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Volume 48 -- No. 25

The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919

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

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Came into the premises of undersigned on or about June 4th--4 yearling cattle. Owner may have same by proving property and paying charges.
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Write us. We will get you a buyer or charge you nothing. Ask for terms. All kinds of businesses for sale throughout Western Ontario. What do you want? Ask us. We may have it.

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Dominion Bank Chambers, London
Established 1910

FOR SALE—CHEAP
One Aermotor mill, 30 ft. tower; one Ideal Brantford mill, 30 ft. tower; one Toronto mill, 25 ft. tower; one I. X. L. mill; one Climax blower box; one 3-way pump. Apply to Mitchell Innes.

FOR SALE
House and lot on corner of Orange and Simpson streets. Apply to Mr. Edie Livingston, Alvinston.

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

LORNE LODGE No. 282
A. F. & A. M.
Glencoe, Ontario

A regular communication of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, July 10, at 7.30 o'clock precisely. General business. Confraternity degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.

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J. A. McKELLAR, Secretary.
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Licensed Standard Hotel
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Breakfast 6 to 9 a. m.
Dinner 11.45 to 2 p. m.
Supper 5.30 to 7.30 p. m.
SUNDAY SPECIAL
Breakfast 8.30 to 9.30 a. m.
Dinner 1 to 2 p. m.
Supper 5 to 6 p. m.
Rates: \$2 per day. Special rates to steady boarders.
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Get our proposition re cream; highest prices paid. Wagon always on the road. Phone us if you want us to call.

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MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone day 23, night 100

No better protection against worms can be got than Miller's Worm Powders. They consume worms and render the stomach and intestines untenable to them. They heal the surfaces that have become inflamed by the attacks of the parasites and serve to restore the strength of the child that has been undermined by the draughts that the worms have made upon it, and their operation is altogether health-giving.

24 Years the same
"good" tea
RED ROSE
TEA "is good tea"
Sold only in sealed packages

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

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NEW GROCERY
A full and well-assorted stock of Fresh Groceries, Domestic and Imported Fruits, Confectionery, Cakes, Biscuits, Parnell's Bread, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc. Many lines bought close for cash at pre-war prices.
All Standard Lines of Soap sold at three bars for 25c on Mondays only.
Good Table Butter and Eggs taken.
W. A. CURRIE
TELEPHONE 25 MAIN ST., W.
COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
Order your next lot of these at The Transcript office

MONSTER GARDEN PARTY
TAIT'S CORNERS
School Grounds
TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1919
Under the auspices of the Young Peoples Guild
The Brunswick Trio (Harmony Boys) of London, featuring Irving Ballantyne, Scottish Singer and Entertainer; William Spence, Elocutionist; Roy Spence, Concert Baritone.
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Selby-Young Orchestra
Refreshment booth on the grounds
Admission 35c and 15c
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For GARDEN PARTIES and CONCERTS
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SUMMER MILLINERY
During next two weeks
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CHICAGO
Unexcelled Dining-car Service.
Sleeping Cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.
Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Hornings, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.
C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

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100% PURE PAINT & VARNISHES
Which are advertised in this issue
Are sold by
R. A. EDDIE
Glencoe Ont.

NOTICE
All notices of meetings or entertainments to be held are advertisements and must be paid for at regular advertising rates. Reports of the doings at these meetings or entertainments are inserted free of charge and we will be pleased to receive them for publication. Persons sending or phoning in notices for which there is a charge are requested to state definitely who is to pay for the same. Prepayment is desirable, as an extra charge is made for items that have to be carried through the books.
The world is probably a little larger than you think it is, and you are probably a little smaller than you thought you were.
It doesn't cost half as much to live as it does to make a good impression on your neighbors.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Western crops generally are reported to be in splendid condition.

There is an agitation at London to have the road from the city to Springbank park oiled.

Home grown strawberries sold on the London market on Saturday at 35c to 40c a quart box.

Raymond Shaw, Chatham, died as the result of being run over by a loaded automobile.

Sophia Pearce died on Wednesday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Sanda Alvinston, aged 68 years.

There are prospects of a large automobile factory being erected at Sarnia to manufacture a new style of car.

Reports from rural districts in Western Ontario go to show that a great number of horses have died in harness at work, due to the extreme heat.

While plowing, Clyde Wilcox of Raleigh township found a gold watch believed to have been caused by boys playing with matches.

A descendant of the great Indian warrior, Chief Tecumseh, Pte. Frank Snake, has returned to Moraviantown after a long sojourn in the infantry on the battlefields of France and Flanders. Pte. Snake left for overseas in the 135th Battalion.

The ratepayers of Watford will vote on June 30th on a by-law to borrow \$22,000 at 5 1/2 per cent. for the purpose of constructing a water system for the village, including wells, pump house, stand pipe and distributing system. The debentures are to run for 30 years.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly it was decided to advance the minimum stipend for ordained married ministers from \$1,200 to \$1,500 and a manse. This increase is to date back from April 1st of the present year. Unmarried men will receive \$1,400.

Present unrest all over Canada is rather disconcerting and difficult to properly label. It would seem as if the whole country has gone money mad and that there is no relief from the ever-widening circle of demands that leave the people no better off whatever their income, than they used to be.

Several complaints have been received by R. A. Finn, district representative of the Ontario department of agriculture, that the horse and bee flies are bothering the cattle in this vicinity. The bee fly was a great pest to the cattle last year and already it has started to bother them this season.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Hills, Alvinston, on Wednesday of last week when their daughter, Carrie May, was united in marriage to Archibald Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Campbell of Brooke township. About 50 guests were present. The happy couple left for a honeymoon with relatives in Glencoe, Leamington and Port Stanley. They will reside on their return on Mr. Campbell's farm on the 10th concession of Brooke.

An electrical storm, accompanied by rain and hail, passed over St. Thomas district Friday evening, and was particularly severe in the vicinity of Orwell, Aylmer and Vienna. The hail, which was as large as walnuts, was especially destructive, and broke windows and cut down the grain crops. Fruit trees were stripped, and not a tomato or potato plant in the path of the storm was left standing. James Overholt of Orwell lost two Jersey cows by lightning, valued at \$500. The St. Thomas post office, the club house and the electric lights and the L. & P. railway summer station at Port Stanley were all struck by lightning but escaped serious damage.

Wedding invitations printed in the latest style and in the most elegant and latest at The Transcript office.

TO EUROPE BY AIR ROUTE

An English aviator and an American navigator of Scotch birth have made Ireland in sixteen hours from the coast of America. The fastest time in which the Atlantic had hitherto been spanned was five days.

Capt. Alcock and Lieut. Brown in their Vickers biplane have won renown and a considerable money prize in their daring adventure. Their first attempt seems to have been wholly successful. But for the fact that they landed somewhat heavily, probably due to the tired condition of the aviator, they might have continued on to London after a short rest.

Since the distance covered is not much short of 2,000 miles, and the journey having been completed in slightly more than sixteen hours, it is apparent that the aviators traveled at a rate of speed well above 100 miles an hour. They encountered some fog and mist, but generally the weather was favorable. Their machine acted magnificently, and they seem to have been in no danger at any stage of the flight, other than the general condition attending such a hazardous undertaking.

Alcock and Brown have their fame dimmed for the present in the romance that attended the attempt of Hawker and Grieve, whose brilliant effort and return to their friends after being given up for lost excited worldwide interest. But Alcock and Brown will bear through history the proud record of having been first to bridge the Atlantic in an aerial flight. Now that the thing has been done, it may become relatively common in the near future. Ultimately there will be established a regular aerial traffic between the continents.

WEST MIDDLESEX LIBERALS

The annual meeting of the West Middlesex Liberal Association as constituted for Provincial election purposes was held at Mount Brydges on Friday afternoon. George Innes of Glencoe, president of the association, occupied the chair, and addresses were given by Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta; J. C. Elliott, M. P. for West Middlesex; Charles M. Macfie of Appin, and others.

Delegates were elected to attend the convention in Toronto on June 25 and 26 as follows:—Mrs. John Campbell of Lohm, Mrs. W. Stuart of Glencoe, George Innes of Glencoe and Silas Hyatt of Caradoc. Henry Johnson, Isaac Watterworth, Miss M. McGowan and Mrs. John McFarlane were appointed to act as alternates.

The officers of the association were re-elected, namely:—George Innes, president; Mrs. W. Stuart, vice-president; W. D. Moss, secretary-treasurer.

OIL NOTES

A well that promises to equal the best that has yet been struck was brought in on the Neil Gilles farm, lot 5, con. 5, Mosa, last week by Gilles Bros. Expert oilmen say it is good for 150 barrels a day.

The Erie Investment Company brought in a good well on the Duncan Mitchell farm on Tuesday.

Three wells under the farm of McKellar Bros. are proving to be good producers. These were drilled in by Holgate Bros. of Bowmanville.

JOY RIDING UP TO DATE

A couple of aviators were in London last week giving exhibitions and making short trips over the city with passengers. One of those to take the trip was Russell Clanchan of the Glencoe post office staff, who enjoyed the new experience so immensely and with such a sense of security that he is now anxious to undertake a trans-Atlantic voyage. Russell describes the flight as one of the smoothest rides he ever had, as well as the most interesting from a scenic point of view, beating everything in the way of auto riding by a long ways. The trip lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, during most of which an altitude of 2,000 feet was maintained. Spiral and loop-the-loop stunts were included in the flight, but while very thrilling were not so much enjoyed. Russell did not forget to take his camera along. He secured six splendid snaps while in the air, as well as several others showing the aeroplane before and after the ascent.

A GLENCOE BIG DAY

When The Transcript columns closed for this issue there were evidences of big doings in town, the occasion being the annual horse show and race met. There is music in the air, flags and bunting decorate the down town districts and a parade of floats and calithumpians is just getting into line.

The program for the day includes two ball games, exhibit of fancy horses and turnouts, racing events, Highland piping and dancing, concluding with a concert at the opera house in the evening.

The weather is fine and a big crowd is expected.

ONTARIO SHEEP FOR JAPAN

That the fame of Middlesex as a sheep-raising county has spread far beyond the confines of the Dominion was shown recently when two representatives of the Japanese Government visited the farm of Col. Robert McEwen at Byron to see his flock of Southdown sheep. The visit resulted in the purchase by the Japanese officials of twenty of the best ewes in the flock. The sheep are to be shipped to Chicago for transportation to Japan.

OIL FOR GLENCOE STREETS

At a special meeting of Glencoe council on Friday evening a communication from the county clerk in regard to oil for the streets was dealt with. On motion of Councillors Keith and Lumley it was resolved to prepare a by-law authorizing the village treasurer to pay to the county treasurer upon order of the county engineer fifty per cent. of the cost of oil to be used on Main street.

The county council recently decided to pay one-half of the cost of oil to be used on county roads within municipalities desiring to use the oil and willing to assume the other half of the cost and lay the oil. Glencoe's main street being a part of the county roads system left it optional with the village to take advantage of the opportunity to have this thoroughfare oiled within the corporation limits at the reduced rate. In addition, to paying one-half the cost of the oil the county gives free use of the apparatus for placing it on the road.

Monday, July 21, was set for holding the court of revision on assessments under the Currie Drain by-law, court to sit at 8 p. m. in the town hall.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for Middlesex county was held in the Presbyterian church, Glencoe, on Tuesday and was attended by representatives of nearly all the local unions in the county, some twenty-five delegates being present.

Morning, afternoon and evening sessions were held, with the president, Mrs. Jones of London, presiding.

Reports of the corresponding secretary were given, showing faithful and energetic activity throughout the county in all branches of the work. The county has seven unions with a combined membership of 263. Reports of superintendents of departments showed that thirty Sunday Schools had observed Temperance Sunday and a good work was being undertaken among the Indians.

The report of the plan of work and resolutions committee recommended that the campaign for new members be continued, that two Indian girls with fair education be placed in Byron Sanatorium to be trained to wait on their own people in sickness, and that steps be taken immediately to start an educational campaign among women voters in connection with the coming vote on prohibition by securing speakers for public meetings among different organizations, distributing literature, etc.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, Mrs. Jones, London; vice-president, Mrs. Hodder, London; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sargent, London; recording secretary, Mrs. Aldred, Glencoe; treasurer, Mrs. Fennell, Newbury.

A solo, "The Broken Pinion," by Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson in the afternoon was greatly appreciated by the gathering. There was also an interesting address by Rev. Mr. Irwin, who discussed the referendum.

In the evening a presentation of honor pins was made to four members. An anthem was rendered by the choir, and a duet by Miss Mollie Tait and Lee Diggon was very much appreciated. Dr. Wood of the Western University gave an address on temperance and economics, and Mr. Innes of Glencoe spoke briefly on a similar line.

The ladies of the Glencoe union entertained the delegates at tables spread in the Sunday School room.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

Mr. Blake buys Ekfrid Mills. Dr. Cronin murder in Chicago. Dr. Cronin & McLean, grocers, retire from business.

Glencoe council grants \$100 towards upkeep of band.

Thomas Hopkins, contractor, builds residence for S. J. Creech at Glencoe. Great floods in Pennsylvania. Johnson wiped out. Thousands of lives lost.

Nine-year-old son of E. B. Lumley falls off wagon near Newbury and is killed.

Colliery man finds hen's nest with 81 eggs in it. But eggs in those days were worth only 10 cents a dozen. Today he would be counted a millionaire.

STRATHBURN

Mrs. J. Anderson of Duluth is visiting among friends and relatives around Tait's Corners.

Mrs. J. Lauchlan of Windsor is spending a few weeks among friends at Tait's Corners.

Mrs. N. Currie returned home from London on Monday after undergoing a successful operation.

Dan Willey has returned to Edmonton after spending two years in the trenches in France and a month at his father's, Briy Willey's.

James Cook, who recently sold his farm in Dunwich, intends residing in Glencoe.

A Montreal meat and produce merchant who is also a member of Parliament, tells the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the cost of living that by selling on a "cash and carry" basis he can sell beef at 30 to 35 per cent. lower and other provisions 20 to 25 per cent. lower. If he does that, it is because he gives the saving to his customers. With most retailers, the customer pays cash and carries the parcel pays the same price as those who do not—and pays for the bad debts of the delinquent as well. The virtue of "cash and carry" depends on the merchant chiefly.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes it.

Good Quality Tea, properly brewed, takes away fatigue, and is absolutely harmless, as a daily beverage - TRY

"SALT"
once, and you'll never forsake its use.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter
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Houghton Mifflin Co.
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CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

"I couldn't stand it. I couldn't stand it another minute," he told himself impatiently as he hurried Helen down the long, elm-shaded walk leading to the street. "But dad—dad was a brick! And he asked us to come again! Against! Good heavens! As if I'd go through that again! It was so much worse there than at home. But I'm glad he didn't put her in mother's chair. I don't think even I could have stood that today!"

"Well, that's over," murmured Helen complacently, as they turned into the public sidewalk. "and well over! Still, I didn't enjoy myself so very much, and I don't believe you did either," she laughed, "else you wouldn't have been such a taking to get away."

There was no answer. Helen, however, evidently sure of her ground, did not seem to notice. She yawned pleasantly.

"Guess I'm sleepy. Ate too much. 'Twas a good dinner; and, just as I told your father, things always taste especially good when you don't get much at home. I said on purpose. I thought maybe 'twould make him think."

Still silence.

Helen turned sharply and stared into her husband's face.

"What's the matter?" she demanded suspiciously. "Why are you so glum?"

Burke, instantly alert to the danger of having another scene such as had followed Gleason's first visit, desperately ran to cover.

"Nothing, nothing!" He essayed a gay smile, and succeeded in making it look like a genuine one.

"Not a bit of it! I wanted to come."

She relaxed and took her gaze off his face. The unmistakable sincerity in his voice this last time had carried conviction.

"Hm-m: I thought you did," she murmured contentedly again. "Still, I was kind of scared when you proposed. I didn't suppose 'twas proper to eat and run. Mother always said so. Do you think he minded it—your father?"

"Not a bit!" Burke, in his thankfulness to have escaped the threatened scene, was enabled to speak lightly, almost gaily.

"Hm-m. Well, I'm glad. I wouldn't have wanted him to mind. I tried to be specially nice to him, didn't I?"

"You did, certainly," Burke's lips came together a little grimly; but Helen's eyes were turned away; and after a moment's pause she changed the subject—to her husband's infinite relief.

CHAPTER IX.

