

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
In Canada.....\$2.00 per year  
In Foreign Countries...\$2.50 per year

# The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 51.—No. 37

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1922

Whole No. 2640

**FARM FOR SALE**  
Lot 14, con. 12, Metcalfe: 123 acres; good sugar bush, bank barn, pig pens, drive shed, rock well and windmill. Comfortable frame house. Apply to Sam. Hart, Glencoe.

**FOR SALE**  
Three attached barns. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply at this office.

**TENDERS WANTED**  
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Friday, Sept. 15, 1922, for the construction of 3 concrete storage tanks in the village of Glencoe. Dimensions—16 feet diameter, inside measurement, and 12 feet deep. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the clerk.

**HOUSE FOR SALE**  
Seven-roomed house, in Glencoe; hard and soft water; large garden; stable on property. Apply to Box 217, Transcript office.

## Notice

The parties that are disturbing the peace and annoying aged people around the corner of sidewalk 20, concession 5, Ekfrid, by yelling and using profane language in front of a residence, are requested to stop it, or legal proceedings will be taken against them.

**ELMA J. KING**  
Organist and Choir Director of Glencoe Presbyterian Church, will resume her classes September 9th.

**INSTRUCTION**  
Voice Culture and Piano Studio—Lecture room of the church. Class on Saturdays.

## DR. ROSS MURRAY

**CHIROPRACTOR**

Corner of McKellar and Victoria Sts. GLENCOE

Hours - 2 to 5; 7 to 8

**FOR SALE**

A good opportunity to purchase lot with house and stable, on O'Meara street, at reasonable price. Apply to A. B. McDonald.

**DR. W. H. CADY**

Chiropractic and Electrical

Treatment

WEST LORNE

**DRS. HOLMES & HOLMES**

**SURGERY, X-RAY & RADIUM**

219 KING STREET - CHATHAM

**FARM FOR SALE**

Lots 17 and 18, concession A, township of Aldborough, county of Elgin. 120 acres, on the Thames river, three miles from Wardsville. A splendid pasture farm. Good dwelling and barn. Formerly owned by Mr. Sam Haining. Must be sold to wind up an estate. Apply Fred H. Brisco, 161 King St., Chatham, Ont.; phone 397 (Office open evenings).

**PEARLIE J. GEORGE, L.L.C.M.**

**PIANO INSTRUCTION**

Register now for the fall term opening Sept. 1st.

Glencoe Studio—Symes Street.

Newbury Studio—Mrs. Charles Blain's, Tuesdays.

Phone 109, Glencoe.

**INSURANCE**

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.,

sick and accident insurance—Mrs. M. McAlpine, Agent, Glencoe; Box 41.

**GLENCOE LODGE, No. 123,**

meets every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock sharp

in the lodge room, opposite Royal Bank building, Main street. All brethren of the Order cordially invited

to attend.—B. F. Clarke, N.G. A. B. Sinclair, R.S.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**

Fifty acres of pasture land, being

composed of the east half of the

south half of lot number ten in the

second concession of Moss. Apply

to Elliott & Moss, Solicitors, Glencoe,

or John A. Campbell, 2261 Fifth St.,

Detroit.

**BUSINESS BLOCK FOR SALE**

Village of Highgate; at present oc-

cupied by Abney Bros. as garage;

formerly owned by Mr. Sam Haining.

This property must be sold at once

to close up the estate. For further

particulars apply Fred H. Brisco,

Trustee, Chatham.

**When driving a car it is better to**

wait two or three minutes at a rail-

way crossing than to spend two or

three months in some hospital, or

longer in a cemetery.

The rooster, like a lot of men,

Can crow to beat the deuce;

But when you crowd him for results

You find he can't produce.

**A Prime Dressing for Wounds—In**

some factories and workshops car-

## OPENING

At the Millinery and Ready-to-Wear Parlor

New Blouses and New Millinery will be shown this week.

**MRS. W. A. CURRIE, Glencoe**

AT WARDVILLE every Wednesday afternoon.  
A complete line of millinery will be shown.

## Glencoe Business College

Join our day or night classes and thus obtain the high qualification necessary for the highly paid positions.

Night class Tuesdays and Thursdays.

**L. HEWITT, President. K. L. GAVIGAN, Principal.**

## Conversion of Victory Bonds

THE SERVICES of this Bank are offered free of charge to those who wish to arrange the conversion of Victory Bonds maturing on December 1, 1922, to the new five- or ten-year bonds. Application should be made as early as possible, but not later than September 30th.

The Manager of any of our Branches will be glad to furnish full particulars upon request.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

## Few Equal --- None Superior

FOR CLEANLINESS AND QUALITY, TRY

## HUMPHRIES

For Spring Lamb, Veal, Fresh and Salt Pork, Fresh and Corned Beef; Cured Meats—Hams, Cottage Rolls, Picnic Hams, Peamealed Backs, Breakfast Bacon, Bologna, Sausage, etc. **SPECIAL—Cooked Ham, 55c per lb.**

We deliver every day until 10 a. m. All day Saturdays. Phone 60.



Comfort every day in the year when you drive a

## Ford Closed Car

Coupe \$840

Sedan \$930

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO

Government Taxes Extra

**G. W. Snelgrove - Dealer**

Glencoe Ontario

## ROOFING OF ALL KINDS

We handle the best grades of roofing, and have made arrangements with an expert Roofer to lay roofing of every description, and are prepared to give a price on Shingles, Brantford Slates, Roll Roofing, Galvanized Iron, etc., per square, laid on your roof.

**GET OUR PRICES**

## McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill Lumber Yard Glencoe, Ont.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Considered Best Held Since Organization

Year Ago

Ridgetown, Sept. 12.—Notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain which

lasted the greater part of the day,

the W. M. S. convention held in the

Methodist church here on Friday,

Sept. 1, was considered to be the

banner convention since its organiza-

tion a number of years ago. There

was a large and representative gathering

of delegates and visitors. Mrs.

J. A. Snell, district superintendent,

presided at both sessions. The re-

ports showed that the different soci-

eties are in a flourishing condition,

having a total membership of 921,

making an increase over the past

year.

Mrs. H. Childs, of London, led a

conference on Circle work, putting

emphasis upon at least four vital

points: "How to make Circle meet-

ings instructive, helpful to ourselves

and to others." Mrs. Childs then de-

livered a characteristic address on

"The Centre and Circumference of a

Circle," starting from Jesus Christ

as the centre, and the whole wide

world as the circumference.

Miss Susie Smith, missionary

among the foreigners, Hamilton, in

an illuminating address, referred to

the joy found in working among

these new Canadians, and also made

a searching appeal for greater activ-

ity and for a deeper spirit of sacrifice

among our members, and that all

pray and work for more volunteers

for mission fields at home and abroad.

In the School of Methods, helpful

demonstrations were given of a busi-

ness meeting by the Highgate Auxil-

iary, led by Mrs. F. Stone. The

"Watch Tower," which "Way" by

Thamesville and Croton Auxiliaries,

led by Mrs. J. Snary, and "Our New

Study Book," by Dutton and Wallace

town Auxiliaries, led by Mrs. God-

frey.

A fitting climax to these demon-

strations was the round table confer-

ence led by Mrs. A. Douglas, Wards-

ville.

The story of the year, as given by

the superintendent, told of successes

and difficulties, and urged greater

loyalty and diligence to the cause of

missions.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Evangelist

Johnson, gave a short consecrated

talk and made an appeal for greater

devotion to missionary work.

Mrs. J. A. Snell was unanimously

re-elected superintendent, and Mrs.

M. McNeill, of Dutton, re-elected sec-

retary-treasurer. The address of

welcome was given by Mrs. S. Jeff-

ries and responded to by Mrs. B. F.

Clarke, of Glencoe.

The ladies of the church and the

pastor, Rev. Dr. Mead, were accorded

a vote of thanks for the entertain-

ment given.

Glencoe will be the meeting place

of the conference next year.

The following were present from

Glencoe:—Rev. and Mrs. A. S. White-

hall, Mrs. J. D. Smith, Mrs. L. Smith,

Mrs. Ryeveast, Mrs. Squire, Mrs.

Reeves, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. B. F.

Clarke and Miss Edna Precious.

**TWENTY-FIFTH**

**WEDDING CELEBRATION**

## W. M. S. CONVENTION

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Reeves, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. B. F.

Clarke and Miss Edna Precious.

## PICNIC LARGELY ATTENDED

Second Annual U. F. O. Picnic at

McAlpine's Grove

On August 30th the second annual

U.F.O. picnic was held in McAlpine's

grove, near Gray's bridge. The day

was an ideal one and hundreds turned

out for a day's enjoyment.

The afternoon program consisted

chiefly of speeches, the chief speak-

ers being Andrew Hicks, M.L.A. for

South Huron; B. W. Fansher, M.P.

for East Lambton; L. W. Oke, M.L.A.

for East Lambton, and J. G. Leth-

bridge, M.L.A. for West Middlesex.

J. D. Drummond, M.P. for West Mid-

dlesex, ably acted as chairman. The

&lt;



## Soils and Crops

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

### Fall Plowing Helps Me.

When I started farming I did but little fall plowing, partly because I was so busy, and partly from lack of appreciation of its value. Now all my land that is going into crops the next year is fall-plowed, and some is plowed early and worked during the fall.

The first advantage I noticed of breaking up land in the fall was that the spring work could be got out of the way at a much earlier date. And, since our season usually does not open up until well into April, this was an extremely important item. Every crop but buckwheat and late potatoes must be in by Empire Day if the best results are to be expected. Then, if these happens to be a wet spring, the approximately seven weeks during which the planting and sowing must be done may be reduced to three or four. The slowest job on the farm is plowing, especially with a two-horse plow. If this is done in the fall, the actual spring work is cut about in half.

At times I have had spring-plowed soil, especially when plowed rather late, which did not do well on account of the grass layer cutting off the capillary water from below. I had one crop of corn that was nearly a failure for this reason. There was quick grass in the sod; and though there was not enough moisture for corn, it was sufficient to make a fine piece of quack.

Another reason why I changed to fall plowing is that the frost action is better than fitting. Just north of my farm a clay section begins where they simply can't do anything at all with spring-plowed land. But when plowed in the fall the frost breaks up this stiff clay thoroughly, and the fine soil makes excellent crops.

Formerly I had quite a little wet land, though now it is about all tiled. If this land was left until spring, it was usually plowed when parts of it were too wet. The result, of course, was partial failure in those spots. When fall-plowed, this ground was usually in good condition in the spring, since the surface exposed by the furrows caused the land to dry out sooner. I used to plow in not-too-wide back furrows, and run the plow in the bottom of the dead furrows a second time, furnishing drainage to the depth of 12 or 14 inches. This was a great help.

I do not mean that I never had good luck with spring plowing, but simply that I frequently had conditions where fall plowing was far superior. On the other hand, I have never observed conditions where spring plowing was better. I used to think that I had to plow in the spring for potatoes. But when a field of potatoes was partly fall-plowed and partly spring-plowed, I found no difference. Although I never put them on sod land, I think that in that case fall plowing would show an advantage. I use a double disk in fitting, and if this is set so that it cuts eight inches deep it loosens the soil up about as well as plowing.

Whereas I was formerly behind with my work whenever the season was late or wet, and often a little late even when it was not bad, now, with the same number of horses (though better ones) and a light tractor, I am farming nearly three times as much land, and am always finished

on time. Before getting the tractor, with twice as much land as at first, and with the same number of horses (four), I was also on time, and this was simply due to the fall plowing. —A. H. D.

### Why It Pays to Feed More Clover Now.

With the low prices for milk and butterfat most dairymen are getting, it becomes doubly important to get maximum production at the lowest possible cost. The most expensive part of the ration usually is the protein. Protein is very essential to producing cows, especially if they are pregnant, when a large part of the protein goes toward the growth of the fetus. And, of course, breeding and growing stock of all kinds requires protein.

Dairy cows usually get a large part of their protein in the form of a linseed-oil meal or cotton-seed meal. Supplied in this way the cost is relatively high. Legume hays, especially alfalfa and red clover, can be used to supply a large part of the protein at a low cost. These feeds can be grown on almost any farm, and if properly cured are very nutritious. Moreover, cows seem to relish alfalfa and clover more than timothy. As a rule, the prices of clover and timothy run very close together.

But timothy is very low in protein and, when it is fed, the protein shortage must be made up, generally, by increasing the amount of oil meal or other protein supplement. If alfalfa or clover is fed, the total grain ration, and especially the protein supplement, can be decreased, thus materially cheapening the cost of the ration.

Let us consider two cows, each weighing 1,200 pounds, and giving 30 pounds of milk containing 3½ per cent. fat. Say that their feed requirements are just the same—that is, that each requires the same amount of protein, carbohydrates, and fat for the maintenance of her body and for milk production. Both cows get the same amount of corn silage (36 pounds), the same amount of hay (12 pounds), and a grain ration of corn, oats, and oil meal.

The difference comes in feeding one cow alfalfa and the other timothy. The cow getting timothy requires a bigger grain ration, especially the expensive oil meal, in order to supply the protein deficient in the timothy. At present feed prices, the cost of producing a pound of butterfat with the alfalfa ration is 25 cents, and 25 cents with the timothy ration. In some localities farmers are getting as low as 22 cents a pound for butterfat, so that not much profit could be made on a timothy ration.

Another valuable thing about alfalfa is its high lime content. This makes it especially valuable in balancing a ration containing corn or corn silage. Although alfalfa is generally given first place as hay for dairy cows, good clover follows it closely, it being considered about nine-tenths as valuable as alfalfa for dairy-cow feeding. Sweet clover has about the same feeding value as alfalfa, but cows must be taught to eat it. This can be done by mixing a small amount of sweet clover with the other feed at first, and slowly increasing the amount fed. But, no matter which variety is used, production costs can be greatly reduced by feeding one of these three valuable legumes.

## Raising the Right Type of Horse

There is a great need to-day for more efficiency in horse-breeding or better, perhaps, for the production of horses that will attain the highest point of efficiency in the work they are to do. The manufacturer of motor trucks and tractors has in view at all times the efficiency of his product. His constant aim is to so perfect his product that it will perform the work required of it in the most efficient and economical manner. The horse producer should have this same incentive in view.

