation which induces it. The actual cause of the damping-off is a parasitic fungus of some sort (there are several which produce it) but the pre-disposing factor is the soil moisture.

One of the common causes of damping-off is the fungus *Phoma betae*. This fungus is carried to the field on the seed and if the beet is checked at all in its growth, if the tissues do not harden rapidly, the root rots and the beet topples over.

Common, also, in producing damping-off is the fungus *Rhizoctonia*, well known to farmers because of its bad effects on potatoes, and what is said here about beets can almost be applied to any crop, except the cereals, since the *Rhizoctonia* fungus attacks so many of them and with almost the same train of symptoms.

Wet Season Favors Trouble.

The wet conditions induce a succulence in the young seedling and bring about conditions in the soil which break down the normal resistance of the beet so that these parasites get the upper hand. The blackening is a secondary effect, a reaction of the killed beet cells to the air, doubtless. Anything which kills the root will lead to the secondary blackening.

When sugar beet seed is planted and farmers use plenty of seed to insure a stand, they are crowding the plants and inducing competition which leads to rank growth, rather than sturdy growth. The importance of prompt spacing and thinning is, of course, manifest.

If the seed is planted at the right time, the beets establish themselves and make a sturdy growth. If extremely wet condition comes on, then "damping-off" is serious. The effect of heavy rains and excess of moisture is to form a crust on the soil. This must be broken up as soon as the rows can be followed if damping-off is to be avoided. Just what influence stirring the soil has on the damping-off fungus is not known, but the aeration and the balancing of the moisture relation seem to plan an important role in the saving of the stand.

Here may be mentioned the beneficial effects of fertilizer in bringing about a good stand of healthy beets. It is the common practice among growers to put fertilizer in the row with the seeds. The writer has seen a number of fields where the effect of this fertilizer was plain, not alone in the size of the plants, but in the vigor and freedom from damping-off. The fertilizer is not a cure, but stimulates as it does the formation of sturdy

plants because of the food materials so readily available, the beets more successfully pass this great danger period.

Next Comes Root Rots.

After the beets pass the "damping-off" stage, other troubles confront them. These are in the nature of "black root" at the tip, and crown rot. These troubles are, for the most part, "hangovers" from the seedling stage. They represent attacks temporarily recovered from, which start again when the beet is put under slow-growing conditions.

The black root caused by *Phoma betae* may be present in unnoticeable form, ready to start when the beet root has a set-back. The scars of *Rhizoctonia* attack are common on beets, apparently healed over, but these scars restricting the growth locally bring about the "checked beet" condition in which the top is cleft and the rotting of the crown follows. The factors essential for this latter condition seem to be the primary attack on the beet causing the scar, and then a sudden surge of growth such as takes place when a dry spell is broken and abundant water supplies are available. The cracking is merely a mechanical breaking of the bonds which hold the tissues from expansion.

Other fungi such as the common damping-off fungus (*Pythium de baryanum*) attack the beet and this form either kills the beet outright or attacks the tap root and leads to death later on, or at least to spangly beets of small size and low quality.

But, through it all, the water relation is paramount in deciding whether the fungus or the beet gets the mastery.

One other factor needs to be noticed. Those farmers who follow beets with beets have the most trouble. The second year they usually find the root rots and the leaf spots present in intensified form. To follow beets with beets is taking a risk which makes the operation pure speculation. Fields may become foul with disease germs, just as they become foul with weed seeds.

Since *Rhizoctonia* is so important as a fungus causing damage to so many crops, a little may be said about the place of beets in the rotation. In short, may not the preceding crops influence the succeeding ones if the various crops are subject to the same disease. Years ago it was demonstrated that when beets followed potatoes, or vice-versa, scabiness followed. We are just beginning to realize that this relation holds for beets and the *Rhizoctonia* or Black Scurf fungus. Now practically all the crops, except the cereals, are subject to *Rhizoctonia* attack. It is an established practice in certain beet regions to follow corn with beets. There must be a reason for this, and the effect of a crop like corn in starving out *Rhizoctonia* and thus leading to a more safe soil for beet planting must be considered as one factor in leading farmers to this particular rotation.

It would certainly seem to be preferable to following root with beets or following some legume. This is a matter open to study by the farmer himself and consideration of the fields in his neighborhood over a series of years will let him determine the wise course to follow.

A Brief Summary.

We may now summarize the points of this article. The sugar beet seed may carry disease, but no method of treatment is practical. The disease may come from a soil source. The utilization of poorly drained soil, the lack of prompt and frequent cultivations may favor the fungus enemies. Lack of food materials to start a vigorous growth may favor the parasites, as does also over-crowding of the plants, such as comes from late spacing and thinning.

The first thing a farmer must do is to drain, and with valuable beet land open ditches are not economical so he must tile drain. This is imperative with soil which has a dry subsoil and the accompanying hardpan. He should plow deeply. Cultivation must be started early to break up the clods.

A rotation wisely chosen, in line with the best practice in his district, should be used. A sugar beet is subject to the diseases which come from the debris of a preceding crop.

During the summer, the farmer's ideal should be to secure a steady, even growth. The only way he can secure this, given well drained land, is by frequent cultivation, long continued. In general, authorities state, cultivation stops too soon.

With the present crop, the giving of the sugar beets the best of care, along with the conservation of the soil moisture and the establishment of proper rotation, is the practical measure by which the farmer may bring through a planting which even new looks to be in bad shape.

Each with another year, the beet grower must realize that the sugar beet can't do everything and can't win against too heavy odds. Make the ground fit for the beet and the opening sentence on this article will hold true. Then sugar beet growing for the farmer who practices modern culture will be as safe as corn growing.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

The other evening I was attracted by a great disturbance. There seemed to be some sort of bird convention taking place. They were robins, sparrows, blackbirds, blue jays and catbirds all assembled in a big cherry tree and all making a terrible noise.

I thought at once that they must have met for some common purpose, for we never see all those birds together without their being engaged in battle. And sure enough, high up in the tree I saw an owl. All the other birds had come together to give battle to a common enemy. At any other time these various birds would have been fighting each other, but on this evening robins perched on the same limb with blue jays. Catbirds and blackbirds sat side by side and the outlaws sparrows were mingling with the crowd like life-long friends.

First one bird and then another would make a dash at the owl, the common enemy. Then some bird would dash away in full cry and in a few minutes be back with several others of his kind. Blue jays, robins, blackbirds and catbirds all went for reinforcements, and then two brown thrashers and a flicker suddenly appeared like a police reserve in answer to a riot call.

The allied bird forces became too much for Mr. Owl, and at last he was put to flight with a majority of the bird pack after him in full cry. But the following day he again put in his appearance and was seen perched on a stake in the garden. No sooner had he lit on that stake than the battery of birdland sounded throughout the neighborhood. Once more the rallying battle-cry of allied birdland brought a surprising result. From every direction came robins, jays, blackbirds, sparrows, thrushes and catbirds.

In the twinkling of an eye almost twenty or more birds had assembled for the battle—and the assault began. Mr. Owl, as we all know, can not see well in the daytime, and he was nearly powerless before the lightning-like dashes of his enemies. The birds would dash at him from all sides, pecking his head and picking at his eyes as they dashed past. He soon gave up his perch on the stake and flew to a dead peach tree, but the assault continued. He was driven from the dead tree into a walnut tree and there the assault became so fierce that he was knocked to the ground and finally got away from his enemies by taking refuge in a brush pile near where he fell.

All during the day the allied bird army kept sentries in the trees about that brush pile and those bird sentries kept up a constant chatter all day long. The owl must have made his escape after nightfall for I haven't seen him since, nor have I heard the rallying cry of allied birdland recently. It was certainly an interesting demonstration of how the various members of the bird family who will fight among themselves, will rally to a common cause when their home is invaded by a common enemy.

Labor Saving in Poultry Feeding.

After chickens have feathered out, much of the labor and attention necessary at an earlier age may be overcome by the use of the hopper system of feeding. It is surprising how rapidly chickens grow if given their liberty in a cornfield or an orchard. Chickens, like other birds, will consume many insects and will eat tender green things, provided these do not

become contaminated by the limited range or quarters.

A moveable coop provided with comfortable roosts for sleeping in is the only house necessary for a flock of chickens turned out to grow. Two things, however, must be supplied—water and some grain. For the former, a large sized drinking fountain should be replenished daily. The grain feeding may be given by the hopper system. For some years the feeding of a dry mash in hoppers has been very popular, especially on large farms where labor has to be considered. The hopper system has one disadvantage in the waste of some feed. This may be reduced to a minimum by careful construction of the hopper, or by closing it entirely except at certain regular periods. The chief advantages of the hopper system are the saving of time and the lessened danger of overfeeding by use of dry mashes. A mixture that has proved satisfactory for the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, consists of equal parts of bran, middlings, cornmeal and one-half part of fine beef scraps. Chickens let run in an orchard, root field or a field of growing corn and given access to this mash with a liberal supply of water will make gains at an astonishing rate.

A suitable feed-hopper consists of a box with a flinged top, with the bottom so arranged as to allow the feed to fall slowly as consumed into a trough. The trough should not project wider than the side walls of the hopper and should be slatted at the front so that the birds may insert their heads without getting into the trough itself. The opening from the hopper into the trough may be adjusted by a thin board which may be raised or lowered, closing or opening the space as desired. The roof should extend well over the sides of the box to keep out rain from the feed. The box may be divided in the middle and a trough constructed at each side if it is desired to use two kinds of feed in the hopper.

Care of Live Stock.

In exemplification of what can be accomplished by the proper care and management of live stock it is perhaps impossible to find a better illustration than that quoted by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, before the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture. Mr. Tolmie's allusion was to the fact that a Holstein cow with a record of 32,000 lbs. of milk in a year had been sold for \$15,000. She was a ten-year-old with a little heifer calf by her side, the value of which based on the selling price of the previous year's calf was \$1,000. This cow was originally sold as a calf for \$150 and one hundredth part of what care and attention in her upbringing had made her worth. Mr. Tolmie pointed out that had that cow received scrub treatment, had she been permitted to winter on the sunny side of a straw stack and had she been turned into a sheep pasture in the summer, she would still have been a \$100 animal. As it was she had given over 30,000 lbs. of milk annually for five successive years. Exactly similar results cannot be promised in every or in any case, but it is sure and certain that proper mating in the first instance and care in feeding and general treatment afterwards will usually bring satisfactory results.

Keep all water troughs filled. Eggs that are gathered often, kept clean and cool, and are candled and graded, bring better prices on the market than the "just eggs" kind.

The Welfare of the Home

The Twilight Story Hour—By Nella Gardner White.

There is, to my mind, nothing more potent for discipline or for creating confidence between a mother and her child than a "twilight story hour."

A daily story time may sound like romance but it is very practical and accomplishes more good than a thousand scoldings. There is a story somewhere for every phase of character growth, and any librarian will help a mother to find these stories. If there is no library available, there can be no better investment for the character-building of your child than the purchase of a few good story books. The child lives in a world of fiction. Do not deprive him of your companionship in that legitimate, fascinating realm.

There come in every day, small vexations, irritations because a child does not comprehend grown-up standards or is mischievous or wilful. Never let your boy or girl go to bed with the day's tangle unsmoothed. I have heard mothers say, "I'm too tired when night comes" or "I'm going out to-night—I can't be bothered." The one who "can't be bothered" perhaps does not realize that a man or a woman with breadth of vision and an imagination to accomplish great things may be in the making during that few minutes of every evening. The mother who is "too tired"—and there are so many of them—perhaps does not know what a blessed restfulness it is to have the children on her lap or about the fire with her, quiet after the day's excitement, listening with wide eyes to the twilight story. It is as soothing to the mother as to the children, and

there is an intimacy growing out of that time which never ceases to be a blessing in after years.

You may say you have not the time to learn stories;—would reading them do as well? For a score of reasons it would not. If you are really desirous of the best for your children and are looking for some way to make a beautiful harmony out of your lives together, you will find the time. It does not take more than a few minutes to read a story, and you can go over it in your mind while you are washing the dishes or preparing the vegetables for dinner. Perhaps the longest time required is in choosing the right story to tell at the right time.

As you study these stories, you will find that your own character is expanding too. There is a lesson for grown-ups in all the old fairy tales and in many of the new ones. The story hour will keep your imagination from becoming dulled, it will quicken your sense of humor, it will wash the dishes or preparing the vegetables for dinner. Perhaps the longest time required is in choosing the right story to tell at the right time.

Be consistent in the story-telling if you undertake it. Do not do one night and neglect it the next. Make it a part of every day and it will soon come to be the sweetest, most restful and helpful time both to yourself and your children.

Growing, Grading, and Selling 'Em Right Makes My Apple Business Pay

BY GEORGE T. GRANT

When anyone asks me what is the keynote of successful orcharding, I say it is, principally, efficient marketing. There are many other factors of almost equal importance, but the knack of keeping your product on the market is the thing that will build your success.

By that I don't mean that you can put an inferior fruit on the market, and by tricky selling make a neglected orchard pay. What I want to convey is that, unless you have the right kind of a sales campaign, you won't make a fair profit even though you grow superior fruit.

Once you learn to grow quality fruit—or any other farm product, for that matter—sell it on a quality basis. It's worth more, and you can get the price if you only use good salesmanship. Standardize your product so that it will earn a reputation on that point in the market centers where it can command recognition.

To grow the right kind of fruit and to get the right market, there are two things an orchardist absolutely must have. They are training and capital.

An orchard involves quite an investment, and it takes time to get results, so it's easy to see where capital is needed. When the trees do get to bearing, it's great; but you had better have something else to fall back on while waiting for the fruit crop to materialize.

Orcharding is getting to be a more scientific business every day, just like all other branches of farming; but it requires greater technical knowledge and closer attention than grain or livestock farming. You can't just plant your trees, let them grow up, and then harvest your crop. It takes continual watching, or something may go wrong that will either set you back or ruin your entire orchard. Then, when you do get your trees to bearing good fruit, half of your problem remains to be solved—that of getting your fruit on the market.

And, in conclusion, let me repeat: Make a quality product, standardize it, and then sell it on a quality basis. Quality always commands a premium and nowhere is this truer than in orcharding. Grade carefully, even though you have but a few barrels of apples to sell. It will pay. After a few years of careful grading and standardizing you will become known, and you will have no trouble finding buyers who are willing to make your trouble well worth your while.

Advertising costs just as much in the farming game as in any other business. It's up to the farmer to let the buyer know what kind of a product he has to sell. In every barrel of my apples I put leaflets telling about my product. This is an inexpensive and effective way to get publicity. The man who opens a barrel of apples from my orchard is first impressed by the quality and uniformity of the fruit. He finds the leaflet and reads it, and it helps him remember me and my apples. Perhaps he orders from me direct the next time, for he knows my apples and probably doesn't know any other grower's. Try this out for yourself and watch it bring results.

Picking, packing, and grading require a lot of extra labor, but usually I have little trouble getting it. Pickers will work at reasonable wages, but good graders are scarce and demand higher pay. It is expensive, but it pays in the end, and is absolutely necessary when you are working for a quality product. It is only by employing the most skillful graders, and by exercising the greatest care in packing, that I am able to guarantee my apples and thus top the market with them. Five years running without a single complaint shows that we have been successful in this. Now and then a wormy apple will get by, but slips like this are reduced to a minimum.

The apple I grow are highly colored and of good flavor, comparing, I think, very favorably with the best in the land. Every barrel I ship bears my brand, and in addition has a slip on the inside with my trade mark, name, and address. I also distribute a little booklet which gives a brief history of the apple, and tells why more should be eaten. It includes several practical recipes for cooking apples, and in a prominent place I

give the following ten reasons why apples should be bought by everybody:

Its advantages as a staple diet are many.

It is easily prepared.

Its keeping qualities are wonderful.

It is a food, tonic, condiment, and cosmetic all in one.

It is an excellent substitute for higher priced foods.

No part of it is wasted.

It is a friend to health and a foe to disease.

Its food properties are as great as those of meat.

The phosphorus in it renews the nerve forces.

And, best of all, the Grant orchard produces the apple "with the taste."

One of my pet beliefs is keeping trees in good shape—open-headed and low, so that they can be easily sprayed and pruned. It is easier to gather the fruit, too. I have cut some diseased or misshapen trees back so that everybody, including experts, predicted that they would surely die. True, I have lost a few trees in this way, but usually I am able to save them and make them over into good-shaped trees. I superintend this pruning very closely, and the particular jobs I always do myself. The boys are learning, also, and Willie, the oldest, wields a saw and a pruning knife with good effect on the lower branches. Every wound is protected with tree paint. This is very important, as otherwise disease or rot may start, and possibly ruin the tree. It doesn't pay to take chances with a valuable tree that requires years to grow into bearing size.