Burke Denby did not attempt to deceive himself after that Sunday dinner. His marriage had been a mistake, and he knew it. He was disappointed, ashamed, and angry. He told himself that he was heartbroken; that he still loved Helen dearly;—only he did not like to be with her now. She made him nervous, and rubbed him the wrong way. Her mood never seemed to fit in with his. She had so many little ways—

Sometimes he told himself irritably that he believed that, if it were a big thing like a crime that Helen had committed, he could be heroic and forgiving, and glory in it. But for ever to battle against a succession of never-ending irritations, always to encounter the friction of antagonistic aims and ideals—it was maddening. He was ashamed of himself, of course. He was ashamed of lots of things that he said and did. But he could not help an explosion now and then. He felt as if somewhere, within him, was an irresistible force driving him to it.

And the pity of it! Was he not, indeed, to be pitied? What had he not given up? As if it were his fault that he was now so disillusioned! He had supposed that marriage with Helen would be a fresh joy every morning, a new delight every evening, an unbelievable glory of happiness—just being together.

Now—he did not want to be together. He did not want to go home to fretfulness, fault-finding, slovenliness, and perpetual criticism. He wanted to go home to peace and harmony, big, quiet rooms, servants that knew their business, and—dad.

And that was another thing—dad. Dad had been right. He himself had been wrong. But that did not mean that it was easy to own up that he was wrong. Sometimes he had

ly knew which cut the deeper: that he had been proved wrong, thus losing his happiness, or that his father had been proved right, thus placing him in a position to hear the hated "I told you so."

What Helen could never make him happy, Burke was convinced now, as since seeing her at his father's table that Sunday. Never had her "ways" so irritated him. Never had he so fully realized the significance of what he had lost—and won.

Never had he been so ashamed—or so ashamed of being so ashamed—as on that day. Never, he vowed, would he be placed in the same position again.

As to Helen's side of the matter—Burke quite forgot that there was such a thing. When one is so very sorry for one's self, one forgets to be sorry for anybody else. And Burke was, indeed, very sorry for himself.

Having never been in the habit of taking disagreeable medicine, he did not know how to take it now. Having been always accustomed to consider only himself, he considered only himself now. That Helen, too, might be disappointed and disillusioned never occurred to him.

It was perhaps a month later that another invitation to dinner came from John Denby. This time Burke did not utter a joyful incoherent acceptance. He declined, so promptly and emphatically that he quite forgot his marriage, for a moment, and had to attach to the end of his refusal a hurried and ineffectual "Er—thank you, you are very kind, I'm sure!" He looked up then and met his father's eyes. But instantly his gaze dropped.

"Er—ah—Helen is not well at all, dad," he still further added, nervously. "Of course I'll speak to her. But I don't think we can come."

There was a moment's pause. Then, very gravely, John Denby said: "Oh, I am sorry, son."

Burke, with a sudden tightening of his throat, turned and walked away.

"He didn't laugh, he didn't sneer, he didn't look angry, only just plain sorry," choked the young man to himself. "And he had such a magnificent chance to do—all of them. But he just—understood."

Burke "spoke to Helen" that night. "Father asked us to dinner next Sunday; but—I said I didn't think we could go. I told him you weren't feeling well, and I think you'd want to go; and—I didn't want to go myself."

Helen frowned and pouted.

"Well, I've got my opinion of folks who refuse an invitation without even asking 'em if they want to go," she bridled. "Not that I mind much in this case, though—if it's just a dinner, I thought once, maybe he meant something—that he was giving in, you know. But I haven't seen any signs of that. And as for just going to dinner—I can't say I am specially anxious for that—mean as I feel now."

"No, I thought not," said Burke. And there the matter ended. As the summer passed, Burke fell into the way of going often to see his father, though never at meal-time. He went alone. Helen said she did not care to go, and that she did not see what fun Burke could find in it anyway.

To Burke, these hours that he spent with his father chatting and smoking in the dim old library, or on the vine-shaded verandah, were like a breeze blowing across the desert of existence—like water in a thirsty land. From day to day he planned these visits. From hour to hour he lived upon them.

To all appearances John Denby and his son had picked up their old comradeship exactly where the marriage had severed it. Even to Burke's watchful, sensitive eyes the "wall" seemed quite gone. There was, however, one difference: mother was never mentioned. John Denby never spoke of her now.

(To be continued.)

Same Old Boys.

Muddledom-cum-Splish is very proud of its schools, which boast all the latest improvements. Every visitor is asked: "Have you seen our schools?"

"I have," replied one man promptly, in answer to this question. "They're quite good."

"Splendid, aren't they," gushed the native. "Fine buildings, and all the most up-to-date fittings. By the way, what was the first thing which struck you on entering?"

"A pea from a peashooter!" said the visitor coldly.



Varying the Menu.

What an easy time we "overworked" housekeepers have as compared with our grandmothers and mothers. Yes, and even with the days of our oldest sisters, to-day's housekeeping is comparatively easy, when it comes to getting meals. I thought of it the other day when I discovered that of the thirty or more cans in the fruit locker still filled with "something," only four contained fruit. At first it was rather disconcerting to think that home-grown strawberries are still several weeks away, oranges eighty cents to one dollar a dozen, depending on the grocer's "service," and apples six to ten cents apiece, also depending on the same price basis. Then came the comfortable thought, "Oh, well, the children like gelatine, and the price of that is fixed."

So gelatine it will be till strawberry time. We can buy it with the fruit flavor and serve it without additions if we like, or if we want to add the fruit, one orange will do a long way when used only to give flavor.

It doesn't need to be oranges either, for any fruit will do with this dessert. Or, for the matter of that, any vegetable or left-over meat, if it isn't dessert we are trying to extend. A favorite mixture contains only sweet fruits, a few raisins, figs, chopped or cut in small pieces, and a date or two. This gives a better balanced dish than the gelatine alone, since the jelly, being a meat extractive, is an acid producer, while the fruits are base producers—that is, they give alkali in reaction.

There are so many ways in which the prepared jelly powders can be used that one could not give a tenth of the recipes in one article. Suppose you have a little cold chicken, not enough to put on the table in the present condition, a bit of breast, the neck and wings, maybe a piece of the back. You shred the meat from the bones, prepare your jelly powder according to directions on the package, flavor with celery salt, mint, kitchen bouquet or any good flavor that goes well with meat, and the minced chicken, and pour into a mold, empty baking powder cans or tin coffee cans, very nicely. Lacking even these, your bread trim make nicely formed molds. Set the mold away on the cellar floor until the jelly hardens, turn out on a platter garnished with parsley, watercress, lettuce cut in ribbons, even celery tops or carrot tops, and you have a dainty platter of jellied chicken. Two or three chopped olives mixed with the meat, add to the flavor of the dish and the beauty as well.

So much for your meat. A salad is as easily made with the left-over vegetables. Bits of cold carrots and beets diced, cold canned peas, lima beans, any vegetable your family likes will be relished if added to gelatin as you do fruit and served with your own salad dressing. Tomato jelly is made by using boiling strained tomatoes instead of the boiling water called for. Mold in individual molds. If you haven't the individual molds, use teacups of uniform size. Before using molds, fill with cold water, pour out the water

and immediately fill with the jelly. The mold will then turn out easily after it hardens.

To your meat and salad now add your dessert. You probably have your own favorite recipe, but here is one "discovered" by a farm woman which is a prime favorite in her community. For the amount of water called for in the directions given with a ten-cent package, substitute the juice from a pint can of strawberries. If there is not enough liquid, add enough boiling water to make it up. Just before the jelly sets, carefully stir in the berries, and a half a banana sliced. Allow to harden, turn out in your prettiest glass dish, slice a banana on top, and pile thick with sweetened whipped cream.

Loganberry jelly is always liked. Combined with dates it makes a delicious and nutritive dish. Dates are high in carbohydrates, sugar, the dried dates as we get them containing on the average 1,605 calories to the pound. A dessert pleasing to the eye as well as the palate is made by placing halves of stone fruits around the edge of a mold at two-hour intervals, then filling the mold with loganberry jelly. Allow to harden, turn out on a glass or china platter, cover with whipped cream and on top arrange a circle of dates. Pile cream high within this circle and lay one-half a date in the centre.

A mixture of vegetables in jelly will sound better if you call it a "Macedoine," for macedoine, while it means simply mixture, sounds different. Lemon jelly is the best flavor for these vegetable mixtures, and looks well garnished with beets cut in orange section shapes. To get your beets to stay in place, pour just a little jelly in your mold and let it harden, place the beets in position, then pour in the rest of the macedoine and let harden. When emptied on the serving dish the beets are on the outside as a garnish. Set in a nest of head lettuce leaf, this macedoine should "go."

The prepared gelatin is identical in nature with the "jelly" you find in meat, and the water in which meat is cooked is a great deal of bone or chicken or veal is allowed to get cold. It is a meat extractive, and while not a true protein and by no means a substitute for meat, yet contains some food value.

"Don'ts" in the Use of the Sewing Machine.

Don't forget to oil the sewing machine frequently. The treadle and pitman should be oiled in their bearings almost as often as the working parts above the table.

Don't allow the machine to stand uncovered when not in use, as it collects dust and lint. The working parts below the cloth plate should be dusted and lint removed frequently with a small camel's hair brush. The parts above the cloth plate should be wiped often with cheesecloth.

Don't run the machine while it is threaded without a piece of material under the foot, as this causes the thread to knot around the bobbin and makes a big, ugly bunch of thread on the under side of the work when stitching is begun. There is often a tendency on the part of the operator to stitch several inches after the end of the seam has been reached. This is a bad practice.

Don't pull the material while it is being stitched, as this causes a stretched, tight, ugly stitch and very often blunts or breaks the needle. The feed will take care of this unsatisfied and will push the material through as fast as the machine can take care of it.

Learn First Aid.

The small son of the house pinched his finger the other day and later an infection developed. Pus formed and oozed out beneath the nail. I applied the good old remedy, flax-seed poultice, but the infection spread and the finger grew worse and worse. A doctor charged me four dollars to tell me that I should have first painted the finger with iodine—then made a solution of one teaspoon of boracic acid to a half pint of boiling water, covered the finger with a pad of antiseptic gauze soaked in this, and kept the pad soaked day and night. A cot of antiseptic gauze will keep the pad in position and the whole thing is to have the solution poured over it at frequent intervals to keep the pad wet. This treatment cured the infection in less than a week. A poultice the doctor explains, spreads an infection by softening the tissue. He added that a boil should never be poulticed, but failed to give the treatment. I will pay him four dollars some day to find out the new treatment for boils.

Many do not use the fat which exudes from the bacon while cooking, yet this is about two-thirds of the original weight. Such fat should be drained or scraped into a covered glass and will keep as long as lard and be ready for reheating potatoes, or for cooking liver; indeed, its special flavor is relished with "greens" and for many other purposes.

VOLUNTEERS FROM S. AMERICA.

Nearly 1,000 Have Paid the Sacrifice Out of 12,000 Britishers.

Vessels bound for South America nowadays carry among their passengers large numbers of bronzed and lardy young men, some whole and sound, others bearing scars and losses of conflict, but all displaying upon their breasts a special military badge, the "B.V.L.A." or British Volunteers of Latin America, says a London despatch.

These men are returning to one or another of the Latin republics, where when war broke out they were engaged on railways, cattle ranches, plantations or mines or in banks and commercial houses established years ago by British enterprise and capital.

Twelve thousand of these men on the declaration of war left their positions and hurried across many thousands of miles of sea in answer to the call of the mother country. From Argentine alone, where British interests are markedly strong, it is estimated that some 7,000 volunteers set out.

Withdrawal of these men from South American industries and enterprise has been of no light concern, for British interests have suffered and development has been checked. Not all of those who set out so gallantly are returning. Nearly 1,000 were killed or died of wounds, while others are too seriously disabled to return to active life.

But this is not all. The volunteers have gone they have carried inspiring accounts of Latin America with them. Little has been known of these republics, because, like the British volunteers from the United States and other parts, they came

SALT
All grades. Write for prices.
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF TORONTO

across the Atlantic on their own responsibility and enlisted in whatever regiment was convenient.

Committees have been formed for the purpose of rounding them up, with a London headquarters, where all necessary information regarding passage money and demobilization can be obtained.

His Little Bit.

She—But you only volunteered just as peace was proclaimed.
He—Er—yes. You see, exactly, I—er—wanted to see it was carried out properly.

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To start with, the consistency is bound to be just right from the very nature of the syrup; there is no danger of the preserves crystallizing; the syrup brings out the natural flavour of the fruit; the keeping quality is excellent and the preserves do not have the cloying sweetness of all sugar.

For better preserves, use Lily White Corn Syrup.
Sold by Grocers 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.
The Canada Starch Company, Limited
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NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigas Supreme in the Commercial World.

There are 7,939 disabled soldiers, including 669 blinded, now in training at St. Dunstan's.

The Prince of Wales is to be High Steward of Windsor to succeed the late Prince Christian.

Robert Wason, the King's head stockman, died suddenly at the Royal Farm, Windsor.

The National Farmers' Union of England have agreed to the farm laborers' application for a weekly half-holiday.

Over one thousand Belgian workers with their wives and families have left Birtley, Durham, for their homes in Belgium.

The King has sent a letter of congratulation to George Read, of Swainswick, Bath, on the celebration of his 100th birthday.

Captain Elgie Jefferson, R.A.F., is the first Canadian to fly from England to the Isle of Man.

The Duke of Sutherland is applying for state his own share of his estate, including the village and harbor of Helmsdale.

The freedom of the city of Chester has been presented to David Lloyd George, Sir Douglas Haig and Admiral Beatty.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, a native of Birmingham, died recently in that city at the age of one hundred and two years.

Able Seaman C. A. Tooke, R.N.V.R., has been awarded the Order of the British Empire for his services to his comrades during imprisonment.

William Shirley, a carter at Gafford Farm, Isle of Wight, who died recently, has been employed there for the past twenty years.

Lord Cawley has given £10,000 to Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, for a Nurses' Home, in memory of his three sons killed in the war.

The earnings of the London County Council tramways for the week ending February 12th, were £31,600, in excess of the same week last year.

Many wreaths were placed on the tomb of Charles Dickens, Westminster Abbey, on the 107th anniversary of his birth.

The officers and orderlies in a prison camp at Furstenberg, Germany, contributed nearly £100 to the Red Cross Society.

Fifty-nine Hun prisoners were rescued by their guards from a fire at Offey Hole Mansions, Hitchin.

A factory for making small scale locomotives and engines has been equipped by a Sheffield firm.

The Chamberwell guardians are again holding their meetings at night, as there is no more danger of air raids.

At a doll exhibition and sale held at Sunderland over £3,800 was realized in aid of child welfare.

From the proceeds of a concert given at Albright Hall, London, by Belgian soldiers, the Queen of the Belgians has sent £3,400 to the Red Cross.

The Wealdstone Council, Harrow, refused the offer of a damaged German machine gun on the grounds that they have no use for a "wheelbarrow of old iron."

An aeroplane fell into a street in Orford, Sussex, slightly injuring the pilot and mechanic and smashing some windows before it was stopped.

A German tank on exhibition at the Horse Guards Parade was partially destroyed by a shell which carelessly thrown into the petrol tank.

The subscriptions already acknowledged to the Times Fund amount to over £14,557,300.

Rustless Steel.

It was an accident which led to the invention of rustless steel. A certain Sheffield expert was experimenting to find a means of preventing erosion—or wearing away—in gun tubes. After some experiments he noticed that certain pieces of steel had not suffered from corrosive influences under conditions which would have rusted ordinary steel. He followed up this clue, and stainless steel was thus evolved.

This new metal, with a bright surface, is able to resist the corroding effect of air, water, and acids without staining. It was immediately commandeered by the Government for use in aeroplane construction and for purposes where strength and durability, combined with rust-resisting qualities, were invaluable.

Cunning As a Fox.

While sitting on the bank of a small stream, says a correspondent, a friend and I heard some hounds baying on the opposite side of the creek. We were guessing what they might be chasing, when all at once we saw a two-thirds-grown rabbit come from the weeds and glowly walk into the water until it got so deep that he was compelled to swim. We thought that the little animal was coming across; but suddenly he turned upstream and swam for some two or three rods, and then climbed out on the bank and disappeared in the weeds and underbrush.

A few moments later the hounds came to the water and lost the trail. If that were not a piece of cunning on the part of bunny, I am much mistaken.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

The Summer Care of Vegetables.