Ten or fifteen years ago we were more efficient in horse production than we are to-day. Breeders had ideals before them which they aimed to attain. There were ideals in heavy drafters, in light drafters, in wagon horses, and in lighter types, which farmers endeavored to follow in their breeding operations.

There were certain districts where a large measure of efficiency was shown in producing the drafter; other sections were known for the lighter types of horses. This cannot be said to-day. There seem to be no centres that can claim distinction in producing any particular horse type.

True, the number of types of horses in demand now is fewer than in former years, yet even in types most in demand to-day, such as good draft horses, there are practically no sections where the buyer can go and be sure of having his wants supplied.

It seems to be too much of a hit and miss proposition, this horse production business. If one hears of a good big draft gelding for sale in one part of the country, one may have to travel one or two hundred miles to find a mate to match him. There seems to be no continuity, no co-operation

in producing to meet the demand to-day.

What constitutes efficiency in the heavy draft horse? To be thoroughly efficient a draft horse must with its mate be able to pull a heavy load, on level ground, with ease and quickness. To do this a horse should be, at least 1,700 pounds in weight, though 1,800 or over is better. Along with this weight he must be well muscled, have a good set of feet and legs, be well built and well proportioned, and should be sound in wind and limb.

To get these elements of efficiency in the draft horse the breeder must not trust to chance in his breeding operations. If he has the right type of mare, he must see to it that the stallion used will get the right type of offspring. It will pay to go to considerable trouble to secure the right type of stallion, as the heavier his weight consistent with good quality, the better.

The same reasoning holds true in the production of other types. The type next to the heavy drafters in demand to-day and which commands good prices, is the sound, well-built wagon horse. This kind should weigh from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds. For heavy delivery work, such as delivering milk, a horse must have weight enough to haul from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds, and get away with it at a reasonably swift gait. The lighter delivery type does not require so much weight, but must be well built, sound and active.

There are other types more or less in demand, such as saddle horses, and animals suitable for military purposes. These cannot be secured at hit and miss breeding, though in years gone by there were sufficient

left-overs from the production of other types that met the needs of the military demand. But there does not appear to be many of this kind to-day, and military horse buyers report a general shortage.

But whatever type one aims to produce, he must see to it that it will perform the work it is called upon to do in the most efficient manner possible. Horse breeders must pay particular attention to this, if they are to successfully compete with the motor truck and tractor men.

Good breeding must be supplemented by good feeding and care of the colt from birth to maturity. No matter what ideals have been followed in breeding the draft horse, if the colt is not well fed and kept in a thrifty, healthy, growing condition from birth, it will not have the weight and size needed in the ideal draft horse. There must be no "stunting" period, as is too often the case, during the growth of the colt. As soon as the colt is weaned, it should be kept in thrifty condition. Just here is where many horse breeders fall down. After the colt is taken from its dam it is often left to shift for itself, and soon becomes unthrifty and stunted in growth. If the colt once receives a serious setback, it rarely recovers the lost ground.

To get size and weight in the draft horse, the breeding must be right and so must the feeding. A good big draft mare bred to a stallion that is a ton or over in weight, providing he is sound and has a good set of feet and legs under him, will produce the right type so far as breeding is concerned; but if the colt is neglected and not kept growing from birth to maturity, the type of heavy drafter most in demand to-day cannot be secured.

## The Dairy

### Live Stock Movements for Two Years.

The shipments of live stock according to the Dominion Live Stock branch reports, from the five shipping provinces last year compared with the year before were: Quebec, cattle, 31,928 against 56,617; calves, 64,941 against 75,307; hogs, 79,086 against 83,907; sheep, 164,750 against 159,617. Ontario, cattle, 342,788 against 290,898; calves, 102,160 against 114,315; hogs, 371,635 against 378,854; sheep, 268,202 against 278,460. Manitoba, cattle, 66,577 against 102,129; calves, 14,076 against 15,117; hogs, 80,652 against 102,303; sheep, 31,120 against 49,957. Saskatchewan, cattle, 84,197 against 156,965; calves, 6,812 against 9,825; hogs, 51,731 against 44,387; sheep, 28,338 against 18,888. Alberta, cattle, 143,457 against 163,686; calves, 19,251 against 20,561; hogs, 86,401 against 56,435, and sheep, 91,184 against 62,664.

### Bulldozing Fathers.

It is a strange thing that so many fathers think they have an absolute ownership in their children; that they can boss them, order them about, scold, bulldoze them in any way they please; treat them as if they had no individual rights whatever.

You should be very careful how you treat your children, my friend. They will not always be in your home, and some day you may bitterly regret the harsh callings down you so unnecessarily gave them. Many a boy has been driven to wrong courses by a domineering, bulldozing father. A brutal calling down by her father has sent many a girl from her home with bitterness in her heart, and perhaps led to her undoing.

Even for wayward and unruly children, love is the only safe and efficacious corrective.—O. S. Marden.

### Economy of Dairy Products as Food.

There is one especial virtue in the many recipes given in the series Why and How to Use Milk and Its Products pamphlets issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and that is that the large majority call for no fire or coal-burning. The few that do require a warm or boiling ingredient necessitate the use of nothing more serious or costly than a little oil, gas or electricity by way of heating. This is remarkable evidence of the economy of dairy products as food.



PASSING THE "BUCK."

# SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality  
1/2 LB. TINS  
and in packages

## Parents as Educators

### The Curl Made Peggy Cry—By Minerva Hunter

Mrs. Ivy was sitting at her living room window sewing buttons on a new gingham dress when Mrs. Baxter came to her dining-room window and looked out. "I've had such a scare!" shivered Mrs. Baxter.

"Peggy?" inquired Mrs. Ivy anxiously rising from her chair. "Do you want me to come over and help you?"

"No, no, Peggy isn't really hurt," said Mrs. Baxter, "but Oman nearly put her eye out with the scissors. When I went out of the nursery to empty the bath water, he cut one of her curls off. I happened to look through the door and there he stood with the curl in one hand and the point of the scissors within an inch of Peggy's eye! I was never so frightened in my life. Every mother has anxious times with her children, but when one undertakes to rear another person's baby the responsibility seems to double. Peggy's father is so pitifully grateful because we have consented to care for the baby that I think I did for Oman. If my child should injure Peggy's eye I'd never get over it!"

"Oman is very fond of Peggy," said the neighbor. "I never saw greater devotion on the part of a little four-year-old boy. He would do anything to keep her from crying."

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Baxter, "that is true, but why did he go near her with the scissors? He is never allowed to

play with them,—in fact I punish him every time he handles any but his blunt pair."

"It may be he had a really good reason for cutting Peggy's curl," suggested Mrs. Ivy. "I mean a good reason from a child's point of view. Did you ask him why he did it?"

"No, I put him to bed as fast as I could and brought Peggy in here and put her in the kiddie coop. Now that you mention it, Oman did look quite puzzled and once or twice he tried to tell me something, but I was so faint with fright I did not listen. Oman is a good child and does love Peggy. I'm sure he had a reason for what he did. Maybe I was too quick in my judgment. I'll go now and talk with him."

It was afternoon. Once more Mrs. Ivy sat beside her living room window. Presently a childish voice addressed her. "Scissors are dangerous," announced little Omar Baxter, looking at her very seriously.

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Ivy, "very, very dangerous."

"When a boy loves his little baby cousin," continued Omar in the tone of one reciting a lesson, "he never goes near her with the scissors. Even if the baby cries and cries because her curl hurts when it is brushed the boy does not cut the curl off. A baby jumps real often and might stick the scissors in its eye. You see, a baby can get over a curl that hurts, but a baby could never, never grow a new eye!"

### Let's Invest at Home.

Sometimes I wonder if we farmers are making the best investments possible. We all have spells when we want to get a few blocks of stock in something that pays 50 per cent. on our investment. We are apt to feel that farming is too blooming slow. At least, I know I feel that way sometimes. I've never invested in oil or rubber stock, or even played on the stock exchange, although I'll admit I've wanted to. Some of my neighbors have stocks in Mexico or South America. Once in a while they get something on their investments; mostly they don't.

The longer I farm the more I am inclined to believe that we may well invest closer to home. One of the drawbacks to an investment 800 miles from home is that it is hard to look after. On your farm you can look after it all the time. There are places where the renter may invest as well, but this is aimed at the farm owner, as I am more familiar with that kind of farming.

For example, there are very few farms that are well drained. Oh, that is a common thing! I wonder if you can find a single farmer who has tiled within the past ten years who will not say it is a good investment. I know of dozens of farmers who have realized from 10 to 50 per cent. on a tiling investment. An investment that makes 50 per cent. isn't to be sneezed at, is it?

Few farms have all the buildings that are needed. Maybe it is nothing more than adequate equipment for the hens, but if it isn't there when needed a loss results. If an investment in \$200 worth of chicken-house preferred stock doesn't pay immediate returns, I'll miss another guess.

A building to shelter thousands of dollars' worth of farming machinery is needed on lots of farms. Leaving expensive machinery out in the weather is a loss of so many per cent. on an investment. When the building is erected the loss stops. Isn't that equal to a high interest rate? I can't see it any other way.

There are few fields on most farms

that couldn't be improved with commercial fertilizer. I know of cases where this investment has realized 400 per cent. I have realized this myself in additional crops. Usually it is less, but I have seldom used it when I didn't realize from 50 to 100 per cent. on what I spent. It's a quick return on the money, too. That's something one doesn't always get on a "wildcat" investment.

Few farms have every farm tool that is needed. Perhaps it's a grain drill or a corn planter. You may have borrowed one from your neighbor. Perhaps he was using it when your field was ready, and you waited. It rained. Then you prepared your field again. By that time a week had passed and your corn crop was late enough to be caught by frost. Would \$100 invested in a corn planter have paid off-stock interest on the investment?

I know these things to be facts because I've learned the lesson in many of the cases mentioned above. I've also made the investments I speak of, and I know they pay.—E. R.

### Select Plenty of Seed Corn.

Farmers are advised to select about twice as much seed corn as they will need for 1923. It is estimated that about fifteen medium sized ears will plant an acre, and that the average farmer the country over will use about eight bushels of seed. If he spends two days selecting and sorting his seed, he will have plenty to choose from next spring.

What is left over from the double amount selected that has stood a good germination test can readily be sold at advantage, or may be kept as partial insurance for the next season's seed. The best time to select the seed is when the leaves of the plants are still green, but the husks are beginning to turn yellow and the ears well dried. It is also necessary to select the corn before danger of freezing, as it contains quite a little water before being dried and would be injured by freezing.

You can't get a boy to listen to reason merely by shouting at him.

## THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

### The Little Brown Door.

"Sister Meg, how many people live in this wall besides you and brother Jim?" asked Sylvia, who had come from the country for her first visit to her married sister, who lived in the city. "I think I should rather live in a house, the way country people do."

"What do you mean, you funny little Sylvia!" asked her sister. "I don't see any wall. We live in a house just as everyone else does."

But Sylvia has never seen houses so close together that they joined one another without even a strip of grass between, and so she kept on calling each long row a wall.

A day or two later, when she was skipping rope with Evelyn Worth, who lived in the same block, Sylvia looked across the street and said, "Evelyn, do you see that little brown door with the tiny window beside it? Aren't they a door and a window in a wall? They don't belong to a house, do they?"

Evelyn wanted very much to laugh, but she was afraid of hurting Sylvia's feelings.

"Oh, yes, they do," she replied. "It's the very smallest house in the street."

"It ought to be a playhouse; I declare it ought," said Sylvia. "Who lives there?"

But before Evelyn could answer, Sylvia's sister called to the girls and asked them to go to market and get some vegetables. They were glad of the chance to visit the interesting market and were soon scampering across the street with a basket between them.

Just in front of the little brown door that they had been looking at, Evelyn stopped suddenly. "Listen!" she said.

Sylvia stopped too. As she listened her eyes grew wide, for what she heard made her almost believe she was back in the woods at home. From the other side of the little door sounded a sweet, clear bird song, something like the call of the robin, something like the notes of the red-winged blackbird.

She looked at Evelyn. "It must be a bird in a cage—" she began and then was interrupted by a low sound, one that seemed to be half laughter and half speech. Sylvia gasped. "That's a fairy!" she said.

She had often looked for fairies in the woods, but she had never found one. Was it possible that there were fairies in a big city?

Just then a boy came up and lifted the brass knocker on the little brown door.

"O Loy!" cried Evelyn. "Who lives there?"

Loy laughed. "I don't know his name," he said. "Run along to the market, you two. This morning you're buying, and I'm selling."

As the girls hurried down the street Evelyn told Sylvia that the boy was her brother, and that he was selling soap to earn some money to buy a bicycle.

As Evelyn and Sylvia passed the place on their way home Loy was just coming out.

"Hello!" he said. "I was just going to look for you, because you are invited to come in and hear a bird sing and a doll talk."

"Now, Loy, don't tease," said his sister.

"I'm not teasing," answered Loy. "Here, I'll take your basket," he added. "Come on."

They followed Loy through the little brown door into a room. Beside a back window an old man was sitting, with a table in front of him that was cluttered with tools and working material. He looked up with a smile. "I'll carry the vegetables along," said Loy, "so you girls needn't hurry."

Evelyn and Sylvia stood still; there was no bird to be seen anywhere and no fairy.

"I haven't anything for you to see," said the man. "But there's a good deal to hear. Go to the other window and turn your backs."

Wondering, the girls obeyed. Then all at once a strange concert began. They heard the same bird sing that they had heard at first; then came other bird notes, and after that the chirp of a sparrow. Presently both little girls jumped, for they were sure they heard a child speak—one of two little laughing voices that they did not quite catch. Then the birds began again.

"Please let us look," Evelyn begged. But when they looked again they saw nothing except the old man sitting at the table.

"What was it?" they asked in wonder.

"What did it sound like?" asked the man.

"Like beautiful birds," Evelyn said. "And once like a little girl," added Sylvia.

The old man smiled. "That's fine," he said. "I was hoping you'd say that."