I start spraying with a power sprayer as soon as the buds begin to show pink in the spring, using a mixture of lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead to get any insects that might have escaped the first dose. The third treatment is sixteen to eighteen days after the blossoms fall, and consists of lime-sulphur alone.

The fourth and last spraying is timed according to the later broods of the codling moth, and consists of arsenate of lead only. We determine the proper time by capturing a few moths found under the tree bands and confining them under burlap sacks on the tree. When the second crop of moths pupates, we spray within eleven days, and usually clean up that nuisance in good shape. Only by carefully watching the confined moths can the proper time for spraying be determined. Guessing won't do. Then, too, every five years we spray with lime-sulphur in winter, while the trees are dormant, in order to get the San Jose scale.

By using engine power wherever possible, I get along with one steady hand. Besides my power-sprayer, which I mentioned before, I have an engine pump in my spray house which pumps water into my mixing tanks. This saves much time and work, as the engine will work Sundays or nights without having to be watched, as an automatic device shuts the engine off when the tank is full. In my feed house I have another engine which grinds feed, runs a grindstone, cuts wood, and does many other odd chores.

I have a light truck to haul my fruit to market, and while we haven't a tractor yet, we expect to get one within a few years. We have electric lights in our home. Also, we have an automatic pump which keeps our home pressure tank full all the time without having to be watched, an occasional oiling, which makes it possible to have hot and cold running water in bathroom and kitchen. This all takes little trouble and the upkeep is small.

Let no opportunity pass to advertise. By this I don't mean full-page ads in the big dailies and magazines. That kind of advertising doesn't pay unless your business is enormous and you have a lot to sell. What you can do, though, is to have an attractive brand and put it on every barrel or crate you ship. You can put a sign out by the roadside that will tell the passer-by what you have to sell. You can use a farm letterhead that will be a real credit to your business. You can, at a small expense, have some leaflets printed which you can distribute to buyers and prospective buyers. And soon you will have a demand for your product greater than you can fill.

geese, ducks, guinea fowls and pigeons, the raising and care of which are fully discussed. Numerous illustrations of types of birds, and methods of housing and feeding contribute to make the pamphlet an invaluable compendium on poultry-keeping and marketing.

Water is not the only need of live stock during the hot weather; they should have a supply of salt before them.

Everything we get in life comes through the gateway of our thought and resembles its quality. If that is pinched, stingy, mean, what flows to us will be like it.

PROFIT IN RAISING GUINEAS

There is a brisk demand for Guinea-fowls, and were it possible to obtain an adequate supply, the leading hotels would serve them regularly. Guinea-fowls usually sell in pairs, like squabs, bringing from \$1.50 at ten weeks to twice that in early fall when a pair weighs about four pounds.

Since wild game is no longer procurable in any great quantity, Guinea-fowls, the nearest substitute, are becoming more popular. They are very active, feed largely on insects, and the flesh is dark and savory like that of the grouse and other game birds. Of the three varieties of Guinea, the color is the only distinguishing mark. The pearl is by far the most common variety, though there are to be found throughout the country many fowls of the white variety, and a few of the lavender, which closely resembles the pearl.

Guineas are nervous, noisy creatures and require plenty of room where there are trees and brush. However, they can, though at less profit, be reared in pens and coops like other poultry. In the wild state they mate in pairs, but under domestic conditions it is necessary to keep only one male for four females.

Guineas are prolific layers through the late spring and summer, and begin to lay as early as April. They can not, however, compete with the ordinary hen in egg production. They usually hollow out a place in the ground for their nest which they make every effort to conceal. They frequently lay twenty or thirty eggs before becoming broody. If the eggs are removed from the nest, they will continue to lay until late in the season. As many as three or four nest-eggs should be left at all times; but the practice of raking the eggs out or removing them with a spoon in order to keep the hand from leaving any scent is a useless waste of time.

To prevent Guineas from hilling their nests, they should be kept, during the forenoon, in an enclosure where nests are provided for them. A bottomless box set on the bare ground makes an ideal nest for a Guinea-hen.

Guinea-hens do not sit well, nor do they make as good mothers as ordinary hens. A Guinea will cover fourteen of her own eggs, while an ordinary hen will cover eighteen, for the average size of Guinea eggs is considerably less than that of hen eggs. Incubators, however, have been used successfully. The period of incubation is twenty-eight days, just as in the case of turkey or duck eggs.

Like a turkey-hen a Guinea is apt to drag her young ones around through rain and dew. Moreover, she will never hunt shelter at night, but will roost on the ground wherever she happens to be when night comes. For these reasons it will be much better to put the young Guineas in charge of a chicken hen. A hen that is inclined to range afield, like the Leghorn hens, will make the best mother for young Guineas. A coop should be placed in a field or woodlot at a distance from the house, and the hen made to stay there at night until the young Guineas are old enough to roost in trees or on a perch. This they will do when they are six weeks old.

Oatmeal is the best feed for young Guineas. After they are ten days old they will thrive on half-corn, chopped wheat or corn, millet and the like. They are great foragers, roaming through the fields in search of bugs and worms. Hawks will get very few Guineas, since Guineas dart to cover at the slightest alarm, and warn other fowls by their loud chattering.

Preserving Eggs.

Lime-water has proved a very satisfactory preservative for eggs. It is highly important, however, that whatever preservative is used that only strictly fresh eggs are put away.

The solubility of lime at ordinary temperature is 1 part in 700 parts of water. Such a solution would be termed saturated lime-water. Translated into pounds and gallons, this means 1 pound of lime is sufficient to saturate 70 gallons of water. However, owing to impurities in commercial lime, it is well to use more than is called for in this statement. It may not, however, be necessary, if good, freshly burnt quicklime can be obtained, to employ as much as was at first recommended, namely, 2 to 3 pounds to 5 gallons of water. With such lime as is here referred to one could rest assured that 1 pound to 5 gallons (50 pounds) would be ample, and that the resulting lime-water would be thoroughly saturated. The method of preparation is simply to slake the lime with a small quantity of water and stir the milk of lime so formed into 5 gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now "saturated" lime-water, is drawn off and poured over the eggs, previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel.

The strength of the solution will be retained if the vessel containing the eggs is covered with packing upon which a paste of lime is spread. Another plan is to pour a small quantity of sweet oil over the liquid. The oil will spread itself evenly and thus prevent the precipitation of the lime to the detriment of the solution.

THE EMPIRE'S MOST FAMOUS FORTRESS

TOWER OF TERRIBLE MEMORIES.

Romantic History of Tower of London, the Mecca of Sight-seers in Old Land.

Many people visit the Tower, but few trouble to equip themselves for a tour of London's world-famous fortress.

Your imagination will respond far more readily to the romantic atmosphere of the historic edifice if you acquaint yourself, previous to your visit, with some of the main facts relating to the Tower.

In a recently-published book, "The Tower of London," Mr. Walter Bell unfolds its terrible and romantic history.

William the Conqueror built the Keep, or Tower, which is the central and most conspicuous part of the fortress.

Foot-Prints of History.

Mr. Bell tells us how the Conqueror had two objects in view. He wanted to dispute the passage of an enemy up the Thames and to overawe Londoners! With studied insolence he did away with part of the Roman wall round London so that he might erect his Tower, and to this day part of the Keep is outside the city boundary.

The walls of the Keep are fifteen feet thick and eleven feet above the ground.

It was not until the reign of Henry III. that the Tower of London assumed anything approaching its present appearance, and after that several monarchs added to the structure at various times.

The Tower became a State prison because it was almost impregnable. It was also used as a Royal Palace—the last time by Charles II.

British coinage was struck in the Tower until 1812, so that this wonderful fortress is closely identified with the whole of British history.

It was in the Council Chamber on the top floor of the Keep that Richard II. gave up his crown to Henry of Lancaster. His death has always been a mystery, but it is probable that he was starved to death. The execution of Anne Boleyn was also decided upon in the Tower, and she spent the last seventeen days of her life there.

Places of Oppression.

There is an amazing collection of instruments of torture in the crypt beneath St. John's Chapel. These include thumb-screws, a spiked collar, and that appalling appliance known as "The Scavenger's Daughter," which crushed its victims to death.

Guy Fawkes spent some time in the Tower. He is supposed to have been confined in a dungeon styled "Little Ease." The space allotted him was very small, dark, and without ventilation.

The Bloody Tower and, opposite it, Traitor's Gate, are full of memories of cruelty and oppression. Through the gate passed all State prisoners.

From the tiny square window facing this arch Archbishop Laud gave his last blessing to Strafford as the latter was on his way to execution. Laud himself was beheaded three years later.

Sir Walter Raleigh spent thirteen years in the Bloody Tower, and William Penn, the Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania, was imprisoned in the Tower for writing a harmless pamphlet.

The pitiful tragedy of the two little Princes has served to make this Tower notoriously famous. The twelve-year-old King Edward V. and his younger brother were suffocated by order of Richard III., who had then sent to the Tower for that purpose.

The famous prisoners who perished miserably in the Tower, or who spent the time previous to their execution there, are too numerous to mention.

The Royal Regalia is kept in the Wakefield Tower, and is of special interest on account of the Golden Eagle which holds the appointing oil used at Coronations, and the spoon into which the oil is poured.

Until 1834 lions were kept in the Tower.

Hay In Lumps.

A Londoner paid his first visit to the country. Whilst viewing the rustic scene he observed a large haystack near a farmhouse, and asked his companion what it was.

"Why, that's hay," was the reply. "Wot, all 'ay?" exclaimed the benighted Cockney. "Blow me, Bill, don't the 'ay grow in big lumps dahn 'ere!"

Handle With Care.

"Jack has placed his heart in my keeping."

"Well, you had better be very careful of it, dear. He told me last week I had broken it."

Housekeepers who have trouble with ants will find that borax is one of the best exterminators. Pantry shelves and cracks should be well sprinkled with it.

Fertility is a by-product of good farming. Good farming is a combination of science and art with plenty of field for expansion.

The tallest races of mankind, including the Patagonians and the Galloway Scots, seldom attain a height of 6 feet 4 inches.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO GOOD HEALTH

Most Troubles Afflicting Women Are Due to Poor Blood.

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthy, active life; yet nine out of ten suffer from some form of bloodlessness. That is why one sees on every side pale, thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures—sure signs of headaches, weak backs, aching limbs and uncertain health. All weak women should win the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich, red blood that promptly transforms them into healthy attractive women. This new, red blood is supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body. Through the use of these pills thousands of women have found benefit when suffering from anaemia, indigestion, general weakness and those ailments from which women alone suffer. Among the many women who tell of the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for them is Mrs. L. Hicks, Round Hill, N.S., who says: "I became very much run down in health; my blood seemed weak and watery, my strength failed, and I was so easily tired that my work was a burden. I had often read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them; and I can truly say that after using three boxes I found myself gaining, and my old-time energy and vitality was restored. Out of my own experience I can strongly recommend this medicine."

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

Value of Forests.

Canada is one of the greatest forest countries of the world. Much of our Canadian soil is unsuited to farming, but is capable of growing magnificent timber. Our forests provide work for our men and furnish business for our merchants and bankers. All citizens can assist in taking care of our forests and, particularly in protecting them against fire.

A person enjoys a rub-down after a hard day's work; so does a horse.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

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Dodging the Festive Dog.

Japan has her rules of the road, not phrased as are our own, but very much to the point. The rules are issued in English also, for the use of British tourists.

The first rule reads: "At the rise of the hand of the policeman, stop rapidly; do not pass him by, or otherwise disrespect him."

The second: "When a passenger of the fest hove in sight, tootle the horn trumpet to him melodiously at first. If he still obstacle your passage, tootle him with vigor and express by word of mouth the warning, 'Hi, Hi!'"

The third is touching: "Beware of the wandering horse that he shall not take fright as you pass him by. Do not explode the exhaust box at him. Go scotchingly by or stop by the roadside until he pass away."

The fourth also has its pathos: "Give big space to the festive dog that makes sport in the roadway. Avoid entanglement of the dog with your wheel spokes."

Here is an awful warning against skidding: "Go scotchingly over the grease-mud; for there lurks the skid-demon. Press the brake of the foot as you roll around the corner to save the collapse."

He Ate It All! "Crop failures?" asked the old timer. "Yes, I've seen a few in my day. In 1854 the corn crop was almost nothing. We cooked some for dinner, and my father ate fourteen acres of corn at one meal."

Hope He Found It. When the bell rang the other day little Johnnie went to the door. Soon he returned alone.

"What was it?" asked the mother. "Oh, it was just a man looking for the wrong place," was the reply.

Your Best Friend. A young man may have many friends, but he will find none so steadfast, so constant, so ready to respond to his wants, so capable of pushing him ahead as a little leather-covered book with the name of a bank on its cover.—Sir Thomas Lipton.

Universal Solvent. "Now," said the professor of chemistry, "under what combination is gold most quickly released?"

The student pondered a moment. "I know sir," he answered. "Marriage."

Quail: Have found that a peculiar form of eye-strain is due to persons reading while lying down.

Surnames and Their Origin

LINDSAY

Variation—Lindsey.

Racial Origin—Norman-French.

Source—A clan name.

To classify the family name of Lindsay as Norman-French origin, when it is Scottish, and to call it a clan name though the Lindseys were neither Gaelic nor Highlanders, demands some excuse and explanation.

It happened during the reign of King Malcolm Canann-mor ("Big Head") of Scotland, which extended from before to many years after the Norman invasion of England.

In the years immediately following the first victories of William the Conqueror, many Anglo-Saxon warriors and chieftains sought their fortunes anew in Scotland. Malcolm welcomed them. Later dissatisfied with the rewards William had granted or withheld, also sought the service of a more generous overlord. And Malcolm welcomed them also.

The Lindseys were among the latter number. At that time they bore a surname of descriptive of the locality from which they had come in Normandy, "De Limesay." In the course of time this has become Lindsay.

The family won for itself, through grants of the Scottish court, lands which though not in the Highlands bordered on them. Throughout subsequent history they played a large part in the wars and confederations of the Highlands. They adopted the customs and manners of the clans, bore the same weapons as the Gaels, evolved a dress and a tartan similar to those of the Highlanders, and so in the course of time have come to be regarded, let us say, as sort of honorary Highlanders, if not Highlanders by blood. It was a Lindsay, indeed, who was first colonel of the famous Black Watch Regiment of Highlanders.

CHATTERTON

Variations—Chatsworth, Chetwood, Chatham, Chaisey.

Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon.

Source—A place name.

This is a group of family names which has been derived from place names, which, though not the same, are all of the same character.

The basic element in these names is the ancient Anglo-Saxon word for cottage, or hut, which was "cete" or "cete" (the pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon "c" was always like "k" for, as a matter of fact, there was no "k" in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet).

This was the usual word denoting "house" or "dwelling," the ancient equivalent of the modern word "house" being reserved for buildings of a more pretentious or public nature.

The place name of Chatterton, or more properly "Chadderton," from which the family name was descriptively derived, was compounded from the Anglo-Saxon "cete-dor-dun," and signified "the fortified dwelling in the wood."

Chatham is the name of a town in Kent. It is compounded of "cete" or "cete" and "ham," the latter signifying a village.

Chatsworth is a compound of "cete" and "worth." At the period when family names were formed this word had come to mean any farmstead. But the compound of the place name had occurred long before, when the word still preserved its literal meaning of a "warded" or inclosed place. Hence the place name meant not a farm cottage, but a cottage in an inclosure. Usually the inclosure was a wooded place.

Chatwood was a place name signifying a cottage in the wood and Chaddsey a dwelling near the sea.

If coffee, which is known to contain caffeine, disturbs your health and comfort—drink INSTANT POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

AUTO REPAIR PARTS for most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Shop, 828-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

Progress in Canada.

According to preliminary estimates the gold production from the mines of Northern Ontario will amount to approximately \$1,350,000 during the month of June, as compared with \$1,300,000 in May and \$1,084,345 in April. The production for the quarter amounted to \$3,734,345 and is the highest quantity in the history of gold mining in Ontario. It is expected that gold production in the next quarter will even exceed these figures.

J. W. Breach, a farmer at Boham, Sask., has developed a strain of fall wheat which he claims will revolutionize the growing of fall wheat in Western Canada. He has experimented with the new cereal for three years. The mature strain has a reddish appearance, similar to Marquis, and gives promise of an exceptionally heavy yield from the 25 acres he has under crop this year.