Root crops, such as beet, carrot and parsnip, should be carefully weeded and thinned while the plants are still small. Parsnips should be thinned to about four inches apart. Swede turnips six to eight inches. Carrots may be thinned to one inch apart and, when large enough to use, alternate roots pulled, leaving the remainder about two inches apart. Garden beets may be similarly handled, but the final distance in this case should be about four inches. As beet tops make a very delicious early green vegetable, thinning should be done so that these tops may grow to a useable size. The soil should be kept cultivated and never allowed to bake or harden. This is particularly true with peas and beans if a tender, succulent crop is desired. Beans, however, should not be cultivated when moist with either rain or dew, as the plants, if injured under these conditions, are particularly subject to bean rust (the spores of this disease develop in the injured tissue).

Corn that has been sown in hills should be thinned to three or four plants to a hill, if the hills are two to two and a half feet apart. Cabbage and cauliflower plants require eighteen to twenty inches of space to each plant in the row, and the rows should be two and a half feet apart. The soil should be kept well hoed to conserve the moisture and encourage rapid growth. Where space is limited, tomatoes may be grown in rows three feet apart and the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows and tied up to stakes. Cucumber, squash, pumpkins and melons all grow best on a light, warm soil. Five or six cucumber plants may be grown in a hill, the hills spaced about three feet apart; squash and pumpkin three or four plants in a hill and the hills six to eight feet apart. Where the soil is rich and warm and space limited, hills of cucumbers, squash and pumpkin may be planted between alternate rows of corn.

Potatoes should be thoroughly cultivated to conserve all possible moisture; "ridging" the soil around the tubers with loose soil in which to develop. However, in areas where there is a light summer rainfall, level cultivation will conserve the soil moisture more satisfactorily. Spraying should not be delayed until there are signs of injury from the well known potato beetle, or from one or more of the many potato diseases. Paris green and arsenate of lead have been found very satisfactory poisons for the beetle and can be applied at the rate of one ounce of Paris green to four gallons of water, adding one ounce of lime to neutralize any free arsenic present. Arsenate of lead adheres better to the foliage than Paris green and may be applied at the rate of one ounce to a gallon of water, if the paste form is used, or one ounce to two gallons if the powdered form is employed. Bordeaux mixture may be made up in small quantities in the following manner, employing wooden pails for mixing the spray. In each gallon of water dissolve two ounces of copper sulphate (bluestone), slake one pound and a half of quick lime (unslaked lime) in one gallon of water, stir thoroughly and then add one pint of the lime water for each gallon containing the two ounces of dissolved bluestone.

Poultry

Hens of light breeds may be profitably kept for three seasons; those of the heavy breeds for two seasons. Milk is no substitute for meat, for it is not sufficiently concentrated. It is impossible for fowls to drink enough of it to take the place of meat. When fed with animal food, milk performs excellent service. Turkey eggs are nearly as good as hen's eggs, and geese eggs are preferable to either for all culinary purposes. Duck eggs have a rich flavor, but are not so desirable to eat alone. However, they are excellent for all purposes of cookery.

Killing poultry by stabbing in the mouth is the most humane method, notwithstanding that there are folks who believe the method an act of cruelty. When a fowl is stabbed in the mouth the brain is penetrated and the bird at once becomes insensible to pain. This conclusion has been reached by authorities from the fact that there is less struggling than when the head is cut off.

Hens that are laying are not likely to accumulate fat; it is when they are not laying that they do so. Keeping hens in good condition does not mean that they must be heavy. Fatness alone is desirable when they are being made ready for market.

Good layers are bred up and not fed up. All the feeding in the world can not induce a naturally non-productive hen to change her nature. A close record should be kept of the

The Growing Pigs.

With all kinds of grain and by-product feeds at present prices it is evident that the farmer who plans to make maximum use of forage crops and grasses in carrying his spring pigs along in a thrifty and growthy condition until his 1919 corn crop is fit for feeding will make good profits from his business. Some grain will be needed to enable the pigs to make economical use of the pasture crops, but care must be taken to guard against feeding more dollars' worth of grain feeds than the pigs will be worth by the time the new corn is ready for conditioning them for market.

Experiments prove conclusively that gains made on grasses are always cheaper than gains made on grain or by-product feeds. During ordinary years a saving of about thirty-five per cent. may be made in the cost of producing the first one hundred and twenty pounds of growth by providing good pastures for the pigs. Under present conditions a skillful feeder should be able to make a saving of more than fifty per cent. in carrying his pigs along in good condition until his corn crop is matured sufficiently for fall feeding. By making a more general use of pasture crops the pigs may not attain heavy weights, but if they are fed limited quantities of grain feed they will be thrifty and capable of making economical use of the corn crop when it is fit for feeding.

Alfalfa, clover and bluegrass are the ideal crops for pastures but the hog grower who has failed to provide an abundance of these valuable crops can do the next best thing and sow oats and peas, rape, corn and mixed crops. The kind of grain to feed in connection with pasture crops will depend largely upon the quality of the pasture crops and the prices of the various grains and by-products. When the pasture crops are legumes, such as alfalfa, or clover, corn will be the most economical grain feed. But when the pastures are made up of bluegrass, oats and peas, rape and mixed grain crops it will pay better to feed linseed meal, tankage, and other rich protein feeds in connection with the corn. In comparing the results of feeding experiments reported by several of the leading stations we find that the amount of grain fed with grass and forage crops is of greater importance than the kinds in making up economical rations.

On pasture crops alone pigs will just about hold their weight, so if gains are to be obtained it becomes necessary to feed some grain feeds in addition to the pasture crops. At present prices of grain feeds it will probably pay to feed from one to one and one-half pounds of grain daily to each spring pig that has the run of suitable grass and forage crops. If the pasture crops fail to make satisfactory growth more grain must be supplied, for there is no economy in allowing the pigs to become undernourished before the corn crop is ready.

Still further economies in feeding may be made by turning the pigs on the field as soon as the corn is fit for "hogging down." This will save a number of days' time and more feeding value will be obtained from the field than by husking the corn and feeding it to the pigs later in the season.

product of each hen on the place, and the non-productive hens should be sent to market or to the pot.

Some hens are gluttons, and in their greediness will seize food to prevent other, more security, from their share. Those are the hens that become overfat and finally quit laying. When food is given in a way that permits the hens to eat without having to scratch, there is sure to be an unequal distribution of the food among the fowls of the flock. The proper way is to scatter the grain over a large surface, so that each hen will be compelled to work, and all will fare alike.

Mixed grain for poultry has this advantage: Each fowl can pick out the grain most needed. This was called to the attention of the writer by seeing a hen that was out of condition. She would not eat corn readily, but would pick out the grain she was in need of. Corn seems to be the grain most desired by poultry, but too much has a tendency to put on fat rather than produce eggs. Therefore, if the hens are given a mixed grain ration, after consuming the corn in the mixture they will select from the other grains those best suited to their needs.

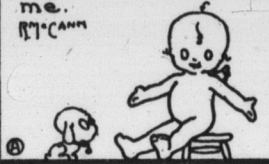
Some sheep on every farm will help pay for a bathroom in every farmhouse.

It prevents hammer marks to place a piece of board on top of the wood that needs pounding.

With the exception of the turkey, all our farm animals and poultry were imported from the Old World.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I've lost some great and stylish friends. I'm glad as I can be. The strain of living up to them was nearly killing me.



Horse Sense

If this year's colts are to be developed into a good horse, now is the time to begin. If the weather will permit, the young colt and its mother should be kept on pasture as much of the time as possible. Life on pasture increases the milk flow of the mother and permits the young colt to get the exercise necessary for its development.

The colt will be freer from disease if kept away from stables that are likely to be unsanitary. Later in the summer, when the flies begin to bother, a partly darkened shed of some sort is beneficial to protect the animals from the sun and flies. If a shed is not available, shade trees answer the purpose very well. Plenty of cool pure water should always be at hand.

Colts should not be allowed to suck when the mares are hot, without first milking out the mares' udders. Do not let colts follow the mares at work.

The Dairy

One Cause of Impure Milk.

While sanitary stabling is conducive to the physical wellbeing of the cow, as well as to the esthetic satisfaction of the owner, yet, by itself it is no guarantee of pure-milk production. To prove this statement let us trace the usual operation of milking the cow and handling the milk. We will assume that the outward conditions are perfect.

The milker enters the barn. He has not changed his clothes since he brushed his horses, cleaned the stables or did other work about the barn. He carries two wide-mouthed milk pails. He may, if he desires to be careful, bring a little tepid water to wash the cow's udder. After pouring out this water, he stands that pail in the alleyway and proceeds to milk into the other, which rests upon the dirty floor. Having filled this first pail he exchanges it for the other, and proceeds with the milking. Meanwhile the milk in the first pail

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, M.D., care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Summer Complaints.

Bottle fed babies are especially prone in the hot, humid summer months to inflammation of the stomach and intestines, such as are induced by milk, either unwholesome or improperly prepared. Infants and children under two are mainly the sufferers.

There is a mild form in which the stools are curdy, loose and foul. The fever is moderate and the child fretful. The stools soon change to a greenish yellow; they come 5 to 6 times the day; and the fever goes up to 102 or more. If prompt measures are taken recovery is rapid and complete.

In severe summer complaints vomiting, with loose frequent, spinach stools and high fever, may obtain at the outset. No matter what food is offered, the child is like to vomit. The fever and inability to take food produce weakness and very rapid emaciation. Later there is a comatose condition, with marked prostration. The pulse is weak. The stools may be streaked with blood and may contain mucus. The fever may rise to 105 degrees; and there may be convulsions, all too frequently ending in the child's death. In the toxic (poisonous) form the symptoms are severe from the outset. High fever and intense prostration are added to the vomiting and there are many green and foul stools. The child soon becomes delirious; and coma all too frequently ushers in the end.

A child with summer complaint must be placed in the coolest, cleanest and largest room possible. A cotton slip and a diaper only are to be worn. The fever is reduced by frequent cool sponging and by tepid baths. Give an initial purge with castor oil, a teaspoonful to an infant; a tablespoonful to a child of two. Or

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5 1/2% on Debentures.
Interest payable half yearly.
Paid up Capital \$2,412,578.
Toronto Office. 20 King St. West.

is absorbing dust, stable odors, bacteria and flies. Having filled his second pail, the milker leisurely carries both to the milk house or to the cans which stand at the end of the alleyway or just outside of the stable door. When he pours the milk into the can one hand touches the bottom of the pail that stood on the floor of the stable. He overlooks this, unless the result is too obvious, takes his pail and goes back to repeat the performance. It is very plain to see that the most perfect stable sanitation is of little avail with such slovenly methods practiced.

A Handy Tool for Farmers.

One of the tools that I always thought of as a mechanic's tool is a hack saw. Now I find that such a saw is about the handiest tool I have around the farm.

They cost from 50 cents to \$1 for a good frame and some blades, and save that in time and bother in a little while. I like the adjustable frame, as it will take most any length of blade. It is also handy to buy longer blades and then, if they break, bore a hole through the end and use the short piece. For my own work, however, I like to buy the short blades—eight inches or less—as they do not break so quickly. The breakage is more of the expense than the wearing out.

There is a blade on the market which does not break easily. It is called flexible. It will bend a good deal before breaking, and will be serviceable until worn out.

I find that the number of points or teeth to the inch makes a difference in the cutting. Until lately I have had 14 points to the inch. Now I get 24 points, and like it better for every kind of work.

Any bolt that turns in the wood that it holds together, or a piece of iron, can be quickly cut off with a hack saw. I have cut small pipes off in a hurry, or cut a hole in the side of a pipe with a hack saw. If you want to put a cut-out on your machine, this saw will save the price of the garage man's work, and you can do the job in a hurry by sawing a V-shaped hole in the side of the exhaust pipe.—E. R.

You may not believe it, but some of those people you are envying so much are troubles that are harder to bear than your own.

Never buy a farm in a strange locality until you have found out what old-timers there think it is worth.

Good Produce Sells Best.

In marketing farm products I found long ago that a high quality article will generally sell itself if put before the people; and after you have made a reputation the only trouble is to produce enough to supply the demand.

A little advertisement in a farm paper sells all the calves or larger cattle there are to spare. The corn, wheat, and potatoes are sometimes grown by contract for seedsmen, and sometimes sold direct to the buyer.

Care is always taken to have all grains clean and in good condition when sold, a little better than sample shown, if possible.

If it is only eggs you have to sell, they should be nice. Better keep at home any mishapen, small or discolored eggs than to put them in an "order."

In 1917 I sold 2,700 pounds of

MR. FARMER

INVEST YOUR MONEY

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Ask your

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ALTEX PETROLEUM CO.

OFFERING SHARES \$1.50

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FUNDS BEING RAISED TO BUILD ADDITIONAL REFINERIES

Refinery No. 1 at Elctra, Texas, now earning 450% on its cost. Two producing oil wells. Valuable lease acreage only 300 yards from the property of the \$40,000,000 Humble Company.

The Altex Company offers the small investor a very unusual opportunity for profit. Literature may be had upon request, without obligation.

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It is the good old killer that always does the job right. Spray early and as often as required, and your Potato plants will be impervious to attack. Munro's Pure Paris Green is made to conform to Government standards. It is a fine fluffy, rich green powder, which mixes evenly in water. Ask for it by name at all stores where garden supplies are sold.

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DOMINION Bicycle Tires

are genuine "Dominion" Tires, made in the famous Dominion Rubber System Factory by the same experts who perfected Dominion Automobile Tires—the most popular tires in Canada. It is their superior quality which shows in the easy riding, the sturdy wear, the extra mileage of Dominion Tires.



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pumpkin seed. The pumpkins were grown for the cattle and hogs and the seeds were a by-product, yet they returned \$550—more than \$60 an acre.

"CANADA PRODUCT" is a mark the Canadian Trade Commission intends to make the best guarantee of quality and service.

SEEDTIME AND HARVEST.

In the fall, when the ground has been plowed and harrowed until it is soft and loose and smooth, the farmer sows his wheat. Back and forth across the big field he goes day after day until he has finished. He works long, and the labor is hard. How glad he is when he has made the last round and turns the horses toward home!

That is the seedtime. Long months of waiting must pass before he sees the field of waving grain, and rides the binder as it makes its rounds of that same field, hears the roar of the thrasher and hauls away the wheat. All through the long winter he waited; but the harvest came at last, as he knew it would, for God has promised both seedtime and harvest. Because he expected the harvest he sowed his seed and waited through the long months of growing and ripening.

An acorn falls to the ground. It is very small and does not appear to hold much promise; but the warm, damp earth covers it, and it is lost from sight. That is the law of its life, "without which there would be no hope, for that is the seedtime of the acorn." Now the harvest will come, for seedtime and harvest is the order that God has made.

How long it is in coming! A little "shoot" appears through the ground, to be sure, but no one would call that an oak tree. You could snap it off with two fingers. Another year passes, and you look at it again. It is a little larger than before, but still not an oak tree. An oak tree should be two or three feet in diameter and strong, like a pillar of marble. This is no larger than a man's thumb.

A generation has passed away. The small boy who saw the acorn fall and who watched it grow year after year is an old, white-haired man now, sitting on the porch of his home. Out in the yard children are playing. They are his grandchildren. They have a swing hung from the limb of a great oak tree, and in the shade of its wide-reaching foliage they have their play ground.

How happy they are! How many jolly times they have had under that tree! About it have gathered all the joys of childhood. The oak tree has a place in their lives with their mother and home. It has always been there, to them; but the old man, in his reverie on the porch, remembers the fall of the acorn and the years of a long life that have passed while the harvest of that seedtime was coming to perfection.

There is seedtime and there is harvest in every life. There is home training. There are school days. There are hardships and disappointments. There are joys and sorrows. There are successes and failures. There are temptations met and overcome.

If we sow the wind we reap the whirlwind; if we sow wild oats, we reap tares. But oh, what rejoicing there is in the harvest time of a life that has sown its good grain in the seedtime and carries home the full sheaves in the evening!

Topics in Season.

Berries intended for shipment should not be picked when they are wet with dew or rain. Deep cultivation in the orchard may do more harm than good. Three inches is deep enough around trees—once in two weeks.

No grain crops should be grown in the orchard, it doesn't pay. Cultivated crops may do while the trees are young and their roots do not need all the space; but that time is soon over, and then the trees should reign supreme.

Cultivate the new strawberry bed and the bush fruits about once in ten days. But shallow, please! Surplus suckers in blackberry or red raspberry patches should be treated just like weeds; don't let the rows get too wide nor too thick.