Then, as his two visitors looked at him in surprise, he added, "Now I know that my work is good. This is my work, you see—to make certain parts of musical toys."

When Sylvia went back to her sister's and later to her own home she kept talking about her visit to the little house.

Then at Christmas came a box from sister Meg. In it was a large talking doll and a little silvery bird. And pinned to the doll's dress was a card that read: "You heard us first last summer behind the little brown door."



## CAPTAIN SAYS HE INVENTED TANK

ONE OF FEW WEAPONS DEVELOPED IN WAR.

### British Officer Declares He Worked Out Plan Under Direction of Lord Kitchener.

One of the few really new weapons which the late war developed was the tank. Credit for this invention has been claimed in many quarters—notably for Winston Churchill, now Colonial Secretary, who was said to have submitted it to Mr. Asquith on January 5, 1915.

Now the London Morning Post has come forth with a claim for Lord Kitchener and a Captain Bentley, under whose joint auspices, the newspaper asserts, the first tank was produced. The controversy has come to light again through the inability of Captain Bentley to obtain from the Tanks Award Committee or the War Office any reward or compensation for his work.

The real story of the genesis of the tank, according to The Morning Post, is this:

On October 18, 1914, Captain Bentley had just returned to England from abroad to offer himself for war service. The next day he received a telephone call from General Fitzgerald, a military secretary to Lord Kitchener, directing him to report at the War Office in Whitehall. When he arrived there he was taken to Lord Kitchener, under whom he served in South Africa and to whom he was well known.

Kitchener, the story runs, greeted him as follows:

"Down stairs, in the quadrangle, there's an armored car Woolwich has made for me. It's the result of the united brains of the army and navy experts. We want it for this trench fighting which they've begun in France. Go down, have a look at it and tell me what you think of it."

Captain Bentley and Colonel Fitzgerald inspected the car for about five minutes and then returned.

"Well," Kitchener asked, "It's no good for your purpose," Captain Bentley said. "You can't take it off a road."

Bentley Received Order.

"Exactly," said Lord Kitchener. "My own opinion. Now, can you design me one of the right type? It's urgent. Let me have it tomorrow."

Captain Bentley, it might be mentioned, was one of the pioneers of motor transport. He had driven automobiles in sandy wastes, and had devoted considerable time to the attempt to develop types of motor vehicles suitable to rough and virgin country. He went home to work out the idea of the caterpillar tractor as it would be applied to an armored car. The next morning his specifications, together with a covering letter, were in Kitchener's hands. Colonel Fitzgerald acknowledged by telegram, receipt of Captain Bentley's drawings, and the telegram is still in the possession of the latter.

On the evening of October 22, Captain Bentley went to Lord Kitchener's house in Carlton Gardens. At the end of three hours the two men, according to Captain Bentley, had agreed upon the following basic principles of the tank (nowhere in the present controversy is there any hint as to how the name "tank" was first applied):

1. Front wheels not to be used for steering.
2. Caterpillar track to be carried through car.
3. Twin engines, one controlling each track for steering.
4. Armoring of body to suit gun positions.

At the close of the interview, Captain Bentley mentioned that he proposed to go at once to the Patent Office and register his design.

"Wait," Lord Kitchener said. "Are you satisfied to leave this in my hands? I'll look after you."

Found Kitchener Dead on Return.

Captain Bentley agreed. The next week, however, he left for service in Russia. Upon his return to England, he was almost immediately recommissioned and sent to German East Africa with the Mechanical Transport Service. Here he was wounded, finally returning to England in 1917.

Until this time he did not know that the invention, which by then was known as the "tank," had ever been utilized. What he did know, however, was that Lord Kitchener had been drowned in June, 1916, and could not give his version of the tank's origin.

Desirous of knowing the official view of the matter, Captain Bentley had a question asked in Parliament. The answer gave the credit for the invention of the tank to Winston Churchill, January 5, 1915, a date which, if Captain Bentley's claim be verified, was about two and a half months after the Kitchener interview.

A Good Idea.

Caller—"Is Miss Jones in?"

Servant—"No, madam."

Caller (surprised)—"Where is she?"

Servant—"Don't you know, ma'am? Miss Jones is going to be married, and she goes to the college every afternoon to take lessons in domestic science."

There are times when poverty is no credit to a man.

## RUN DOWN PEOPLE WEAK AND NERVOUS

Thousands in This Condition Can Easily Help Themselves.

There are thousands of people who bear the pain and discomfort of minor ailments in the hope that the indisposition is only temporary and will be outgrown in time. Often such illnesses are not serious enough to require the attention of a doctor, but will respond to intelligent home treatment if a reliable remedy is used. Women, busy with a multitude of household cares, young women in offices or stores, or girls studying hard in school, easily fall a prey to that condition of bloodlessness known as anaemia. The trouble need not be serious if prompt measures are taken to check it in its early stages. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore the elements needed to bring the blood back to strength, and once the blood regains its healthy quality the entire body will soon how the benefit. Among the many who have found benefit through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Albert W. Smith, Missorche, P.E.I., who says:—"I was very much broken down in health, had pains in the region of my heart, and was so short of breath that if I went upstairs I would have to lie down as soon as I reached the top. Then a strange nervous twitching of the muscles took possession of me, and every muscle in my body would apparently be twitching. I became very emaciated, and my family were much alarmed as to my condition. At this time I read an article in our home paper concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. The result was that in a short time I felt much improved, and under further use of the pills I felt like a new woman, had gained in weight and was in every way better. I would urge anyone afflicted as I was, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial."

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

Lack of sunlight has been found to result in a general wave of depression. Ask for Minard's and take no other.

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## Buried on Mountain Tops.

Before Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, died, he selected the place where he wished to be buried. He now lies on the lonely top of Beinn Bhreagh, in Nova Scotia.

But he is not the only man who has been buried on a hill-top. Another lonely and elevated grave is that of General Colley, on the summit of Ma-Juba Hill, where his little band was surprised by Boers and almost annihilated. Near by is a cairn of stones bearing the simple words, "Here Colley Fell."

An American poet who styled himself "The Poet of the Sierras" is buried on the top of one of the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. He raised his own monumental pile close to the shack where he spent many years of his life.

Cecil Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia, is buried on the top of a hill in South Africa called Matopos. It is said that there, in his earlier days, he used to climb and dream of the future of the vast country spread at his feet, and that even then he determined that that should be his burial place.

But the most famous hill-top shrine is that of Robert Louis Stephenson in Samoa, where he went in search of health. It was his wish to be buried on the hill-top close to his house, and his remains were carried by his beloved Samoans. He also wrote his own epitaph, which is certainly one of the most beautiful ever penned:

"Under the wide and starry sky  
Dig me a grave and let me lie.  
Glad did I live and gladly die,  
And I laid down with a will.  
This be the verse you grave for me:  
Here I lie where he longed to be."

Home is the sailor, home from the sea,  
And the hunter from the hill.

Three a Day.

An American visiting in Ireland asked a man servant at a tavern, "How many mails do you have here a day?"

The servant replied, "Three: dinner, breakfast and supper."

The contagion of uncleanness attacks every boy's mind at some time or other. It should be fought like any other disease. Christ is the great Physician.

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## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT NEW LOWER PRICES ARE ATTRACTING ATTENTION

A noticeable feature is the great improvement in "quality," in merchandise.

Compare our Shoe values.  
Compare our Clothing values.  
Compare our Dress Goods values.  
Compare our Silk values.  
Compare our Underwear values.

The Store for reliable merchandise at lowest possible prices always

**J. N. CURRIE & CO.**

### Farmers and Dairymen

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

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

### INSURANCE

of all kinds by  
**JAMES POOLE**  
Best Companies; Reasonable Rates  
Office at Residence, South Main St.,  
Glencoe. Phone 31

### FLOUR AND FEED

The C. E. Nourse Company wish to announce that they have purchased the flour and feed and other business connected therewith from Bruce McAlpine, and are prepared to give their best attention to the wants of the community in their line. The business will be conducted on a strictly cash basis.

They are also prepared to buy all kinds of grain, paying the best market prices.

**J. D. McKELLAR, Manager.**

### J. A. RAEBURN

Contractor for  
**OIL, WATER AND GAS DRILLING**

All kinds of Pumps and Pipe Supplies. Up-to-date Drilling Rig at your service.  
**GORE CONCESSION, EKFRID.**

### H. J. JAMIESON

**FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE**

PHONE 92 GLENCOE

District Agent  
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### Irwin's NOVELTY STORE

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Best place in Glencoe to buy  
**STATIONERY, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.**

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns



IRWIN'S NOVELTY STORE, GLENCOE

### CHEAPER LOANS HELP

How the Ontario Loan System Helps Farmers.

An Interesting Illustration Given—Helping the Tenant—Some Applicants Disappointed—Inspectors Are Carefully Selected.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

To help young men of farming experience, farming inclination and inadequate capital to get properly settled in farming was one of the reasons for the new farm loan legislation now being administered by the Agricultural Department Board. Already it is possible to point to cases where monies have been advanced for this purpose.

How It Worked In One Case.

In one of the best Western Ontario counties two loans were placed which illustrates the finest development in Ontario farm life. A father, for many years a progressive and successful farmer, was anxious to get his two sons comfortably located. Both boys were in their twenties and both married. Both had been brought up on the farm, and of the older it was said he "worked on the farm all his life except while away at the war." With the aid of the father and loans, only about half the value of the property, both boys acquired farms. One has a farm of 185 acres, valued under \$20,000, with excellent buildings and full equipment of stock and implements. Adjoining, the other boy has two hundred acres, not valued quite so high because the buildings are not quite so good. He also has a full equipment of stock and implements. The properties are registered in the names of the boys respectively, and they are responsible for carrying on operations and making payments on the mortgage. They are settled down as full-fledged citizens, with a splendid opportunity for happiness and success, and enough responsibility to act as a steady influence. At the same time, the father remains in his home nearby to give the boys the benefit of his experience and maturer wisdom.

Helping the Tenant.

It should be the ambition of every man who works on the land to own the land he works. That many tenants entertain this ambition there is no doubt, and it is only a question of accumulating sufficient to finance the 35 per cent. not advanced by the Board. The tenant has the necessary stock and implements and is all ready to go ahead. There comes to mind a case in one of the Central Ontario counties. The man was living on a rented farm of 175 acres. He knew the soil, he knew the local conditions, he knew exactly what he could do. The owner of the farm had it mortgaged and the mortgage fell due. He could not pay it. The holder of the mortgage insisted and was about to foreclose. The owner went to the tenant and offered to sell at a pretty reasonable price. The tenant came to the Board, and the loan he was able to get with his own savings enabled him to buy, and his annual payments on the loan will be less than the annual payments he was making in rent.

The Disappointed Ones.

Not all the loans asked for are granted. The loans thus far asked for and refused by the Board aggregate \$384,000. At one Board meeting nine applications were passed and thirteen refused. Undoubtedly the great bulk of these were declined because they did not come within the purposes permitted by the Act. In the first place no loan can be made except on the security of first mortgage. Before the legislation of the recent session, application for loans to discharge mortgages had to be declined. Now a number have to be declined because they exceed 40 per cent. of the value as determined by the inspector. Not infrequently an applicant who comes within the 40 per cent. limit wants an additional thousand dollars to discharge "a note at the bank," and thus consolidate his indebtedness. But an "encumbrance" under the Act must be a registered encumbrance, and the bank note does not qualify, however deserving the applicant or unquestioned the security. Sometimes an applicant wants a few thousand dollars to buy cattle for feeding, but the same negative must be given. Then there are the cases which are rejected because the Board is not satisfied with the personal or material security offered. When such conclusions are reached they are reached with much regret for the Board is genuinely anxious to promote agricultural development by means of these loans wherever it can possibly be done with due regard to reasonable security to the Province.

Inspectors Are Carefully Selected.

In view of the importance of having this information complete and accurate, great care has been exercised by the chairman in selecting inspectors. The plan followed is to utilize local men very largely, not necessarily one in each county, but at least one in a district of two or three counties. Already a list of fifteen or twenty men of integrity, good judgment and good knowledge of farm values based on long experience has been secured and payment is made on a basis of the number of days actually employed in the work. Moreover, steps are taken from time to time to check up the work of inspectors by information from other sources, and if an inspector is found to be extravagant in his valuations or influenced by considerations other than the strict merits of the case, his services are no longer utilized.

The George R. White medal of honor of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1921 was awarded to Mrs. Francis King in recognition of her services to horticulture by increasing the love of plants and gardens among the women of the United States. This is the first time the medal has been awarded to a woman.

## To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

### CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

**W. S. FIELDING,**  
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

### Farms for Sale

The Soldiers' Settlement Board of Canada offers for sale the following farms:

90 acres, parts of lots 18 and 19, con. 3, Moss Township, Middlesex County. Sandy loam farm, half-mile north of Village of Newbury. Dwelling house and outbuildings good. Lots of water, and good fences.

65 acres of land, part of north part of lot 17, second range north of Longwoods Road, Township of Moss, Middlesex County. Land sandy loam. Partly tiled. About 8 acres of good bush. Good supply of water. Dwelling house brick cottage. Outbuildings commodious.

Terms:—10 per cent. of purchase price in cash on acceptance of tender; balance in twenty-five equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, on the amortization plan. Each tender must be accompanied by \$100.00 cheque; cheque returned if tender not accepted.

Tenders will be opened Sept. 18th, 1922. Read posted bills.

Address tenders and inquiries to **SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD;** F. D. Shaver, Supt., Toronto.

### 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

**J. A. ROBINSON & SON**  
Funeral Directors  
HANDSOME MOTOR AND HORSE SERVICE

Hand-made Walnut, Oak and Chestnut Finished Caskets  
We also keep the best Factory Caskets and Vaults in stock  
Phone 155 - Newbury, Ont.

