



# Soils and Crops

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

## Measuring Cows With a Short Yardstick.

John Brown has a horse to sell. You need an extra horse for the spring plowing, and decide to look at the beast.

Brown leads the horse out of the barn. You rub his legs, look at his eyes, try his hind, examine his teeth to see how old he is, and finally, having satisfied yourself that the animal is all right, you say to Brown: "Is he a good worker?"

Imagine your surprise when Brown answers: "His record for the first seven days he had him early last spring is a wonder; I can't say what he did the rest of the year." Wouldn't you naturally be concerned about what the horse did the rest of the year before buying him?

That illustration is only superficial, of course. But it isn't so very different from this, which is a reality: Smith has a dairy cow for sale. She is registered in the herd-book of her breed, and the owner will give a pedigree with her. A veterinarian's certificate shows that the cow is not affected with any disease. When you ask Smith how much butterfat the cow produces, he replies: "Her record for seven days is thirty pounds." Wouldn't you want to know what the cow could do the rest of the year?

The seven-day record of butterfat production is not a safe measure of the worth of any dairy cow, any more than a seven-day record is a safe measure for a work horse. The only safe test in either case is the yearly test.

A seven-day test for a cow is only a stimulant. The cow is generally prepared for the test for weeks beforehand. All that can be done to force her production to the limit is done. On the strength of the test thus made, the cow is sold to some man who can not, under ordinary conditions, make her produce half her official record. The buyer thinks something has been put over on him; and indeed there has been.

"One was when the seven-day test was all right. When testing was in its infancy, the seven-day test was a sort of a primer. But dairying is past the primary stage; the yearly test is the one that meets the demands of the dairymen to-day. A seven-day test should be looked upon only as an indication of what a cow may do. A yearly test shows clearly what a cow can do.

The increased production of a cow on a yearly test will more than pay for the extra feed and labor required. The extra on the cow herself will be worth more sometimes than the time and trouble necessary to make the test. A cow on a yearly test will acquire a capacity for more feed, and will show better udder development as a result of heavier production while on test. As a basis of selection, yearly test is the best measure.

Feeding and handling cows on a yearly test is more difficult than feeding and handling cows in ordinary herd production. Cows on long-time test should be in good condition before freshening, and should have a rest of two months before starting the year's work. A good ration for fitting the cows for test is made up of equal parts by weight of ground oats, bran, oilmeal and corn. Just before calving, change this to bran and oats.

The test ration should be rather scant. Cows should not be giving their greatest flow of milk until a month after calving. One pound of grain to seven pounds of milk is about right for starting.

A ration that has given good results at the Michigan Experiment Station is as follows: 360 pounds of ground oat, 400 pounds of bran, 200 pounds of cottonseed-meal, 300 pounds of gluten feed and 300 pounds of oilmeal. If a cow becomes thin, increase the amount of gluten. If the cow drops off in milk flow, add a little oilmeal, or increase the allowance of roots fed in addition to the grain ration.

## What are the Wheat Prospects for 1920?

What are wheat prospects for 1920-21? Here is some of the latest information:

France has made very little gain in wheat acreage. England and Wales have less wheat acreage than last year. U.S. farmers plowed up 11.5% of winter wheat in last fall. Australia's wheat is off 41%. South Africa's wheat is short 25%.

For wheat on medium loam soil use 100 to 200 lbs. per acre of fertilizer, carrying 3 to 5% apportioned to phosphoric acid, and 2 to 4% potash.

## MAKE EVERY ACRE OF wheat count

Use Fertilizers. They insure maximum yields.

For further information write to the Canadian Fertilizer Assn. Improvement Bureau, Of the Canadian Fertilizer Assn., Henry G. Bell, B.S.A., Director, 1111 Temple Building, Toronto.

# POULTRY

In order to lay well, a bird must have a sound body, and must be vigorous and healthy. Vigor and health are shown by bright, clear eyes, a well-set body, a comparatively active disposition and a good circulation. There must be no physical defects such as crooked beak, excessively long toe-nails, eyelids that overhang so that the bird can not see well, scaly leg, or anything else that would keep the bird from seeing or getting an abundance of food.

A laying fowl uses up the surplus fat in the body, especially the fat from the skin. In yellow-skinned breeds this loss of fat can readily be seen by the loss of the yellow color. The differing parts of the body tend to become white, according to the amount of fat stored in the body and the amount of circulation of blood through those parts. The changes occur in the following order:

The vent changes very quickly with egg production, so that a white or pink vent on a yellow-skinned bird generally means that the bird is laying, while a yellow vent means a bird is not laying. All yellow-colored changes are dependent on the feed, coarseness of skin and size of bird. A heavy bird fed on an abundance of green feed or other material that will color the fat deep yellow will not bleach out nearly so quickly as a smaller or paler colored bird.