Curing timothy: Cut timothy just as the bloom is falling. If the crop is not too heavy and rank, cut as soon as the dew is off, let it cure a few hours, rake into windrows, and haul to the barn the same day. If the crop is rank, cut it in the afternoon; it will wilt some during the night and dew will not hurt it. Next day's sun will dry it in a few hours, when it can be raked into windrows; haul it to the barn in the early afternoon.

Curing clover: Cut clover hay when about half the blossoms are brown. Cut it as soon as the dew is off in the morning. At noon shake out the bunches, rake into windrows before evening dew gets on it, and let it lie until next day. Next day shake out the hay as soon as the dew is off. You ought to be ready to haul, on a hot day, by eleven o'clock, or certainly after dinner, no matter whether you have ten loads or enough to haul with an engine. It spoils clover hay to get too dry. It should never be put into the barn when wet with rain or dew; but a little sap won't hurt it.

"We must go back to peace trade on a wartime scale," says the Canadian Trade Commission, "if the huge war debt is to be paid."

There must be no adverse balance of trade if Canada's prosperity is to be upheld. The Canadian Trade Commission is trying to get class and mass to understand the purpose of the message.

Anderson's Gingham's

Just opened up. For Porch or Street Dresses at 45c a yard

Beautiful silky material in ideal colorings and new patterns. Ordered about a year ago and very fortunate to get them now. City stores ask 65c and 75c for less desirable lines. Our price, 45c, should make quick selling when these fine Gingham's are so fashionable and so scarce, very few merchants have them.

Another Shipment of the Celebrated "Lang Shirts" for Men

Custom made Shirts, made to fit, rich colorings. Prices—\$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50.

Tooke and Arrow Brand Silk Collars and Linen Collars

For particular men wanting the best—25c to 50c.

The New Sennet Hats

For men wanting the correct thing in Hat wear. Prices—\$1.50 to \$2.50. Shapes suitable for all ages in Plain Straw, Sennet and Panama.

Dainty Sheer Muslins, Voiles and Dimities

The best hot-weather materials in Plain, Plaid or Stripes—35c to 75c.

Chiffon Cloth for Summer Dresses Suitable for Economy wear as well 75c a yard

In Champagne, New Blue, Rose, Maize, Buttercup, also White.

Kiddies Fancy and White Sox in Mercerized Lisle 50c.

Fancy Socklets in all colors—20c.

"Billie Burke Dresses"

Made in attractive styles for porch or street dresses. A large variety of styles and materials. Prices—\$2.50 to \$4.75.

New Silk and Voile Waists

Made from the best materials and in new styles. These are moderately priced—\$2.50, \$2.90, \$3.25, \$4.50, \$5 and \$6.

Silk Camisoles

In proper style, dainty colors, rich lace trimmed—\$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50.

Best Quality Walker Overalls

Best Quality Snagproof Overalls

\$2.50 per pair. This heaviest line is \$33 per doz., today's price at mill wholesale. We bought such large quantities two years ago we can continue this same good quality at this price. We have the lower grades at \$1.75, \$1.90, \$2.25, all good values.

Piles of good fast color Work Shirts

at \$1.25 and \$1.50 in Blue, Grey, Khaki, Black and White Stripes.

There's a big demand for White Canvas Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps

Wentry to keep just what is wanted. It makes our Shoe Department a busy spot.

Experienced Salesladies for Saturdays. Apply at office.

A REQUEST—Our town customers can help the situation a great deal by shopping through the week, allowing Saturdays for the busy farmers who, on account of shortage in help, find Saturdays a more convenient time to do their shopping.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.



How old are YOU? "A woman is as old as she looks—a man as old as he feels."

Stay young! Pain wrecks you in the prime of life and wastes your best years. Fight Rheumatic pains with T.R.C.'s.

Sole Agent for Glencoe H. I. Johnston, Phm., B. Druggist, Optician and Stationer, or if you live out of town mail \$1.04 to the above address or to Templetons, Limited, 142 King Street West Toronto and Capsules will be sent postpaid.

N. & A. M. GRAHAM

GLENCOE, ONT.

Our reputation for fair dealing and reliable goods, coupled with the De Laval record of service and durability, has made the De Laval Cream Separator the leader in this community.

MANY of your neighbors are using De Laval's.

Have you ever asked any of them how they like their machines?

Why not make a few inquiries?

You'll find that the De Laval is giving them more cream and better cream; that it is easiest to turn, to clean and to care for; very seldom gets out of order and never seems to wear out.

Your neighbors will back up what we have been telling you about the De Laval.

So will any of the other 2,325,000 De Laval users.



TALK IT OVER WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR

We will sell you a De Laval on easy terms. Come in, examine the machine and talk it over.

SOONER OR LATER YOU WILL BUY A

DE LAVAL

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance. ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. LOW PRICES.—The Advertising Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919

FIXING UP EARTH ROADS

It can be truthfully said that drainage is the chief essential in putting earth roads into proper condition. An old Scotchman, an expert road builder, aptly said that the three requirements of good earth roads are drainage, more drainage, and still more drainage. The roads must not only have good surface drainage, but must also have good under-drainage. Surface drainage is secured by proper grading, adequate side ditches, and by keeping the crown of the road properly drained. Stretches of road that do not dry out quickly must be under-drained by tile.

The drag must be used after each rain, if the best results are to be secured. Don't go on the road while too muddy, let it dry out slightly; it should be wet enough, however, so it will not crumble, but smear. When properly used, the drag brings a thin layer of earth toward the centre of the road which is rolled and packed between the wet periods. If too much crown is secured by dragging, the angle of the drag should be reversed. Getting the earth roads graded, ditches open, well-drained, and properly crowned by dragging is about all that can be done until the people are ready to surface the road with gravel, broken stone or some other surfacing material.

WHAT FAKERS GATHER IN

In the United States no less than \$300,000,000 are annually gathered in by financial fakers who unload worthless stocks, real-estate and other valueless things upon the public. Capitalized at 5 per cent, this represents \$6,000,000,000, or is equal to nearly two-thirds of the total amount loaned by the United States to Allied governments.

There is no means of ascertaining how much is lost in Canada in this way. It is reasonable, however, to assume that the per capita loss, \$5, is the same in this country, which would mean that in an average \$25,000,000 are raked in by fakers. When one recalls the huge sums lost in fake mining, oil and "wild cat" real estate ventures, one cannot but conclude that the estimate is not far astray.

Will the faker get your money or will you invest it in something safe that will pay well? Put it into War Savings Stamps and you will obtain a small Government bond that is absolutely safe and yields 4 1/2 per cent compounded half-yearly.

SHADE TREE MEDITATIONS

To the Editor of The Transcript: The only place where one can meditate is under a shade tree, and having spent 60 years farming in Ekfrid possibly I may understand some of the causes why living is so high.

The late Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a national policy for the purpose of making Canada a prosperous nation. The high tariff protecting the manufacturer had the effect of creating many large factories in our large Cities, and Canada, being a new country with large possibilities in agricultural development, required many farm implements and machinery, and the manufacturer being protected from outside competition did afford to pay larger wages than the farmer would undertake to pay with wheat at 45c a bushel and live hogs at 5c per lb. The only ultimate result was that farmers' sons drifted to the city, and the result was that many thousands of acres of good tillable land in the county of Middlesex were thrown out for pasture. The increase in population in the cities and the decrease in the food-producing population for the past twenty years has unbalanced society, yet this was not felt so much while the war lasted because our Government was pouring out money like water for the manufacture of war-munitions. We did not and dared not complain of our Government in the extravagance while Germany threatened, but we have won and we expect the world will be safe for democracy. We honor our heroes, we mourn our loss, we welcome home our soldiers, and now we are confronted by the problem of how to get back to the normal state of a balanced population—enough producing food for a sufficient number of manufacturing population. Shall we ever see wheat selling for one dollar a bushel and live stock at \$100 per lb. and will we be able to get men to work on the farm for \$30 per month and board. Will our Government bring in Chinese or Japanese labor, or will men who have been paid by manufacturers from \$4 to \$7 a day come back to the farm and help to produce a greater quantity of food and thus make living cheaper? Our Government takes off the duty on agricultural implements and thus encourage food production, and will they stop paying out millions of dollars for railways and every other extravagant outlay until our debt of two billions of dollars is paid? Can we put very much value on our Government's promise to pay when we are lacking 340 millions of dollars, which is our deficit this year, and they will be asking our people to loan them that amount next October. The bears hibernate in the winter and eat nothing till spring, and so if the Government can take from one pocket of the people and put nearly the same amount back in the other pocket, we hope to exist until such time as we get our indemnity from the Germans. Or will our Government undertake to restore the balance of population by deporting to Russia the over-supply in our cities, which would put an end to all the strikes and we would settle back to our normal condition. Yours very hopefully, J. R. SQUIRE.

HAYING

(Experimental Farms Note) The cutting and curing of hay is an operation requiring the exercise of prompt action and sound judgment if a maximum yield of hay of suitable quality is to be saved. Towards this end there are several factors which should receive consideration. The time or stage of cutting is of prime importance. It affects both yield and quality. Usually the most profitable yield is obtained when the crop is cut when in blossom or just past that stage, say when about one-third of the bloom has opened. Ordinarily the tendency is to leave the commencement of haying too late for proper curing during the latter part of the season, due to over-ripeness of the crop. It is advisable, therefore, to plan to do this work during the period when there is the least possibility of loss. Beginning haying early is good practice. Clover and alfalfa cut slightly immature will make better hay under favorable weather conditions than if left until fairly ripe. Besides, an early start will allow for loss of time through broken weather during the haying season and will ensure a heavier second crop which may be utilized for hay, seed and pasture purposes.

With regard to methods of curing, no definite rule or rules of procedure can be laid down to meet all requirements. A successful hay maker so to speak knows his business, a knowledge that is acquired only by long experience with vagaries of weather, periods of cutting, conditions of curing, etc. To become efficient in this work requires one vigilant and with ability to contend with emergencies.

Clovers and alfalfa are more difficult to cure than timothy and other grasses. They are more succulent, absorb rain more readily, and the leaves, the most valuable part of the plant, are more easily broken off than the leaf blades of grasses. They should be cut when free from dew or other moisture, and dried, for placing in cocks, by the agency of wind rather than sun as far as possible. Exposure to rain or even heavy dew will change the green leaves to dark brown and make them crisp and readily broken off by handling. Rain and dew will also extract the aroma of fragrance, a quality essential in making hay palatable and attractive.

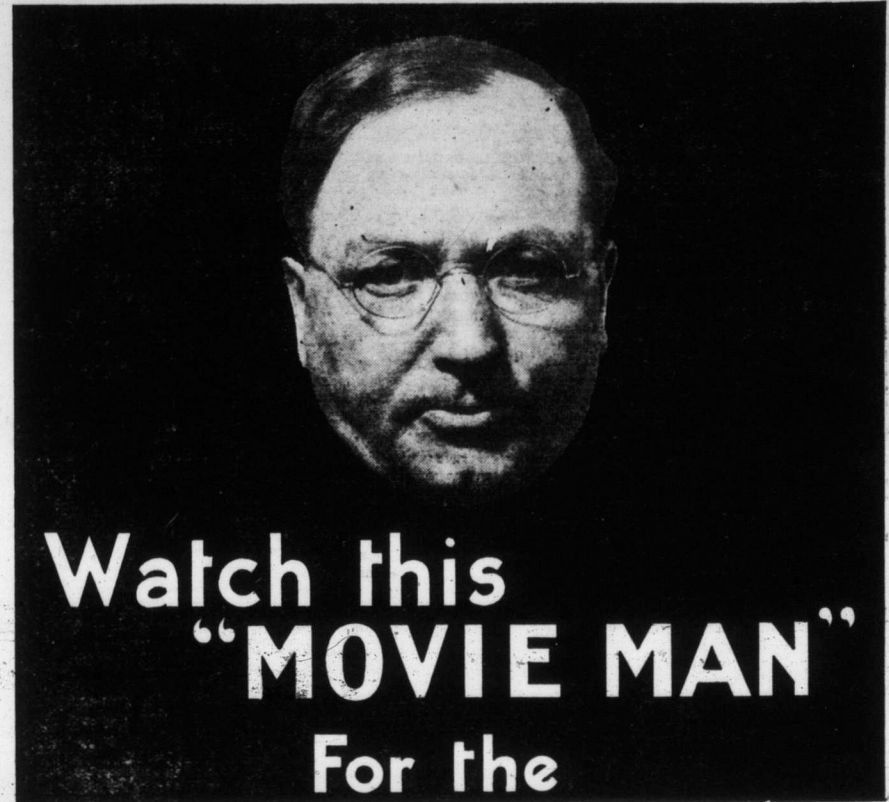
Mixed hay, timothy and other grasses cure more readily than clover and are not affected to such an extent by unfavorable weather conditions. Otherwise the general principles of curing laid down for clover and alfalfa apply. Timothy grown for market purposes may be cut at a later period than is recommended for ordinary farm feeding purposes. Market conditions demand well matured, though not over-ripe, hay.

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

The Transcript office receives and forwards subscriptions to all newspapers and magazines. Save bother and money by renewing with us.

FOLLOW THE CROWDS



Watch this "MOVIE MAN" For the

Great Slaughter Sale of Shoes Now Going on at the MODERN SHOE STORE, GLENCOE

Prices of nearly all goods cut in two. Special for Friday and Saturday—House Slippers for 79c a pair.



\$10 Puts One In Your Hands

A RED BIRD will save you time and money from the day you unpack it. Running short errands or going on long trips, getting to work and riding home again, holiday jaunts or evening spins, a RED BIRD is the wheel for you.

Men's and Women's Models, \$52.50 - \$57.50. Boys' and Girls', \$45.00

All Charges Paid to Your Station

\$10 Down

Brings the machine. The balance you pay in small monthly or weekly instalments.

Have this Crest on your wheel and you ride the BEST.

We have the largest bicycle repair shop in Western Ontario, and carry a full line of accessories and sundries—tires, carriers, bells, lamps, horns, cyclometers, pedals, chains, saddles, grips, handlebars, toolbags, mudguards, brakes, pumps, etc. If it belongs to a bicycle, we have it. Write for catalogue.

Everything Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Back.

Bicycle and Motor Sales Co.

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE BICYCLE AND MOTORCYCLE HOUSE IN WESTERN ONTARIO

425 to 429 Wellington Street, London, Ont.

Wire or Phone 3182 at Our Expense.



OIL is a cheap fuel for cooking—No ashes to clean up. No fires to build. What could be less trouble?

A Florence Automatic with a McClary's Success oven will give you the best bakings you ever produced. No odor. No wicks to bother with. Save fuel, have a cool kitchen. Call and see the Florence in actual operation.

"FLORENCE AUTOMATIC" OIL COOK STOVES

Sold by Jas. Wright & Son

McClary's

The Transcript is agent for Counter Check Books. See us before giving your next order.

Prompt Returns From Shipments



When you ship Grain, Butter, Cheese or Fruit, put through The Merchants Bank a Draft on the buyer. This is the business way of securing prompt and satisfactory settlement.

It saves time and possible loss.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.
GLENCOE BRANCH. J. A. McKellar, Manager.
BOTHWELL BRANCH. F. G. SMYTH, Manager.
NEWBURY BRANCH. G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.

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

MILLINERY, SILK DRESSES, ODD SKIRTS AND WAISTS

Opposite Royal Bank Building

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

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

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

KEITH'S CASH STORE

Dry Goods, Millinery and Groceries
Store closes Wednesday afternoons during June,
July and August.

P. D. KEITH

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. G. S. Lloyd, M. A., Minister.
SUNDAY, JUNE 22
11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. J. D. Mc-
Crae, B.A., B.D., of Petrolia.

WEDDING GIFTS

SILVER TEA SERVICE
BAKE DISHES
CREAM AND SUGAR Sets
ROLL TRAYS
BREAD DISHES
CASSEROLES, Pyrex lined
SERVING TRAYS
MARMALADE JARS
BUTTER DISHES
PIE DISHES, Pyrex lined
PERN DISHES
BISCUIT JARS
SANDWICH TRAYS
COMMUNITY PIECES
1847 ROGERS PIECES

See our large stock of Hand-painted
China.

BEADS

All the latest styles and colors.
Prices 25c to 85c.

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Marriage Licenses Issued

ROY SIDDALL

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

All kinds of Grain bought
and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge
for credit.

WE SELL

The Famous NEWCOMBE PIANO

Phonola and other
TALKING MACHINES
(for \$25 up, on cash or monthly pay-
ment plan)

and the
SINGER SEWING MACHINE
as well as all lines of Farm Imple-
ments and Machinery.