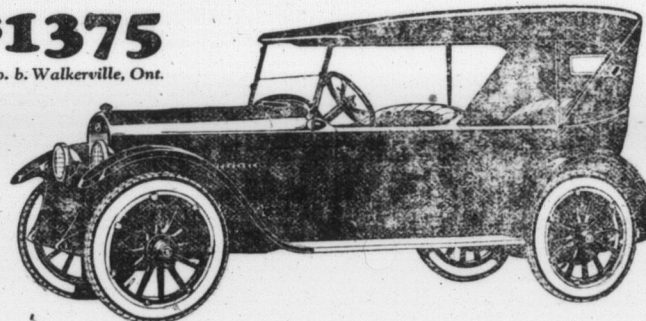
**J. B. COUCH & SON**  
Furniture Dealers  
Funeral Directors  
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE  
Phone day 23, night 100

**Chas. Dean**  
Funeral Director  
Residence, Brick House,  
Corner Main St. and Apple Road  
Phone 76 - GLENCOE

### STUDEBAKER LIGHT-SIX

**\$1375**

f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont.



COMPARE the Studebaker Light-Six, at its new low price of \$1375, with cars of even higher price. Note its greater intrinsic value, which is evidenced by such refinements and features of construction as:

Completely machined crankshaft and connecting rods; aluminum detachable head motor; four-bearing, bronze-backed, crankshaft; silent timing chain; thermostatically-controlled cooling system. Cowling ventilator; parking lights; thief-proof transmission lock, reducing insurance rate 15 to 20%; large rectangular plate glass window in rear; genuine leather upholstery; seat cushions, nine inches deep.

In addition, you get the in-built Studebaker durability, economy of operation and comfort which owners the world over find in their Studebaker cars. And your purchase is safeguarded by Studebaker's seventy years of experience in building vehicles of all kinds—a record which no other manufacturer can equal.

Come today and see this remarkable value—the Studebaker Light-Six at \$1375

MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. Walkerville, Ontario			
LIGHT-SIX	SPECIAL-SIX	BIG SIX	
5-Pass., 112" W. B., 40 H. P.	5-Pass., 119" W. B., 50 H. P.	7-Pass., 126" W. B., 60 H. P.	
Touring.....\$1375	Touring.....\$1795	Touring.....\$2275	
Roadster (3-Pass.) 1375	Roadster (2-Pass.) 1760	Speedster (4-Pass.) 2500	
Coupe-Roadster (2-Pass.) 1775	Roadster (4-Pass.) 1795	Coupe (4-Pass.) 3175	
Sedan.....2225	Coupe (4-Pass.) 2750	Sedan.....3375	
	Sedan.....2950	Sedan (Special) 3550	

Cord Tires Standard Equipment

**Studebaker**  
"Built-in-Canada"

**WM. McCALLUM - Dealer, Glencoe**

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Now is the time to look over your stock of Stationery and be prepared for a big season's trade. The Transcript Job Department is at your service.



## ADJUSTING ACTUAL COST OF "HYDRO"

(By J. E. Middleton)

It is not possible for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to show either a profit or a loss on a year's business. The task of the Commission is to supply energy to the municipalities in co-operation at the actual cost of the service, and the meaning of that word "cost" is fully and definitely explained in the Statutes. It means interest, sinking fund, renewal fund, contingency fund, operation, maintenance, administration, line loss, and the expense of any loans negotiated by the Provincial Government on behalf of the Commission. Every outlay on the generating plant, the transforming plant and the transmission lines must be covered by the revenue to be collected from the municipalities.

The proportion of the total expenditure borne by each municipality depends upon the amount of power taken for the year and the mileage of transmission line actually needed for delivery of the power to the municipality. At the beginning of the year when the Estimating Engineers have done figuring they may discover that the proportion of the outlay to be collected from, say, Lucan, or some other municipality of similar size, may be \$3,611. The "load" of the municipality in question is, perhaps, 157 horse-power. Then the engineers divide \$3,611 by 157 and dis-

cover that the horse-power rate for delivered energy to this municipality for the next twelve months must be \$23.

On that basis the bills go out month by month until twelve payments have been made. But business has been good in the town. A number of new customers have been secured; one of the factories has been extended and its demand is heavier. The municipality has required on an average through the year a "load" of 161 horse-power instead of 157 as estimated. Thus the total collection has been \$3,703.

Meantime the conservative estimating of the Engineers as to the cost of producing and delivering energy has been found a shade higher than the actual outlay. The actual outlay on this one municipality's behalf has been, say, \$3,500 instead of \$3,611. Here is the situation: For a service costed by the revenue to be collected from the municipalities has paid \$3,703. But the law says that the energy must be supplied at cost. Therefore the surplus-payment of \$203 literally belongs to the municipality, and in due course will be rebated to it.

It may go the other way. The estimate may be higher than the actual collection. In that case the difference is collected from the town, since the municipality is under obligation to meet the cost of the service.

Here is an extract from the Commission's annual Report showing how this balancing operation came out with respect to five municipalities on the Niagara System.

Total cost of power to the Commission	Amount received from the Municipality	Credited to Municipality	Charged to Municipality
Acton.....\$5,117.30	\$5,091.41	\$25.89	
Albion.....5,250.35	5,250.35		
Arthur.....6,961.91	5,888.72	1,073.19	\$1,017.18
Arthur.....2,817.10	3,420.06	602.96	
Arthur.....5,250.35	5,554.74	304.39	

On these five cases the difference was \$1,311.49 on \$26,446.67, not quite 5%. That average runs fairly true throughout the System.

## DOMINION OF CANADA VICTORY LOAN BONDS

MATURING 1ST DECEMBER, 1922.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, under authority of the Minister of Finance, is prepared to effect, without charge, exchange of the above bonds for

5 year 5 1/2% Bonds  
Maturing 1st November, 1927,  
or  
10 year 5 1/2% Bonds  
Maturing 1st November, 1932.

FULL PARTICULARS are obtainable upon application to any branch of the Bank of Montreal in Canada.

## Railway Trains at Glencoe

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**

Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 3.30 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 10.05 a.m.; No. 18, express (daily) 3.00 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 6.05 p.m.; No. 114, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 9.52 p.m.

Westbound—No. 21, Detroit express (daily, no local stops) 4.43 a.m.; No. 75, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7.25 a.m.; No. 117, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12.26 p.m.; No. 11, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 6.37 p.m.; No. 115, International Limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 9.52 p.m.

**Wabash and Air Line**

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 10.05 a.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4.10 p.m.

Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9.10 a.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2.50 p.m.

**Kingscourt Branch**

Leaves—7.30 a.m., 6.40 p.m.

Arrives—7.10 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p.m.

Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4.45 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9.27 a.m.; No. 633, 8.13 p.m.

Trains 22, 634, 633 and 635, Sundays included.

**GLENCOE POST-OFFICE**

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.45 a.m.; G. T. R. West, 6.00 p.m.; London and East, 6.45 p.m.

Mails received—London and East, 8.00 a.m.; G. T. R. East, 7.00 p.m.; G. T. R. West, 10.20 a.m.

Street letter box collections made at 8.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

### THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between  
MONTREAL  
TORONTO  
DETROIT  
and  
CHICAGO

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

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. Rankin, of Detroit, spent a day last week the guest of Miss Hood.

—John Knox, of Toledo, spent a few days last week with his brother, Matthew Knox.

—Mrs. Levi Smith was called to London last week owing to the illness of her father, C. Small.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Tomlinson and daughter Leah have returned home after spending a week in Toronto and Hamilton.

—Miss Marion Huston left on Monday for Toronto where she has been engaged on the teaching staff of St. Mildred's College.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Knox, of Jewett City, Conn., have returned home after spending three weeks with his brother, Matthew Knox.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Clarke and family motored to Toronto and spent last week with Mr. Clarke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clarke.

—For the first time in sixteen years the Knox brothers—Robert, William, John and Matthew—spent a day together last Sunday, at the home of the latter here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hillman announce the engagement of their only daughter, Mabel, to Derwood Dobbins, of Detroit, the marriage to take place the latter part of September.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Poole attended the wedding at Windsor last week of Mrs. Poole's nephew, Lorne McCallum, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McCallum, of London, to Miss Beatrice Helen Phillips, second daughter of Mrs. Mary Phillips, of Windsor.

—Mrs. A. E. Powley, of Winnipeg, is spending a couple of weeks with her nieces, Mrs. Andrew Gardiner and Mrs. Archie Graham, on her way home from Grand Rapids, Mich., where she had been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Slater.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

25c trade and 26c cash for eggs, at Mayhew's.

Get your fall wall paper at Lumley's at less than half price.

Onions, cabbages, celery and tomatoes for sale—David Squire, Main street; phone 14 r 11.

The board of the Ekfrid Farm Loan Association will meet on Tuesday, Sept. 19th, at 2 p.m., in the Appin town hall.

We have our fall showing of millinery ready for early buyers. A complete range of sport and dress hats.—The Keith Cash Store.

Kellogg's corn flakes 10c, best baking powder 8c per tin, at Mayhew's. For sale, cheap—baby buggy, wicker; 1 bassinet, wicker, never used; 1 wringer, new—P. E. Lumley.

Upholstering, fine cabinet work, carpenter work, furniture finishing.—J. D. Brown, first door north of Transcript office; phone 63.

Tomatoes, onions, cabbages, cauliflower and corn for sale—W. R. Sutherland; phone 81.

Tr. Humphries for cooked ham, 55c lb.; also corned beef, sausage and bologna. Order your thrashing roast here and get the best.

The new coats, in correct materials and styles, at \$17 up—\$5 under city prices. Ladies, compare these values. At J. N. Currie & Co's.

Big bargains in wall paper at Lumley's drug store. Room lots of wall paper from 50c to \$2.

Have your windows and doors equipped with metal weather strips before the cold weather sets in. See Vincent Waterworth; phone 114.

Members of the horticultural society wishing bulbs or shrubs for fall planting, give orders to Mrs. Roome or R. M. McPherson this week.

For sale—Deering corn binder Massey-Harris 11-disc fertilizer drill, nearly new; pure bred Durham bull, 2 years old.—E. V. Thornicroft, Appin.

For sale—choice seed wheat, O. A. No. 104; pure bred beef, sausage and bologna. Order your thrashing roast here and get the best.

For sale—large parlor lamp, parlor suite, piano, stoves, stair carpet, screen doors, electric fixtures and other household articles. Apply to Mrs. D. M. Stuart.

Getting back to real clothing values. See new worsted suits at \$18.50 to \$25. Boys' specials, with extra pants, \$10.00 up. Made by expert tailors. Men's waterproof coats, specially priced, \$7.90 up. Serviceable trousers, \$2.75 up.—J. N. Currie & Co.

## G. H. S. LITERARY

The first meeting of the Literary Society for the year 1922-23 was held on Monday, Sept. 11. The evening opened with Miss Helen Gillies, vice-president for the past year, in the chair. The officers for the coming year were elected as follows:—President, James McNabb; vice-president, Ethel George; secretary-treasurer, Rheta Christner; editor of Oracle, Catherine Lawrence; sub-editors, Stanley Hyndman, William Moss and Florence McEachren; pianist, Anna B. McRae; assistant, Eleanor Sutherland; reporter to Transcript, Margaret McDonald; form representatives—III, Gladys Bechill and Wm. McKellar; II, Olive Black and Wm. Trestain; I, Miriam Oxley and Merwin Webster; reporters to Oracle—III, Helen Gillies and Alex. Munroe; II, Sherman McAlpine and Emma Reyerat; I, Dorothy Buchan and Harold Gates.

Each newly-elected officer then spoke a few words, and the meeting closed with the national anthem and the school yell.

Explaining why he is not a smoker, Premier Drury recently said:—"My father in his younger days was quite a regular smoker. When was a boy, however, he gave up the habit rather than risk my acquiring it from him. It meant quite a sacrifice for him, and I always feel it would be a low down trick for me to start the habit now that he is dead. And of course, not knowing the joys of tobacco, I don't miss them."

## SUFFERED YEARS WITH ECZEMA

"Fruit-a-tives" Cleared Her Skin

POINTE ST. PIERRE, P.Q.

"I suffered for three years with terrible Eczema. I consulted several doctors and they did not do me any good.

Then, I used one box of "Sootha-Salva" and two boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" and my hands are now clear. The pain is gone and there has been no return.

I think it is marvelous because no other medicine did me any good until I used "Sootha-Salva" and "Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful medicine made from fruit.

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

The Etude, the well-known musical magazine, thinks it is about time to quit blaming jazz or any other kind of music for dissolute dancing and to put the responsibility where it belongs. "When you see young people in their teens going through performances that would have been suppressed in the midway, it is time," says the Etude, "to ask parents whether they have lost all control of their children or whether they have lost their senses. The blame is not on the music but what is done with the music. Jazz is but a passing phrase of exaggerated musical expression; it will exhaust itself in time. It is the lack of parental control that is the serious thing. The chief objection to jazz is that it spoils the taste for what is good and beautiful in music, but there is little use in wasting time denouncing jazz."

## AUCTION SALES

At Appin, on Saturday, Sept. 16th, at 1 o'clock:—10 springer cows, Herefords and Durhams; 10 two-year-old steers; 10 two-year-old heifers; 10 yearling steers; 10 yearling heifers. A. D. Brown, proprietor; Dan McIntyre, auctioneer.