The eye-ring, that is, the inner edges of the eyelids, bleaches out a trifle slower than the vent. The earlobes on Leghorns and Anconas bleach out a little more slowly than the eye-ring, so that a bleached ear-lobe means a little longer or greater production than a bleached vent or eye-ring.

The color goes out of the beak, beginning at the base, and gradually disappears until it finally leaves the front part of the upper beak. The lower beak bleaches faster than the upper, but may be used as an indication where the upper is obscured by horn or black. On the average colored yellow-skinned bird, a bleached beak means heavy production for at least the past four to six weeks.

The shanks are the slowest to bleach out and hence indicate a much longer period of production than the other parts. The yellow first goes out of the scales on the front of the shanks and finally from the scales on the rear. The scales on the heel of the shank are the last to bleach out and may generally be used as an index as to the natural depth of the yellow color of the bird. A bleached-out shank usually indicates fairly heavy production for at least fifteen or twenty weeks.

The yellow color comes back into the vent, eye-ring, ear-lobes, beak and shanks in the same order that it went out, but the color returns much more quickly than it goes out. A vacation or rest period can sometimes be determined by the outer end of the beak being bleached and the base being yellow.

In the junk pile on Peter Tumble-down's farm you can find almost everything but empty paint pails and worn-out brushes.

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## Farm Labor and the Cost of Living

In the present farm labor crisis the farmer who is keeping live stock appears to occupy a much stronger position than the crop farmer. A well-managed stock farm affords a better distribution of labor during rough seasons and has more of it available at other times of the year. In no other type of farming in the northern climate is it possible to produce a steady and profitable labor program throughout the year, and as the costs of living advance this situation is becoming more noticeable from month to month.

Some of our rural economists argue that the high cost of living will force men to return to the farms, but this is a question which has more than one side. The high cost of living has indeed compelled many rural workers to leave the country and seek steady employment in cities where they could earn good wages every month in the year. Years ago the farmers had little difficulty in finding day laborers when needed. In fact, the day laborer was at that time an important factor in rural life. Thousands of men who owned small farms worked by the day for neighboring farmers during a greater part of the season. With the meagre income from their day labor they managed to live and support their families. Today the cost of living has reached such figures that these men have found it impossible to live and support their families, for while their day labor has brought them more money per day the average farmer has so managed his business as to reduce the number of days of hired labor to the lowest possible notch. Cutting down on the number of days of labor has forced these men out of the country. The loss of these day laborers has made it necessary for farmers to adjust their business so that they must depend on their own labor, or change work with their neighbors. In either case it has necessitated a curtailment in certain crops and made it advantageous to plan their farming so that they could keep their labor supply busy at all times of the year.

If the farmer is to compete successfully in the labor market he must conduct his business on a profitable basis as many months during the year as possible. As a general proposition there is more interest for the good farm hand in caring for live stock than in growing crops for market. The care of live stock is exacting and painstaking work, but there is less drudgery in breeding and feeding operations than there is in tilling the land and cultivating crops. Another important factor in live stock farming is the fact that it creates a greater family interest in the affairs of the farm, thereby affording an incentive for the young folks to stay in the country.

Many progressive farmers recognize the attraction which good animals hold for the young people and cater to it by giving them a share in the proceeds. In many instances they have found it profitable to give the boys a share in the live stock raised on the farm, such as every tenth pig, lamb or calf, which is fed by them in the same manner as the others, but becomes the property of the boy who takes care of the herd or flock. In a like manner giving the girls orphan lambs, or every third or fourth egg, worked by the day for neighboring farmers during a greater part of the season. With the meagre income from their day labor they managed to live and support their families. Today the cost of living has reached such figures that these men have found it impossible to live and support their families, for while their day labor has brought them more money per day the average farmer has so managed his business as to reduce the number of days of hired labor to the lowest possible notch. Cutting down on the number of days of labor has forced these men out of the country. The loss of these day laborers has made it necessary for farmers to adjust their business so that they must depend on their own labor, or change work with their neighbors. In either case it has necessitated a curtailment in certain crops and made it advantageous to plan their farming so that they could keep their labor supply busy at all times of the year.

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## Extracted Honey Sells Best.

With the majority of beekeepers July is the season for extracting honey, but those whose surplus is principally from buckwheat, and little if any from the clovers, depend upon the latter part of August or early September as the time in which to extract the honey and take the comb sections off.

While there is, and probably always will be, more or less demand for comb-honey, the majority of commercial beekeepers devote their apiaries to the production of extracted honey.