Canada's hat, cap and fur industry for the year 1919 accounted for a total production valued at \$20,730,000, of which fur and fur-lined goods amounted to \$2,800,000. Cloth caps were produced to the value of \$3,700,000. The total capital invested in the industry amounted to \$14,553,814; the number of establishments 208; and wages paid amounted to \$4,145,462. A total of 4,176 people were employed in the industry.

Plans are in progress for the formation of a model town for tubercular returned soldiers on a 7,000-acre tract of land near Kamloops, B.C. Inspection has already been made of the land and if the report is adopted at the coming session of parliament, work will be commenced in the spring of 1922.

The Triangle Chemical Company are arranging with the city of New Westminster, B.C., for a lease of all the waterfront comprised in the Indian reserve on the North Arm. It is the intention of this firm to erect a plant for manufacturing muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, superphosphate and a full line of chemical fertilizers.

A test shipment of two carloads of horses is being made to Port of Spain, Trinidad, by Alberta livestock commissioner Carlyle. These horses are to be used for ordinary working purposes, and are costing between \$40 and \$45 per head in Alberta. If this shipment proves successful, Professor Carlyle anticipates a heavy movement in the future.

Although the ban upon the importation of Canadian cattle into Great Britain has not yet been removed, the exportation of cattle from the port of Montreal is showing an activity that has not been seen for many years. Since navigation opened this year there have been carried from the port 7,674 cattle and 1,884 sheep.

It Doesn't Matter.

"It doesn't really matter—nothing does," is the motto I saw recently in a house, and it set me to thinking. Why should we make much ado about things that we cannot prevent or help? Why not receive the blows and knocks passively instead of being so wrought up all the time that we get the double effect of these unfortunate happenings, both physically and mentally?

Why are we so chagrined and mortified when we think we haven't done ourselves justice on some occasion—presiding at a meeting, or filling a place in an entertainment program, for instance—and public attention has been attracted to us in any way? Why do we make ourselves so miserable over conviction that we have not appeared at our best? It doesn't really matter, does it? It is not of vital importance, and should we allow the little things of life, the little pin-pricks and annoyances, which disturb little minds, to throw us off our balance, to spoil our happiness and peace of mind? No, a thousand times no! Whatever happens, it isn't of half so much importance as we probably think. The main thing is to keep our poise under the little trials. If we are cheerful and optimistic, they will soon be forgotten by us and others.

When Is a Man Less Than a Man? When he makes a vow he fails to keep.

When without sowing he would reap: When he would rather beg, borrow, or steal.

When work to earn an honest meal: When he delights to stir up strife Or values honor less than life: When he insults a fallen foe, Or at a woman aims a blow.

A good laugh is sunshine in any house, but a silly, smirking laugh is only a tallow-candle imitation of the sunlight.

Hitching your wagon to a star is all right, but you've got to watch the earth to see if there's a good road ahead.

The driver of an automobile should keep a sharp lookout ahead, but remember that there may be a man close behind.

Moving a Mountain of Copper.

One of the greatest feats ever attempted in metal mining is now being carried out in the United States.

At Bisbee, in the State of Arizona, there is a hill known as Sacramento Hill, which is composed of copper ore and contains an immense amount of valuable metal. American mining experts have set themselves the task of digging away the whole of this hill in the next sixteen years and recovering its copper.

Forty million cubic yards of material will have to be removed, and it is expected to recover from it twenty-five million tons of copper ore, which will yield a thousand million pounds of pure metal. Already the miners are at work, and over five million cubic yards have been dug away. Seven huge steam shovels are employed for the purpose, and fifteen locomotives haul the material away as it is dug out.

The digging goes on at three different levels—sixty, forty-five, and thirty-five feet in height—and sixteen miles of railway connect these with the waste dumps where the material is stored ready for crushing and the extraction of the metal.

When the work is finished there will be no hill, but in its place two pits, one a quarter of a mile deep and the other less.

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

Freelocks of Sound. If, when the air is still, you stand near a high wall, and speak a word loudly, it will come back to you as if repeated by an invisible person. It is, of course, an echo.

Parallel walls separated by a few hundred feet, as in a canyon, may so reflect a sound as to cause it to be distinctly heard again and again in a long-drawn series of repetitions.

If the reflecting walls are irregular, the repetitions, instead of being distinct to the ear, will be mere jumbled and unintelligible reverberations. This is noticeable in certain caverns.

Prof. W. J. Humphreys, an eminent physicist, describes a curious phenomenon which he calls an "acoustical mirage," sounds uttered at a distance on the surface of the earth seeming to come from high in the air. Such an uplifting of sound (corresponding to the uplifting of a landscape by a visual mirage) may occur when a stratum of warm air at the surface is overlaid by cooler air. The sound travels faster at the top, and so appears to come from aloft.

A balloonist can often hear the earth-echo of his own voice when he cannot, by shouting, gain the attention of people standing on the ground below him. It is because he—at an altitude of 1,500 feet, perhaps—is in a region of silence, whereas they are immersed in a flood of sound.

Prospects in Alaska. Alaska to-day has fewer people than it had in 1910 or 1900, but since the territory has always grown rapidly when business was dull in the States it is expected that the records of 1921 will show unusual progress. The government railway from Seward to Fairbanks is nearly done; gold mining and gold mining are going on, and so are the fisheries. A pulp mill has been built, and a number of new industries like reindeer raising, have been started. There is plenty of room for 54,899 people in an area larger than Ontario make only a sprinkling.

The Wrong Department. In an English town, the town hall provides office-room for several public officials, among them the police-surgeon, to whom candidates for the force go for medical examination.

The other day a muscular young fellow presented himself at the surgeon's office. He was told to strip to the waist.

"What's that?" said the man. "Strip!" repeated the doctor, sharply.

He complied, and was duly measured, punched, and pounded. "Skip over that chair," said the surgeon.

The man did so, and barked his shins. He was getting indignant. "Kneecaps, touch the floor! Now run round and let me test your heart and wind," said the surgeon.

The candidate exploded. "I'm hanged if I will!" he roared. "I'd rather stay single."

He had strayed into the wrong room. The registrar's office was on the other side of the corridor.

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

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

The Orphan. Young Poet—"What do you think of my latest brain child?" Editor—"I'm afraid our magazine will be unable to adopt it!"

Not New to Him. "Here's a firm advertising shirt without buttons," said his wife. "Nothing new about that," replied her husband. "I've been wearing them for years."

Wanted Information. "I can see the tips of your ears, dear," "Well, what of it?" "Is that an accident or are ears coming back gradually?"

A Scout Is Thrifty. Tenderfoot—"Why do you take such long steps?" First Class—"I save shoe leather that way."

The Missing Emblem. At the fishing docks of a large seaport town the rather remarkable coincidence was noticed of three steam-travellers lying berthed side by side, their names being respectively, Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle.

"What a pity that Wales is not represented," remarked a visitor. "That would have completed the coincidence."

Obliging Salesman. The woman shopper looked and looked, but seemed to be unable to find anything to satisfy her. The obliging clerk pulled down box after box in an attempt to make a sale. Finally the woman picked up her gloves and parcel and observed:

"I don't think I'll buy anything to-day. I'm sorry to have troubled you, but the fact is I was just looking for a friend."

"Oh, that's all right. It was no trouble at all, I assure you," the clerk answered. "In fact, if you think your friend might be in any of the few remaining boxes, I'll open them, too!"

Allowing Plenty of Time. An old lady, with great haste and bustle, hurried into a wayside railway station.

Trotting hurriedly from booking-office to waiting-room, and from there to the porter's room, she at last found an official of the line having a quiet snouze.

She shook the man till he awoke, and then inquired excitedly: "When is the next train due?" The porter rubbed his eyes, and replied:

"In an hour and forty minutes, ma'am."

"Thank you!" replied the old lady. "I am so glad that I am not too late."

Those Having Sick Animals SHOULD USE

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Good for all throat and chest diseases, Distemper, Cough, Sprains, Bruises, Colic, Mange, Spavins, Running Sores, etc., etc. Should always be in the stable.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Carlots

TORONTO SALT WORKS G. J. CLIFF TORONTO

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Dog on

DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.

115 West 31st Street New York, U.S.A.

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine

Warning! Take no chances with substitutes for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturing of Monocetylacidester of Salicylicacid.

DAVIS SLEEPS ALL NIGHT LONG NOW

TANLAC STRAIGHTENED HIM RIGHT UP.

Hamilton Man Says He Now Feels As Well As He Ever Did in His Life.

AUGUST OPPORTUNITIES AT J. N. CURRIE & CO.'S

Every department, every nook and corner, every shelf, every drawer, all gone over carefully to see that nothing is missing; all to be cleared in shortest time at prices far below cost, some at half cost.

A Real Clear-out Sale

Women's, Misses' and Children's Middies—Half price.
Women's, Misses' and Children's Hosiery—Half price.
Men's Work Shirts—Half price.
Walker's, Peabody, Snagproof—Standard Overalls and Smocks, heaviest make, formerly \$6.50 and \$3.75, for \$1.85.
Women's White Canvas Shoes, Slippers and Oxfords, formerly \$3.75 to \$4.50, all at one clearing price—\$1.90.
Men's Collars, pure linen, broken lines, 2 for 25c.
Ladies' Hemstitched Fancy Handkerchiefs at half—reg. 25c for 12½c; 50c for 25c; 30c for 15c.
Boys' and Youths' Brown Canvas Shoes at a big reduced price for quick selling.

BOYS' BLOOMERS AND KNICKERS greatly reduced, making exceptional opportunity to buy now.

THE FEW REMAINING STRAW HATS with special sale tickets to clear this week.

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

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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

Advertising—The Transcript 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, AUGUST 4, 1921

An Avoidable Waste

For years the Dominion and Ontario governments have been endeavoring to awaken the Canadian people to the value of the forest resources of the country and the need of their co-operation in protecting them from the ravages of fire. For it is unfortunately true that the great majority of the conflagrations that destroy great stretches of standing timber are due to preventable causes. Carelessness with fires and matches and thoughtless burnings by settlers are responsible for many fires that do enormous damage and inflict

losses that are ultimately borne by the taxpayers. In an effort to reduce the excessive waste incurred in this way, the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests is conducting an advertising campaign to educate the public regarding the value of forest preservation through the prevention of fires. These advertisements are appearing at intervals in The Transcript, and we trust, will be read and marked by our readers. Every patriotic citizen of Ontario should do whatever lies in his power to save the provincial forests from destruction by fire.

Small Town Advantages

It would be a thousand times better if we had fifty cities of 10,000 each in the Province than one city of 500,000. It would be better for the workman to be in a little town where he would have the opportunity of having a home of his own and a little plot of ground where he could grow fruit and vegetables. He has also the advantage of better schools, churches and more wholesome and sanitary conditions for the upbringing of his family. At the same time a prosperous town makes a good home market for the farmer. It is infinitely better to have many of these towns scattered in various centres of the Province than to

have one huge centre where the cost of food stuffs is materially increased through the long freight haul.—Farmer's Sun.

Value Of Forests

Canada is one of the greatest forest countries of the world. Much of our Canadian soil is unsuited to farming but is capable of growing magnificent timber. Our forests provide work which maintains half a million people. They give work, too, for our sailors and railway men and furnish business for our merchants and bankers. All citizens can assist in taking care of our forests, and particularly in protecting them against fire.

The Cantaloupe

(Larnsing Capital News)
A certain industrious gardener determined to try cantaloupe in his plot behind the house. He was more industrious at heart than was he experienced. The vines grew luxuriantly, the melons formed, grew large and luscious. When the harvest was ready for the gathering, the gardener went forth in all his array and glory and prepared for the feast. At the feast some of the cantaloupe tasted of squash, some of pumpkin, some of cucumber—the vines had grown up together. He had selected the seed carefully; selected a choice variety. At first taste of his cantaloupe harvest, he accused his merchant dealer of having swindled him. But the merchant was not to blame. The pollen of the other vegetables growing all around had poisoned the taste, the heart of the cantaloupe.

And so it is with mankind. Parents bring little children into the world and they plant them, as it were, in the world's great garden. What lovely kiddies they are! No other can equal them. But, ah, here and there all around the family there is the human squash, the human pumpkin and the human cucumber. In the harvest time, the luscious fruit is spoiled perhaps in taste, in final result. The pollen of the "others" has ruined the cantaloupe.

Since the use of the automobile has become general, with the numerous trips through the country districts that their use involves, an added incentive has been given to numerous small towns and villages to beautify their streets and the surroundings of their homes. It is now a well-known fact that when city motorists take a Saturday, Sunday or other holiday in the country they invariably choose as their destination or "dinner stop" the most attractive hamlet in the district, noted probably for its tidy river, its avenues of elms and maples, its velvety park, its private lawns and well-kept boulevards, its quaint and vine-covered porches and walls and its many glorious flower gardens. When a municipality enjoys advantages such as these described it becomes a far stronger business magnet than most people realize. Not only does it attract a transient trade, but in many cases it becomes the determining factor which leads industries to locate in such centres. Even more important than such considerations as these, however, is the effect such surroundings have on the citizens themselves, young and old. Where tidiness is a feature of the work of public bodies in a town, the virtue becomes contagious and private citizens are apt to do a little more in the way of keeping lawns and boulevards beautiful.—Orangeville Sun.

FALL BEE MANAGEMENT

Handling the Little Workers at the Summer's Close.

The Queen Is the Most Important Factor—Don't Keep a "Scrub"—Have an Abundance of Stores—Pastures Pay in Pork Production.
(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Many beekeepers have visions of a two-hundred-pound crop of honey per colony from their colonies, but it must be admitted that very few beekeepers really come a cropper of that proportion. This is not due to poor seasons in many cases, but almost entirely due to negligence or lack of preparation on the part of the beekeeper.

It makes little difference how well colonies of bees are managed, unless certain conditions are met, so that the colonies can take advantage of the management bestowed on them. For instance, if the queen in the colony is failing or of poor quality, then it is an impossibility to secure a crop of honey from that colony. Again it is a waste of money and time to introduce a vigorous Italian queen to a colony of bees and then fail to give the queen an opportunity to lay a large number of eggs, so that the colony will go into winter headquarters in prime condition. Beekeepers who have ten or more colonies of bees, know that certain colonies will return their crops three times as large as the average colony in the apiary. Yet few beekeepers appreciate that in most cases the larger crop of honey is due largely to the work of a good queen. There is just as much difference in the value of queen bees, as there is between scrub live stock and pure-bred live stock, and beekeepers can make few better investments than the securing of choice, young, Italian queens to head the colonies. The very best time to require is from the middle of July to the middle of August.

The giving of a young queen means young bees for winter, consequently less loss in winter and very strong colonies in the spring of the year, and unless the beekeeper can have strong colonies in time for the main honey flow, his colonies will return him but little profit that season. After the queen has been safely introduced, the beekeeper should be sure to give the colony sufficient room, both for egg laying and for the storage of any surplus honey which might be harvested. Sometimes one super is sufficient, while in some locations and seasons, two or more supers may be necessary. The beekeeper himself must be the judge, as he knows his location and the season and must be guided accordingly.

The introduction of a good vigorous Italian queen and the giving of room both for brood-rearing and honey storage will also be very valuable in the complete control of one of our most serious brood diseases of bees, viz., European foulbrood. With a vigorous Italian queen and an abundance of stores, it means strong colonies, and consequently European foulbrood will do no damage. It would pay the beekeeper to keep half the number of colonies ordinarily kept, and give these every opportunity to do good work, and if this is done, the total crop would be just as large as from twice the number of colonies poorly managed.

Italian queens can be secured from any reliable queen-breeder, full particulars of which can be obtained from the Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.—F. Eric Miller, O. A. College, Guelph.

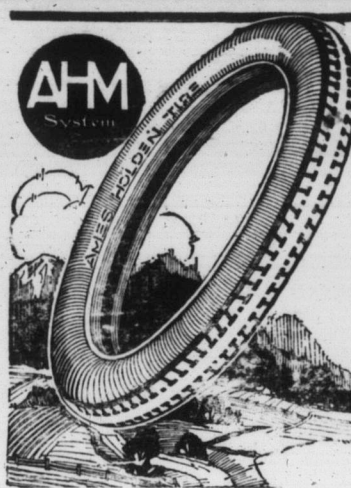
Pastures Pay in Pork Production.
"One of the best means of cutting the cost of producing pork," says E. F. Ferrin, who is in charge of the hog section at Minnesota University Farm, "is to use good pasture and forage crops. This practice is advisable whether grain be high in price or cheap; there is a decided saving in either case. Pigs getting green feed are more thrifty than those raised in dry lots, consequently gain faster and make pork at a lower cost."