On south half lot 13, range 3 south of L. W. R. Ekfrid, on Thursday, Sept. 21st, at 1 o'clock:—3 bedroom suites; 2 bedsteads, with springs; 2 extension tables, 1 new; 1 oak armchair, heavy; 1 oak rocker, heavy; 2 oak rockers; a number of pictures; 10 kitchen chairs; 1 oak leather couch, new; 1 chest of drawers; 1 bureau; 1 oak sideboard, with double plate mirror; 1 new piano; 2 new gramophones; 200 records; 1 telephone; 8 new roller blinds; curtain poles; 1 knitting machine; 1 sewing machine; about 40 yards of new linoleum; foil sets, lamps, and numerous other articles of use in a household; 1 Pandora range, new; 1 Art Grant baseburner stove, new; 50 links of 7-1/2 stovepipe; a quantity of kitchen utensils; 1 three-burner oil stove; 1 almost new 12-25 Waterloo Boy tractor, with 3-furrow John Deere plow; a 13-inch Vesot Heavy Duty mill grinder; a 20-inch heavy oil roller, with elevators, shafting, belts, etc. (can be seen at Ekfrid store); 1 single-furrow Fleury sulky plow; 1 Maxwell power washing machine, with 2-horsepower Waterloo Boy engine, new; some shafting, belting, etc.; 1 wheelbarrow, nearly new; about 5 tons of chestnut coal; 1 light wagon trailer; 1 Oldsmobile auto, in good running order; 1 Grant 6-cylinder auto, newly painted and overhauled; 1 new Oldsmobile auto, subject to reserve bid; a number of 40-gallon galvanized drums for containing gasoline; some barrels with oil; 1 power engine wheel; 1 one-gallon Bowser gasoline pump, suitable for 1,000-gallon underground tank, new; 1 new John Deere 12-link fertilizer drill, new, been set up; 1 32-foot extension ladder, new; 1 stepladder; 1 cistern pump; 1 collie dog; 1 cow supposed to be in calf; a quantity of 3-inch steel pipe, elbows, etc.; some pulleys, and other articles, such as bearings, etc.—W. R. McDonald, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

**Muscular Rheumatism Subdued.**—When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated.

## LOOK, Read, and Save Money!

The Transcript has arranged to handle subscriptions for The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Canada's Great National Weekly Journal, and you will save money, worry and bother by handing or mailing your renewal or new subscription to us.

The price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star is \$2 per year. Clubbed with The Transcript we give it for \$1.75, and assume all risks in sending.

Renew only with us for these terms.

THE TRANSCRIPT  
Glencoe, Ont.

If one be troubled with corns, he will find in Holloway's Corn Remover an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

In a large town you are judged by what you have on; in a small town you are judged by what the neighbors have on you.

## FREE

School will be starting soon. We invite every boy and girl to call at our store and get their *Blotters* free of charge.

We also carry a complete line of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens.

Self Fillers.....\$2.50 up.  
See our Special Pen at \$1.25.  
Waterman's Ink per bottle 15c.

Waterman Pencil.....\$1.00.  
Special this week Boys' Watches \$1.50.

**C. E. DAVIDSON**  
Jeweler Optician  
Phone 104.

# GLENCOE FAIR

Tuesday and Wednesday

**Sept. 26 and 27**

**Enlarged Prize List!**

**Many Special Attractions!**

**Big School Fair in Connection!**

**Speeding Events:**

**2.18 Trot or Pace**

Purse \$200.00

Best 3 in 5; mile heats; 4 to enter and 3 to start. Entrance fee, 5 per cent. of purse and 5 per cent. additional from winners.

1st, \$100; 2nd, \$60; 3rd, \$40.

**2.50 Trot or Pace**

Purse \$200.00

Best 3 in 5; mile heats; 4 to enter and 3 to start. Entrance fee, 5 per cent. of purse and 5 per cent. additional from winners.

1st, \$100; 2nd, \$60; 3rd, \$40.

Horses eligible 1st of August. The Canadian National Trotting and Pacing Association Rules to govern. Judges' decisions to be final.

**Quarter-mile Dash, Special**

**STOCK JUDGING Competition**

For Young Men, conducted by the Department of Agriculture

**MUSIC BY A FIRST-CLASS BAND**

**Evening Program**

at the Opera House, presenting the 3-act Laughable Play

**"Bashful Mr. Bobbs"**

by the London Dramatic Club

Specialties Between Acts

Admission, 50c. Seats on sale at Lumley's Drug Store.

Prize Lists and other information on application to the Secretary.

**C. E. DAVIDSON,**  
President.

**R. W. McKELLAR,**  
Secretary.

## Sweeping Values in Bulk Teas

Bought Previous to Recent Advance

Special value in Pipes at 25c and 50c. Bottled Crush Fruit Drinks and other lines of Soft Drinks on ice. High grade Ice Cream sold in bulk, by dish and cone.

Crawford Peaches and Niagara Plums, now at best, arriving daily.

IMMEDIATE FREE DELIVERY

**W. A. CURRIE**

CENTRAL GROCER

TELEPHONE 25

**COUNTER CHECK BOOKS**

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office



# Sturdy Wear

After you have worn Stanfield's Underwear for an entire winter and find it just as good as the day you bought it, you begin to appreciate the sterling quality, the masterly workmanship and the sturdy wear of this most famous of Canadian-made Underwear.

## STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

Made in combinations and two-piece suits, in full length, knee and elbow length, and sleeveless for men and women. Stanfield's Adjustable Combinations and Sleepers for growing children (pat.)

For sample book, showing weights and textures, write STANFIELD'S, LIMITED, TRURO, N.S.

It wears longer

## The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

(Copyright The Munsion Book Co.)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters. Dr. Eady, famous specialist, and his daughter Irene, meet with an accident while on a morning trip in the foothills of Alberta and find a refuge in the cabin of the Elden ranch where dwell David and his dissolute father. The girl and boy promise to meet again in the future. After his father's drunken death David goes to seek his fortune in town and loses all his money at a pool table. He spends an evening with Conward, his poolroom acquaintance, and two actresses and takes liquor for the first time. Next morning he awakes from a drunken sleep resolved to amend. He is attracted by the singing of a choir girl in a church; then he attended a Socialist meeting. When delivering a sermon at the home of Mr. Duncan he is offered evening tuition in return for occasional services as a coachman. The first evening he discovers the choir girl in Edith Duncan. Under his tutor's careful direction Dave's education thrives apace. He becomes a reporter on The Call. One Sunday he told Edith the story of his life and his compact with Irene. Conward drops in with talk about "industrial development" and fires David's imagination.

CHAPTER X.—(Cont'd.) His nights were busy with his investigations, but on Sundays, as usual, he went out to Duncans. He had developed the habit of attending morning service; he loved the music, and it was customary for Edith to sing a morning solo. Her voice, which had enraptured him when they first met, had developed wonderfully. It filled the morning air like the clear ringing of silver bells. For its sake he gladly endured the sermons, and even in the sermon he sometimes found common ground with the preacher. They could meet on any faith that postulated the brotherhood of man. But the reverend speaker touched such a subject warily. He seemed to Dave he would gladly have gone further, but was held in restraint by a sense of the orthodoxy of his congregation. Too literal an interpretation of the brotherhood of man might carry the taint of Socialism, and the congregation represented the wealth of the city. It was safer to preach learnedly on abstractions of belief.

This morning Edith had not been in her place, and the service was flat. In the afternoon she was not at her

home. Mrs. Duncan explained that Edith had gone to visit a girl friend in the country; would be away for some time. Dave felt a foolish annoyance that she should have left town. She might at least have called him up. Why should she call him up? Of course not. Still, the town was very empty. He drove with Mrs. Duncan in the afternoon, and at night took a long walk by the river. He had a vague but oppressive sense of loneliness. He had not realized what part of his life these Sunday afternoons with Edith had come to be. He had no man friends; his nature held him apart from his own sex. And yet he had a strange capacity for making friends quickly, if he tried. But he didn't try. He didn't feel the need. But he felt lost without Edith.

A few days later Conward strolled in, with the inevitable cigarette. He smoked in silence until Dave commented, when the article was finished. "Mighty good stuff."

"Your tip put me on to a good lead all right," Dave acknowledged. "And now The Times is chasing me hard. They had a story this morning that the railway is buying a right-of-way up the river."

"Remember what I told you the other day? Stories start from nowhere. It's just like putting a match to tinder. Now we're off."

Conward smoked a few minutes in silence, but Dave could not fail to see the excitement under his calm exterior. He had, as he said, decided to "sit in" in the biggest game ever played. The intoxication of sudden wealth had already fired his blood. He slipped a bill to Dave. "For your services in that little transaction," he explained.

Elden held the bill in his fingers, gingerly, as though it might carry infection, as in very truth it did. He realized that he stood at a turning-point—that everything the future held for him might rest on his present decision. There remained in him not a little of the fine, stern honor of the ranchman of the open range; an honor, sometimes terrible, in its interpretation of right and wrong, but a fine, stern honor none the less. And he instinctively felt that to accept this money would compromise him for ever more. And yet—others did it. He had no doubt of that. Conward

would laugh at such scruples. And Conward had more friends than he had. Everybody liked Conward. It seemed to Dave that he, only, distrusted him. But that, also, as Dave said to himself, lay in the point of view. He granted that he had no more right to impose his standard of morals upon Conward than the preacher had to impose an arbitrary belief upon him. And as he turned the bill in his fingers he noticed that it was for one hundred dollars. He had thought it was ten. "I can't take that much," he exclaimed. "It isn't fair."

"Fair enough," said Conward, well pleased that Dave should be impressed by his generosity. "Fair enough," he repeated. "It's just ten per cent. of my profit."

"You mean you made a thousand dollars on that deal?"

"Exactly that. And that will look like a peanut to what we are going to make later on."

"We?"

"Yes. You and me. We're going into partnership."

"But I've nothing to invest. I've only a very little saved up."

"Invest that hundred."

Dave looked at Conward sharply. Was he trifling? No; his eyes were frank and serious.

"You mean it?"

"Of course. Now, I'll put you on to something, and it's the biggest thing that has been pulled off yet. There's a section of land lying right against the city limits that is owned by a fellow over in England; remittance man who fell heir to an estate and had to go home to spend it. Well, he has been paying taxes ever since, and is tired of the 'bally rawnch'; besides, he is busy keeping his property in England reasonably well spent. I am arranging through a London office to offer him ten dollars an acre, and I'll bet he jumps at it. I've arranged for the necessary credits, but there will be some expenses for cables, etc., and you can put your hundred into that. If we pull it off—and we will pull it off—we start up in business as Conward & Elden, or Elden & Conward, whichever sounds better. Boy, there's a fortune in it."

"What do you figure it's worth?" said Dave, trying to speak easily.

"Twenty-five dollars an acre?"

"Twenty-five dollars an acre?" Conward shouted. "Dave, newspaper routine has killed your imagination, little as one would expect such a result, from some of the things the papers print. Twenty-five dollars an acre! Listen!"

"The city boundaries are to be extended—probably by the time this deal goes through. Then it is city property. A street railway system is to be built, and we'll see that it runs through our land. We may have to 'grease' somebody, but it's a poor engineer that saves on grease. Then we'll survey the section into twenty-five foot lots—and we'll sell them at two hundred dollars each for those nearest the city down to one hundred for those farthest out—average one hundred and fifty—total nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Alway, say, sixty thousand for 'grease' and there is still nine hundred thousand, and that doesn't count resale commissions. Dave, it's good for a cool million. And that is just

the beginning. It will give us a standing that will make anything possible."

Dave was doing rapid thinking. Suddenly he faced Conward, and their eyes met. "Conward," he said, "why do you put this up to me?"

"You don't need my little hundred to put this over. Why do you let me in on it?"

Conward smiled and breathed easily. There had been a moment of tension. "Oh, that's simple," he answered. "I figure this business is going to be too big for me, and you are the partner I need. I figure we'll travel well in double harness. I'm a good mixer—I know people—and I've got ideas. And you're sound and honorable and people trust you."

"Thanks," said Dave, dryly. "That's right," Conward continued. "We'll be a combination hard to beat. You know the story about the brothers in the coal business?"

"No."

"Jim and Fred were coal dealers, when a revival broke out in their town, and Jim got religion. Then he tried to convert Fred; tried awful hard to get Fred to at least go to the meetings. But Fred wouldn't budge. Said it wasn't practicable. Jim argued and coaxed and prayed, but without results. At last he put up to Fred."

"Fred," he said, 'why won't you come to our meetings?'

"Well, the brother answered, 'it was all right for you to get religion. Sort of lends respectability to the firm. But if I get it too, who's going to weigh the coal?'

The two men laughed over the story, and yet it left an unpleasant impression upon Dave. He had never felt sure that Conward, and now he felt less sure than ever. But the lust of easy money was beginning to stir within him. The bill in his hands represented more than three weeks' wages. Conward was making money—making money fast—and surely here was an opportunity such as comes once in a life-time. A boy shoved in his head and yelled for copy. Dave swore at him, impatiently. He had never before realized how in some the drudgery of his steady grind had become.

"I'll go you," he said to Conward at last. "I'll risk this hundred, and a little more if necessary."

"Good," said Conward, springing to his feet and taking Dave's hand in a warm grasp. "Now we're away. But you better play safe. Stick to your pay cheque here until we pull the deal through. There won't be much to do until then, anyway, and I'll take care of the paper along right lines."

"It sounds like a fairy tale," Dave murmured, as though unwilling to credit the possibilities Conward had outlined. "You're sure it can be done?"

"Done? Why, son, it has been done in all the big centres in the States, and at many a place that'll never be a centre at all. And it will be done here, because the things that you dare to dream are looming up right ahead."

Then Dave had a qualm. "If that section of land is worth close to a million dollars," he said, "it's a fair to take advantage of the owner's absence and ignorance to buy it for a few thousand?"

"Dave," said Conward, with an arm on his shoulder, "the respectability of the firm is safe in your hands. But—please let me weigh the coal."

(To be continued.)

## Woman's Interests

### Fall Sewing Notes.

A yard and a half of forty-inch crepe de chine!

Doesn't that sound like a "short cut" for the "lap-over" blouse? It seems so, especially when you consider that this particular blouse has extra length and drops over the skirt in the most approved way. And right here I want to squeeze in a little note about the fashions.

Everything's dropping. Skirts in the faddish extreme are literally down to earth. But, of course, no sensible woman is going to give up comfort for a mere fad. A safe and smart skirt rule is ankle length for evening and six to nine inches from the ground for street wear.

Sleeves are longer, too, and generally very much in evidence. You may not care to wear your heart on your sleeve, but certainly, if you want to be smart, you will wear your embroidery on your sleeve this fall.

Even waists have taken a drop. In the "lap-over" you will find the waistline resting comfortably on the hips. It gives the straight-line silhouette that everybody wants. And, to tell the truth, it's just about the only way of hiding the old pinch-in-at-the-waistline look of a suit.