W. A. HAGERTY

Phone 57-r12 Glencoe

Chantry Farm

Do you want to increase your egg
yield? Try a few utility Black Leg-
horn eggs. Only \$1.50 per 15; special
rates on 100 or more. Handsome,
hardy, and regular egg machines. An
ideal farm fowl. Or as you aiming
at a good table fowl and winter layer?
Try the Silver Grey Dorking. Cock-
erels nine to ten pounds each at six
months of age. Can spare a few set-
tings only. ED. DE GEX.

Rev. W. J. Ford of Glencoe and Mrs.
Hopkins of Hamilton were united in
marriage at that city on Wednesday
of last week. Mrs. Hopkins formerly
resided in Glencoe; our citizens are
glad to welcome her back.

Advertising lawn socials is the
smallest item of expense. The best
program procurable will not draw a
crowd unless it is widely advertised.
See that your garden party is an-
nounced in these columns. The cost
is trifling.

A meeting of the ratepayers of Glen-
coe is called for Monday evening,
June 23rd, at the town hall to nomi-
nate candidates for the office of mu-
nicipal councillor to fill the vacancy
caused by the death of the late Coun-
cillor Joseph E. Roome.

Do your shopping in daylight, if
possible. This applies particularly to
townspeople and especially on Satur-
days. The stores are usually crowd-
ed on Saturday nights, and shopping
is then more difficult now that electric
lights are an uncertainty.

The death of Mrs. John C. Simpson
occurred at her home near Wardville
on Monday, June 18th, after a lengthy
illness, in her 57th year. Mrs. Simp-
son was formerly Miss Harriet M. Ed-
wards. The funeral was held on Tues-
day afternoon at the Simpson ceme-
tery.

The marriage took place at the
church of St. John the Evangelist,
London, on Wednesday, June 18th, of
Charles Kent Edward of Petrolia and
Miss Eva Norine Butler, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. John C. Butler of Lon-
don. The bride is a granddaughter of
John S. Walker of Glencoe.

Sergeant Jackman McKeel, son of
John L. McKeel of Neke, Ontario, who
arrived home from the front on Satur-
day, June 16th, was a member of the
18th Aero Squadron in the
United States army, and was overseas a
year ago last February, sent to France
in July, and saw much service there
until the armistice was signed.

A farmers' club was organized in S.
St. No. 5, Ekfrid, on Tuesday evening,
with J. B. McKeel as president, John
Strachan vice-president, and Norman
McAlpine secretary-treasurer. A
meeting will be held on Monday even-
ing next to complete the organization
and a general invitation is extended to
the farmers of the community to be
present.

Crawford Allan of South Ekfrid had
one of his shoulders dislocated and
his collarbone broken, besides sus-
taining other injuries, on Saturday.
He was assisting to raise a building
for the purpose of placing a new founda-
tion under it on the farm of Mrs.
Robert Goulet when some of the
props gave way. Mr. Allan is able to
be about again and went to London on
Monday to be examined under Dr. Mc-
Kay as to the extent of his injuries.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Mrs. Daniel McKeel left on Tuesday
to reside in London.

Mrs. L. D. Tait of Rochester, N. Y.,
is visiting her sister, Mrs. Diggon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lethbridge and
son Ross spent the week-end at Pin-
gal.

Miss Margaret Stinson of St.
Thomas is the guest of Miss Mollie
Tait.

Mrs. Lament left for Strathroy
yesterday to attend the wedding of a
niece.

Miss Kathleen Charles, Miss Jean
Egan and Miss Anna Judge of London
are visiting at Dr. McIntyre's.

John and Adelaide Walker of De-
troit are visiting their aunt, Mrs. J. D.
Smith, and other relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Clannahan and A.
Russell Clannahan were the guests of
Mr. and Mrs. James Brown on Sunday.

Miss Mary Leitch is holidaying for
a few weeks and visiting relatives
and friends in the vicinity of Chat-
ham.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Gillies and
family spent the week-end at Mid-
may, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A.
Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gaiser of Wel-
land visited Mrs. Gaiser's aunt, Mrs.
Atkinson of Wardville, and other re-
latives in Glencoe and vicinity and St.
Thomas last week.

Mrs. Grace McKinnon of London
is visiting Mrs. James Toole. Mrs.
McKinnon will reside with her mother,
Mrs. Freese, when Dr. and Mrs. Freese
take up their residence here.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kenyon and
children and Mrs. E. Kaufman and son
Gerald motored from Brantford on
Saturday and spent the week-end with
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Singleton.

Dr. Freese, who recently pur-
chased the practice of the late Dr.
Walker at Glencoe, is expected home
from overseas on Wednesday of this
week, being listed among those arriv-
ing on the "Royal George."

Mrs. Colin Leitch was at Kent
Bridge for a few days attending the
funeral of her uncle, the late Woods
Smith, who died rather suddenly. Mr.
Smith was a frequent visitor to Glen-
coe and will be remembered by many
here.

Miss Eleanor McIntyre was at her
home in Melbourne over the week-end
to meet her brother Ruthven, just re-
turned from overseas. Ruthven en-
listed early in the war and was wound-
ed shortly after getting to the front,
being unfit for further active ser-
vice. His brother, Willis R., was
killed in action in the early stages of
the war.

A Standard Medicine.—Parnelle's
Vegetable Pills, compounded of en-
tirely vegetable substances known to
have a revivifying and salutary effect
upon the digestive organs, have
through years of use attained so emi-
nent a position that they rank as a
standard medicine. The sifting shoul-
der this. Simple in their com-
position, they can be assimilated by
the weakest stomach and are certain
to have a healthful effect on the
effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

"The old wheeze about the law of
supply and demand regulating prices
is all right in its place," says the
Belleville Intelligencer, "but both sup-
ply and demand can be manipulated
by the highly specialized food barons
of today."

SPECIALIST SAID HE MUST OPERATE

She Took "FRUIT-A-LIVES" Instead.
And Is Now in Perfect Health.



MME. F. GAREAU

"For three years, I suffered great
pain in the lower part of my body,
with swelling or bloating. I saw a
specialist, who carefully examined
me and gave me several tonics to
take, which did not help me. Then
he told me I must undergo an op-
eration. This, I refused to permit.
I heard about 'Fruit-a-lives' and
the wonderful results it was giving
because this medicine is made from
fruit juices, so decided to try it. The
first box gave great relief; and I
continued the treatment, taking
six boxes more. Now, my health is
excellent—I am free of pain and
swelling—and I give 'Fruit-a-lives'
my warmest thanks."

Mrs. F. GAREAU,
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
At all dealers or sent by Fruit-a-lives
Limited, Ottawa.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Wanted—girl to learn the tailoring.
J. L. Tomlinson, Glencoe.

Pigs for sale—six weeks old. Apply
to Simpson Goff, Ekfrid.

The word of the hour—See you at
Tait's Corners Tuesday evening.

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

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

You'll be sorry if you miss it—Tait's
Corners garden party, Tuesday, June
24th.

Flour and feed for sale at store cor-
ner of Main and McKellar streets.—J.
D. McKellar.

Maure sprayer, in first-class or-
der, for \$65; a snap.—James McIn-
tyre, Glencoe.

Buggy duster lost between Glencoe
and Kilmartin. Finder please leave
at Transcript office.

The Battle Hill Farmers' Club will
meet in the school house on Thursday
evening of this week.

For sale—three-piece oak bedroom
suite. Apply to John Dundon, at Hir-
am Lumley's, Glencoe.

Bit-Gunn Fertilizer and Hog Tack-
age from J. D. McKellar, agent, Glen-
coe. It pays to buy the best.

For sale—several young Yorkshire
male pigs; will be registered if de-
sired.—F. C. McRae, Glencoe.

For sale—a good Durham cow, 8
years old, due to freshen latter part of
this month.—Bryden Glasgow.

We have a few young Shorthorn
hulls and heifers at reasonable prices
for quick sale.—Wm. McTaggart, Ap-
plin.

Grey mare, 12 years old, perfectly
sound, weighs 1,400 lbs.; \$60 cash.—
Joseph McClure, McCready school
house.

The Tait's Corners garden parties
are noted for their splendid programs
and good time generally. This year
will be no exception. June 24 is the
date.

For sale—a Karn organ for \$15, also
a six-octave piano-cane organ in ex-
cellent condition for half price, also a
used piano for less than half price.—
Dan. H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.

Cutter and extension buggy for sale
—almost given away, as they must be
disposed of in a few days. See them
with price marked, in the Methodist
church yard. Apply at parsonage.

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

A garden party under the auspices
of the Y. P. S. of Burns' church, Mos-
a, will be held on the main grounds on
Friday evening, June 20. An excel-
lent program, consisting of quartettes,
duets, solos by the mixed quartette of
First Presbyterian church, London;
selections by Miss Joan Walker, teach-
er of elocution, London, and music by
Strathroy orchestra. See bills.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of

Comes out on top—the man who is
growing bald.

Henry Ford may be right after all
when he said, "Peace before Christ-
mas."

It has been said that all the mean
acts of life are quickly brought before
a drowning man. The same might be
said of a candidate for office.

FARM WATER SYSTEMS

A Summary of Best Available
Types for Stables.

When Pastures Fail the Milk Flow
Decreases Unless Soiling Crops
Have Been Provided—Corn
Silage Will Also Greatly Increase
Milk Yield in Hot Summer.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

I n a day's visit among the farmers
of Ontario in almost every
county you would run across
quite a number of stables equip-
ped with some form or other of
water system for supplying the farm
stock more or less automatically with
water each day. With few exceptions
every new barn built now is pro-
vided with a water system. Among
the available systems are the follow-
ing, which, in this short article, can
receive only a very brief description:

Of these probably the most com-
mon is that consisting of a water sup-
ply tank in the hay or straw loft
above the stable, from which the
water runs by gravity into a regulat-
ing tank on the stable floor, which
supplies the individual drinking
basins with water automatically. The
tank is usually built of concrete and
the size depends upon the kind of
power used for pumping; if windmill
be used the tank needs to be large
enough for three or four days' supply, as the wind does not blow
every day. Under these conditions
a tank 10 x 4 x 4 feet, or of equiv-
alent would be required for a small
stable. Sometimes the concrete
tank is built just outside the stable
wall and the ground enough to pro-
tect it from frost, or in one corner
of the stable, elevated enough off
the floor to prevent the regulating tank
by gravity. Its case pumping is done
by gasoline engine and a smaller
tank is sufficient; a metal one is sus-
pended from ceiling of stable. In
every case an overflow is necessary.
Many provide means for collecting
the rain water of the barn and run-
ning it into the storage tank so that
in wet weather very little pumping is
required, especially where a large
tank is used. Another method of
filling the storage tank is by the
hydraulic ram installed at the spring.
Still another is by means of a one-
inch pipe leading from a spring or
other source at an elevation at least
as high as the storage tank. Some-
times where hydraulic ram or gravity
system is in use the storage tank is
dispensed with, the water, in the
case of the former, running through
the drinking basins or trough all the
time and escaping to a good outlet
or drain, in the latter the water is
piped directly to the regulating tank
which in turn supplies the basins or
trough automatically. Again the
water is pumped directly to tank in
the attic of the house, and the over-
flow from it supplies the stable with
water. And since the advent of the
compression water system we find a
few cases where it is used to supply
the stables as well as the house, the
installation being proportionately
larger than it would be for the house
alone. Probably no one system, how-
ever, can be absolutely recommended
as best for every case as the cir-
cumstances pertaining to the source
of supply, amount of water used,
position and elevation of the farm
buildings, etc., always have to be
carefully considered in planning the
ideal water system for the farm house
or stable.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A.,
O. A. College, Guelph.

Soiling Crops for Cows.

Most Ontario dairy farmers depend
on the pasture crop for the feeding
of cows during summer. If the pas-
ture fails, there is no remedy, the
cows go dry, the creameries and
cheeseries suffer losses of patronage,
the city milk plants are short of milk,
and the whole dairy business is more
or less handicapped. The time has
come when dairy farmers should
take out an insurance policy in the
form of a summer silo, filled with
corn from the previous year's crop.
Falling this silage in the bottom of
a winter silo is good feed, but the
surface exposed should be reduced
one-half by cutting the silage down
the centre with a hay-knife. If this
is not available, the silage in one-
half the silo may be dug down with
a fork, but this leaves an irregular
edge which causes excessive spoiling
of the silage. Great care is needed
in feeding summer silage, else there
is danger of tainting the milk. The
strong advantage of silage for sup-
plementing poor pasture, is the fact
that a man can get feed out of a
silo for a herd of cows in about one-
half the time required to cut a soiling
crop in a field and haul this to the
stable for the cows to eat. Some
meal, or wheat bran, should be added
to the silage for best results.

If silage is not available for feed-
ing during the season of '19, then
soiling crops like clover, oats, peas
and vetches, corn, etc., should be
provided, so that the cows may not
want for feed to make milk.—Prof.
H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Farm Tractors.

Interest in farm tractors has in-
creased rapidly in Ontario in the past
two or three years. In the early part
of this year the Ontario Department
of Agriculture held 22 courses on
farm power in different parts of the
province, and there was a total at-
tendance of 12,270. No greater in-
terest has been shown in courses on
any other subject, and much useful
educational work was done.

Handle Tubers Carefully.

Potatoes should be handled care-
fully and not as though they were
cobblestones. The potato is a living
thing, with a protective skin, which
it is able to keep intact if it has a
fair chance.

HERE ARE SOME ARTICLES YOU NEED AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR

New Perfection and Florence Automatic Oil Cook
Stoves, the most reliable wick stove of the day, in 2, 3
and 4 burners.

Screen Doors, Screen Windows, Hammocks, Lawn
Hose, Lawn Mowers, Ice Cream Freezers, Bread
Mixers.

Do your Painting, inside and outside, with Sherwin-
Williams' Paints—wears longer, covers more per gallon
and looks better than any other paint made.

JAS. WRIGHT & SON

WIRE FENCE

1900 GRAVITY WASHERS



SONG records, dance records, filled with the
fire and frenzy that mark the music of Sunny
Spain! We've got them—come in and listen to
them, and hear the very newest note in popular
music reflected in Columbia Records.

Columbia Grafonolas and Records

All the newest music while it's new—that's what
Columbia stands for—songs of our home-coming
boys, the very latest in jazz dances, the newest,
brightest operatic stars. And to hear
any record at its very best, you need
to hear it played on the Grafonola.

D. H. McRAE - Agent
Glencoe, Ontario

Saves Work for Mary Saves Work for John

The handiest helper on the farm is a

Leader Home Water System

It means less daily work for the women
folks and the men folks. More time to do
the things that insure bigger
profits on the farm. \$5,000 now in use. Be a happy Leader
farmer from now on.

Plenty
Fresh
Running
Water

Citify
Your
Farm
Home

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

We Carry a Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE

Tinsmith Plumber

KING GEORGE GLYDE

(15930)

Will stand at his own stable, north
1/2 lot 2, con. 3, Mos. the remaining
part of the season.—D. D. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and
Power Plant

No more cleaning inefficient and
dangerous oil lamps and lanterns



M. C. MORGAN DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

Cream Wanted

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

LAMONT CREAMERY CO.
ALEX. McNEIL,
Local Manager.

GERMANS TO ATTEND FIRST LEAGUE MEETING ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS

Conclusions of the Peace Conference in Final Answer to Germany Show Modifications in Minor Details—Huns Withdraw War Material From Probable Line of Allied Advance.

A despatch from Paris says:—The reply of the Allies to the German counter-proposals will be incorporated in the treaty itself.

No time has been fixed for Germany's entrance into the League of Nations, but if she conforms to the conditions, it is expected that she will be represented at the first meeting of the assembly. These conditions are: 1st, the establishment of a stable government; 2nd, the signing of the Treaty of Peace; 3rd, the loyal execution of the Peace Treaty. A proposed fourth condition, relative to Germany's abolishing compulsory military service, was finally omitted, as it was considered that the treaty sufficiently provided for Germany's disarmament.

The serious differences in the Council of Four over modification of the German treaty have yielded to the spirit of compromise. The treaty will be unmodified except in minor details, but the German plenipotentiaries in the final communication from the powers will get certain assurances designed to remove their objections to what they termed impossible conditions.

The amount of reparations is not fixed, but the Germans will be told that the reparations Commission will consider representations from the German Commission as to

the amount Germany is able to pay, and will fix that amount within three or four months instead of two years from the time of signing.

The Germans will be informed also that the Army of Occupation will be reduced to something more than 100,000, with a comparatively moderate annual amount payable by Germany for its maintenance.