Results obtained at the farm prove beyond question that it is a shortsighted policy to neglect to grow good forage crops when pigs are being raised. Blue grass and similar pastures furnish good feed in the spring, but during summer are little better than an exercising ground. Some one crop, or more than one, should be grown to give fresh succulent green feed in summer and early fall. Dwarf Essex rape, alfalfa and red clover are the outstanding top notch forage crops in the corn belt. Of these rape is by far the most suitable for Minnesota conditions. The cost of seedling is low—about five pounds of seed per acre is an average quantity—and in favorable season the crop is ready to be pastured six weeks from sowing. If grain is fed in reasonable amounts an acre of rape will carry from twenty to thirty growing pigs through the season.

"White hogs, and sometimes black and red ones, blister when running in rape. There is nothing peculiar about this crop which causes blistering; the trouble results simply from the combination of moisture, transferred from the rape to the hog, and a hot sun. By keeping pigs out of the rape patch until the dew or rain has evaporated from the leaves of the plants, blistering can be prevented."

"Rape can be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Even a small patch in a feed lot will save grain in raising pigs."

Tomatoes are ripening, and it is necessary to apply small quantities of nitrate of soda around each plant to hasten them.



"Grey Sox" Tubes

Wm. McCallum
Phone 88

Mileage as it is Measured

The selling price is the yardstick of tire mileage, very often. The striking exception being Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes". The mileage put into them is not measured. They are meant to give extra miles and they do.

Running on your car Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" will give you the cheapest mileage you can buy—irrespective of cost.

AMES HOLDEN "AUTO-SHOES"

Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Sizes

For Sale By

M. J. McAlpine
Phone 19w

"Red Sox" Tubes

Geo. Parrott
Phone 36w

Geo. Highwood

Purveyor of all kinds of FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Deliveries from 8 to 10 Saturdays all day

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fowl, live or dressed. Cash for Eggs, Butter, Hides, Wool. On sale—all kinds of Canned Goods.

A FULL LINE OF HAYING MACHINERY

Beatty Hay Cars and Track, Mowers, Rakes & Loaders.

Also a few second-hand Binders, in good shape.

1 Buggy, 1 Side Rake.

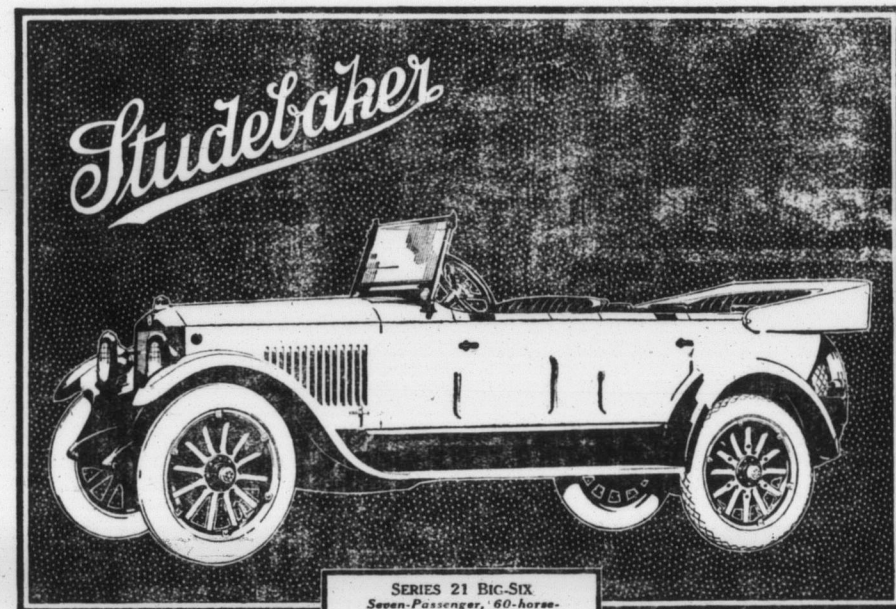
Terms to suit on second-hand goods.

D. M. McKellar

MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT
GLENCOE

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office



SERIES 21 BIC-SIX
Seven-Passenger, 60-horsepower, 126-inch wheelbase
\$2785 f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont.

IN every operation, from the moment the raw material is purchased until the car is sold, Studebaker because of its enormous production and its standardized methods of manufacture, is able to make important savings—these savings are reflected in the price of the car to you.

"Built-in-Canada"

WM. McCALLUM
Dealer - Glencoe

NEW PRICES OF STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILES

f. o. b. Walkerville, Ontario, effective June 1, 1921

Touring Cars and Roadsters	Coupe and Sedans
LIGHT-SIX 2-PASS. ROADSTER.....\$1850	LIGHT-SIX COUPE ROADSTER.....\$2385
LIGHT-SIX TOURING CAR.....1885	LIGHT-SIX 5-PASS. SEDAN.....2885
SPECIAL-SIX 2-PASS. ROADSTER.....2275	SPECIAL-SIX 4-PASS. COUPE.....3525
SPECIAL-SIX TOURING CAR.....2325	SPECIAL-SIX 5-PASS. SEDAN.....3625
SPECIAL-SIX 4-PASS. ROADSTER.....2325	BIG-SIX 4-PASS. COUPE.....3995
BIG-SIX TOURING CAR.....2785	BIG-SIX 7-PASS. SEDAN.....4095

ALL STUDEBAKER CARS ARE EQUIPPED WITH CORD TIRES

This is a Studebaker Year

STUDEBAKER MEN BOOMING HALIFAX-VANCOUVER HIGHWAY



Studebaker Light Six, Now Touring Western Provinces Carrying Transcontinental Road-building Message to His Worship, the Mayor of Vancouver.

Carrying a transcontinental road-building message addressed to His Worship, the Mayor of Vancouver, and which is being endorsed by the Mayors in all of the principal prairie provinces cities, W. G. Palmer, Sales Manager, Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd., and M. F. Rigby, Advertising Manager, are making a complete tour of the Western provinces of Canada in a Studebaker light six car. The message-bearers left Calgary on July 11 for Edmonton, heading east from that city to Winnipeg. From that point they will drive

west through the southern sections of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, reaching Vancouver about August 15 after having obtained the signatures of the chief executives in all of the principal cities along their route. The message addressed to His Worship is in the interest of completing the connecting links in the Transcontinental Canadian Highway through British Columbia. At the present time, in order to drive from eastern points to the Pacific coast, it is necessary either to make a long detour

into the United States or ship the car by rail between those points where no highway exists. The message being conveyed by Messrs. Palmer and Rigby to the chief executive of the city of Vancouver urges him to use every effort in enlisting the active support of automobile clubs and good roads associations throughout his province in order to bring about some definite and immediate action toward the building of those sections of highway that will give Canada the advantage of an unbroken roadway from Halifax to Vancouver.

Don't Spend All You Earn



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

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1884.
Glencoe Branch, 100 Main St., Glencoe, Ont.
Bothwell Branch, 100 Main St., Bothwell, Ont.
Newbury Branch, 100 Main St., Newbury, Ont.
Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

Opera House - Glencoe

Saturday, August 6th—starting 8.30 sharp

WILLIAM DE MILLE'S Production
THE PRINCE CHAP
with Thomas Meighen
STAR OF THE MIRACLE MAN

also a Booth Tarkington comedy
EDGAR AND THE TEACHER'S PET

DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME
Regular Prices

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.

CAPITAL	RESERVES
\$20,299,140	\$20,763,503

THIS BANK solicits the business of the Farmer. When you sell any Cattle, Hogs or Farm Products, DEPOSIT the proceeds in a Savings Account with us. We appreciate your business and are always at your service.

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

Diamond Jubilee

AT KINTYRE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
SUNDAY, AUGUST 14

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

MONDAY, AUG. 15 -- SOCIAL AND REUNION

Supper served from 6 to 8.

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

Admission—Adults, 60c; Children, 35c.
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

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 G. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.
C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

A local cynic says that their age is about the only thing women attempt to conceal these days.—Kingston Standard.

Flour Feed Binder Twine

I have on hand all the best grades of Spring Wheat and Blended Flours, also all kinds of Feeds. Try our Oat Middlings.

I still have a large shipment of Binder Twine at the old price—Gilt Edge, 650 ft., 21c; Gold Leaf, 600 ft., 20c.

Just received a fresh carload of Cement. Get our prices before buying.

Now is the time to paint that old roof with Liquid Asphalt. Stops leaks on all kinds of roofs. Sold by the barrel or gallon.

I am expecting a carload of Salt this week. Come and get it off the car. It will be much cheaper.

BRUCE MCPALPINE
GLENCOE
Phones—House 83w, Store 8

Born
MOORE.—In Ekfrid, on Thursday, July 28, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Moore, a daughter.

Card of Thanks
The family of the late Mrs. Margaret Gillies wish to express their thanks for kindness and sympathy extended to them by friends and neighbors during their late bereavement.

TOWN AND VICINITY

Appin's big garden party next Wednesday.

You haven't read all the news in this paper until you have read the ads.

Renew your daily paper subscriptions at the Transcript office and make a saving worth while.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed on Sunday morning at the Methodist church.

Reopening of the Presbyterian church auditorium after being decorated is expected to take place on Sept. 4 or 11.

The local event this week will be the annual garden party by the Daughters of the Empire at Recreation Park tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Scott Willey of Campbellton had the misfortune to be knocked down by a cow. She was badly bruised, but had no bones broken.

Herbert Greenfield, chosen as the next premier of Alberta by the farmers' conference at Calgary, was brought up on a farm near Strathroy.

The post office department is reminding the publishers of an increase in the postage rate to be charged on newspapers after first of January next.

Theodore Gray, organist and choir director of the Presbyterian church, is holidaying for a month. Miss Elizabeth Grant will officiate as organist during his absence.

Peter Ernes, of Toronto is handling Mr. Reith's bakery while Mr. Grant takes a week's holiday. Mr. and Mrs. Grant leave on Friday to visit friends in Port Dover.

Miss Louise Garbutt and Earl McDonald, Glencoe, and Harold Fennell, Newbury, were successful in the upper school examinations, results of which were announced on Monday.

Potatoes, which a few weeks ago were almost a drug in the market, are now a scarce article. The crop, it is said, will be the worst for years on account of the long hot spell of weather.

Shelgrove & Faulds have been appointed Ford dealers for Alburgh township and have opened a service station and garage in Rodney. This firm runs the Central garage in Glencoe and the Tourist garage in Wardsville.

The death occurred in Metcalfe on Monday, August 1st, of Miss Carrie Moore, in her 54th year. The funeral was held on Tuesday from the residence of her brother, James Moore, lot 9, con. 13, to Strathroy cemetery.

The work of street paving in Glencoe is to be commenced immediately, and the public are cautioned to take notice that the main thoroughfare north of the railway is closed to traffic, and to take every precaution to avoid danger.

The Daughters of the Empire have received from Every Woman's World a beautiful service flag with the names of the Glencoe boys who served or fell in the great war. This flag will be on exhibition at the garden party Friday, August 5th.

The prevailing retail price of gasoline is thirty-seven cents a gallon, and, although local dealers do not give out much hope regarding a possible reduction in price, the Imperial Oil Company intimates that an appreciable drop in price is expected now any time.

In reporting winners of the field crop competition in last week's Transcript, W. A. McCutcheon should have been credited with 88 points in the standing field and threshed grain competition in oats. Owing to a typographical error he was only credited with 82 points.

The death occurred at Appin on Tuesday, August 2nd, of Mrs. Morrison, one of the oldest residents there, in his 84th year. The funeral service will be held at his late residence on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock and interment will be made in the Lotan cemetery.

Rev. and Mrs. D. G. Paton left on Tuesday evening to spend a month's holidays in Muskoka. During Mr. Paton's absence the Presbyterian pulpit will be supplied on August 7 and 14 by Rev. C. C. Strachan of Burgoyne and on August 21 and 28 by Rev. Kenneth McLean of Stayner. Both are Glencoe old boys.

Mr. Reith has been busy in his spare moments constructing a gasoline pleasure launch which he finished last week and transported to a lake at Tyngsboro. The launch is complete in every detail and will add greatly to the pleasure of the Glencoe campers who are spending the summer at Mr. Koehler's popular resort.

A Western correspondent writes: Wm. M. Leonard and family, missionaries en route to Luchow, Szechuan, China, arrived in Hardisty, Alberta, July 23rd, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Weekes. It is glorious weather in the West, and the Leonard family are having an enjoyable camp by a pretty lake about three-quarters of a mile from Hardisty.

The Attorney-General's department has promised to take action to put a stop to any undue harassing of motor vehicle drivers on the roads leading into London. Complaints of many motorists allege that fee-paid constables are causing unwarranted prosecutions through enforcing a regulation that autos may not travel faster than 12 1/2 miles per hour over road intersections.

A man's fool friends cause him almost as much trouble as his wise enemies. "Accepting a position" has gone out of fashion, and "hunting a job" has come in.

SUFFERED DAY AND NIGHT

The Tortures of Dyspepsia Relieved By "Fruit-a-tives"

LITTLE BRAS D'OR, C. B.
"I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches and did not sleep well at night. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. In a week, the Constipation was corrected and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 50c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

Young calf for sale. Apply to W. R. Sutcliffe, phone 51.

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

27c trade or 25c cash for eggs and 43c for butter, at Mayhew's.

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

Am still buying wheat at North Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar; phone 623 ring 23.

Hear Miss Finlayson, contralto, of Toronto, at the garden party tomorrow night.

For sale—1 wagon, as good as new. Apply to box 88, or James A. McIntyre, Glencoe.

Don't miss the music by the 135th Regimental band at Recreation Park tomorrow evening.

For sale—2 good sows, to farrow Sept. 15th, and 1 sow with 10 pigs 2 weeks old.—Cuthbert Bros., Route 3, Glencoe.

Come to Appin's mammoth garden party Wednesday evening, August 10. An all-Canadian program. See particulars elsewhere in this paper.

You will enjoy the selections by Billie Moran, comedian, of Toronto, and Bernard Jarvis Sedman, baritone, of London, at the garden party Friday night.

The annual Sunday-School picnic of Burns' church, Mesa, will be held in Hugh-R. McAlpine's grove, lot 8, con. 9, Mesa, on Friday, Aug. 5. A Morris chair, on the premises.

The residence is one of the most desirable properties in Appin, recently built and modern in every respect, with nine rooms and basement; good stove, parlor and fruit and ornamental trees; stable in good repair. Chattels consist of buggy, cutter, harness nearly new, chains, augers, ropes, carpenter's table, forks, crout press, ladders, 25 sacks and bags, hay fork, barrels, oil barrel, corncrib in good repair, hardware, nails, keg, horse rake, benches, axe handles, hoes, hay rake, quantity of coal and wood, parlor suite, parlor table, Morris chair, secretary, sideboard, dining-room and bedroom chairs, bedroom suite, 2 beds, 2 commodes, hall rack, bookcase and desk, baseburner stove, kitchen stove, oil stove, parlor stove, 2 bureaus, pictures, 3 toilet sets, carpet, telephone. The real estate will be offered subject to a reserved bid, one-tenth of purchase price, if sold, to be paid on day of sale and the balance in 90 days thereafter. Terms on chattels will be cash, and all will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is now residing in Detroit. George Scates, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

At residence of Mr. Hutchinson, Wardsville, on Saturday, August 13, at 1.30 p.m.—1 gasoline engine, 4 h. p., good as new; 1 pump jack, new; 1 buzz saw; 1 buggy; 1 light wagon and box and cream can platform to fit, 1 inch de-thickness; 1 set single light harness, in good repair; 1 set single heavy harness, in good repair; 1 set of double-purchase pulleys and rope; a quantity of hay fork rope, 1 roll of crimp wire, No. 9, never used; 1 library of many books (including recent edition of Encyclopedia Britannica), subject to reserve bid; 2 bedroom suites with springs and mattresses; 2 toilet sets; 1 good kitchen table, hand made; 2 small tables, 1 walnut, hand made; 6 kitchen chairs; 6 dining-room chairs; 6 dining-room chairs of quarter oak; 1 child's high chair; 2 arm chairs; 1 sideboard; 1 cupboard; 1 parlor lamp; numerous culinary utensils; sealers, lamps, dishes; cook stove; 1 range; 1 drum heater; 1 box stove; 1 washing machine and wringer; 1 child's cradle; 1 screen door; 1 Daisy churn; 1 large sugar kettle; 10 sap buckets; quantity of wood, 16 inch length; quantity of lumber, including some oak plank and walnut; 2 bunches cedar shingles; some good strong trunks and packing boxes; 3 ladders, 8 feet, 14 feet and 18 feet in length; 1 wheelbarrow; 6 barrels; 10-rod roll of 6-ft. chicken fence, new, never in use, of heavy material; 1 grindstone and frame; 1 five-ft. cross-cut saw and 1 half-ft. cross-cut saw; a quantity of carpenter's tools, also garden tools; 1 carpenter's work bench and vise; 1 logging chain, long; pruning tools; 1 hand spray pump, brass; 13 good cotton grain bags, nearly new; 6 five-bushel sacks made of hemp; 1 binder cover, canvas, new; etc.—James Hutchinson, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

WATCH FOR PARTICULARS OF THE BIG WEST MIDDLESEX U. F. O. PICNIC ON AUGUST 24th AT WEEKES' GROVE, NEAR GLENCOE. PREMIER DRURY AND LOCAL MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE WILL SPEAK. GOOD PROGRAM OF MUSIC AND SPORTS.