Your cloth summer suit would take on a new fallish note if you added a long-sleeved lap-over blouse. Take your choice of an exactly matching shade of crepe de chine or a decided contrast. Some of the smartest three-piece suits I have seen have had such color combinations as canna-red, royal blue, or gray crepe de chine with navy blue twill, or beige-silk with brown velvet. The silk is used for the coat lining as well as the blouse. Usually the embroidery is the same color as the blouse.

Do you know that you can baste with your sewing machine? Loosen one of the tensions and lengthen the stitches. If one tension is very loose and one medium, you can easily pull out the thread.

Make your iron do half your sewing. When you are binding an edge, if you press the bias fold before joining it to the edge it will be easier to stitch in place. Lay the fold on the wrong side of the goods and stitch along the edge. Then turn the fold over the edge on the right side. Press it in place, turn under the free edge, and press again. You can hand-sew or machine-stitch the neatly turned edge in a jiffy. But if the fold is wrinkled and creased, the sewing will take twice as long.

A quick substitute for binding is half-inch grosgrain ribbon in a shade to match the blouse or dress. All you have to do in applying it is to crease it through the centre, insert the raw edge between the two thicknesses of the ribbon, and catch it in place with mercerized embroidery cotton. Just an in-and-out running stitch is decorative.

There is no need to finish a long centre-front or centre-back closing in your blouse any more. A little three-inch slash at the centre-front or back makes a blouse easy to slip on over the head.

To be sure, you must cut the blouse with the front and back edges on the fold of the goods. A bias binding of the material makes a neat and quick finish for the slash.

On the Scales. What do you weigh? You are so small!

Eight little pounds at seven weeks? Eight little pounds—and that is all—Of waving arms and rosy cheeks.

But we who tip a heavier scale, What do we weigh, then, as a whole?

What do our pounds of flesh avail Against your unweighed soul?

—Ruth Wright Kauffman.

Freshen Up. Of course, I know that you are too busy to take naps during this month, devoted to canning and preserving.

## Is It Good-bye to the Tin Can?

It has been said that if processes for "dehydrating" vegetables and fruits can be made entirely successful, we shall "live out of cartons instead of out of tin cans."

One of the most puzzling problems in this line has been offered by sweet corn; but it seems at last to have been solved, and already that delectable food has appeared on the market in paper packages. It cost the housewife only half as much as the cans for corn, and the flavor is much more like that of corn on the cob.

Leaving refrigeration aside, we have two methods of preserving food—sterilization and dehydration. The former is represented by canning. The latter is as old as civilization; for housewives for thousands of years have dried some kinds of foods to preserve them. How ancient and familiar is the dried apple!

The recent war gave a great impulse to the development of dehydration, and since the armistice much has been accomplished in the improvement of methods. With some vegetables and fruits success has not yet been attained, but the problem seems to have been satisfactorily solved with regard to grapes and most other fruits, as well as stringless beans, spinach, pumpkins and root vegetables.

Five bushels of green sweet corn will yield one bushel of the dried product. One pound of the latter will make an equivalent of three cans of fancy canned corn. "Refreshed" by soaking in water, as a preliminary to cooking, a pound of dehydrated corn will weigh nearly three pounds.

In the preparation of dried sweet corn, motor-driven machines are used to remove the husk and silk and cut the corn from the cob. To "set" the milk and preserve the color, the corn is blanched in a steel tank, into which live steam is blown. The drying is accomplished by conducting heated air beneath a compartment in which the corn is contained in wire trays. Finally the product is run through a fanning mill to remove debris, and it is then ready to be packed in cartons.

## Expert Record Maker Finds New Market.

The family portrait album of the future will talk. At least that is the idea suggested by a new business which has just been started in London for the making of private gramophone records at reasonable prices. Formerly only very rich people and popular artists have been able to indulge in the pleasure of hearing themselves on a gramophone. The big record making firms had not found the business profitable enough to be worth encouraging.

W. Sinkler Darby, a gramophone expert of 25 years' experience, has set up a studio in the West End of London exclusively for the making of records for private customers. In a short time he has discovered that the idea is proving very popular. Several titled people with musical and elocutionary abilities have had records made to give to their friends. One of them has recorded her own piano compositions. Amateur and professional singers have found that gramophone reproductions of their singing reveal many hitherto unrealized faults. A baritone who had a record made by Mr. Darby recently says that it has proved of more value to him than any number of lessons, as it enabled him to discover where his breathing and enunciation were at fault.

But one of the most attractive aspects of this new idea is the recording of children's talk at various ages. Recently father, mother, nurse, and the two children of one family went to the studio and had a record made of their conversation. Another parent had a record made of his little boy relating in his childish way the things he had done during the day, while his still smaller sister kept interrupting him.

In some cases records of a small child's talking are being made at regular intervals, so that in future years his parents can notice how he developed. People with friends and relatives overseas are also sending out messages in wax, and arrangements are being made for the production of "Christmas" records.

## Tablet Designs in Demand.

The Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior has organized a competition among the architects and art schools of Canada for a design for a suitable standard to which will be affixed the bronze tablet intended to mark the historic sites of the Dominion which are judged by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to be of national importance and worthy of preservation and commemoration.

Fifty hundred dollars will be awarded, as follows:—First prize, \$250; second prize, \$150; third prize, \$100. The assessors also retain the privilege of choosing any designs possessing special merit and for these an award of \$50 will be made.

Conditions of the competition will be advertised in the Canada Gazette, in the principal architectural journals and in the post offices throughout the Dominion. Copies of the conditions will also be sent to architectural associations and schools of art and design. The assessors will be Professor P. E. Nobbs, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. J. O. Marchand and Mr. Homer Watson, R.C.A., President of the Royal Canadian Academy.

The tree that is rotten at the heart crumbles to the earth in a storm.

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## TURKS SWEEP GREEKS FROM SMYRNA; ESTABLISH CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

Athens in a Ferment of Revolutionary Talk About Setting Up of Republic and Return of Venizelos—Famine and Disease Rampant in Asia Minor.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The Turkish Nationalists, ending their two weeks' campaign, have swept the Greeks out of Asia Minor, and the Kemalists, who yesterday entered Smyrna, took prisoners the remnants of the Greek forces remaining behind to cover the wild flight of the Greek army that a month ago held securely a large part of Western Asia Minor and talked of marching through Thrace into Constantinople.

The seething ferment of Asia Minor now seems to have been transferred to Athens through the return of troops, despatches from the Greek capital say, and there is much talk of Constantine's second descent from the throne and the return of Venizelos to power. The Greek soldiers evacuated from Smyrna were ordered taken to islands in the Aegean Sea, there to be disarmed and demobilized, so as to avoid possible trouble in Athens, but the soldiers are reported to have threatened the ship's officers and compelled them to steer for Piræus, the port of Athens, where to-day they disembarked and marched through the streets shouting insults to the king and demanding the return of Venizelos.

Smyrna, which has been in a state of chaos for three days, since the Greek High Commissioner took to a warship in fear of his life, is now a hotbed of typhus and plague and is crowded with thousands of refugees without food.

The allied consuls and naval contingents, including the Americans, had begun the restoration of order as soon as they arrived, but the Turks

### HARDSHIPS AMONG WORKERS IN OLD LAND

Government Plans Aid for Unemployed During the Coming Winter.

A despatch from London says:—England expects to be faced by the problem of dealing with 1,500,000 unemployed this winter. The cabinet committee which is handling the question has just completed the first stage of its investigation and has reported to the government and local authorities that it will spend £20,000,000 in public works to keep the men busy from October to May. The government's liability will be limited to about £850,000 and the local authorities will supply the rest.

Railroads also are planning to carry out improvements including the electrification of many London suburban lines while dock improvements, roads, sewers, parks and playgrounds also will provide work. Originally the government paid 65 per cent. of the wages of the men employed in relief work but the fund for this purpose has been exhausted and its liability is limited to carrying loan charges for such work.

Anxiety over the situation has increased with the first weekly report made in some months showing that the number of unemployed has increased. There are now 1,333,700 actually registered as unemployed with perhaps another 100,000 working part time. The government is confining its work to the really necessitous districts like Glasgow and Barrow-in-Furness ship building districts, the Bradford weaving and the Greenwich and Leyton engineering districts. It also further attempted to limit its assistance to districts where ex-service men in distress predominated, but found that ex-service men predominated in almost all necessitous districts. The scheme provides that ex-service men must be given preference up to 75 per cent. of the men employed.

### 1,372,500 Attended Canadian National Exhibition

Toronto, Sept. 11.—Two weeks ago the Exhibition management set out with the aim of climbing one notch higher along the endless ladder of high attendance, no matter what they might do in other respects, and the way in which they achieved that ideal is reflected by the grand total attendance of 1,372,500, which is just 130,520 higher than the highest figures which had even been set up on any year in the past. Saturday, being finale day, saw still another record broken, as, with an attendance of 135,000, the citizens of Toronto and the surrounding country beat the high figures of a year ago by 26,500. That, so far as the city and the province of Ontario goes, shows the added interest which is being taken in the Canadian National Exhibition, and in the general affairs of Canada. At the same time, those in charge of Exhibition affairs are looking upon the fine attendance figure as a barometer of the times, for they see in it a promised return to the old period of prosperity.

### British Goods to be Exhibited in Canada

A despatch from London says:—Interesting evidence of British manufacturers' desire to improve their position in the Canadian market is the formation of British Train Traders, Limited, which is about to send an exhibition train carrying samples of a great variety of British goods across the Dominion, leaving Montreal at the end of October on a tour lasting ten months. Two hundred and ten firms will participate in this exhibition.

### No Antidote for Wood Alcohol, Says Scientist

A despatch from New York says:—Alexander O. Gettler, pathological chemist and toxicologist of the medical examiner's staff, and professor of chemistry of New York University, gives this warning to the public:

"Don't drink wood alcohol. There is no antidote. There is sufficient poison in one drink of wood alcohol to kill many persons. Absorption in the human system is quick and fatal. By the time the doctor has been summoned the deadly poison has been absorbed in the system."

"The only remedy is, don't drink it."

### IRISH ASSEMBLY IN SESSION AT DUBLIN

Cosgrave Elected President and His Cabinet Nominations Approved.

Dublin, Sept. 10.—Thirty-three anti-treaty members absented themselves at the opening session Saturday of the Irish Provisional Parliament, an attitude indicating adherence to their claim that the Republic still lives, and a determination to continue the fight.

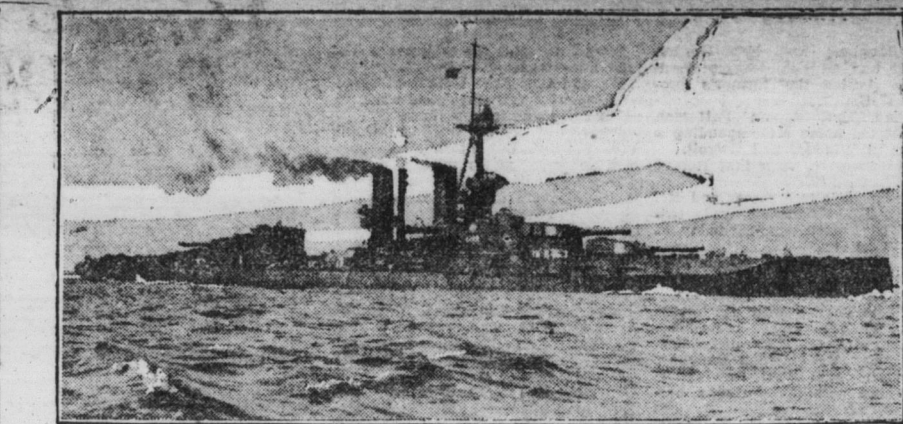
One Republican appeared and deliberately talked himself into custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and was forcibly carried from the hall. Only one new name appears in the Provisional Government, which has been technically reorganized at this first assembly of the Legislature, which will devote its energies to writing the Constitution and enacting adult suffrage.

William T. Cosgrave was elected President by the Parliament, which approved his Cabinet nominations.

### Fine Arts and the Govern- ment.

A national conservatory of music is bound to appear in Canada some of these days. The Dominion is unique in not having some sort of an institution of fine arts allied with, or supported by, the Government, but there is growing evidence that our statesmen and politicians will turn an attentive ear to the call some bright day not in the far distant future. Indeed, the actual conservatory may come sooner than we expect, though not probably in the way that musicians might anticipate. Private initiative has achieved most things in Canada, and it has done a great deal in supplying us with institutions of learning in the musical field that are of high quality. But it is perfectly possible for a national institution to be established without in the slightest degree conflicting with private institutions already established. It should, in fact, aid to their patronage by centreing public attention more definitely upon music and giving music as a whole a higher standing in the minds of the people of the country. The Government-supported institutions of other countries are not criticized as interfering with private instruction—rather they appear as giving a stimulus to study which must redound to the benefit of all concerned in the art.

Every music lover in Canada should see to it that our legislative assemblies take more than a passing interest in music. No Government to-day is acting in the best interests of its people by ignoring the cause of music. Why not a Department of Fine Arts at Ottawa?



With the battleship King George V, the Iron Duke has been ordered to Smyrna, the seaport in the province of the same name, to protect British interests against the threatened attack of the Turks. French, Italian and United States war ships are also proceeding to the scene.

### WORK RESUMED IN HARD COAL MINES

New Wages Agreement Ratified at Wilkesbarre Convention—Five Months Idle.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 10.—The anthracite wage agreement, sending the miners back to work at once, after more than five months of idleness, was ratified by the tri-district convention of the hard coal diggers last night.

Under the agreement, 155,000 mine workers return to work at the rate of wages they received when they suspended mining on March 31. The new contract will be in effect until August 31 next year, when a new arrangement is to be negotiated "in the light" of a report to be made by a commission, which both sides recommended be created by Congress, to investigate every phase of the anthracite industry.

The peace pact was ratified by a viva-voice vote. Immediately after the ratification a motion was unanimously adopted lifting the suspension at once, and the men will be permitted to return to work on Monday. As soon as the convention adjourned leaders of the United Mine Workers immediately made preparations to have the formal contract signed by both sides at Scranton on Monday.

When the men return to work the suspension will have lasted 163 days, one day less than the great strike of 1902.