Production of extracted honey permits very rapid expansion or tapering of the surplus bodies, without compelling the bees to build combs for storage, as in the case of comb sections. This is much more satisfactory from every standpoint. Besides, swarming is reduced to a minimum.

The larger hive with its deeper combs in the brood nest gives a prolific queen ample space in which to lay and confine her work to the brood chamber proper. Most queens show a decided disinclination to extend their activities to an upper brood body, for the journey across the tops of the frames, and the unstable blank space, breaks the continuity and symmetry of the brood nest. Where the ordinary type of hive is used, queens must either do this or be crowded in the ordinary brood body. The result is swarming. This holds true for both comb and extracted honey.

By all means let the bees cap the cells containing honey before extracting is done, and a nice ripe article will be the result.

Where one has but a few colonies, a bee-escape board is an advantage in clearing the bees out of the supers; it prevents the uncapping of cells when the bees are smoked down into the brood chamber, and also prevents a lot of stinging.

A sharp-edged uncapping knife should be used for uncapping; one which is heated by steam is the best. The room in which the extracting is done should be bee tight, to prevent robbing. Let the honey settle in a tank and then draw off into large tins. The empty combs can be returned to the colonies, both for cleaning and for storage of the later fall flow.

July is a good month in which to give every colony a thorough inspection. See that a young and vigorous queen is at the head of each, and strengthen any weak colonies by giving them frames of sealed brood and bees from strong colonies. Be careful not to take the queen from the strong colony. Be on the lookout for the bee-moth and other enemies of bees. If the weather is hot, provide shade and ventilation and keep down swarming. Cut away all weeds in front of all hives. Do this late in the day. If bees are comfortable they will be contented, and, consequently, not apt to swarm.

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## Welfare of the Home

All of Life and All of Its Operations Are Sacred.

By IDA M. ALEXANDER, M.D.

Recently I was talking to a father who told me that he attended his boy's club, that he enjoyed it greatly and that it was making him young again. "I have never done anything in my life," he said earnestly, "which has given me so much pleasure and genuine satisfaction as growing young with my son and his little friends."

This man is one of the new-fashioned fathers who rules with love instead of fear; who says to his son, "Do this because it is the Right Thing to do," and not, "Do this because I tell you to." The new-fashioned father believes in developing the boy's sense of right and wrong and his feeling of judgment or discernment, so that he may weigh carefully and choose to do the Right Thing. This kind of father tells his boy that fatherhood is the most God-like gift a man possesses and for that reason it must be regarded as sacred. He tells his boy the love-side of the truth and not the fear-side; he emphasizes the reward of well doing and not the punishment of wrong doing.

We call on every father in the land to do his father-duty by talking earnestly and frankly to his sons and daughters on these sacred themes. Lift up before their eyes the White Standard of social purity—the single standard of purity for men and women.

And what do the boys say about it, when they are told scientific facts in the army, from both the positive and negative points of view? One of them said reverently: "I did not know life was so wonderful. Why did not some one tell us before?"

One evening at our Y.W.C.A. Hostess House in Paris, a former high school teacher told me this story about her boys, as she called them:

When they found that she was going over to France for Y.M.C.A. work, they had an earnest talk among themselves and decided that she, a young woman, surely had not enough knowledge of a certain kind to protect her in the foreign country to which she was going, especially under war conditions. One of them had been elected spokesman and though his message was not an easy one to voice, he managed to deliver it to her, her friend and teacher. She heard all he had to say, silently, and when he was through and she still said nothing, he asked unobtrusively: "Why do you not say something?"

## The Best Hammer in the World.

Once upon a time a man began to make hammers. The tools he turned out were well liked by those who had occasion to use them. There was something about them that led carpenters especially to seek them.

On a certain day some one said to the maker of these good hammers: "You make a good hammer, sir." "A good hammer!" came back the quick response, "I never made a good hammer in my life. I make the best hammer in the world."

And yet, after that he put a number of touches to his hammer that made it still more perfect and more to be desired. He was not satisfied with the hammer he made to-day; tomorrow he must make a better one. If we could know the truth of the matter, the probability is that he kept right on making his hammer better and better.

That is the way it is with every farmer who really loves his work. Of one farmer we know, the neighbors say: "He is not happy unless he is doing something to make his place look better and the land more productive." Ambition always prods men just that way. It won't let them sit down at the halfway post. The world owes all it is to-day, and all it ever will be, to the men who are determined to make a better hammer to-day than they made yesterday.

## Getting Rid of Ants.

When ants are objectionable because they make holes in the ground around plants, they can be killed by putting a little gasoline or benzine into the holes, or by dusting the soil abundantly with tobacco, or by pouring into the holes hot water or a tobacco decoction.