A despatch from Coblenz says:—The movement of war material by the Germans from territory beyond the occupied territories continues, according to German newspapers. The beginning of this withdrawal was made several weeks ago when there was a hitch in peace negotiations. The withdrawal of troops from various sectors opposite the allies' bridgeheads is also reported.

Several days ago the removal of material from the Frankfurt area began. The most of this material is going in the direction of Cassel, but there are no indications that it is being unloaded there, that city being on a line over which the allies would advance should they be ordered to move further into Germany.

Beyond the Coblenz bridgehead much war material has been withdrawn for a distance of more than 60 miles. In the Ruhr district the military retirement is virtually complete.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, June 17.—Man. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11; in store Fort William.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 CW, 78%; No. 3 CW, 76%; extra No. 1 feed, 76%; No. 1 feed, 74%; No. 2 feed, 69%; in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.30; No. 4 CW, \$1.25; rejected, \$1.15; feed, \$1.15, in store Fort William.

American corn—Nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 77 to 79%, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 4, \$2.00 to \$2.07, according to freight.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3, \$2.02 to \$2.10, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Malting, \$1.28 to \$1.32, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$1.10.
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$1.07 to \$1.11, in tube bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight, bag included, Bran, \$42 per ton; shorts, \$44 per ton; good feed flour, \$2.80 to \$2.90 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$32 to \$35 per ton; mixed, \$20 to \$24 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 40c; prints, 40 to 42c. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 50% to 52c; prints, 51 to 51½c.

Eggs—New laid, 40c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 55c; fowl, 32 to 35c; ducks, 32c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; squabs, doz., 86c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 50c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 32 to 35c; ducks, 30c; turkeys, 30c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New large, 28 to 33½c; twins, 23½ to 34c; triplets, 32½ to 33c; Sultana, 34 to 35c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 47 to 48c; creamery prints, 54 to 55c. Margarine—35 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 45 to 50c; new laid, in cartons, 51 to 53c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 70c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducks, 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., 87c; geese, 28 to 30c.

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b., track Toronto, car lots, \$2; on track outside, \$1.50.

Beans—Canadian, hand-pick, bus, \$4.25 to \$4.50; primes, \$3 to \$3.25; imported hand-pick, Burma or Indian, \$3; Lima, 12c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5 lb. tin,

25 to 26c lb; 10 lb. tins, 24½ to 25c; 60 lb. tins, 24 to 25c; buckwheat, 60 lb. tins, 19 to 20c; comb, 16 oz., \$4.50 to \$5, doz.; 10 oz., \$3.50 to \$4 dozen.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, \$2.45 to \$2.50; per 5 imperial gallons, \$2.35 to \$2.40; sugar, lb., 27c.

Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 46 to 47c; do, heavy, 39 to 40c; cooked, 60 to 62c; rolls, 35 to 36c; breakfast bacon, 47 to 50c; backs, plain, 50 to 51c; boneless, 55 to 57c; clear bellies, 33 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 32 to 33c; clear bellies, 31 to 32c. Lard—Pure tierces, 35 to 35½c; tubs, 36½ to 37c; pails, 36½ to 37½c; prints, 37½ to 38c. Compound tierces, 30½ to 31c; tubs, 31 to 31½c; pails, 31½ to 31¾c; prints, 32 to 32½c.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, June 17.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 89½c. Flour, new standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10. Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., \$4.10 to \$4.25. Bran, \$4.10 to \$4.15. Shorts, \$4.40 to \$4.50.

Hay, No. 2, per ton, \$40 to \$42. Cheese, finest easterns, 28½ to 29c. Butter, choicest creamery, 55 to 56c. Eggs, selected, 54 to 55c; No. 1 stock, 51 to 52c; No. 2 stock, 48 to 49c. Potatoes, per bag, \$2.25 to \$2.30. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$30 to \$30.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 37c.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, June 17.—Heavy steers, \$13 to \$13.25; choice butchers' steers, \$12.50 to \$12.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12.25 to \$12.75; do, good, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, medium, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do, common, \$8.75 to \$9.25; bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do, med., \$9.50 to \$9.75; do, rough, \$7.50 to \$7.75; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.25; do, good, \$9.75 to \$10.25; do, med., \$8.50 to \$9; do, com., \$7.25 to \$7.50; stockers, \$8.75 to \$11.75; calves, \$12.50 to \$13; canners and cutters, \$4.25 to \$5.75; milkers, good to choice, \$90 to \$150; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$100; light ewes, \$10 to \$12; yearlings, \$12 to \$13; choice lambs, \$18 to \$19; spring lambs, \$11 to \$14; calves, good to choice, \$15 to \$17; hogs, fed and watered, \$22.50; do, weighed off cars, \$22.75; do, f.o.b., \$21.50.

The "Big Four" Hereafter To Be Styled "The Big Five"
A despatch from Paris says:—Baron Makino, Japanese delegate, today joined Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, and President Wilson and the Council, known as the "Big Four," will hereafter be styled the "Big Five." The decision adding Baron Makino to the Council is explained by the fact that his Government must be given an opportunity for full concurrence, if full adherence is expected.



GET AFTER THESE DOLLARS.
Our town should get ALL of the trade in our trade area. We don't worry about our neighboring town's business. We have enough to do to take care of our OWN. But we should get ALL of our own. How about these dollars that are GETTING away from us? How about the dollars that are SLIPPING through our fingers? We have the GOODS. We have the values. Our prices are RIGHT. And yet there is a LOT of money slipping AWAY from us constantly. The best way to get AFTER this money is to tell the truth about the man or the system that is taking it away. Join the Trade-at-Home campaign.

BRITISH WAR AVIATORS FLY ATLANTIC IN 16 HOURS, 12 MINUTES

Vickers-Vimy Biplane Navigated by Capt. Alcock and Lieut. Brown, Left St. John's, Nfld., Saturday at 4.28 p.m., and Lands at Clifden, Ireland, at 8.40 Sunday Morning.

London, June 15.—The final goal of all the ambitions which flying men have ventured to dream since the Wright brothers first rose from the earth in a heavier-than-air machine, was realized this morning, when two young British officers, Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, landed on the Irish coast after the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

Their voyage was without accident and without unforeseen incident, so far as can be learned. It was a straightforward, clean-cut flight, achieved in sixteen hours and twelve minutes, from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of more than 1500 miles.

But the brief and modest description which comes from the airmen at Clifden tells of an adventurous and amazingly hazardous enterprise. Fog and mists hung over the North Atlantic, and the Vickers-Vimy biplane climbed and dove, struggling to extricate herself from the fog-airplanes' worst enemies. She rose to 11,000 feet, swooped down almost to the surface of the sea, and at times the two navigators found themselves flying upside down, only ten feet above the water.

Before coming to earth, near the Clifden Wireless Station, Alcock circled the wireless aerials, seeking the best spot to reach the earth. But no suitable ground was found, so he changed it in a bog.

The wireless staff rushed to the aid of the aviators. They found Brown dazed and Alcock temporarily deafened by the force of the impact. As soon as they were able to be escorted to the wireless station they telegraphed the news to their friends; then they had breakfast. "That is the best way to cross the Atlantic," said Lieut. Brown after he had eaten.

The report of Alcock and Brown to the Aero Club, was as follows: "Landed at Clifden at 8.40 a.m. Greenwich mean time, 15th of June, Vickers-Vimy Atlantic machine, leaving Newfoundland coast at 4.28 p.m. Greenwich mean time, 14th of June. "Total time 16 hours, 12 minutes. (Signed) "Alcock and Brown."

A wireless from the Clifden Station says the machine of Capt. Alcock and Lieut. Brown is sticking nose-deep in the bog.

ARMIES TO ADVANCE IF HUNS DON'T SIGN
Paris, June 14.—"The allied armies are ready to move forward upon an instant's notice if Germany does not sign the treaty," The Temps says today. "The German armies are without airplanes, without material and without food supplies, and would be unable to make any effective resistance."

"The Belgians, holding from Cologne to the frontier of Holland, are within a day's march of Essen, and the British, supporting the Belgians, would move forward and occupy the mining regions."

"The American army would occupy Frankfurt, and the French would take Hanau, Würzburg and Ulm."

ALL THE GERMAN STATES TO SHARE RESPONSIBILITY
Basle, June 14.—The Ministers of all the German States have been summoned by telegraph to Weimar to jointly consider the German answer to the allies.

BIG PARIS STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

Premier Clemenceau's Appeal to Transport Workers is Successful.

Paris, June 15.—The strike of transport workers was called off last night, and will be resumed by all companies on Monday. The workers having appealed to Premier Clemenceau, the latter conferred late this afternoon with municipal representatives and members of transport companies and a workers' delegation. Some claims of the workers were recognized and others were rejected, but the Premier appealed to the strikers' sense of patriotism and justice, pointing out the necessity for union and concord at the present grave juncture. It was in response to his appeal that decision was reached to resume work.

BRITISH SQUADRON BOMBARDS KRONSTADT
A despatch from Stockholm says:—A British squadron bombarded the Bolshevik base at Kronstadt with heavy guns, according to a report published in The Aftonblad on Friday. The Bolshevik batteries, however, did not reply to the British fire. The Bolsheviks have placed floating mines in the nearby waters.

The report suggests that the Bolsheviks are trying to evacuate the town.

KING SENDS MESSAGE TO AERIAL ARGONAUTS
London, June 15.—Major-General Sykes, Chief of the Air Staff, on behalf of King George, wired Alcock and Brown as follows: "It is with pleasure that I have conveyed to you the following message I have received from the King: "The King is delighted to receive the welcome announcement that Capt. Alcock and Lieut. Brown have landed safely in Ireland, after a trans-Atlantic flight."

"His Majesty wishes you to communicate at once with the officers and to convey to them the King's warmest congratulations on the success of their splendid achievement."

BRITISH HOLD OESEL ISLAND
A despatch from Paris says:—The Council of Four has sanctioned the occupation of Oesel Island, which commands the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, by British troops. The Estonian Government agreed on the occupation as a guarantee for the payment of financial aid to the Estonians.

TREATY SIGNED ABOUT JUNE 30

Redraft Will Have to be Revised Before Being Given to German Delegates.

A despatch from Paris says:—It looks as if the revised treaty will not be presented to the German plenipotentiaries as soon as early reports indicated. The French and Americans, who have been predicting the treaty and its accompanying explanatory letter would be ready for presentation by the time specified, now indicate it will be impossible to complete both documents, while the British think there will be a still further delay, and the British estimate seems more reasonable in view of the fact that the communication explanatory of the treaty will comprise 20,000 words, and the work of redrafting this has hardly begun. The draft will have to be revised by the Council of the leading plenipotentiaries, and there is every indication that the German delegation will not get the treaty until next week.

Under these circumstances, with Tuesday accepted as the date for handing the revised draft to the Germans, it will be Monday, June 23, before the Germans are obliged to say whether they sign or not, and if the answer is in the affirmative it will probably be June 30th before the formal ceremony of signing takes place at Versailles.

TWO MILLIONS INCREASE IN DOMINION REVENUE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Dominion revenues for the month of May were \$25,553,399, as compared with \$23,758,912 in May, 1918. The total net debt of the Dominion on May 31 was \$25,862,332, as compared with \$24,112,627 on May 31, 1918. Expenditure of consolidated fund account during May was \$25,967,710 as compared with \$7,531,673 in May last year.

Arrangements in Progress For the Prince's Visit

A despatch from Ottawa says:—So far as official advice is concerned, there is no intimation that the proposed visit to Canada of the Prince of Wales is likely to be postponed. Arrangements for the visit are in progress. The Prince is expected to arrive about the middle of August.

Rounding Up the Aliens In the Manitoba Capital

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Special police officers arrested Carl Boisse, a Russian Pole, who is believed to have been one of the alien ringleaders responsible for the rioting which took place on Main Street last week. Two well-known aliens were also arrested at the Swift Canadian plant. They are charged with attempted intimidation.

PARLIAMENT TO FINISH BY THE 1ST OF JULY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is expected that Parliament will prorogue by July 1. Morning sittings commence on Monday next and the House will sit this Saturday.

CALGARY STRIKE ENDS IN FAILURE

Postal Situation Practically the Only Unsettled Element.

A despatch from Calgary says:—With the postal situation practically the only unsettled element of the sympathetic strike in Calgary, the strike here is regarded as a failure. Express business in Calgary is now going forward as usual, the Dominion Express workers being all on the job with the exception of half a dozen. The Canadian Northern Express workers voted to return to work, were on the job as usual on Thursday morning.

Press telegraphers have returned, freight is being handled with dispatch under normal conditions, and the postal employees, who were served with notice of dismissal by the Government for going on a sympathetic strike, are now making a strong effort to get their positions back.

The postal strikers have set forth the terms on which they were willing to return to work, and it is said they represent a big backdown from their first position.

CANADA AND SHIPPING.

Transportation is the Vital Question of the Moment For British Empire.

The "Daily Express," of London, drawn recently, under the heading of "Imperial Shipping: Plan for Building Under State Aid and Control," contained a statement from a "prominent Canadian business man who just arrived in London." He stated that in his opinion the vital question of the moment was tonnage, and that Canada was unable to send to Europe all the urgent materials she can supply for purposes of reconstruction if shipping is not available. He added: "As a nationalization of shipping would mean England's doom as a merchant marine power, we must look to some other method of control such as subsidy or reduced taxation for ships trading inter-imperial, but in order to give effect to our imperial programme something more solid than high-sounding phrases and copy-book platitudes such as 'Trade follows the flag' must be used as the real connecting link."

Practice must follow, and, indeed, ought to precede phrases. The Empire's resources are boundless, and we ought to harness them by action rather than eloquence. "Their financial burden has been the greatest in the war, and in order that she shall quickly recuperate the trade of the Empire must be developed."

"In developing our land areas in Canada we have had to link up place to place with railroads. That was vital to the development of dominion overseas. These railroads have had to be built with Government aid and under a certain amount of Government guidance and control. Just as internal transport was needed and must increase, so external transports is now of vital and urgent importance. How this is to be attained must and should be the work of legislation without delay."

FLYING TO HIS BRIDE AS WELL AS FOR PRIZE

London, June 15.—There is something romantic about the accomplishment of the flight besides its spanning of the Atlantic, and that is because Lt. Brown, born in Glasgow, was in reality flying to his bride, for according to the Daily Mail, "arrangements are on foot for the immediate celebration of the wedding of Lieut. Brown and Miss G. R. Kennedy, daughter of Major D. E. Kennedy of the chief aircraft production department of the Ministry of Munitions, a department in which Brown was scheduled for duty as specially released by the Ministry at Messrs. Vickers' request to act as navigator of the Vimy."

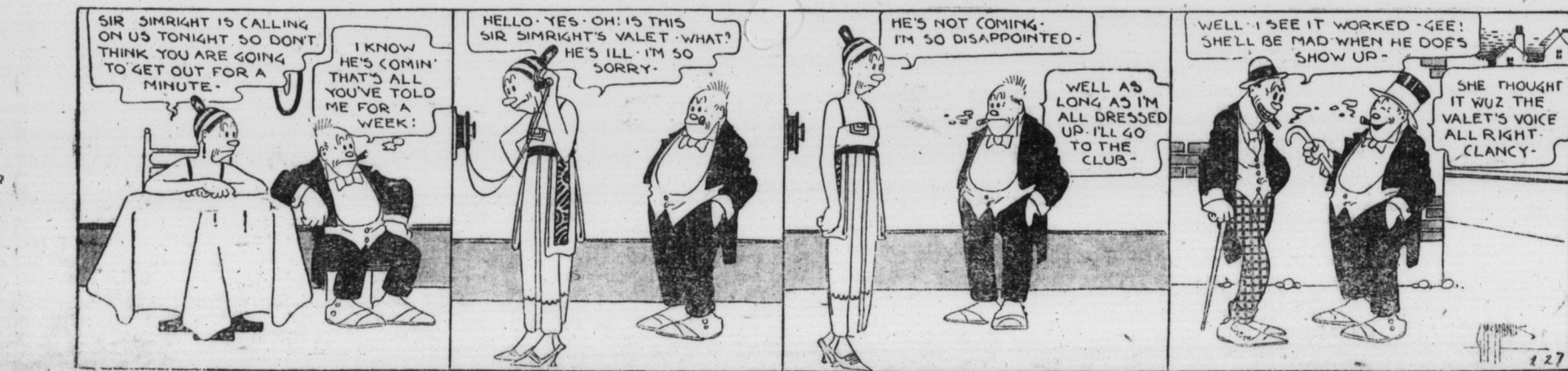
GERMANY WILL BE ALLOWED AN ARMY OF 200,000 MEN

Paris, June 15.—Germany is to be allowed an army of 200,000 men for three years. This is one of the changes in the peace terms which has been sedulously kept secret. Germany's admission to the League of Nations is fixed for "the near future." Germany will be given four months to submit to the allies' proposals dealing with her total indebtedness through reparations, and methods for the payment thereof. The allies are to reply within two months.