It is expected that full production will not be obtained for several weeks. Some of the mines are not in the best condition and it is probable a shortage of labor will be experienced at the start in some sections, due largely to the fact that many men left the regions to seek work in other places.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10.—No higher anthracite coal prices than prevailed when the suspension of mining began and limiting the supply to domestic consumers to 60 days were decided upon yesterday at a conference of the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission and independent coal operators.

### Chinese Children Refuse to Attend Victoria School

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—While leading Chinese have retained W. J. Taylor, K.C., to force the School Board to scrap its plan to segregate Chinese from white pupils, the board has no intention of abandoning its policy, which school trustees believe, has the overwhelming support of the electors. This was made clear by School Board members and it was declared that the strike of Chinese students, who refused to attend their classes early this week, was failing.

Burmese celebrate the new year by throwing water on each other, and also on passers-by.



### Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The influx of tourists from the United States to the island is unprecedented this year. As many as twenty-four cars a day have crossed the car ferry to Charlottetown.

Digby, N.S.—A greater future for Digby as a winter port is forecasted in the addition of a spur railway line nearing completion. An additional line will, in the coming winter months, use the port for loading purposes.

Woodstock, N.B.—The quality of New Brunswick potatoes has been attracting a great deal of attention from American buyers. A number of potato dealers from New York, Long Island and other American points, have been in this vicinity lately, making investigations on both the Maine side and in this province. The experts find that the New Brunswick potatoes excel all others in being free from disease.

Sherbrooke, Que.—The latest concern to secure a site in Sherbrooke with a view to establishing a plant is the Canadian Brakehoe Company, and it is predicted extensive developments will soon be under way. Industrially, Sherbrooke has experienced improved conditions this summer and immediate prospects are bright.

### \$10,000,000 ON ROADS, IS QUEBEC ESTIMATE

While Province to Undertake Cost of Repair and Maintenance.

A despatch from Quebec says:—As a result of the official declaration of Premier Taschereau, that municipalities were to be discharged of all obligations toward the upkeep of all provincial and regional roads in this province, the Department of Roads will have to expend about \$500,000 next year to that end.

This sum is to be used exclusively for repairs and maintenance and will be supplied by the increased revenues of the liquor commission, which are already forecast for the next report. In the next few years engineers report that notwithstanding a reduction in the cost of material, the amount necessary annually to that end only will reach \$1,000,000.

This addition to the road expenditures will not affect the \$10,000,000 to be taken from the Quebec liquor commission surplus, nor the cost of constructing new roads, which this year alone will reach \$7,000,000. Consequently the next road estimates will amount to over \$10,000,000.

### X-ray in France.

For medical use, French physicians have developed an x-ray outfit that can be used at a patient's home, being supplied with current by the motor truck transporting it, in which photographs can be developed very quickly.

### ANNUAL CASUALTIES OF DEEP 674,000 TONS

Nations of the World Lost 559 Vessels During 1921—Greeks Suffer Most.

A despatch from London says:—The fleets of the world lost 559 ships of 674,257 tons during 1921, according to a report just made public by Lloyds Register of Shipping, the organization which reduces to statistics the annual toll of Father Neptune standing guard over Davy Jones's Locker. Most of these vessels were wrecked or abandoned at sea. Some were broken up ashore as too old for further use. Others vanished after departing from their ports. The destruction amounted to approximately 1 per cent. of the total merchant marine of all nations.

Of the 559 ships, excluding all of less than 100 tons, 344 of 536,537 tons were steamers and motor vessels and 215 of 137,720 tons were sailing boats.

The record for the year, while heavy, was a return to normal compared with the wholesale sinkings registered during hostilities. At the height of submarine activities in 1917 2,605 steamers of 6,607,000 tons and 748 sailing ships of 520,000 tons were lost at sea. Since 1918 the losses have remained fairly constant at about the 1921 figures.

The statistical tables give interesting data on the frequency of the various kinds of disasters. Strandings and kindred casualties were the most prolific, accounting for 45.16 per cent. of the losses to steamers and motorships and 38.8 per cent. of the sailers. Cases of abandoned, foundered and missing vessels formed 30 per cent. of the steam and motor ships and 35½ per cent. of the sailers.

The vessels broken up and dismantled during 1921 aggregated 93,431 tons.

A study of the tables made public by Lloyds Register shows an average for the world of less than 1 per cent., with a proportion for Greece far beyond the normal. Losses of the Greek fleet amounted to twenty-six ships, of 52,363 tons, or 8.92 per cent. of the entire merchant marine. Many of these ships were lost under circumstances which led to drastic investigations by insurance companies.

The average for the British Empire was slightly over 1 per cent. With the exception of Holland, with a loss of only 0.03 per cent., the American flag was the lowest in the world, with casualties of 0.45 per cent.

### Enormous Issues of Paper Marks at Berlin

A despatch from Berlin says:—Bank notes totalling twenty-three billion paper marks have been put into circulation within the last ten days, according to the newspapers here. This is 10 per cent. of Germany's entire note circulation.

### Marvellous Yield

Irrigated Land Yields Phenomenal Crops

A despatch from Lethbridge, Alta., says:—One hundred and three bushels of oats to the acre was the yield of a twenty-acre field of irrigated land on the Raymond Agricultural School Demonstration Farm.

Some people grow with responsibility; others swell.

### Weekly Market Report

Toronto.  
Manitoba wheat, old crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.15; No. 3 Northern, \$1.07½. New crop, No. 1, \$1.13.  
Manitoba oats—Nominal.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above track, bay ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c, all rail.  
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 55c to 58c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—Nominal.  
Rye—No. 2, 65c to 70c.  
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$22 to \$23; shorts, per ton, \$24 to \$25; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.  
Ontario wheat—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95c to \$1, at outside points.  
Ontario No. 2 white oats, New, 33c to 35c.  
Ontario corn—Nominal.  
Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93c, \$6.80 to \$7.10 per barrel; 2nd pats. (bakery), \$6 to \$6.30.  
Straightens, in bulk, seaboard, \$4.30; Toronto basis, \$4.25 to \$4.50.  
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$7.20 per barrel; 2nd pats., \$6.50.  
Hay—No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$16; straw, \$11, carlots.  
Cheese—New, large, 18 to 18½c; twins, 19 to 19½c; triplets, 20 to 20½c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24½c. Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 36 to 38c; No. 2 creamery, 33 to 34c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33 to 38c; roasters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 25c; roasters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.  
Margarine—20 to 22c.  
Eggs—No. 1, candled, 33 to 34c; select, 37 to 38c; cartons, 41 to 42c.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13 to 13½c per lb.; 5-lb. tins, 14½ to 15½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.50 to \$3.75.  
Potatoes—New Ontario, \$1 to \$1.15.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 35c; cooked ham, 46 to 50c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 29 to 43c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$40.  
Lard—Pure, tierces, 16c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17½c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½c; pails, 15c; prints, 17c.  
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.15; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, \$5 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, \$70 to \$90; springers, \$80 to \$100; calves, choice, 10 to \$11.50; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$3 to \$7; spring lambs, \$11 to \$12.50; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$12.50; do, f.o.b., \$11.75; do, country points, \$11.50.  
Montreal.  
Oats, Can. West, No. 3, 54c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$6.80. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran, \$21.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$18 to \$19.  
Cheese, finest easterns, 16½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35½c. Eggs, selected, 34-35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75 to 80c.  
Cattle, canners, \$1; common cows, \$2.50 to \$3; common bulls, \$2 to \$2.50; good milk-fed veals, \$10; good calves, \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$6.50 up; grassers, \$3 to \$4.25; lambs, good, \$9.50 to \$10; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$7; do, culls, \$6; hogs select, \$12.50 to \$12.75.

### Outliving Oneself.

As men survey the untimely passing of such as Rupert Brooke, Joyce Kilmer, Alan Seeger, there is inevitably the poignant sense of frustration by death's hand, of dreams yet unfulfilled, of great promise not come to the full flower of realization. It has sometimes assuaged a human grief, when the young whom the gods love go from us "with the white rays of morn upon their shields of expectation," to reflect that these, at any rate, knew not the pain and bitterness that came to those who have outlived the flush of golden promise and beheld the dawn fade "into the light of common day." They never lost their ideals, they never surrendered their illusions. The incommunicable raptures were not ended. They went on from strength to strength.

Still nursing the unconquerable hope, Still clutching the inviolable shade.

The hour when they said like the old guide, on the Matterhorn, "I cannot!" never came to them. They felt equal to anything; to the last they were daring, defiant, ready to address themselves to fresh adventures.

We are not old until we reach the age when we are content with ourselves as we are. If we are never satisfied—if we are still eager to learn—we never become aged. A more splendid thing to see than the radiant optimism of youth is the undaunted optimism of those who laugh at the calendar because their wills are young, and—like Tennyson's "Ulysses"—their purpose holds. It will not do to spend what are so dismally named "declining" years by reviewing, with a great regret, the bygone days. Why should they be years of declining? Why may they not be years of accepting? Not a mere acquiescence, not a placid resignation, with hands folded and feet altogether idle. But an acceptance of the responsibilities referred to our costly experience and our valuable discretion. The elders may be spared those quick/physical errands that are better committed to juniors sound of wind and fleet of limb. But they have their own place, their own use and their peculiar fitness.

The light of a luminous example shines in sundown as at sunrise. The real readiness to die does not consist in waiting for the end, but in a joyful willingness to live, each day, for all that there is in it. The beloved, admired "old" people that we know are not timorous of the open door. They are not tired of life and they are not afraid of death—since it admits to "life that shall endless be."

### Sending Oil by Cable.

Many of the great oilfields are situated near coasts where the water is shallow for several miles out to sea. This means that large tankers cannot come close to the shore to take their precious cargo on board.

The old method, which was very costly, was to dredge a channel and build a special harbor; but nowadays, as the tanker cannot come to the oil, the oil is taken to the tanker.

Enormous pipe lines, some of them six miles in length and from 8 in. to 10 in. in diameter, are laid out from the shore. A buoy is attached to the far end, and when an oil ship arrives she hauls up the pipe and fixes it to her tanks. Then she signals to the shore that she is ready. Pumping begins at once, and soon she is full. She then seals up the end of the pipe, throws it overboard, and steams away. An ingenious method has been devised for allowing a tanker to transfer fuel to an oil-burning steamer whilst at sea. If an ordinary pipe were run out between the two it would soon break, owing to the pitching and rolling of the vessels. Even if several tow lines were used the process would be difficult.

Now pipe and cable are made into one. The tube is encased in many strands of steel wire. The big steamer or takes the tanker in tow, and oil is pumped through the pipe which runs through the middle of the cable.

### Soldiers Wounded in the Great War

The International Labor Bureau has completed its work on the number of soldiers wounded in the war. The total figure amounts to 6,911,000, and the casualties of the various countries are as follows: France, 1,600,000; Germany, 1,400,000; Great Britain, 1,170,000; Austria, 1,164,000; Italy, 1,070,000; Poland, 320,000; United States, 246,000; Czechoslovakia, 154,000; Canada, 88,000; Roumania, 84,000; Belgium, 40,000; the number of Russian, Turkish and Bulgarian wounded has not yet been ascertained.

The Central Information Office, in Spain, has given from the official list of losses down to December 31, 1921, for Germany, the number of wounded in the army and navy as 4,246,874. But this number was not yet final and in reality the real number is much less, as the separate woundings of each man had been counted singly.

As regards materials of construction, 185 vessels of 360,449 tons were of steel, 45 of 46,306 of iron, five of 2,508 tons of ferro-concrete and 75 of 49,829 of wood and composite.

The biggest shipment ever made out of the Grand Lake coal area of New Brunswick in one day was made recently, a train of 38 cars of coal arriving at Fredericton over the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company, from Min-



## IF IT'S STYLE, OR THE BEST VALUES, JUST COME TO MAYHEW'S

Women's Smart New Tricotee Blouses, all shades, Special this week, \$3.48.

Women's Brushed Felt Sport Hats and Scarfs to match, this week, \$6.95 set.

Now is the time to select the wool for that new Sweater, Scarf, or Hat. Use Monarch yarns—they are best. 1 and 2 oz. balls.

### Come Early, Men, and Get First Choice

Men's Fall Hats and Caps at tremendous savings. Men's Hats, \$2.50 and \$3.75. Caps, \$1, \$1.95 and \$2.25. Finest Gabardines and Top Coats for men, \$19.50 and \$25.00.

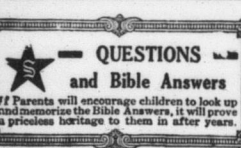
This week we will offer a splendid opportunity to men in securing a suit made-to-your-measure, best cloths and best trimmings, for \$29.50.

An extraordinary special purchase of Boys' Shoes, all sizes from 1 to 5, \$2.98. Regular \$4.00 and \$4.50.

Women's New Suede Gauntlets, \$2.50. Just arrived, these new Suede Cape Gauntlets, in Beaver and Grey, strap over wrist.

Men! You will profit greatly if you defer your selection of Fall Suit or Overcoat until you see the exclusive showing at Mayhew's Clothing Store.

**E. A. MAYHEW & CO.**



What test did Jesus lay down for detecting false prophets?—Matt. 7: 15-20.

### NEWBURY

Owing to Harvest Home services in Wardsville on Sunday, Sept. 17th, service will be held in Christ church at 3 o'clock, when Rev. Mr. Wallace, of Dutton, will preach. The following Sunday Rev. P. H. Streeter, of Florence, will conduct Harvest Home services here.

Miss Jessie Gray, of Detroit, is spending a two weeks' vacation at her home here.

A. D. Gray, of Windsor, has been visiting his grandmothers, Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of St. Thomas, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Edway Hurdle.

A. E. Alderman, of New Lethbride, Shewan, Mich., called on Mrs. C. A. Blain and Mrs. W. W. Degraw last week. Mr. Alderman is a first cousin of their mother.

Mrs. P. T. Galbraith and son Ronald arrived home last week from a trip to Niagara Falls and Port Dover. Archie Stewart met with an accident on Thursday at the basket factory, having two fingers taken off.

D. J. Archer and son Ernest motored from Windsor on Saturday to spend a week.

Miss Dorcas Glennie, of London, is spending some time at her home here.