If there are large ant-hills to be destroyed, the best and easiest method is to use carbon bisulphide, as follows: Thrust a crowbar or sharp stick to a depth of eight or ten inches into the ant-hill. Pour in one ounce of carbon bisulphide and quickly close the opening with dirt. As soon as this is done, throw a wet blanket over the hill to keep down the carbon bisulphide fumes, so as to increase their efficiency in suffocating the ants. Do not remove the blanket for at least an hour. If the hill is large, it will be advisable to make two of these holes, ten inches or a foot apart.

## A Very Good Reason.

Now weeds are very hard to pull however hard I try; I puff and pant and wonder if this is the reason why: The whole round world is factored on, to every rootlet white. And so we gardeners have to pull and tug with all our might.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JULY 25TH.

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2: 1-7. David Inquired of the Lord. The ancient custom was to consult the priest, who cast the sacred lot. The priest appears to have worn a garment, or girle, called the ephod, in a pocket of which two small objects of wood or stone were kept. These objects were marked in some way, so that when the lot was cast one would give an affirmative, the other a negative answer. The first one drawn by the priest was regarded as giving the answer of God to the question asked. Only the priest, wearing or carrying the ephod, had the authority to consult the divine oracle in this way, and it is probable that David's friend Abiathar performed this service for him.

Unto Hebron. This was the chief city of Judah, and was situated about twenty miles south of Jerusalem. They Anointed David King. The men of Judah acted for themselves alone, desiring no doubt that the rest of Israel should join them, but not waiting to secure their consent. As a matter of fact the other tribes chose to follow the house of Saul, and a son of Saul was made their king. For seven years the kingdom was thus divided. David reigned in Hebron and Ish-bosheth (or Ish-baal)—I Chron. 8: 33; 9: 39) at Mahanaim in Gilead east of Jordan. Most of the country west of Jordan and north of Judah was in the hands of the Philistines.

The Men of Jabesh-Gilead. It was this town that Saul relieved at the beginning of his reign; when it was besieged by the Ammonites (I Sam. 2), and the people did not forget him in the time of his defeat and death. See I Sam. 31: 11-12. David now shows his magnanimity as well as his genuine affection for Saul and Jonathan by sending his thanks and his prayer for the blessing of God upon them. No doubt he would have liked also to win them over to his side, that they might acknowledge him as the rightful successor of Saul.

5: 1-5. Then Came All the Tribes of Israel. There had been strife between them and David, so long as Ish-bosheth, Saul's son lived. A battle had been fought at Gibeon, about six miles north-west of Jerusalem, in which David's men were victorious, but Asabel, a younger brother of Joab and Abishai, and a nephew of David was slain by Abner. David continued to grow in strength, and his rival to become weaker. The crisis of the conflict came when Ish-bosheth gave mortal offence to Abner, the commander of his army. Abner went over to David, and used all his great influence to bring the men of Israel with him. But he fell a victim to the vengeance of Joab, whose brother he had slain. Shortly after Ish-bosheth was murdered by two of his own captains, who brought his head to David, and were immediately put to death by him for their crime. David's wise, statesmanlike, and conciliatory policy now bore fruit. The chiefs of all the tribes came to him at Hebron and offered him the kingdom. They recalled his valiant and capable leading of the armies of Saul against the Philistines. They spoke of some prophetic oracle by which it had been declared that he would be a captain over Israel. (See I Sam. 22: 10; 2 Sam. 3: 9; I Chron. 11: 3.)

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New York—The strength and activity in the stock of Canadian Pacific is reported to be due to reinstatement of this issue in the strong boxes of investors, who know that the Canadian Pacific is not under the handicap of the United States restrictions; that it is in a position to expand largely throughout comparatively virgin territory and that the policy of the government is to aid rather than to retard transportation enterprises in Canada.

Dawson, Yukon.—There is considerable excitement here over the discovery of silver in Mount Hinton, in this vicinity.

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**AUTO SPARE PARTS**  
for most makes and models of cars. Your old broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or visit us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfactory or refund in full our motto. **Shaw's Auto Garage Part Supply, 525-531 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.**

**"The Blood of Martyrs."**

More than twenty years ago a young girl named Mary Morrell offered herself as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Because she seemed so young and timid and because she had a slight impediment in her speech, the board hesitated to send her abroad, but it finally did so.