BETTER HOGS FOR MOSA

Joseph Walker of Wardsville has bought an imported Poland China hog from John Whitmarsh of Tupperville. This hog has won numerous prizes at the leading shows for best bacon hog competing against all breeds.

An Unblemished Record. Sensational advertising methods have so often been used to exploit worthless articles that we have always preferred to be very conservative in our claims for Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. We keep it before the public by modest announcements, relying almost wholly for its more extensive use upon its recommendation by those whom it relieves of Asthma's dreadful agonies. These are now numbered in many thousands. We suggest a trial of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's by every sufferer from Asthma.

Since he had been in France he was very fond of airing his slight knowledge of French. On leaving his friend one evening he said, "Au revoir." "What do you mean?" "I mean goodbye—an revoir" is good-bye in the French language." "O, I see; well, carabolic acid to you." "What does that mean?" "That means goodbye in any language," said his friend, with a grin.

Mothers Value This Oil.—Mothers who know how suddenly croup may seize their children and how necessary prompt action is in applying relief always keep at hand a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, because experience has taught them that this is an excellent preparation for the treatment of this ailment. And they are wise for its various uses render it a valuable medicine.

Hay Fever and Asthma are quickly relieved with "RAZ-MAH." Time to Time Rheumatism is the warm weather. RAZ-MAH and T.R.C.'s both sold by H. I. Johnston.

FIT BEES FOR WINTER

Get Them in Shape for Their Long "Shut In."

Be Sure Your Queen Is a Good One—A Strong Colony and Plenty of Stores the Next Requisites—Pay Less for Better Hives.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

It is taken for granted that the beekeeper has introduced a vigorous Italian queen to every colony in which a falling or poor queen was found, late in July or early August. If this has been done and room provided, so that the queen could lay to capacity and the bees still store any surplus honey that might be harvested, then the beekeeper is in a fair way to winter the bees successfully. There are two other manipulations, however, which should be completed to assure successful wintering.

First, unless one has a first-class cellar, it does not pay to attempt to winter weak colonies in the cellar. Weak colonies of nuclei cannot be wintered outdoors with success at any time.

All colonies covering less than three frames, on both sides should be united with other colonies. The best way to unite is to place a sheet of newspaper between each brood-chamber and allow the bees to unite without any further attention, except that in a week or two the paper should be removed and the bees left in one hive body.

The second manipulation, and equally important, with having a good queen and a strong colony, is the question of the winter food supply. Beekeepers who are willing to make an investment of not less than fifty pounds of first-class honey per colony, are the beekeepers who next season secure the large crops of honey. If the fall honey is not of known quality, then it will be better to feed each colony from ten to fifteen pounds of sugar syrup, mixed in the proportion of two of sugar to one of water. The sugar should be thoroughly dissolved, but the syrup must not be burned. This syrup should be fed while quite warm in an inverted Mason fruit jar or honey pail with perforated cover; and if fed inside an empty super, with the entrance reduced, there will be very little fear of robbing. Feed the warm syrup in the evening and before the end of September. Then if the colony has 50 pounds of natural stores and is headed by a good Italian queen, this colony will then be in shape to either pack for outdoor wintering or to place in the cellar.

In the winter of 1919-1920 the winter loss throughout Ontario was over 50 per cent, yet even in a winter when the loss was so heavy, many successful beekeepers wintered practically without loss. It is unnecessary to have a heavy winter loss in bees, provided the beekeepers will give the same thought and attention to the apiary, when successful business men in all walks of life give to their individual business.

The office of the Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is always ready to assist beekeepers in any way to make beekeeping more successful. Consult him, if in doubt.—F. E. Miller O. A. College, Guelph.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

THE WESTERN FAIR

LONDON
Sept. 10th to 17th

Seven Full Days This Year
THE POPULAR EXHIBITION OF WESTERN ONTARIO

\$6,000.00 Added to the Prize List

Boys and Girls Calf Competition
Speed Events—Dog Show—Auto Races

The Wortham Shows on the Midway
Wonderful Programme Before The Grand Stand Twice Daily

Plenty of Music—Fireworks Every Night
Admission—10th, 12th, 16th & 17th—25c. 13th, 14th & 15th—50c.
Grand Stand usual prices

ALL INFORMATION FROM THE SECRETARY
Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

ON STRIKE!

YOUR COWS AND BEEF CATTLE HAVE GONE ON STRIKE

Because they are annoyed too much with flies and insects during this hot weather.

These animals should have attention. They should be sprayed thoroughly—and often—at first with DR. WILLIAM'S FLY AND INSECT DESTROYER which is guaranteed to protect horses and cattle from fly and insect pests and to destroy Vermin.

1 GALLON CAN \$1.50 1-2 GALLON 90c SPRAYER 75c—\$1.50

JAS. WRIGHT & SON

GOLD MEDAL BINDER TWINE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

DOMINION TIRES

Electric Supplies—Irons, Toasters, Grills, Washing Machines, etc.

Muresco, Floglaze and Sherwin-Williams Paints.

Beatty Bros. Hay Cars and supplies.

Barrett's Slate Surface and Everlastic Roofing.

Perfection Oil Stoves, Lawn Mowers, Hammocks, Harvest Tools, Auto Accessories, Buggy and Auto Rugs—in fact, just about anything you need in hardware, at prices that are "exactly right."

DUNLOP TIRES **GOODYER TIRES**

C. T. DOBBYN, NEWBURY

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

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

CHAPTER XVII.—(Cont'd.)

Then as day followed day and weeks grew into months and no mention was made in the press of his discovery, Darting put it from his mind, telling himself that in those hours he had spent in the darkened room, the memory of which was now blurred and indistinct, he must have destroyed it. He did not remember having done so, but it was hardly likely he would have possessed it over. This conviction grew upon him as time passed, until he accepted it as a certainty, and it was a rude awakening that he had received this summer afternoon.

He glanced at the clock on the desk. He must compose himself and prepare to receive his guests. He knew by late experience that his nerve had, as it were, gone out of training, and there was an evening before him in which his nerve would be taxed to the uttermost.

In half an hour Robert Baxenter would be waiting in the library with the other guests and he must not be allowed to suspect anything. Everything must appear to be as it was before Eddie had happened so opportunely upon Robert in the hall, and had witnessed the episode of the letter basket.

Before he left the room, Darting unlocked a drawer at the back of the desk, and, reaching far in, drew out a little tin case. It opened this and he selected a small phial of blue glass and, carefully reading what was on the label, uncorked it and tipped out two tiny gray tabloids, which he dropped carefully into his waistcoat pocket.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Drugged.

Debonair as ever, and with no shadow of difference in his manner, Darting stood in the library to receive his guests; and as Robert Baxenter entered he looked up and smiled at him over the cocktail he was mixing for the colonel of intemperate habits, who, newly arrived, stood in an anticipatory attitude at his elbow.

"Colonel Purdon—Mr. Robert Baxenter," and, as the guests, Baxenter, me mix you one of these, Baxenter; I learnt the knack in Canada."

There was no tremor about the hand of the master of Adderbury tower as he deftly concocted the insidious appetizer, although he told himself that this was probably the last time he would dispense hospitality among these luxurious surroundings.

But Vivian's life had developed to the full the fatalist in him, and living, as such men do, on the edge of an eternal volcano, he was ever in readiness for eventualities and prepared to face them. The knowledge he had gained this afternoon was priceless in that it gave him the start of his adversaries. If he must be a fugitive, he would at least be a wealthy one, and he would be far away before the hue and cry was raised against him—he would make quite sure of that.

At the dinner table he was the life of the little party; his fund of anecdote, his gift of repartee, had never been used to greater advantage, and seldom had host presided over a more sumptuous or well-ordered meal. Even Robert, under the influences of the mellow vintage, found himself taking a reluctant pleasure in the repast.

The two young men from Barchester, who were of the party, frankly enjoyed themselves. They were decent enough fellows in their way, with little to speak of but country pursuits; while Colonel Purdon was content to

listen—provided always that his glass was kept replenished.
Haverton alone seemed to have changed. There was less color in the heavy cheeks, and his merriment, forced and intermittent, was punctuated at intervals by little spells of moody silence, when he would sit absently twisting the stem of his wine glass or nervously crumbling the bread on the table-cloth before him.

As on the previous night, they sat late over their coffee and cigars, and, as before, billiards followed dinner. It was midnight before the old colonel was helped into his coat and delivered over to the care of John to escort to his home.

As a little later, the Barchester men rose to take their departure, Darting made a sign to Eddie that he should accompany them to the door. He himself waited behind for a moment to light his cigar; then, passing at the back of the little table near which Robert was standing, deftly passed his hand over the solicitor's tumbler and hurried into the hall after Eddie and his guests.

Robert Baxenter, left alone, tossed off the remainder of his whiskey-and-soda and threw his cigar-end away preparatory to bidding his host good night. He did not relish spending longer with his enemies—the night had passed quicker than he had thought. What a long time they were. He would go to bed. Why, what was this—?

He raised a trembling hand to his forehead. The room spun wildly—the pictures joined the furniture in a fantastic dance—the green cloth of the billiard table seemed to sway and glide beneath his feet.

And, spinning dizzily on his heel, Robert Baxenter fell heavily and lay huddled upon the rug before the fireplace.

The floor, and Eddie looked at it as Darting went on.
"Besides—I don't intend to kill friend Robert. I am not the one to put a noose round my neck—our necks. It seems to me that the other affair doesn't count for anything now. That paper is the only evidence and it's easily destroyed. I never meant to kill that man—oh, you may as well know it all; it was an accident, not murder."

"Seems to me it was a pretty good imitation."
"Never mind what it seems, Eddie; I'll explain one of these days, if you care to listen. Meanwhile, we've got to be out of here by Tuesday. Evidence or no evidence, Baxenter knows the truth and we would never be safe in England, although without this bit of paper I don't write see what he can do. Again, it's out of the question to think of killing him—his friends know he is visiting here. It means a bolt, Eddie—an undignified exit for me. I've never shown you the cellars of the Towers, have I?"

He took Haverton's arm and led him from the room, re-locking the door behind them. From an archway at the back of the hall a flight of broad stone steps wound down to the kitchen. At the foot of these Darting struck a match and lit the candle in a lantern which he took down from a hook on the great dresser.

They crossed the main kitchen with its shining brass and pewter, and passed through the big sculleries and stone-flagged bakehouse, stopping at last before a door set in an alcove in the further wall. There was a key in the lock, and Darting turned and pushed open the door on its creaking hinges. Then more steps, and the men were standing in the cool dampness of the cellars of Adderbury Towers.

Darting held the lantern up above his head, and the yellow light flickered on the low, groined roof and on the worn and stained pillars which supported it. A great rat came from beneath a pile of old sacks and scampered away between Eddie's feet; he felt a little gasp of horror as he felt the gross, heavy body of it through his thin dress shoes; then hurried after his guide, who was making his way through one of the dark arches.

For perhaps a hundred paces they went on in silence, taking little turns here and there, until they came to what was apparently the last cellar, for Eddie could make out no doorway except that by which they had entered.

There was little need for Darting to say why he had brought Eddie here. The ideal one, here a man would lie hidden until a really strict search was made. This would give the men ample time; for, if due precautions were taken, it was not likely that Baxenter's friends would think seriously of his non-appearance for some days, when it would be too late for the young solicitor to work them any harm.

They made many journeys to and fro between the cellar and the house, carrying a few things with which to make their prisoner as comfortable as possible, consistent with their own safety. A rough bed was made up in one corner; and provisions, water and candles to last some days were placed on the floor beside it.

Between them they carried the unconscious form of their guest to his new quarters. It seemed to the younger man as he looked on the set white face with the closed eyes that Robert had suddenly taken on a great resemblance to his dead cousin. There was the same shapely forehead showing as the head hung limply back, the same sensitive nostrils, and nostrils, Darting wondered how it was he had never noticed these things before.

It was not easy—for, unlike Hubert, Robert was a big man—for them to make the journey, encumbered as they were by the lantern; but at last it was ended and the drugged man lay stretched out upon the pile of rugs, which formed the bed.

(To be continued.)

NURSES

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

the floor, and Eddie looked at it as Darting went on.
"Besides—I don't intend to kill friend Robert. I am not the one to put a noose round my neck—our necks. It seems to me that the other affair doesn't count for anything now. That paper is the only evidence and it's easily destroyed. I never meant to kill that man—oh, you may as well know it all; it was an accident, not murder."

"Seems to me it was a pretty good imitation."
"Never mind what it seems, Eddie; I'll explain one of these days, if you care to listen. Meanwhile, we've got to be out of here by Tuesday. Evidence or no evidence, Baxenter knows the truth and we would never be safe in England, although without this bit of paper I don't write see what he can do. Again, it's out of the question to think of killing him—his friends know he is visiting here. It means a bolt, Eddie—an undignified exit for me. I've never shown you the cellars of the Towers, have I?"

He took Haverton's arm and led him from the room, re-locking the door behind them. From an archway at the back of the hall a flight of broad stone steps wound down to the kitchen. At the foot of these Darting struck a match and lit the candle in a lantern which he took down from a hook on the great dresser.

They crossed the main kitchen with its shining brass and pewter, and passed through the big sculleries and stone-flagged bakehouse, stopping at last before a door set in an alcove in the further wall. There was a key in the lock, and Darting turned and pushed open the door on its creaking hinges. Then more steps, and the men were standing in the cool dampness of the cellars of Adderbury Towers.

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(To be continued.)

Insect Samsons.

If a man could jump as far as a flea can in proportion to his size, he could leap with ease over the dome of a cathedral. Were he as agile as the common grasshopper, two or three bounds would take him in a twinkling from his office to his house.

A flea suspended in a minute sling will grasp a match-stick and juggle with it as though it were a mere nothing. Were a man equally strong he could toy with a giant forest tree weighing five or six tons.

The ant thinks nothing of dragging a piece of wood fifty times his own weight; while if he falls off a leaf a hundred times his own height from the ground, he does not hurt himself.

If our appetite were as great as those of caterpillars we should each require more than a ton of food every week.

Could we but learn all that the bee knows about flying, we might soar into the air in aeroplanes whose wings were no more than four feet across, and whose engines were no stronger than those of motor cycles.

King George was born at Marlborough House and Queen Mary at Kensington Palace; they are believed to be the first pair of Londoners by birth to share the throne.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Not Invited.

In Kipling's Jungle Book the monkey-people, whooping through the trees, are overjoyed when, by throwing coconuts, they can get human beings to notice them. The Soviet crew are like that. Their latest manifesto is a long, loud ululation because they are not invited to that international party in Washington where affairs of the Far East will be discussed.

The very name Parliament implies talking things over. Bolshevism does not speak the language of cool and sane and ordered debate. It fills the air with fireworks; its sound and fury signify nothing. It is not invited because it does not know how to behave. We had a very fair sample of the Bolshevik ideal of political convocations in their wild gathering of the clans at Baku last September. Any will lie went at that gathering, if only it was sufficiently vitriolic against property and private right and established order. The dominant personal force at that congress was Enver Pasha: the paramount political concept was Lenin's dream of the world ascendancy of communism, as Zinovieff expounded it.

Naturally, there can be no enthusiasm to ask to the council at Washington those who come with knives and rifles bristling like a Cossack dress parade. This council is for peace.

Success Nuggets.

Luck never comes to the shirker—it always goes to the worker. The present hour is the decisive hour, and every day is ominous.

It is the man who persists in seeing his ideal, who ignores obstacles, absolutely refuses to see failure, who clings to his confidence in victory, that wins out.

Genius has a twin brother by the name of Perseverance. Success is not measured by what a man accomplishes, but by the opposition he has encountered and the courage with which he has maintained the struggle against overwhelming odds.

Don't waste any time belaboring the cause of all your troubles—you're the trouble.