Jack Kane, of the hydro commission, was in town on Monday on his way from Port Perry to Belle River, where hydro is to be installed.

Mrs. O. Pringley is visiting her brother, Ed. J. Grant, in Belmont.

Harry Wallace has taken a position in the Bank of Montreal.

The village rate has been struck at 33 mills, being 10 mills less than last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Edway Hurdle entertained Dr. and Mrs. Cady, of West Lorne, on Wednesday of last week.

Wm. Bayne and D. J. Bateman each took an auto load of baseball fans to London on Friday to see the games between Hamilton and London.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Boyle were in Chatham last week.

George Lanes and wife and son Lyle, wife and baby, of Windsor, and Miss Dillon, of Toronto, called on Miss A. L. Tucker on Friday while motoring through from Toronto.

A most interesting game of baseball was played in Old Boys' Park on Saturday afternoon at 4.30 between the Commercial Travellers' Club of London and Newbury. In spite of the fact that the visitors had a few of London's best home team players, the home team played a good game, winning by a score of 5-2. There was a good crowd of spectators, and Umpire Baker gave entire satisfaction.

After the game, which was finished at six o'clock, the visitors with their wives and lady friends were invited over to Knox church basement where a chicken supper was served by the lady friends of our own team. After supper they had some good music.

Miss Jean Sherwood is spending her vacation in London, with her aunt, Mrs. George E. Hurdle.

### WARDSVILLE

Clarence Harold, of Orion, Mich., visited his uncle, Jim Harlow.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. J. McRae were held on Thursday afternoon. There was short prayer at the house, then the remains were taken to the church, which was filled with friends and relatives come to pay their last respects to the deceased. Mrs. McRae was an ardent English church worker and for several years was organist in that church.

She will be missed not only by her family but by a very large circle of friends. She leaves a husband and three children, Jean, Rhea and John.

Harvest Home services will be held in St. James' Anglican church on Sunday, Sept. 17. Rev. Mr. Wallace, of Dutton, will be the minister.

Public and high schools have reopened for the fall term. The public school teachers are Mrs. McRae and

### CASHMERE

Mrs. Banghart and Mrs. Gordon Banghart and two children, of London, are visiting the former's brother, C. F. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Patterson have returned home after spending a few days in Windsor and Detroit.

We are sorry to learn that Robert Webster is quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Webster and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Webster and two children, of Dutton, spent Sunday at Robert Webster's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Patterson and daughter, of Detroit, spent a few days with his brother, Archie Patterson.

Miss Elsie Thompson, of McCreedy, spent the week-end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith, Mrs. Banghart and Mrs. Gordon Banghart and two children spent Sunday at Kent Bridge with the former's brother, Wm. Smith.

Mrs. B. F. Jeffery, of Newbury, spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Calvin Stiller.

Threshing is the order of the day in this vicinity.

Miss Ethel Moore is spending her vacation with her parents here.

### NORTH EKFRID

Miss Christie McArthur, of Caradoc, is holidaying with her aunt, Mrs. Harry Hardy.

Mrs. Foster is spending a couple of weeks in Komoka and London.

Miss Grace Laughton, of London, is calling on friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Tye, of Lambeth, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Will Webber.

Grant Klemm spent a few days at Memphis attending the wedding of his cousin, Elgin Whiting.

Miss Irene Roemmel is holidaying in Windsor.

Mr. Musgrove loaded a carload of wheat at Glencoe last week.

The curfew bell that used to ring in the evening now rings early in the morning.

Silo-filling is the order of the day.

Miss Annie Black and her sister, of Flint, Mich., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Butler recently.

Mrs. James Goldrick, of Metcalfe, spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Will Down, Jr.

Miss Lizzy Down has returned after spending a few weeks at Woodstock and Riverside.

Miss Elsie Mills, of London, is spending her holidays with her father, Wm. Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Irwin spent Sunday in this vicinity.

### MELBOURNE

Melbourne, Sept. 5.—As the new school is not ready for use, the Sunday school rooms were again put in shape for studies to be carried on.

Mr. Mark, of Parkhill, is principal, and Miss Waters assistant. The continuation school opened today with 51 on the roll—23 in the first form.

The public school, with Miss McNabb teacher, opened with 31 on the roll.

The brickwork of the new school is completed and it is expected the building will be opened on Nov. 1.

Edward Newman was united in marriage on Wednesday last to Miss Thelma Willis, of Woodstock, and the left for a trip east. On their return they will reside in the house formerly owned by Mrs. Hattie Robinson.

Misses Martha and Annie McLean have left for the West to visit their brother, Alexander McLean, of Regina.

### CAMERON

The recent rains are very helpful to the late potatoes.

Mr. and Mrs. Reycraft visited their daughter, Mrs. Dobbyn, on Sunday.

On Friday evening about 60 friends of Cameron church and Ferguson Crossing Needle Club gathered at the beautiful new home of Mr. and Mrs. John D. McVicar in honor of their eldest daughter, Winnifred, in giving her a party.

Misses Martha and Annie McLean have left for the West to visit their brother, Alexander McLean, of Regina.

Wedding bells will soon be ringing at Strathburn.

### APPIN

Silo-filling and threshing are the rage hereabouts just now.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown, of Cleveland, spent a few days last week renewing acquaintances here and at Mackaville. They were returning from Toronto Exhibition and reported a delightful motor trip.

The Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Frank Nicholls on Thursday afternoon, with Mrs. Thos. Hodgson, Mrs. John Chisholm and Mrs. Jas. McDonald as hostesses.

Much important business was dealt with. Planning for the school fair on Sept. 30 took a good deal of time.

It was decided that special prizes be given much the same as last year and that a prize list be sent to each teacher in Ekfrid in the hope that all scholars compete and help make the Ekfrid school fair the best yet.

The Loughton-Walker four-piece orchestra has been engaged for the afternoon, Oct. 5th—one week later than usual.

The W. I. library will be open to anyone desiring books every day but Sunday. A bale of infants' clothing is being prepared for New Ontario settlers.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Thos. Hodgson, Oct. 5th—one week later than usual.

Hostesses: Mrs. C. Olde, Mrs. Geo. Galbraith and Mrs. John Thomas.

Miss Margaret Macfie has gone to St. Thomas to join the faculty of Alton College as teacher of piano and theory.

Miss Macfie was particularly successful in her recent exams receiving A.T.C.M. and A.A.C.M. diplomas, as well as her theory with honors. She received the silver medal for proficiency in piano.

We prophesy a brilliant future for this young artist and tender our heartiest good wishes and congratulations.

### EKFRID STATION

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McCallum and niece, Miss Dobie, visited friends at Drayton recently.

Bernie Galbraith attended Toronto Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Eaton entertained sixty guests at a corn roast recently.

Miss Anna and Murray McCallum attended the wedding of their cousin, Lorne McCallum, Windsor.

Miss Vera Black has returned from her vacation in Windsor.

Miss Jean Hull has left for college in Toronto.

Mrs. K. Black is on the sick-list. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Will Switzer on their silver wedding anniversary.

School reopened at S. S. No. 4 with an attendance of 42. Teacher, Miss Marjorie McLean.

T. Thompson, West Lorne, spent Labor Day at D. McCallum's.

H. Winger has the drillers engaged at drilling a water well.

Annie Switzer has gone to attend school at Delhi.

Edward Elmore is recovering from an attack of measles.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cavalier, on Sept. 4, a son.

### STRATHBURN

Newspaper clipping:—"In Jack Campbell the Saints have a reliable utility man. He is a good catcher; as those who have seen him in the City League games can assert, and also fits in either in the infield or outfield. Jack, who teaches at Wellington street school, and is 1921 played for the kids of the city, is 23 years old and weighs 175 pounds. He is a great athlete, also playing hockey, rugby, basket-ball and indoor ball. In 1919-20 he was with the Regina amateur ball club, and in 1921 played for Ridgeway. He throws right and bats from either side of the plate."

Jack Campbell is a son of Dan Campbell, Rodney, who recently returned from Regina, and is a nephew of Mrs. D. H. McKee and Mrs. Dave Allan.

Mrs. A. Fleming, of St. Thomas, is visiting friends around Strathburn.

Mrs. D. H. McKee and son Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Dave Allan attended the funeral of Mrs. Legate, of Regina, at Mount Pleasant cemetery, London.

Wedding bells will soon be ringing at Strathburn.

### WOODGREEN

Miss M. Fennell spent the week-end at her home in Newbury.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Simpson and daughter Florence have returned after visiting in Toronto.

Miss Amy Peters is visiting Mrs. D. Waterworth.

Mrs. T. J. Elliott spent a few days at T. Simpson's.

Miss Emily Willmont is spending some time in Windsor.

Miss Madeline Waterworth entertained about twelve young friends at a birthday party on Saturday.

Jessie Squire met with a serious accident on Saturday when she cut her hand with a butcher knife. Several stitches had to be taken in it.

Major and Hubert Grover and families spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Grover.

### MOSA

The regular meeting of the No. 9, Mosas, W. I. was held at the home of Mrs. Godfrey McMurchy on Thursday, August 31. There were 21 members and 31 visitors present.

Collection amounted to \$4.25. An invitation from Mrs. McMurchy to the Crinan ladies was heartily responded to, about 20 being present. A very interesting address on "The need of community halls" was given by Mrs. John McMillan of that place, and listened to intently by all present. She said that every community should have a hall where the young people could meet and enjoy their social hours and the older people could supervise. A paper on "Service and sacrifice" was given by Miss Jessie Mitchell. Solos were rendered by Miss Agnes McEachren, Miss Alma Burke and Mrs. Carroll of Crinan. Duets were given by Mrs. J. N. Currie and Miss Pearl George, of Glencoe, and John and Janet McMurchy, and a selection by the No. 9 quartette. The meeting closed by the national anthem, after which lunch was served by the hostesses.

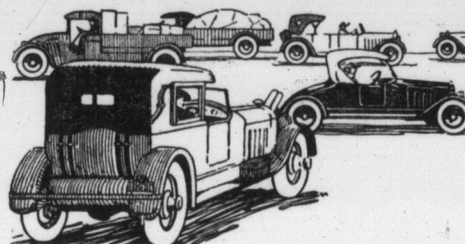
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One of the five grades of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils is exactly suited to your car. Use this grade regularly and get trouble-free service from your car at the lowest possible cost for lubrication. Consult the Chart to determine the grade you should be using.

### IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Manufacturers and Marketers of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils and Marketers in Canada of Gargyle Mobiloil.



## Charles Scott

IS GETTING A

Fresh Supply

of

## Shoes

THIS WEEK.

Call and see for yourselves.  
Don't worry.

### WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS

What this country needs is not a new birth of freedom, but the old-fashioned \$2 lower birth.

What this country needs isn't more liberty, but less people who take liberties with our liberty.

What this country needs is not a job for every man, but a real man for every job.

What this country needs isn't to get more taxes from the people, but for the people to get more from the taxes.

What this country needs is more tractors and less detractors.

What this country needs isn't more young men making spuds, but more young men planting spuds.

What this country needs is more paint on the old place and less paint on the young face.

What this country needs isn't a lower rate of interest on money, but a higher interest in work.

What this country needs is to follow the footsteps of the fathers instead of the footsteps of the dancing master.—St. Paul Crescent.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are ward off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

When a Kansas undertaker suggested to a local farmer that the words, "Gone to a Better Land," be placed on the monument over his wife's grave, the loyal Kansan firmly replied: "Nothin' doin' Mister. There ain't no better land than Kansas. Kansas 'ain't' in it with Middlesex, either."

Hay - Fever

ASTHMA, SUMMER COLDS. You don't need a month's treatment to prove the worth of

**RAZ-MAH!**

RELIEF IS IMMEDIATE. It restores normal breathing, stops mucus gatherings in nasal and bronchial passages, assures long nights of quiet sleep.

\$1.00 at your druggist's, or write for free trial to Templetons, Toronto.

Sold by Johnston's Drug Store

Newbury

## Flour Mill

Farmers can get all kinds of gristing done at the mill. Bring the wheat and get your own flour, feed flour, bran and shorts. Will take wheat in exchange for flour or feed.

Good milling wheat wanted. Pure whole wheat for porridge. Everybody likes it. Just try it for or breakfast.

B. W. Williams

### A WORD WITH THE FARMER

No country can really prosper unless its farmers are prosperous, said Mr. Levitan, in an address to farmers the other day, and no farmers will be happy and successful unless the small villages and towns to which the farmers' families have access are highly prosperous.

"Remember," said Mr. Levitan, "that you have an interest in building up towns and villages. Stick to your home merchant. Patronize your village butcher. Get friendly with your town banker—he's always glad to help and advise. Buy your furniture, your groceries, your implements in your nearest town. Don't let your village barber starve. Every cent you spend in town re-

mains in town. The value of your land, the ease with which you secure help, the happiness of your family, the likelihood of the boys staying on the farm—these all depend not on the farm so much as on the near-by village. By increasing the prosperity of the village, you make your farm more valuable and your life more pleasant."—St. Mary's Journal-Argus.

The fellow who knows it all would not be so annoying if he didn't insist on our knowing, too.

This is just about the time of year that the family gathers around the dining-room table every evening and reads—the Bible? No, the mail or reader catalogue.

## BASEBALL

## BASKET-BALL

Monster Double

## TOURNAMENT

AT WALKERS

## FRIDAY, SEPT. 15TH

at one o'clock sharp

Three Snappy Baseball Games

COMPETING TEAMS

Newbury, Parkhill, Moraviantown, Walkers

Three Lively Basket-ball Games

COMPETING TEAMS

Alvinston, Watford Jr., Appin, Kilmartin

Liberal Cash Prizes for both

Presentation of North Middlesex League Trophy by

J. C. Brown, M.P.P.

Lunch and Refreshment Booth.

Admission, Adults, 25c.

Children under 10 free.

Be a sport.

Join the Crowd.

### WARDSVILLE'S

## BIG NEW STORE

Summer Bargains in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps

Complete Line of Choice Family Groceries

## J. H. McINTYRE

General Merchant