Negro Laborers to be Interned Until Repatriated

A despatch from Liverpool says:—It is announced that as a result of a conference held between representatives of the Ministry of Labor and the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and the chief of police of the city, it has been decided to intern the negroes from Africa and other countries, brought to Europe to serve as labor battalions in the war, pending their repatriation. Recently there have been race riots in England and Wales due to the presence of the negroes.

Milk, cheese and eggs are among the most wholesome forms of protein.



TOURING THE BATTLE ZONE

SUGGESTING SOME OF THE TRIPS SOON OPEN TO TOURISTS.

France and Belgium Are Already Making Preparations to Welcome Sight-Seeing Travellers.

Before long there will be a steady flow of visitors to France, tourists crossing the Channel, uncontrolled by military regulations, and unfettered by "white passes," says an English officer.

Already the tourist agencies are planning out tours from Boulogne—via Cassel, Ypres, Menin, to sleep at Lille. Then the next day the visitor will, no doubt, be hustled off to view La Bassée, then Loos, Lens, the Vimy Ridge, and so to sleep at Arras. The third day may well consist of an early start from Arras, down to Bapaume, and so across the most tragic road of the Somme battlefield by Valenciennes, Le Sars, Pozieres, La Boisselle, to Albert, and sleep at Amiens.

That will be a typical three days' tour, passing in whirling motors places where hundreds fell. But there will be others to whom such haste will be sacrilege. They will reverently set off on a pilgrimage to the spot where husband, son, or father lies at rest, and will plant flowers on the grave.

Getting Ready For Tourists. This time, when France will be thrown open to visitors, it is not so far distant, and accordingly, a few hints from the front will, may be useful to those who are already planning a visit.

Those who intend to make such a tour under the auspices of a recognized agency will probably find their way made smooth for them. Though no prospectus has yet been issued, owing to the present restrictions, it is well known that companies are already being formed to "exploit" the battle zone. Both French and Belgians are also making ready to welcome these guests. Ypres is to be preserved in ruins. Arras is to be restored, but the cathedral is to remain as a national monument.

The Butte de Warlencourt on the Somme will probably be railed around, for already notices are posted up that nothing is to be removed from that tragic spot, for it is to be shown with dugouts, trenches, shell-holes, unaltered.

In order that nothing shall be missing, I hear that a company is trying to buy up half a million brass shell cases, with a view of turning them into saleable souvenirs. No—the "joy-riders" need not expect trouble except from overcrowded hotels and super expenses.

It Will Not Be Cheap. Even these two difficulties will tend to disappear. Already a landowner close to Ypres is advertising land for sale on the road between Vlaminghe and Poperinghe on which a commodious hotel may be erected. As for expenses, the agencies will in time cater for all pockets, but probably at first \$25 a day will be about the charge.

I hear, however, of a possible tour-de-luxe, on which all travelling will be done in closed cars, and the guests will be accommodated in historic chateaux, which were formerly occupied by Army Commanders, and such exalted folk. The chateau of General Horne, at Ranchicourt, for example, would be an admirable centre for the Arras district. The terms suggested for a tour conducted with such comfort would at least work out to \$50 a day, to include all motoring, and full board and lodging.

Our deepest sympathies will not be extended to the class of tourists who visit battlefields merely in the search of new sensations, but rather to those who have in France six feet of the dearest ground in the world. To them a timely word of advice may be given.

Make Inquiries First. Even with the fullest directions as furnished by the Graves Registration Committee, it is extraordinarily difficult to find some military cemeteries. I searched for four hours for one close to Chilly by the Somme River before finding it.

Roads have become obliterated under the shell fire of the various offensives. Woods are wiped off the earth, though they appear on the map; the whole topography of a district changes under the conditions of war. Therefore, every detail as to the exact location of a grave is most valuable. Especially useful is a sketch map made by a friend who has actually visited the spot himself.

Treasure all such records. You will need them when the present restrictions are withdrawn, and when, either as is suggested by Winston Churchill, with Government assistance, or without, you have the privilege of seeing the ground made sacred for ever.

Food For Thought.

It was washing-day, and John had been kept from school to look after the baby. Mother sent them into the garden to play, but it was not long before cries disturbed her.

"John, what is the matter with baby now, she enquired from her wash-tub." "I don't know what to do with him," mother, replied John. "He's dug a hole and I want to bring it into the house."

Sun and cleanliness are two of the best preventives of moths in infants.

RICH, RED BLOOD MEANS HEALTH

Weak, Pale People Require a Blood-making Medicine.

It took centuries for medical science to discover that the blood is the life. Now, it is known that if the blood were always abundant, rich and pure, very few people would ever be ill. It was not until the end of the 19th century that an instrument was invented for measuring the red part of the blood. Then doctors could tell just how anemic a patient had become, and with medicine to make new blood the patient soon got well.

All the blood in the body is nourished and kept rich and red by the food taken daily, but when, for any reason, a person is run down and cannot make sufficient blood from the food to keep the body in health, then a blood-making medicine is required. The simplest and very best of blood-makers suitable for home use by any one is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When a course of these pills is taken their good effect is soon shown in an improved appetite, stronger nerves, a sound digestion and an ability to master your work and enjoy leisure hours.

For women there is a prompt relief of or prevention of ailments which make life a burden. Mrs. Thos. Kaake, Trenton, Ont., tells how she obtained new health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "The weakness came on me so gradually that at first it was hardly noticeable. But after a time it got so that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. Every particle of color left my hands and face, and the least exertion would tire me and leave my heart palpitating violently. I consulted a doctor who told me the trouble was anemia and prescribed a tonic. I took this medicine for some time, but it did not seem to help me a bit. Then I read of a cure in a similar case through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. The result was these pills made me feel like a new woman. I have gained all my former health and strength, and feel that I owe my present condition entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

AMBERGRIS. A Valuable Substance Used in Perfumes and Medicines.

Ambergris, which forms a basis for nearly all the best quality perfumes and scents, is found in an unattractive looking mass floating on the sea or lodged upon the shore. It is not known how such an unlikely substance suggested itself as a perfume, but it has been in use for centuries. Its origin, however, has only been discovered comparatively recently.

It is a morbid secretion of the liver of a sick sperm whale, and ash-colored and waxy in appearance.

Although unpleasant to sight and touch, it gives off a fragrant, musky odor when warmed, even in its raw and unprepared state. In this crude form it is subjected to chemical action to extract the active principle, called amberine, from which the perfume is actually derived.

This peculiar substance is also used as a remedy for catarrh, nervous diseases, and is very valuable, the largest piece on record, weighing one hundred and thirty pounds, being sold for \$2,080.

Experience. "Deborah danced when she was two, As buttercups and daffodils do; Spirited, frail, naively bold, Her hair a ruffled crest of gold, And whenever she spoke her voice went singing Like water up from a fountain springing."

"But now her step is quiet and slow; She walks the way primroses go; Her hair is yellow instead of gilt, Her voice is losing its lovely lilt, And in place of her wild, delightful ways, A quaint precision rules her days."

"For Deborah now is three, and oh, She knows so much that she did not know."

Small Boy: "B-but you won't do Y-you're scalped already!"

The Latest Designs



Of course little sister wants a frock of contrasting materials, for she too wants to be quite in style. McColl Pattern No. 8914, Girl's Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



When simplicity is in demand, and it usually is these days, this little frock may well answer for the call, for it is a design whose success relies on its simplicity. McColl Pattern No. 8950, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McColl dealer, or from the McColl Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. W.

Learning to Walk.

Our little cherub learned to-day To stand alone and make her way. With tears and oft-recurring doubt, From mother's knee to father's seat.

With many a failure, many a pause, Now by rebuke, now by applause, With tears and oft-recurring doubt, She toiled her little journey out.

And ever as her faith declined, She strove anew, for there behind Was mother's sweetly crooned command And on ahead her father's hand.

And oh, at last when she survived Her tiny perils and arrived, What depths of feeling unexpressed Were stirred within each guardian breast.

We older children of the earth Have journeyed farther from her birth, But doubt and pain and dark delay Attend the journey all the way.

And all our balm for heart or mind Is merely this: that we shall find, Before we come to utter harm, The refuge of a father's arm.

Old Gentleman (baldheaded but warmhearted): "Don't cry, Willie! Grandpa will play Indians with you."

Mr. Lloyd Harris states that if Canada would grant \$100,000,000 in credit to Roumania (not necessarily Government credit) we could get all their trade for years to come.

MERCHANTS BANK CLOSES BEST YEAR IN HISTORY

Gains in Net Profits, Current Loans and Assets.

Shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada who attended the fifty-sixth annual meeting at the head office on Wednesday, the 4th instant, were treated to the most satisfactory report in the history of that well known banking institution. The statement presented showed net profits of \$1,317,669, a new high record in the history of the bank and \$146,000 more than was earned in the previous year. As a result of the larger earnings the dividend was increased from 10 to 11%. Not only were net earnings the largest in the history of the bank, but every department of the bank's activities showed satisfactory increases: being registered in current loans, deposits, liquid assets and in total assets. One of the most outstanding achievements was the large increase in deposits. Interest bearing deposits now stand at \$91,904,000, as compared with less than \$76,000,000 for the previous year. Non-interest bearing deposits gained from \$34,800,000 to \$41,552,900. In other words total deposits in Canada now amount to over \$133,000,000, as compared with \$110,000,000 in the previous year. It is somewhat significant to compare the large increase in deposits the bank's clients subscribed to over \$46,000,000 worth of Victory Loans, of which only a little over \$4,000,000 were conversions from previous issues. Another satisfactory feature is the growth in commercial loans: these having increased by nearly \$20,000,000 and now stand at \$96,874,000. This large increase indicates very clearly that the Merchants Bank is doing its full share in catering to the business needs of the community.

Despite the fact that the bank is doing a continually larger share of the country's business a further examination of the report shows that careful, conservative banking methods characterized the policy of the management. The bank has kept an unusually large proportion of its assets in liquid or quickly available form. Of its total assets of over \$146,750,000, no less than \$62,750,000 are in current coin. Dominion notes, Dominion and Provincial Government Securities. These liquid assets are over \$5,000,000 greater than a year ago and bear a very high proportion to the bank's total liabilities to the public. Total assets have increased over \$25,000,000 during the year.

In order to provide for future expansion the shareholders authorized the directors to increase the capital of the bank from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, although it was stated by the President, Sir H. Montagu Allan, that there was no intention of issuing any of this stock in the immediate future. The president also spoke feelingly of the death of Mr. Andrew A. Allan, one of the bank's directors. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Lorne C. Walster.

An interesting evidence of the bank's progressiveness was shown by the statement that since the signing of the armistice the bank has opened 88 branches and sub-branches which not only provided employment for the bank's officers returning from overseas but furnished that much more additional banking facilities to the public. Mr. Macarow, the general manager, stated in the course of his address that out of a staff of 1,360 at the beginning of the year, the present number is 223, or nearly 100% of the eligible. Of the number going overseas, 73 men made the supreme sacrifice while 47 were wounded.

The general manager in his analysis of present conditions spoke optimistically regarding the bank's position and its ability to share in the coming expansion of the country's business. The old board was re-elected and at a subsequent meeting of directors Sir H. Montagu Allan was re-elected President and Mr. K. W. Blackwell, Vice-President.

They Both Had Experience. A large motor car driven by a woman, says the Motor News, had just run down a man on a street crossing. "You know," said the driver to the injured man, "you must have been walking very carelessly. I am a very careful driver. I have been driving a car for seven years."

"Lady, you've got nothing on me," replied the man. "I've been walking for fifty-four years."

MONEY ORDERS. Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Cause For Satisfaction. There had been a terrible earthquake, and afterward one lady was asking another if she was not terribly frightened.

"Oh, no," she said; "I rather enjoyed it, for it was the first thing that has ever happened since I was married my husband did not blame me for."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

A New Game. Uncle Jack and Uncle James had come to see their sister and her sweet little children, and, like the good-natured fellows they are, they were soon inveigled into the nursery.

For a while there was nothing more than the usual amount of uproarious riot which denoted that the little ones were perfectly happy; but at last the noise increased to such a terrific extent that mamma hurried up to find out the cause of it.

"Why, children, children!" she cried, "whatever is all this noise about?"

But little Freddy only smiled. "It's all right, mummy," he said, "we are playing a new game; we've locked Uncle Jack and Uncle James up in the cupboard, and when they get a bit angrier I'm going into the lions' den. Will you stop and see us play?"

The first Roumanian aid for several million dollars, placed through the Canadian Trade Commission, has been satisfactorily completed.

THANKFUL MOTHERS.

Thousands of mothers throughout Canada—many of them your neighbors—speak with thankfulness concerning the use of Baby's Own Tablets. Once they have used the Tablets for their little ones they would use nothing else. The Tablets are an absolutely safe medicine for even the youngest baby, being guaranteed by a government analyst to contain neither opiates nor narcotics or other harmful drugs. Concerning them Mrs. David McRobb, Divids, Sask., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them so satisfactory I would not be without them."

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

THROUGH THE CANADIAN ALPS.

Between Banff, the popular summer resort in the Canadian Pacific Rockies and Lake Windermere, the head waters of the great Columbia River, lies an Alpine ridge of spectacular beauty, forming part of the Great Divide. This ridge is penetrated by two comparatively easy passes, the Simpson, and the Vermilion which lead into the Valley of the Kootenay River, a region abounding in game on account of its being well south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Between the Kootenay River and the Columbia River is a small range of mountains through which the Sinclair Pass and Canyon provide an easy road. When the first surveys were made for an automobile road between Banff and Windermere it was planned to use the Simpson Pass, named after Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who made this crossing in 1841. But the route over the Vermilion was found to be easier and at the same time more beautiful, and construction of the Highway of the Great Divide was commenced from opposite Castle Mountain in this direction. At the same time the road from Windermere through the Sinclair Canyon was also commenced and at the time of the outbreak of war a gap of only thirty miles separated the two roads. War put an end to construction, and a great washout destroyed several miles of the western end, so that the project seemed to have been abandoned. Now, however, the Dominion Government has made an arrangement with the British Columbia Government by which the route of the road goes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parks, and a substantial appropriation has been allotted to finish the work. In this way there is every prospect of the early completion of what will be the most wonderful automobile road in Canada, opening up an Alpine region of entrancing beauty. It will be possible to motor from Calgary to Windermere between sunrise and sunset through a hundred miles of the most glorious scenery in North America. A good automobile road runs south to Fort Steele and Cranbrook, and from Cranbrook there are excellent roads to Spokane, or eastward through the Crow's Nest Pass, and back to Calgary. The Good Roads Association of Alberta is enthusiastic over the prospect as this will mean the advent of many tourists from all over America. The new road will also be of great benefit to the Upper Columbia Valley, which has many attractions for settlers on account of the fertility of the soil and suitability for mixed farming. This valley is served by the Kootenay Central Railway, a recently constructed branch of the Canadian Pacific.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. All the people use it. HARLIN FULTON, Pleasant Bay, C. B.

Lucky Adam. The day Adam was condemned to work for a living was the luckiest day of his life. He had all the world given him to work in, no rent to pay, the whole crop for himself, no landlord or middleman to divide profits with, and every lick of his hoe was a lick for himself. Every drop of sweat he shed upon the land watered his own crop, and he did not have to fence against his neighbor's chickens. He was condemned to sweat, but he found, as his sons have since found, that sweat is the best medicine in the world's drug store.

OTHER TABLETS NOT ASPIRIN AT ALL. ONLY TABLETS MARKED WITH "BAYER CROSS" ARE ASPIRIN.

If You Don't See the "Bayer Cross" on the Tablets, You Are Not Getting Aspirin—Only Acid Imitation!

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" are now made in Canada by a Canadian Company—No German interest whatever, all rights being purchased from the United States Government.

During the war, acid imitations were sold as Aspirin in pill boxes and various other containers. The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, grooved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis and for Pain generally. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages can be had at drug stores.

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BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Defined. "What's egotism, pa?"

"A sort of ingrowing self-esteem, my son."

The Easy Life. "You college men seem to take life pretty easy."

"Yes; even when we graduate we do it by degrees."