Many men fail because they do not see the importance of being kind and courteous to the men under them.

Pull on the oar, and not on your friends.

Nature does not say, "You must not," but she says, "If you do, you must pay the price, for I cannot make it less." Nature does not argue.

The way to be happy is to take what you get and do what you can with it.

Empire Timber Exhibition.

The value which leaders of affairs in the British Empire set on forests and forestry is shown by the holding of a conference of forest administrators in London last summer and by the organizing of associations in the different dominions and colonies to keep this subject before the people. In connection with the conference there was an exhibition of timber from all parts of the Empire and it was found that there were opportunities for a most advantageous exchange of products.

For instance Canada exports structural timbers while Australia, New Zealand, India, Trinidad, East and West Africa, Borneo, and other colonies export tropical and semi-tropical woods, useful for furniture and cabinet work. A report on this exhibition has been made by the officer in charge of the Canadian exhibit and embodied in Circular No. 12 of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. Any interested citizen who has not yet received a copy may secure one free by applying to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

Don't estimate your future by the little troubles that confront you now. The black clouds which shut out your sun, to-day, will be gone to-morrow. Learn to look at life at long range and put the right value on things.

Dropping With a Parachute

Parachute jumping was originally a "stunt" pure and simple, practiced from balloons for the amusement of gazing multitudes. To-day it is an important part of war practice work, and as such has been scientifically developed.

When an observation balloon is set on fire by incendiary bullets—as often happens in war—the only chance for the men in the basket (usually two) is to jump. Their gas bag is 1000 feet up, or higher, in the air, and they must depend upon their parachutes, which are strapped on their bodies all ready for such an emergency, to land them safely on the ground.

To be disabled in full flight by enemy fire is a mishap more or less likely to overtake any fighting aviator at any time; but, while his machine may burst into flames or crash, he has a good chance of escaping bodily harm if provided with a parachute.

The chute (as it is called) is of light and very strong silk. The harness is of straps that pass over the shoulders and under the arms, and which are supplemented by a waist belt that has an ingenious snap-connection. The chute is folded compactly in the pack, which is fastened to the back of the wearer.

When he drops from aloft he jerks a "pilot cord," which opens a tiny



Woman's Interests

What To Do in Case of Accident.

In case of an accident, the first thing to do is to keep one's head, do exactly the most helpful thing and, if necessary, send for a physician.

If a blood vessel has been cut or ruptured, note the color of the blood. If it is dark red and flows freely from the wound without spurting, it comes from a vein and the flow is to the heart. If the blood is a bright red and comes in spurts, it comes from an artery and the flow is from the heart, and so there is great danger. In this case send for a physician and act at once. The patient should be laid down so that as much as possible the circulation should be quieted. Apply a bandage between the injury and the heart and tighten it by twisting with a stick. But this should be prolonged no further than necessary.

To staunch the flow of blood, warm water should never be used, because this will only stimulate the trouble. Foreign and germ-laden substances, like the bare, undiseased fingers, mud, tobacco, and cobwebs, should never be allowed to come in contact with the wound. The wound should be covered as soon as possible but only with a surgical dressing. This consists of cotton or gauze which has been surgically treated to disinfect it.

For bruises, first bathe the parts in water as hot as can be borne to treat the inflammation. Then treat with a solution of equal parts of water and witch hazel or with tincture of arnica in the proportion of two teaspoonfuls to a cup of water. A night's treatment should almost make the bruise well. Or if these remedies are not at hand, use one part vinegar to three of water.

For a sprain, heat water as soon as possible, as hot as the flesh can bear. Arrange the injured part over a tub or other vessel and from a considerable height slowly pour the hot water over the sprain. Continue to heat water and keep up this treatment for an hour or two till the danger of inflammation appears to be gone. A sprain is a more serious matter than a broken bone and this treatment will often save the patient from becoming a cripple. As an after treatment apply a solution of vinegar or lemon juice or salt. For a knee or ankle sprain a stocking may be drawn on and filled with hot salt. This is a very efficacious remedy. But the hot water remedy is the best of all and should be used first.

In case of a person fainting the patient is suffering from too little blood in the head. Therefore, he should be laid flat on his back and kept so that the blood may flow back to his head and other parts of the anatomy. Cold water should be sprinkled on the face to stimulate circulation. If nothing more serious than a faint is the matter, recovery will soon follow.

A spasm is distinguished from a faint from the fact that the patient jerks spasmodically. In convulsions the circulation is much too rapid and there is too much blood on the brain. Therefore, the victim of a spasm should never be laid down flat but should be supported with his head elevated. One in a spasm should be quickly put into a hot bath and well rubbed. Except by the advice of a physician no medicine should be given.

In case of a burn or scald a linen rag, saturated with a solution of baking soda, should be applied and kept wet. Or better, keep the injury always covered with a rag soaked in linseed oil and lime water, mixed equal proportions. A bottle of this should always be kept in the house ready for such an emergency. If the skin has been removed by the burn, lay surgical cotton carefully over the oil dressing and gently fasten into place so that the air may be entirely excluded. The dressing of a burn or scald should be disturbed no often

than necessary, so that the new skin may form without hindrance.

In some cases of choking the obstruction may be removed by the finger. Otherwise, the swallowing of an unchewed crust of bread will commonly give relief.

When a child has pushed an obstruction, like a bean or a grain of coffee up into its nose, one should not be excited and fish for it with other hard substances which may only aggravate the difficulty. If a little cayenne pepper is merely rubbed on the child's upper lip, the child will set violently to sneezing and the obstruction will be promptly dislodged.

When any foreign matter gets into the eye, resolutely abstain from rubbing the eye. Often forcibly blowing the nose will roll a fine point in a silk handkerchief and with it patiently remove the substance. This is especially successful in the removal of insects.

When a foreign substance gets into the ear, be very careful because the ear is delicate. In case of an insect a few drops of oil will drown it and cause it to float to the surface where it may be removed. But hard substances should not be put into the ear.

In insect stings, if the sting is still present it should be removed. Then a little ammonia or baking soda in water will relieve the pain.

In case of a broken bone, it will allay anxiety to know that it does not have to be set immediately. However, do not delay to send for the doctor. Meanwhile, unless absolutely necessary, the patient should not be moved, for fear that the sharp edges of the bone may lacerate the flesh. With both hands gently lift the injured part while someone puts a pad or cushion under it. Cold wet cloths should be applied. If the patient must be removed, temporary splints must be made. For this purpose use any stick of wood, stiff pasteboard, or anything which will keep its place straight. As padding for this, use anything soft, like cotton or wool, or a sleeve or stocking stuffed with moss, or grass, or leaves till something better can be found.

The Necessary Vitamins.

Just what part the subtle vitamins play in balancing our daily diet can easily be ascertained by looking at the great number of anemic and undernourished children who lack this important food constituent. Many disorders of malnutrition as well as lack of sufficient bone-making material clearly tell their tale in the early decay of the teeth, bone diseases and various tubercular troubles.

This very essential food element is found in eggs, milk, fresh dairy butter, whole cereals, in leafy vegetables and in fresh fruits. The temperature necessary for cooking destroys or lessens the active principles of vitamins so that it is necessary to plan the daily bill of fare with at least one-fourth of the food to be eaten raw. This can be very easily accomplished now that both the fresh fruits and green leafy vegetables are abundant.

Character Training.

Roger W. Babson, the famous statistician, author of the widely read book, "Foundations of Prosperity" has said:

"The great need at the present time is not for more railroads, or for more steamships or more factories or more cities, but for more character."

"To develop the character, we must start in the home, school and church when the children are young."

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Cheerfulness.

Learn to laugh: a good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn how to tell a story: a good story, well told, is as welcome as a scrub in a sickroom.

Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself; the world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to stop croaking: if you cannot see any good in the world, keep the lid to yourself.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under pleasant smiles; no one cares to hear whether you have headaches, caraches or rheumatism.

Learn to meet your friends with a smile; a good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic is not wanted anywhere.

Don't cry; tears do well enough in novels, but are out of place in real life.

Above all, give pleasure; lose no chance of giving pleasure.

You will pass through this world but once.

Any good thing, therefore, that you can do, or any kindness that you can show to any human being, you had better do it now; do not defer or neglect it.

For you will not pass this way again.

Used Autos

Breaker's Used Car Market

Time Out for Lunch.

As most travellers know, there are a number of small rooms or compartments in the English railway coaches. The passengers are isolated in these compartments. Sometimes, indeed, they are locked in. Their only means of communication with the brakeman is an electric bell that must never be rung except in an emergency or crisis. This bell always stops the train, and creates great confusion and alarm.

One day an old lady, very near-sighted, got into a carriage in which a boy sat. She and the boy had the compartment to themselves. The train started, the old lady looked about, and seeing the bell, said to the boy:

"Boy, I ain't used to railways. What's the bell for?"

The lad smiled maliciously. "That bell," he explained, "is to ring when you want something to eat, and the road furnishes lunch."

The old lady nodded. Half an hour went by. Then she leaned forward and rang the bell. Instantly the brakes ground down upon the wheels, the locomotive whistled; and the train stopped so suddenly that several persons were thrown forward to the floor. There were shrieks. Windows were lowered and heads protruded. Guards ran from carriage to carriage. Finally one approached the old lady's compartment.

"Who rang that bell?" he shouted, as he ran along.

"I did, young man," said the old lady.

"Why did you do it?"

She thought amoment, and then replied calmly:

"I think you might bring me some chicken sandwiches and a bottle of root beer."

The Glory of the Grass.

In what far, green Judean field Did those upgrowing grasses yield Their promises of gentle strength When they should cradle Him at length

What secret grace did earth produce That made those grasses for his use? What glory from the sun they drew, And what of pity from the dew?

What lad with sudden singing heart, From all the other lads apart, Cut them and bend them in the sun, And went his way—his work all done?

What tender girl, dark-haired and brown, Carried the sheaves into the town; Nor felt the weight of all that load Along the narrow, hilly road?

And then the night, when Mary's face Grew pallid in that lowly place, Who filled the manger, made the bed, Where only dumb beasts long had fed?

The humblest thing that grows on earth

You gave Him comfort at His birth, And kept Him warm, and made a nest Wherein His tiny limbs might rest!

Still with strange blindness have we trod Among the common fields of God, Seeing but dimly as we pass The ancient glory of the grass!

What is Good Citizenship?

To Act Loysally.—Loyalty is the cohesive force of society. Unless we are true to our family, business associates and fellow-citizens, the State falls to pieces.

To Co-operate.—Team-play is the only way to group efficiency. It should be cultivated in our games as well as in our work.

To Act Honestly.—Honesty is the foundation of business. No man can lie fast enough to keep an extensive concern prosperous on dishonesty.

To Work Honestly.—Without a disposition to work and earn his wage he becomes a burden on the community.

To Act Justly.—Which means to be guided by his reason and not his desires.

To Live Thriftily.—Money is necessary to civilization, and everyone should have a little of his own in reserve.

To Live Reverently.—There are certain objects all decent men agree to respect—women, children, the aged, the law, religion, honest sentiment, and wholesome traditions.

To Act Respectfully.—The feeling of personal responsibility is the test of citizenship.

To Act Independently.—Good citizenship implies initiative and resourcefulness.

To Act Kindly, which needs no explanation.

To Act Creatively, and not to assume only a critical and obstructive attitude.

To Live Courageously.—The prime and determining factor in any race is its courage.

Electric Sugar Mill.

An American company is building at La Lima, Honduras, the most up-to-date sugar-mill in Central America. It will be run by electricity, its power being supplied by a 1,000-kilowatt turbo-generator set, with an auxiliary set of 200 kilowatts for lighting and general purposes.

The most remarkable point about this mill is that all of the fuel required for making the electricity will be furnished by the waste of the sugar plant—cane fodder and scraps.

The same American company is supplying the machinery, and the first cane will be crushed in October.

Canada has a greater area than the United States, but a population less than New York State.

THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
1 LB.
MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
189UE No. 32-21.

IRELAND TO ASSUME A SHARE OF NATIONAL WAR DEBT

Believed That Satisfactory Solution of Financial Difficulty Has Been Thus Brought About—Dublin Hopeful of Near End of Century-Old Strife.

A despatch from Dublin says:—An air of unusual optimism prevailed in Dublin on Thursday. Eamon de Valera, the Republican leader, had an informal meeting with some of his colleagues, after which it was confidently stated that a communique from de Valera to Premier Lloyd George might be expected soon upon the proposed basis of a conference. It was also declared that another meeting between de Valera and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, was imminent, and that an acceptable solution of the financial difficulty had been found in the shape of Ireland's assuming a portion of the national war debt. The Dublin Evening Herald understands that matters of tremendous importance were discussed by the Daily Eireann Cabinet Wednesday, and that "the stage of discussions was passed and a fateful and happy decision was reached."

The next move in the Irish situation is likely to be another meeting in Ireland between Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, and Eamon de Valera, the "Republican" leader. It is stated on good authority. It was somewhat difficult to arrange for this proposed meeting, but, according to the informant, "they have got over the fence."

September 1 Will be End of War Officially

A despatch from London says:—The date for the official termination of the war, except as regards Turkey, will be September 1, the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on Thursday.

Under the "Termination of the Present War Act," the war could not be declared officially ended for Great Britain until all the peace treaties had been ratified, but it has been decided that the treaty with Turkey might be ignored. The last of the other treaties, that with Hungary, was ratified in Paris on Tuesday last.

The setting of the date for the official end of the war will pave the way for the settlement of financial transactions outstanding between the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange, and will mean much to certain lines of business.

Four Inches of Rain Nets \$8,000

A despatch from Medicine Hat, Alta., says:—"Rainmaker" Charles M. Hatfield has won his bet with the Medicine Hat United Agricultural Association, and he will be paid \$8,000 for rain which has fallen in the district during the past three months. Hatfield was to receive \$5,000 if four inches of rain fell between May 1 and July 1. Up to Saturday last four and one quarter inches had been recorded, and so Hatfield draws the maximum payment, which will be made him at the end of the month.

British Premier Visits Canada in Autumn

A despatch from London says:—Unless failure to achieve peace in Ireland leads to an autumn election in the United Kingdom, Canada will probably have an opportunity of seeing Lloyd George soon.

Lloyd George is being pressed to visit Canada when he goes to Washington of Armaments, and it is understood that he will do so.

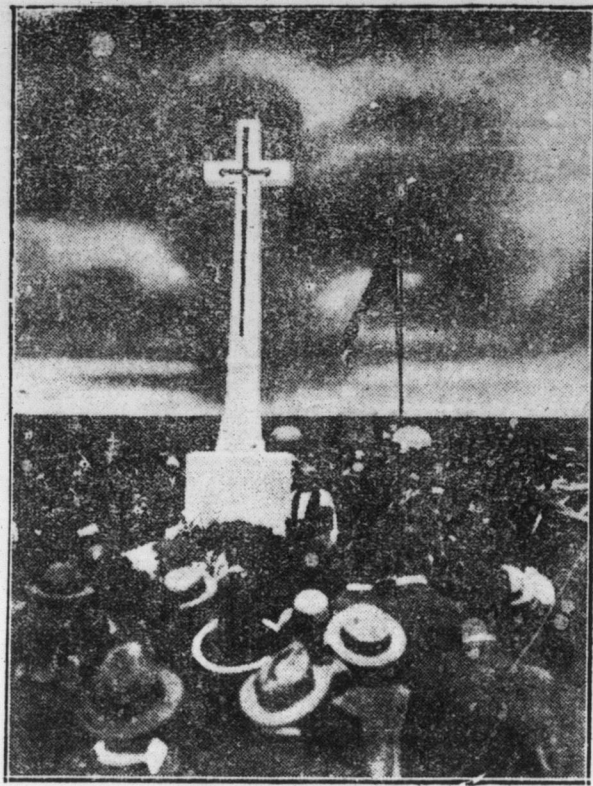
AIRSHIP SCHEME TOO COSTLY, DECIDES EMPIRE PREMIERS

A despatch from London says:—One of the matters discussed by the Empire Premiers Conference in London has been the possibility of using airships as a method of improving communications between the Mother Country and the far-flung Dominions of the British Empire.

A committee was appointed to report on the subject, and its unanimous decision is that any scheme of the kind would be too costly. The Dominion Premiers and British Govern-

ment have to decide whether they will go shares in maintaining British airships and their personnel as a nucleus of great Imperial trans-oceanic air service.

The committee estimated that it would require an expenditure of ten millions sterling to run airship services for five or six years, and it came to the conclusion that from a commercial standpoint the experiment would not be worth the expense in view of the present financial position.



TO CANADIAN HEROES
Huge crowds watched Premier Meighen unveil a memorial on Vimy Ridge, the scene of a striking Canadian victory in the Great War.

PREMIERS' MEETING PASSES INTO HISTORY

Preparations Made for British Representatives at Disarmament Parley.

A despatch from London says:—The Imperial Conference of British Premiers has now reached its penultimate stages, and the situation is happily clarified. There has been a steady exchange of views with Washington, and a basis of reasonable agreement as to the method of procedure is within reach.

During the last two days the delegates have devoted their whole attention to the discussion of the possibilities and implications at the Washington Disarmament Conference, based upon despatches arriving from the Embassies concerned. It is now definitely decided that no full dress preliminary conference will take place in London, but there will occur diplomatic conversations touching the subject matter of the conference, at which Dominion representatives like Premier Hughes of Australia and Premier Massey of New Zealand, who foresee obstacles to their attendance at Washington, will have opportunity to present their views.

On every hand there is an eager disposition to promote the success of the Washington Conference. There is visible willingness to subordinate personal conveniences and predilections to the larger end.

It has been practically decided that the British Empire will be represented by an undivided unit at the Washington Conference, and, probably, Premier Meighen of Canada and Premier Smuts of South Africa, will be members of the British delegation. Premier Meighen will not remain for the preliminary conversations, but plans to sail for home on the Carmania on July 30.

The United States Government is firmly opposed to any postponement of the Washington Conference until Spring, and the various Governments have immediately set about the preparation of their respective cases, with a view of beginning the real work of the Conference before the middle of November. The scene now shifts to Washington and the Conference of the British Premiers may be regarded as at an end.

Chicago Claims 26,054 Canadians

A despatch from Washington says:—Figures announced by the Census Bureau give the number of Canadians resident in Chicago as 26,054. The total foreign population of the city is 805,482.

To learn, then, to do, means success to you.

Mounties' Founder Dead in England

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Word is received here of the death in England on July 6 of Major-General Sir George Arthur French, K.C.M.G., first Commissioner and organizer of the R.N.W.M.P.

As founder of the force, he played a great part in the early history of Canada, and was decorated for his work in leading a party of mounted men across the Rocky Mountains in 1874. He also served in the Fenian Raid and the first Riel Rebellion.

Two sons and three daughters survive, one son, Major John A. L. French, being engaged in fruit farming at Sooke, B.C.

THAMES RIVER BREAKS LOW RECORD

Drought in England Assumes Alarming Aspect.

A despatch from London says:—The seriousness of the situation created by the long drought in England is shown by the statement of the Thames Conservancy. Only 125,000,000 gallons daily are flowing over the Teddington Lock, instead of the normal July flow of 1,210,000,000 gallons.

The London water supply is drawn largely from the upper reaches of the Thames and its tributaries, and a water famine is threatened unless the long-hoped-for rains fall soon.

The lowest record flow was in 1899, when it was 154,000,000 gallons. Plans now are ready for rationing London and for cutting off the supply during certain hours daily.

Burial Service at Sea by Wireless

A despatch from London says:—The burial service at sea by wireless was the unusual story brought to Liverpool by the incoming Canarder Carmania.

When the Carmania was 300 miles west of Fastnet a wireless message was received from the Canadian Government freighter Canadian Trapper, London-bound, asking: "Can you oblige us with a copy of the burial service?"

The Canadian Trapper was about 200 miles distant. A fireman aboard the freighter had died and no burial service was available. The full service was sent by wireless, the dictation lasting an hour, and at the end the body was committed to the deep.

The man who conceals a fault shows that there is something within him to which that fault is distasteful.

TO BUILD 150 MILES OF HYDRO LINES BEFORE WINTER

A despatch from Toronto says:—Actual construction work on the extension of hydro power into the rural districts is to commence within the next three weeks.

Saltfleet township, east of Hamilton, will probably be the scene of initial operations under the new legislation, which provides for a Government subsidy of half the cost of the transmission line. Dorchester township, near London, and the country surrounding the town of Prescott are other districts in which an early commencement of operations is expected.

That the farmers of Ontario appreciate the benefits of Sir Adam Beck's great project is evidenced in the fact that already the Provincial Hydro Commission has more than 700 signed

contracts upon which to proceed with rural hydro extension.

It is a striking feature in the progress of the work that it is those sections of the province most intimately acquainted with hydro power and its varied uses which have been quickest to sign up and which are most clamorous in their demands for early hydro service.

The 700 contracts already in the commission's hands involve approximately 150 miles of rural transmission line, a stretch which commission engineers believe can easily be completed before the snow flies. The general principle upon which the commission is working is to give hydro service to those rural districts which are obviously most in need of it, and which are most insistent in their demands for an early connection.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBER MEETS SAD END

Dr. Stone, of Indiana, Perishes in Rockies—Wife Rescued.

A despatch from Banff, Alta., says:—Rescued after terrible days on a rock ledge at the base of Mount Eon with the dead body of her husband far below, where it had fallen, Mrs. W. E. Stone, of Lafayette, Ind., was carried nine miles on a stretcher to a camp at Marble Creek.

There she will be permitted to remain until she can be brought down the Spray River to Banff. The body of Dr. Stone, who was president of Purdue University, has not yet been recovered. Mrs. Stone is reported to be gaining in strength. When search parties found her she was almost dead from exposure and lack of food.

According to the latest report, Mrs. Stone is not much the worse for her terrible experience. In her statement she said that she and Dr. Stone were climbing Mount Eon, when Dr. Stone, in attempting to make a short cut, started up Rock Chimney, a steep peak, with Mrs. Stone following him. They were not roped together, she said. About half way up, the rock on which Dr. Stone was standing gave way and he plunged over her head to his death on the cliffs below. Mrs. Stone said she attempted to go down to him and became marooned on a narrow ledge of rock about half way down, from which she dare not move. She remained there for five days with-

out food and the only water she had was from a small stream which trickled down the mountain side at noon when the snows above melted.

TURK RESISTANCE ENTIRELY BROKEN

Greeks Claim Victory Over Ottoman Forces in Asia Minor.

A despatch from London says:—A big victory of the Greeks over the Turks in Asia Minor was announced by the Greek Legation here on Wednesday night.

The resistance of the Turks, it was declared, has been completely broken. The Ottoman losses were estimated by the Legation at 60,000 men.

Contrary to the Greek claims, a despatch from Constantinople to the Daily Express says it is claimed there that the Turkish Nationalists succeeded in eluding a double enveloping movement carried out by the Greeks.

The newspaper Patris of Athens declared it had learned that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, chief of the Turkish Nationalists, had authorized the Sublime Porte, the recognized Turkish Government, to appeal to the Allies to arrange peace.

From other sources reports reach London that the Turkish Nationalists are willing for Allied intervention.

The Greeks are pressing on to Angora, the capital of the Turkish Nationalists, and have reached the Gordan.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.81 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.79 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.74 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.61 1/4.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 58 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 56 1/2c; extra No. 1, 50 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 48 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 46 1/2c.
Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, 80c; No. 4 CW, 75 1/2c; rejected, 71c; feed, 70c.
All above in store, Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 spring, nominal; No. 2 winter, nominal; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 79c, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal, according to freights outside.
Barley—Maltster, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$7.40.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: first pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10. Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.25.
Milfeed—Carlots, delivered Toronto to freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$27; white middlings, \$29 to \$30; feed flour, \$1.60 to \$1.75.
Eggs—No. 1, 37 to 38c; selects, 41 to 42c; new laid, cartons, 43 to 44c.
Butter—Creamery, fresh made extras, 41 to 42c; dairy prints, 33 to 34c; bakers', 25 to 26c.
Oleomargarine—Best grade, 20 to 21c.
Cheese—New, large, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2c; twins, 25 to 26c; Stilton, 26 1/2 to 27c. Old, large, 34 to 35c; twins, 34 to 35 1/2c.
Honey—Extracted, white clover, in 60-80 lb. tins, per lb., 15 to 16c; do, 10 lb. tins, per lb., 17 to 18c; Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2 1/2-5 lb. tins, per lb., 18 to 19c.
Smoked meats—Rolls, 27 to 28c; hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked hams, 32 to 37c; boneless backs, 42 to 45c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special, 45 to 48c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c.
Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Barreled meats—Bean pork, \$29; short cut or family back, boneless, \$40; pickled rolls, \$41 to \$46; mess pork, \$33.
Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 17 1/2 to 19 1/2c; in cases, 18c; clear bellies, 19 1/2c; backs, 14c prints, 19 1/2 to 21c; shortening, tierces, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.
Lard—Flakes, 17 to 17 1/2c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18c; pails, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3.75 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, 300 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$45 to \$65; springers, \$55 to \$75; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$10 to \$10.75; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$13; do, fed off cars, \$13.25; do, f.o.b., \$12.25; do, country points, \$12.
Montreal.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 65 1/2c to 66c; do, No. 3, 62 1/2 to 63c. Flour—Man., \$10.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$3.35. Bran—\$25 to \$27. Shorts—\$26 to \$28. Hay—No. 2, per ton, carlots, \$28 to \$30.
Cheese, finest easterns, 23 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 39 to 39 1/2c. Eggs, selected, 43 to 44c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 45c.
Hogs, selects, \$14 to \$14.50. Veal calves, picked lots, \$8; good calves, \$6 to \$7; com. grassers, \$2 to \$3.

Indian Unrest.

A careful review of the present status of the non-co-operation movement in India supplies one more illustration of a world-wide mischief. Never were there so many professional agitators, in every land, to prosper at the expense of a multitude of victims misled because misinformed.

Nearly half a million coolies have been working in content upon the tea plantations. The agents of Gandhi, the arch agitator, could not tell them they were undertraded by their employers. So they invented a cock-and-bull story of a new king in India, whose accession meant death by pestilence for all who continued to labor for the old regime. A more fantastic fairy tale is hardly to be imagined, but the Indian native is an adept at telling and believing wonder-tales. And so, like silly sheep, these poor, ignorant workmen have been stampeded away from the comfortable fold of labor that fed them and sheltered them and supplied their wants. Now they have nothing except vague memories of what those sleek and plausible emissaries said.

One looks more in sorrow than in anger upon the spectacle of the uprising in India. Most of the folk, infinitely childish and credulous, are harmless enough if they are not stirred to evil by those who know every artful trick of arousing them to feeble excitement against the Government. Gandhi makes a feature of abstention from overt violence, yet the covert sedition, by its hidden subtlety, a secret poison working in the veins of India, may be even worse.

France at Work.

The figures of unemployment in France are very much to the credit of that country. It is reported that but 47,566 are out of work, and of these 31,429 reside in the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris. In the latter number many foreigners are included.

Those not at work comprise one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total population. The statistics clearly show that France is not making the havoc wrought by war an excuse for apathy and listlessness. While accepting the assistance of the other members of the family of civilized nations, with a gratitude to which M. Viviani and others have given graceful expression, France is minded to carry her own burden and leave no stone unturned, no field untilled, no walls unroofed, in the patient effort toward rehabilitation. There is no acquiescence in a policy of drift and delay, with the ruin and moral havoc of the war to plead as an alibi.

Let sister nations take note of the example and emulate it. It is easy to fall into the legatime habit of letting one's self be lulled and lulled beyond the point of a sturdy, self-respecting independence; and a whole nation cannot become a giddy caravan and take the road forever. It must eventually settle down and go to work for a living, even though the available means of livelihood may be ungenial. The most delicate part of the problem of helping the Old World lies in knowing when to let go.

The object-lesson France offers is laudable and reassuring to those who hold that nations, like individuals, must earn their own living and pay as they go, when the acute emergency is past.

Hungary and France Ratify Peace Pact

A despatch from Paris says:—Ratifications of the peace treaty with Hungary were exchanged at the Quai d'Orsay on Tuesday. The ceremony, which lasted 20 minutes, was presided over by Paul Cambon.

The minutes of the proceedings were signed by the representatives of the principal powers and Governments affected by the treaty or its annexes, and the Hungarian Minister to France, Ivan Kramzovsky.

Herr Kramzovsky promised that Hungary would execute the treaty in good faith, and asked that the bordering States show their good will and protect minorities.

Duke of Connaught Takes Daily Exercise

A despatch from London says:—The Duke of Connaught, who is now 71, but looks as if he were the King's brother instead of his uncle, explained how he keeps fit, in a speech when distributing prizes at Dulwich College. "I am getting on in age now," he said, "but still do my physical jerks every morning. I don't think I should be happy without them."

Volga District Has 11,234 Cholera Cases

A despatch from Moscow says:—The Soviet Government announces the famine in the Volga Region started last month and grew steadily worse. The official figures of the Commissar of Health show 13,476 cholera cases since the beginning of the year, of which 11,234 occurred in the month of June alone. The Vossische Zeitung says there are five hundred cholera cases in Moscow.

Worked by one man, a two-masted schooner recently brought a cargo of copper ore across the North Sea from Hamburg to Hull; the voyage took five days.



Clearing Out Our Summer Goods

Specials for every member of the family. Come for bargains. No matter what former prices were, all high-class merchandise away below wholesale cost. Take advantage! Don't delay!

STRIPED AND DOTTED MUSLINS	CORSETS	BEAUTIFUL DRESS GINGHAMS
A special offering of 200 yards of fine quality Muslins, at per yard 25c	A special offering of Corsets made in good quality cotton, medium or low bust, and four hose supporters. 88c	Fine quality, large check Gingham, at per yard 29c

We cannot, on account of limited space, list every bargain, but come and surprise yourself at the wonderful bargains we are offering in Organdies, Voiles, Gingham, Silks, Wash Satins, Blouses, White Skirts, Summer Underwear, Hosiery and Summer Slippers.

Embroidery Edgings
White Embroidery Edgings are always useful. Special, per yard 5c

Ladies' Cool White Voile Blouses
A special bargain. All nicely trimmed. Fine Voile Blouses for \$1.49

Our entire stock of Shoes being cleared out at wonderful reduction.

E.A. Mayhew & Co.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1921

NEWBURY

Mrs. George Auckland of Rodney spent Friday with her friend, Mrs. Yates.

Fred Andrews, who has spent some time at George Martin's, left on Monday for London.

Mrs. Yates has received word of the death of her brother's wife in Cleveland.

Miss Ida Gibb arrived from Detroit on Monday and will spend a month with Miss A. L. Tucker and with her mother, Mrs. Harris, Wardsville.

John Sullivan and family, who are moving from St. Regis, N. Y., are visiting at Mrs. A. Haggitt's.

Misses Ruth and Mary Hammett are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Duncan McRae and daughter Jean of Windsor are visiting friends in town.

Miss Audrey Johnston of Windsor is visiting her uncle, P. F. Jeffery.

W. H. Parnall and family visited Leamington friends last week.

Stephen Fennell has purchased a new car.

Miss Martha Gordon is spending some time in London.

J. D. Armstrong and son Lester were in Toronto for a few days.

Harold Fennell and Will Hammett were successful in passing their hon- or matriculation exam.

Miss Annie E. Connelly and Miss Kaysee of Detroit are visiting at Elmer Connelly's.

Mrs. O. Pringley and brother, O. Grant, visited London friends last week.

Percy Connelly is spending this week with his brother Fred in Toronto.

Tom Chittum of London and John Chittum of Windsor were in town last week attending the funeral of their aunt, the late Mrs. Chas. Rush. Mr. Farquharson of Chatham took duty in Knox church on Sunday.

Rev. R. J. Murphy is taking his vacation during August. The Anglicans will worship with the Presbyterians as the latter did with the Anglicans during July in the absence of Rev. C. D. Farquharson.

The funeral of the late Mary Chittum, widow of the late Chas. Rush, was held from the home of her nephew, Charles Fennell, on Friday at ten o'clock. Rev. R. J. Murphy conducted the service and interment was made in the plot at Wardville cemetery. Deceased had resided here since coming to this country from Coventry, England, over forty years ago, and was well and favorably known. Being of a friendly, happy disposition it was always a pleasure for young and old to call at her home where one was always welcome. Since the death of her husband three years ago deceased had been in failing health, due to age. For the past two years she resided with her niece, Mrs. John O. Archer, Mosa. Although weakly, she was bright and cheerful till a few days previous to her death. She took pneumonia and passed quietly away Wednesday afternoon. She leaves two sons, Charlie of Windsor, who was with his mother during her last illness, and Will of Portland, Oregon. The sons have deepest sympathy in the loss of a loving mother. The floral offerings were very beautiful.

WARDSVILLE

Rev. Harry O'Malley of Denver, Col., visited at the home of his brother, Peter O'Malley, recently.

Mrs. J. A. Mulligan and daughters Marjorie and Mary are with Mrs. Mulligan's parents in Birr.