He Knew. Teacher—Don't you know that punctuation means that you must pause?

Willie—Course I do. An auto driver punctuated his tire in front of our house Sunday and he paused for half an hour.

Wanted to Know.

The policeman pulled the man out from under the wreck and helped him to his feet.

"Are you the owner of this car?" he asked.

"No," replied the injured man, "I'm a demonstrator."

"And did you have to demonstrate that the car couldn't climb a tree?"

His Father's Day. "You look like a fool," thundered the disgruntled man to his son just returned from college. "More and more like a conceited, hare-brained, helpless fool every year." Just then an acquaintance of the old gentleman entered the office and saw the youth.

"Hello, Charlie, back, eh?" exclaimed the visitor. "You're looking more and more like your father every year."

"Yes," said Charlie, "that's what the governor's just been telling me."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Their Own Dope.

"The Germans complain that it is a peace of hate."

"They shouldn't object to that. It's just the kind of a war they started out to make."

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POULTRY WANTED

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry, Fancy Hens, Pigeons, Eggs, etc. Write J. W. Wainwright & Son, 10-12 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

HOME BUILDERS!

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOK OF House Plans, and information telling how to save from Two to Four Hundred Dollars on your new Home. Address: Halliday Company, 21 Jackson W. Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER WEEKLY IN BRITISH Columbia. Splendid opportunity. Write Box 7, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 12 Adelaide St. W. Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER

and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

GAS SAVER

OUR "NO-KNOCKER" GAS SAVER and Carbon Remover can be put on any make of automobile, tractor, etc. It will save its cost \$12.00 (Ford size \$10.00) many times each and every season and save carbon repair bills. This is the best device of its kind and the only one made in Canada under Canadian patent. No chemicals, simply vaporized air applied scientifically. Prominent Toronto merchants report actual saving of 25 to 40%

READY FOR YOUR SUMMER NEEDS

Let This Store help you in the perplexing problems that this inrush of summer days has brought about. Splendid stocks in all departments to meet your every want.
GET INTO COOL TOGS

Men's Classy New \$5 and \$6 Panamas for \$3.68. Every style. All sizes.
Fine Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, reg. 85c for 48c.
Men's Porous-knit Combinations, reg. \$2 for \$1.49.

Season's Newest Waists

White Voile Waists made with Tuxedo collar and trimmed with lace edging, pink-tucked front, for \$2.19.
French Voile Waists—\$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.

A Very Special Corset Sale This Week—\$1.68

A splendid light weight Corset specially designed for the warmer days, for \$1.68.

Get acquainted with the store that sets the pace in Footwear for Men, Women and Children.

Visit our Whitewear Department and see our special offerings.

Young Men's Nifty Straw Sailors.

Newest creations in Neckwear and Caps.

Last call—for Millinery.

Our sale of Wall Paper still continues.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919

NEWBURY

Christ church will hold their annual garden party Friday, June 27th. Posters will be out in a few days with full particulars.

As we were writing our notes word came of the passing away of Amos Fennell, sr., Monday evening about nine o'clock. Deceased had been in failing health about four years but was about until Friday. About six o'clock he suddenly lapsed into unconsciousness from which he never rallied.

Mr. and Mrs. John Summers and A. D. M. and Mrs. Alex. Summers and Kathleen and Lena Leitch of Oakdale motored here and spent Sunday with Miss Margaret McArthur.

David Gage's sale on Saturday brought a big crowd and good prices were realized.

Mrs. Payne of Chatham spent a few days last week with her father, David Gage.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaiser (nee Mary Gage) of Welland called on friends in town last week.

Rev. J. Malcolm attended the general assembly in Toronto last week. His granddaughter, Miss Margaret Edwards, returned with him.

Dr. Owens received a message early Sunday morning telling of the death of his uncle, Hubert Owens of Denfield.

Mrs. A. B. Dobbins of London is here taking care of her sister, Miss Minnie McLean, who has been ill.

It is expected that everyone who possibly can will turn out Monday, 23rd, at 8 o'clock to the meeting in the town hall. This meeting is a combination of Wardville, Mosa and Newbury to hold a celebration some time in August in the Old Boys Park as a public welcome and in honor to the boys who donned the khaki. All should interest themselves.

Howard McDonald of Brigidon visited Miss Carrie Fletcher on Wednesday.

D. J. Batsner, Mrs. Batsner and Miss Frances Bayne left for Detroit on Sunday.

G. Murdoch spent a few days in Toronto last week.

Miss Bertha Crimm returned to Detroit on Saturday where she is taking

NEWBURY CASH STORE

Headquarters for Fruit

Armour's Cleanser equal to the best—10c per can.

Special Saturday—3 cans for 25c.

W. H. PARNALL

a position as nurse in the Children's Hospital.

Mrs. Thomas Lamb has sold her property to W. Degraw and bought James Brown's place.

Born—June 11th, at Inwood, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haggith, a daughter.

Miss Flossie Heatherington of Warkerville and Mr. Western of Detroit were married last week.

John Patterson and family of Metcalfe called on his father, James Patterson, on Sunday. James, jr., recently returned from overseas.

Oliver Pringley and family of London spent the week-end at John Grant's.

Will Stokes motored to Toronto last week and met his wife, who came from Calgary.

Mrs. McEvoy of London gave a very interesting and instructive talk in Knox church on Sunday afternoon.

She used charts showing figures which made everything very plain, and being a splendid speaker those who were there felt they had learned many things along missionary lines.

Mrs. R. K. Jeffery returned home Saturday evening after spending some months with her son at Windsor.

To have the children sound and healthy is the first aim of a mother.

They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

WARDVILLE

Wardville, June 17.—Miss Hilda Blott and a lady friend from Chatham spent the week-end at Mr. Blott's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cornell attended an insurance gathering at London last week.

Mrs. McLean and Edith returned from New York last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Congdon visited at Mrs. Belton's recently.

Mrs. McEvoy of London spoke in the Presbyterian church yesterday on the forward movement in connection with the Women's Missionary Society.

Mrs. P. King spent some time in London last week.

Leonard Purdy, Lyle Milner, Miss Walker and Miss Sheppard spent the week-end with Miss Dessie Purdy.

Mrs. Lenton Purdy is visiting at Highgate and Ridgetown.

Rev. Mr. Jefferson will be leaving for Granton in July and Dr. Huser will take his place.

Jack Douglas spent some time in London last week.

CASHMERE

Miss Mildred Taylor is visiting relatives in Walkerville.

Russell Willick of Detroit is spending a few days at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Freer and children and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moyer of Inwood visited Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sittler on Sunday.

J. E. Taylor left for the Northwest on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper Robinson of near Rodney spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tunks.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus F. Smith and family motored to Kent Bridge on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Smith of Bothwell spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Allen Sittler.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.



Peck's CLOTHING
Suits of Every Cloth and Shade

What's the use of attempting to say more? That heading tells everything about our variety and we're prepared to back it up with the actual goods. There is every cloth and every shade that's going. Every good style too! Prices—\$19, \$21.50, \$25, \$30 and \$35.

ESCAPED FROM GERMANY.

Two Chums Get "Out of the Jaws of Hunland."

"Out of the Jaws of Hunland" sounds like the title of the sort of book in which we used to revel in the days when we considered G. A. Henry the greatest writer of English romance, with David Kerr a close second. As a matter of fact, it is the tale of the experience of two young Canadians, Corl. Fred McMullen, sniper, and Pte. Jack Evans, bomber, who fell into the hands of the Germans in the spring of 1918, but refused to remain prisoners until the end of the war. McMullen's home is in Toronto, and since his return from the front he has been employed by the Harbor Commission. Before the war Evans was a tiremaker for a firm in Oshawa, but since his return from Germany he has prospered in the business world. He discovered his ability to speak and read several months he has been addressing audiences in various parts of the United States, telling them his experiences and giving them an opportunity to meet a Canadian who has done something in the war. That fact ought to be cheering news for people in this country who will tell you that we have been represented too largely in the United States by men who have made their overseas journeys merely to England or with Cook's tours of the front, and whose war experience has been little more than a prolonged orgy of listening to themselves talk.

This book of adventure has been put together in rather an unusual manner. It is not a joint story. Each man tells his own adventures, and pieces of their experiences are run alternately. As a matter of fact, they worked quite independently in getting away from the Germans. As they say in the introduction of the book, "One of the funny things about it is that we enlisted about the same time, in the same battalion, went through about the same training, were captured on the same day, within a quarter of a mile of the same spot in the same line, were examined in the same railway station, one of us in a room above, the other below, at about the same time; were at different times in the same prison camps, even occupied the same cell when they brought either one of us back, after trying to make a getaway of it; got away, the last time, within a few days of each other and, though starting in different German provinces, hit the Holland border and got over the line at nearly the same spot. All this happened, and yet, till we met each other incidentally in old Gravesend in England, neither of us had any idea the other was anywhere but scrapping it out back in the trenches with the rest of the C.M.F. boys. Since then we have been mighty good pals."

Both men tell their story in an easy conversational manner. They talk "Canadian"—that is, the easy colloquial English which boys learn to speak in our public schools. They are an observing pair of writers, and give a clear impression of what they saw and endured in Germany. They make it evident that life in a German prison camp was no bed of roses, but they do not emphasize their sufferings unduly. They claim that, thanks to the Red Cross parcels which always came through to them, seldom being stolen, they were frequently better fed than the Germans, either the guards or the civilians. Their captors looked with envious eyes on their stock of soap and the real boots that they wore.

The story of their various attempts to escape, culminating in success, end in the ninth chapter, and the book is devoted to an account of their impressions of conditions in Germany. From what they saw, these two men are sure that the shortage of food and clothing cannot be exaggerated. They saw that the German soldiers have rations which a British Tommy simply would not endure. These Germans can be bought, at least Corl. McMullen and Pte. Evans judge so from their experience, and they say: "In some ways they were ready to suffer a good deal for the fatherland, but there were mighty few of them who could be won to do anything with the proper bribe." That is a German trait we had not heard about. The authors do some very plain talking for the benefit of Canadian boosters and grumblers. For example, they tell us: "Most people think that a good deal of war work is being done in Canada. Say, if they knew conditions as we saw them in Germany they would think a mighty sight less of it. What would we think, for instance, if not only every man who was at all fit was forced to go to fight, but if every woman was forced to put herself under close registration and to work wherever and at whatever job the authorities saw fit? What would they think if not only the children in their teens but also the little tots of ten and eleven were forced into war work and, entirely aside from any direction by their parents, were put to labor which we would consider much beyond them, and in hours which the men of our laboring class would not stand at all? And yet we saw all this happening right around us in Germany."

Canon Scott.

Canon Scott, who is reported wounded in arms and legs, had a name throughout the Canadian Corps for absolute fearlessness, especially when taking stretcher bearers under fire. He received the D.S.O. recently for going over the top with the battalion, on which occasion he took three German prisoners. Once when he was preaching his sermon was interrupted by the explosion of a shell. He calmly remarked he never heard the shell, but thought it might be a friend going to spare him death by a cancer. The men laughed and the sermon was resumed.

MELBOURNE

Will Howell and sister of Bothwell spent Sunday with their uncle, Dr. Howell of this village.

Miss Constance Howell, who has been attending business college in London, has secured a position there.

Mrs. Muckle, who has been visiting at her father's home here, has returned to her home in Blenheim.

Mr. and Mrs. John McEachern of Campbellton spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Miss B. C. Buchanan of this village.

The managers of the Presbyterian church are improving the manse by a new fence and other improvements.

Miss Lillie Collier is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Dyer of Toronto.

Miss Jennie Campbell, who has been spending a few months in Toronto, has returned to her home here.

Miss Mather spent a few days with Ekfrid friends last week.

Arthur Wright of Strathroy preached in the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Robinson spent the week-end in Detroit.

Mrs. George Spenceburg, who has been ill for some time, is now improving slowly.

Miss Brodie of Mt. Brydges called on friends here recently.

Mrs. Lucas, formerly of the Union Bank staff here, has secured a position in Kitchener.

A June Sale of Pretty Blouses

Which Are Special Values

at \$1.50

The variety is wide and embraces lingerie styles with lace trimmings, tailored styles with large pearl buttons, barred voiles, with pink organdy collars, and over-collars of white embroidered lawn. Fancy pink or blue striped voiles with deep, white fluted collars; voiles with tucked fronts and fancy colored collars; pink, purple and blue voiles in small plaid patterns; voiles in imitation Russian cord weaves.

B. SIEGEL & CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE DETROIT

WE ACCEPT CANADIAN MONEY AT PAR



EKFRID STATION

Ekfrid Patriotic Society will their last meeting at the home of Mrs. Ilen. Switzer, and decided to disband. The society, though not large, did good work during the war.

Miss Anna McCallum has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eaton of Toledo are spending a few days with relatives here.

Mrs. Graham of Detroit is visiting Mrs. J. T. McLean.

Lou Hull and Miss Jean Hull were in Mt. Brydges recently.

Service will be held in S. S. No. 4 on Sunday evening, June 29, at eight o'clock.

The trustees of S. S. No. 4 have purchased a basketball and the juveniles here have great sport in playing the game.

A number of the boys here have organized a baseball team and it is understood will play with different teams during the season.

KILMARTIN

Hughdell Munroe, who spent the winter at Chatham Business College, is at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Graham and sons John and Mac and Miss Jennie McAlpine motored from Dutton and spent the week-end here.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moore left for their home in Walkerville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dugald Walker and daughters of Strathroy spent Sunday at Wm. Munroe's.

The ladies of the neighborhood gave a shower to Miss Margaret McAlpine on Tuesday evening on the occasion of her approaching marriage and leaving to reside in California.

Forward movement meetings in connection with Burns' church, Mosa, will be held every evening during the coming week, commencing next Sunday and closing on Sunday, the 29th, when the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed. Rev. James McKay of London will preach on Monday evening next.

GRUMBLING 'BOUT TAXES

The Warton Echo is of the opinion that too much attention is paid to taxes as a cause for grumbling. It says:

In Warton it costs a family of five who use four pounds of butter per week about \$2, whereas it cost them five years ago 80c. This makes a difference of \$62.40 per year, where the taxes may be about \$10 higher for that household. No one hears anything about the cost of butter as enough to drive a man out of town, it is altogether on account of the taxes that it does not pay to live here. In 1914 if everyone in the family got two pairs of boots per year, at \$4 per pair, it then cost \$40 per year for footwear. Now if they get two pairs it will cost at the least \$80, an increase of \$40, still the only thing we can find to complain about is the taxes. And so we may go through all the various items of household expenses, which have increased from \$500 to \$1,000 per year, or higher, according to our pace—still it is the \$10 of household taxes we most talk about. We should give the taxes a rest.

This may be very good logic, but it will not put a stop to grumbling about the taxes. There is a psychological reason for it—in other words, it is in human nature. The reason a man kicks so much about his tax bill is really not that it represents so large an amount of money, but that it means so much money that he doesn't have the fun of spending himself. A man may spend on perfectly useless things, during a twelvemonth, a much larger sum than he pays in taxes, and be quite cheerful about it; but present him with his tax bill, or his bill for church or lodge dues (especially if he is not a regular attendant), or for anything else of the kind, and he will groan about it until he thinks he has got the value of his money in grumbling. It is just the way we humans are built.

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

By all means let the farmer in on this collective bargaining program. If he should take it into his head to strike, the rest of it would have to quit as soon as the canned goods gave out.



Silverwood's ice cream

"SMOOTHER THAN VELVET"

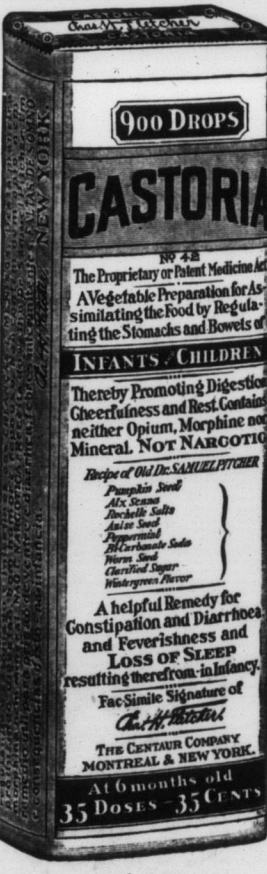
THE ever-recurring problem, what to serve, is so easily solved with Ice Cream—Silverwood's.

Frozen cream—a delicately flavored dainty—velvety smooth and rich.

Silverwood's is always thoroughly enjoyed.

Sold in all flavors in Bricks or Bulk.

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