Mrs. Morrison of Highgate spent the week-end with Miss Margaret Munroe.

Mrs. Charles Bradford of Niagara-on-the-Lake attended the funeral of her aunt, Mrs. Munroe.

Miss Frances Murphy is visiting in Dutton.

Buy Butterick Patterns

You save time, money and material when you use "The Deltor."

It gives directions from the time you buy your material to the time you sew on the last fastener. You have never to resort to guesswork.

(The Deltor now accompanies all Butterick Patterns.)

APPIN

Thursday afternoon was the date of a very busy gathering of the Appin W. L. when they met at the home of Mrs. Dan McIntyre, Jr. The president, Mrs. Macfie, conducted a splendid afternoon's work. The treasurer was authorized to send a cheque for \$100 to the cemetery committee for the purpose of erecting suitable entrance gates to the Appin cemetery. The preliminary arrangements were made for the coming school fair. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. McArthur were asked to call in the other sections and get the schools interested in the parade, etc. Final plans were made for the management of the institute booth at the August garden party. After the business was all settled tea was served by Mrs. James Macfie, Mrs. James Allen, Mrs. Peter McArthur and the hostess, Mrs. McIntyre. The August meeting will be held in the new park house at the park grounds.

The pavilion at the park has been completed and preparations are under way for the monster garden party next Wednesday.

Rev. H. D. McCulloch and family have returned from their vacation. Rev. Peter Nichol gave his final dismission to a large congregation here on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Thornicroft are taking a trip in the West.

Bobbie Brown has taken a position on the Royal Bank staff here.

MELBOURNE

Between the necessary household duties and trying to keep cool, the ladies of Melbourne did not realize that the summer was almost gone until one lady spoke of the fall fair. Another suggested that it would soon be time to arrange for serving dinner on that date, and when it was mentioned that Mrs. Gertrude Brown had purchased the show cases and millinery furnishings from Mrs. Arthur Staples and that a shipment of goods was arriving for the fall opening to be held this month, the ladies began to think like one of our small boys, when his mother removed the leaf from the calendar, said: "Mother, where did July go to, anyway?" Although our school has been closed for one month the children are just beginning to enjoy their vacation, as July was an anxious month of waiting for the results of the examinations after the strenuous term.

Mrs. Robinson was overcome with the heat a few days ago. Although still confined to her bed she is improving slowly.

A number of the members of Anna Rebeckah Lodge No. 118 of this village attended the annual picnic at Springbank a few days ago.

Many of the farmers in this district are disappointed over the potato crop as the potatoes are very small and very few in a hill. Some think that the late potatoes may be better, as the rains have freshened up the tops. In some gardens the second growth

has started, the sprouts being several inches through the ground. Corn is very good, many having green corn. Farmers who have threshed their wheat report a fair yield.

Mrs. (Rev.) John Elder addressed the Epworth League in the Methodist church at their last regular meeting on "Prayer," bringing out the point very clearly why many prayers were not answered in just the way we expected or would like to have them.

Miss McCartney sang "Lead, Kindly Light," which was much appreciated by the large attendance.

The Melbourne U.F.W.O. met at the home of Mrs. Meek, with the president in the chair, and 18 members present. Meeting opened with "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Order of business followed, after which Mrs. N. Meek gave a splendid address on "Creating an Interest in our Club." Mrs. J. Sutherland read a very interesting paper on "The Right of Living." Mrs. A. Carruthers gave an interesting paper on "The Aims of our Movement." A good discussion was enjoyed between each paper given.

MIDDLEMISS

Miss Florence Lucas left Saturday for a few weeks in Toronto and Huntsville, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Graham are moving back to the village.

Master Alex. McDonald is home, having finished working for his uncle.

Miss Phemia Wrightman has returned to Dutton for a few weeks.

Miss Lillibelle Graham has returned home from visiting her sister in Aylmer.

Master Kenneth Stevenson has returned to his home in Toronto after spending a few months at his grandmother's.

Mrs. Ed. Prishy spent a week holidaying at Erie Beach.

Harvest is nearly over and the humming of the threshing machine will soon be heard.

Rev. C. C. Cousins will preach in the Methodist church here Sunday, August 7.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McArthur and family of Windsor spent the week-end with his parents here.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, because they promptly remove the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

SHIELDS SIDING

Dr. and Mrs. McLean and little son of Inwood spent Sunday with the former's mother, Mrs. Mary McLean.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. McAlpine visited Mr. and Mrs. John Dewar of Alburgh on one day last week.

Miss Sarah McKellar has returned to Detroit after spending a week at her home here.

Miss Isabelle McAlpine visited friends in Walkerville and Windsor recently.

The U. F. O. shipped a carload of cattle and a mixed carload of sheep and hogs on Saturday.

DAVISVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Armstrong.

Berry pickers are still on the job.

Miss Vesta Durfee spent the week-end among Davisville friends.

Joseph Armstrong of Dan called on his mother one day last week.

Master Eldon Durfee is spending his holidays in Detroit.

Eddie Leitch called on Davisville friends last week.

William McLean of Inwood called on his brother John one day last week.

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

CAIRO

Fred Melow of Detroit is visiting his son Gordon at the home of Mrs. E. Arnold.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Smith of Windsor spent Sunday with his parents. He expects to return in a week and open up the Cairo blacksmith shop.

Miss Marnie Young visited in Highgate on Sunday.

Miss Velma Randles returned to college in London during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McCready spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. O. Gage.

EKFRID STATION

Mr. and Mrs. Bernie Galbraith have returned from Jeannette's Creek after a week's vacation with Mrs. Galbraith's father.

Alex. and Duncan Galbraith and Ronald Galbraith of Newbury and Russell Hall have returned after spending a week at Lake St. Clair.

Misses Jean, Marjorie and Pearl Hull are spending a month in Toronto, with Mrs. Jennie McGougan, 680 Spadina avenue.

Ernest McCallum and Ed. Thompson have the siding filled with ties ready for shipment.

At the Union Sunday School picnic at No. 4, Ekfrid, held last Friday, a baseball game was played between the married men and single men. The score was 7-10 in favor of the married men.

KILMARTIN

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moore of Walkerville are visiting at the latter's home, Mrs. Mary McAlpine's.

Arrangements are being made to hold the annual congregational picnic of Burns' church on Labor Day.

Hugh and Albert Root of Walkerville are visiting friends here.

On Sunday evening there passed away Hugh McLachlan, in his 61st year. His death was not unexpected as he had been in poor health for some time. The funeral, which was held on Tuesday, was conducted by Rev. Mr. Robertson and was largely attended. He leaves to mourn him an aged father over 90 years, also four sisters and three brothers—Dan, Jane and Flora at home, John of British Columbia, Mrs. Riddle of Detroit, Mrs. Seale of Saskatchewan and Dr. D. F. of Windsor.

Miss May Saville of London is visiting Mrs. Rebecca McAlpine.

A great many have finished harvest. This is about a month earlier than last year. Wheat was an average crop but hay and oats were light. Corn and sugar beets by present appearance will be a bumper crop. There is a big acreage of sugar beets in this vicinity, and although the price is not so high this year it is one of our best-paying crops as the land around here seems to be suitable for growing them. Labor is plentiful, the Belgians doing most of the work.

Rev. Kenneth McLean will occupy the pulpit here the next two Sundays. Rev. Mr. Robertson is taking his holidays during the month of August.

KNAPDALE

The cucumber pickers are busy these days, and also the blackberry pickers, but the harvest is almost over in this locality.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. W. M. Thompson is able to be out again. Tommie Weer of Wardville is spending his holidays with his cousins at Knapsdale.

Neil McBrayne of St. Thomas spent the week-end at his home here.

Miss Katie McIntyre of Detroit is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. C. McIntyre.

The whirr of the threshing-machine is heard once more in the land.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker and family of Rodney and Mrs. Robert Hopwood of Knapsdale and daughter Lillian of Chapeau visited at Neil Leitch's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Campbell and son Kenneth of Brooks visited Mrs. Campbell's parents here on Sunday.

The work of Mr. Wallace and little son of Alvin spent Sunday at Will Hillman's.

George Goldrick, who was home for a few days, has returned to St. Catharines, accompanied by his brother Cecil.

Mrs. Annie McPhail of Alvinston spent a few days last week the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Neil Leitch.

The work of Mr. Wallace and little son of Alvin spent Sunday at Will Hillman's.

George Goldrick, who was home for a few days, has returned to St. Catharines, accompanied by his brother Cecil.

Mrs. Annie McPhail of Alvinston spent a few days last week the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Neil Leitch.

MOSA

M. A. McIntyre and sister Mary visited friends at Napier last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McLean of Forest visited at M. C. McLean's on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McAlpine were visitors at A. B. McLachlan's last week.

Miss Olive Pack of London has returned home after visiting at M. C. McLean's.

Miss May Hamilton is visiting Mrs. R. E. McAlpine.

Much sympathy is felt for Alex. McLachlan and family in their bereavement.

Misses A. and C. Mitchell of Chatham are visiting their sister, Mrs. M. O. McLean.

The regular monthly meeting of the S. S. No. 9-W.V.I. was held at the home of Mrs. Duncan Graham on July 28. There were 20 members and 4 visitors present. Collection, \$6. A good program was given by the following: Solo by Norine Innes, instrumental by M. Clarke, solo by Jessie Mitchell, instrumental by Agnes McEachern. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. C. Giles on August 25. Members will answer roll call by pickle recipe.

PARKDALE

E. O. Archer and daughter Audrey of Windsor spent the week-end at Ed. Haggitt's.

Miss Pearl Brammer has returned to London after holidaying at her home here. Mrs. Brammer accompanied her and will remain for some time.

Misses Nessie and Winnie Archer are holidaying in Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haggitt and children motored to Hamilton on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. McCracken and family of Glencoe spent Wednesday of last week with their son Hugh.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Haggitt and their guest, Miss P. Parish of Ottawa, motored to Sarnia on Tuesday last.

CASTORIA

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

It is probable that when the time comes for the week to inherit the earth, taxes will be so high they won't want it.—Dallas News.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

THE WESTERN FAIR SEPTEMBER 10th TO 17th

The speed events held in connection with London's Exhibition this year will be of special interest. A new plan is adopted whereby the entry fee is abolished. There will be a stall fee of \$10.00 for each stall, and any horse may start in any event in which they are eligible. The purses are \$300.00 for each event and there are ten events. The money will be divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

This should certainly be an attractive program for the horsemen. The last day of the Exhibition, Saturday, Sept. 17, will be a great day. The management have secured at tremendous expense, through Mr. Sloan of Chicago, a series of automobile races. There will be seven cars and drivers, and six events. The usual price of admission will prevail at the gates and grand stand. All information from the Secretaries, A. M. Hunt, General Offices, London.

Recognized as a leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Extirpator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Hay - Fever

SUMMER COLDS, ASTHMA, spoil many a holiday.

RAZ - MAH

Positively stops these troubles: Sneezing, weezing, coughing, weeping eyes, aren't necessary—unless you like being that way. \$1.00 at your druggist's, or write Templetons, Toronto, for a free trial.

Sold by H. I. Johnston

VOTERS' LISTS, 1921

Municipality of the Township of Ekfrid in the County of Middlesex

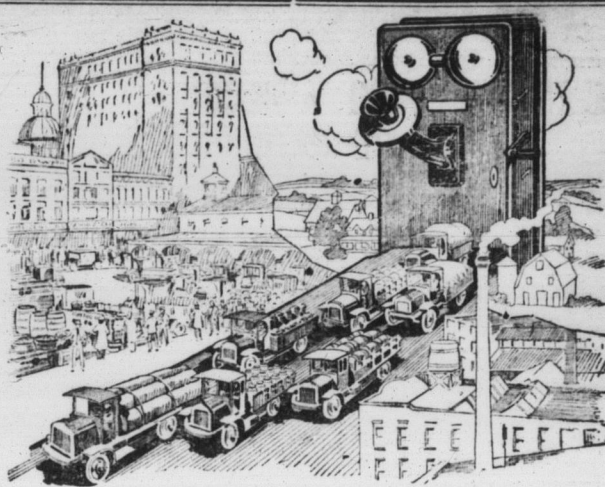
Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies required by the said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing on the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office in Melbourne on the twenty-sixth day of July, 1921, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

A. P. McDUGGALL,
Clerk of the Municipality of Ekfrid.

BULL FOR SERVICE

—Choice registered, Shorthorn Bull, Rosewood Baron, 124448, roan.
D. A. COULTHARD & SON
Route 1, Glencoe; phone 609 R 11



The Voice That Commands Supplies!

Long Distance Mobilizes the Necessities of Life

THAT you may not lack food or other necessities, a constantly growing stream of goods and products flows to market along country roads, many of them ordered by Long Distance.

Progressive dealers rely on Long Distance because it not only enables them to take advantage of favorable market conditions and order such supplies quickly, but because it enables them to secure confirmation of the order at the same time. It eliminates all hazards.

On a quiet morning a hog buyer for a packing house rings up from thirty to thirty-five farmers by Long Distance, and at the end of the week some 5,000 lusty porkers arrive in the city markets, summoned by telephone.

Buying and Selling by Long Distance is the modern way of securing the maximum number of results in record time, at minimum cost. Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Butchers, Bakers, Grocers, Department Stores, Newspapers, all are using Long Distance more and more to increase efficiency. "Worth easily \$50.00 a day"—writes a City Broker.

Could all your salesmen combined see as many prospects as can be reached in one day on Long Distance?



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

SOUND INVESTMENTS

Gold Bonds

Victory Bonds, due 1922 to 1927, 5 1/2 p.c., at market.

Province of Ontario, due Jan. 24, 1941, 6 p.c., to yield 6.25 p.c.

Province of British Columbia, due June 15, 1941, 6 p.c., to yield 6.40 p.c.

City of Toronto, due 1925 to 31, 6 p.c., to yield 6.25 p.c.

City of Toronto, due 1932 to 38, 6 p.c., to yield 6.20 p.c.

City of Niagara Falls, due Nov. 15, 1925, 5 p.c., to yield 6.40 p.c.

Town of Oshawa, due 1927 to 35, 6 p.c., to yield 6.50 p.c.

City of Port Arthur, due Aug. 1, 1928, 5 1/2 p.c., to yield 6.75 p.c.

City of Port William, due Aug. 1, 1927, 5 p.c., to yield 6.75 p.c.

City of Edmonton, due June, 1941, 7 p.c., to yield 7.10 p.c.

Issued by Hydro-Electric Power Commission and unconditionally guaranteed by the Province of Ontario.

Any of the above bonds delivered free of expense to your local bank subject to inspection.

T. R. Harrison

303 Royal Bank Chambers, London, Ont.; Phone 1063

The Fire Ranger and His Job



DOTTED over 100,000,000 acres of forest, 1,000 men, organized in the employ of the Government of Ontario, are, this summer, passing back and forth over the canoe routes and along the railways, watching out for the tell-tale smoke which is the sign of fire. Regardless of hot weather, black flies, mosquitoes, discomfort, loneliness or monotony, the Fire Ranger makes his rounds, preventing, quenching or fighting fires in Ontario's forests, paying his own living and traveling expenses, and receiving \$3.00 per day for his services.

All in all, the Ontario Fire Ranger is entitled to the help and co-operation of everyone. He deserves all the support the people of Ontario can give him. His work is of vital importance. Heed his warnings. Do what he asks.

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

The Ontario Fire Ranger, during the danger period of the dry summer, is constantly on patrol to catch fires while they are small. He cannot prevent them starting, as a rule. He is at the mercy of all types of carelessness. Thanks to his vigilance, however, two-thirds of the forest fires in the last four years did not spread beyond five acres and of these, half did not exceed one-quarter acre.

Most of Ontario's Fire Rangers are northern woodsmen. Contrary to common belief, only five per cent. of them are students, and these are experienced Fire Rangers or returned soldiers.

Rangers travel chiefly by canoe and in pairs over a definite "beat", the length of which varies according to the degree of danger from fires.

Others travel up and down the forested railway sections on hand velocipedes, following trains to put out fires set by steam locomotives. In all, 2,100 miles of railroad are patrolled steadily all summer.

Two men devote their whole time to examining locomotives to see that screens and ashpans will not permit the escape of sparks and live coals. In the clay belt, a large force of Rangers supervise settlers' fires in land-clearing operations.

Don't blame the Fire Ranger if he asks you to be careful. Don't think he is too particular. He knows the risk. Ontario is poorer by untold millions of dollars through forest fires in the past. Help the Fire Ranger save the increasingly valuable forests that remain.

Ontario Forestry Branch
Parliament Buildings
Toronto