When the Boxer Revolution in China broke out, Mary Morrell and two other missionaries who had tied to a certain compound were surrounded there by the Boxers. Chinese troops had been detailed to guard the compound and ostensibly to protect the missionaries, but secretly had been told to "do nothing." The tumult and threatening increased. Guns were fired and the air was filled with shouts and demands. Suddenly the great gates of the compound swung open, and Mary Morrell came forth. In a clear voice, speaking in the Chinese language, the girl who had seemed so young, and timid to be a missionary said, "Why do you come here to kill us? We are your friends; we love you, and we have come from across the sea to show you the way of life. We have no other purpose than to bring you a blessing and to tell you of the good Father who loves you and of Jesus Christ, who gave his life for you. Can you not see that we want to help you in every way and bring you the good tidings of great joy?"

That day the Boxers went away amazed by the girl's courage, but the next day they returned and killed Mary Morrell and the others. To the amazement of the Chinese, the relatives of these murdered missionaries are now following them to China. The old gatekeeper still lives to whom Horace Pitkin, one of the three, intrusted a letter to his son, urging him to come to China and take up his father's work; and in answer to that last message the son, a graduate of Yale, is now a medical missionary.

But most remarkable of all was the effect of Mary Morrell's testimony upon a young Chinese soldier, who later became Gen. Feng. He was so filled with the spirit of the Master that today the great army of which he became commander is a witness of his Christian zeal. Within a comparatively short time, more than one thousand soldiers were baptized on public confession of faith.

**In the Train.**

The train has left the city, and it swings out to the country. To the lonely open spaces and the wild flowers that I love; We are speeding to the seashore, to the hilltops, and the moorlands. To the sweet air of the country and the drifting clouds above.

The train has left the city for the glory of the hillside. Where through the swaying branches the summer sunshine peeps; But over in the corner a lady does her knitting. And sitting here beside me an old man snores and sleeps.

Their thoughts are with the city, and they find no dreaming wonder. In the first glimpse of the country and the first sound of the sea; They do not know the hilltops, or love the lonely moorlands. They are children of the city, and their hearts are never free.

The train has left the city, and the country lies around us. We swing on through the valleys, past the rivers cool and deep; We have left the gloomy city for the glory of the hillside. But the lady goes on knitting, and the old man's still asleep.

**CONSTIPATED CHILDREN**

Children who suffer from constipation, indigestion or any of the other ailments due to a clogged condition of the bowels will find prompt relief through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which can always be depended upon to regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. They are absolutely safe and are sold under a guarantee to be entirely free from opiates or other injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. Thomas A. Boutot, Lake Baker, N.B., writes: "I am pleased to state that Baby's Own Tablets were of great help to me when my baby was suffering from constipation." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

France now hopes to reduce her debt to the United States, according to report, by the sale of potash deposits, recently discovered in Morocco. The value of the deposits is said to be 20 times the expected German indemnity to France.

Canada's total immigration represents 53 nationalities.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

**The Weekly Fashions**



9581—Ladies' Camisole Skirt (attached to camisole or detachable; 37 or 36-inch length). Price, 30 cents. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires skirt, box-pleated, 2 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide; accordion-pleated, 3 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide; camisole, 1/2 yd. 36 ins. wide, box-pleated, 2 1/2 yds.; accordion, 2 1/2 yds.

40 ins. wide. This new overblouse features a scalloped lower edge and drapery at the front. The neck, sleeves and front of blouse are trimmed with a charming Egyptian design, which is developed in a contrasting color. McColl Transfer Design No. 1039. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McColl dealer, or from the McColl Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

**Why not have all of tea and coffee's pleasures with none of tea and coffee's harm? Drink Instant Postum "There's a Reason" Ask the Grocer**

Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

**MAMMOTH CAVES OF THE WORLD**

**LARGEST KNOWN ARE IN UNITED STATES**

**Marvels of Peak Cave in England—Norway Has the Deepest Cave.**

None of the peculiar formations of the earth are more interesting than caves, and many are the adventures that have been had by the explorers of these often mysterious caverns. The very word "cave" seems to have a strong attraction for everybody. Some of the best and most interesting stories have been written about adventures in caves, so they have always been well advertised on our library shelves. And then we must remember that caves were the only homes of many people who lived in the undiscovered parts of the world thousands of years ago, and this in itself adds much historical interest to these natural tunnels under the surface of the earth.

**World's Largest Cave.** So far as is now known, the United States can lay claim to having the largest caves in the world, and first among these is, naturally, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. It is only about eighty-five miles from Louisville. Upon visiting its depths it is easy to see how the word mammoth is coupled with its natural name, for parts of it have been explored for a distance of over 150 miles and maps made so that the guides themselves can't get lost. The main body of the cave is only about three miles long, yet parts of this section furnish the famous halls and domes, some of which are 175 feet wide and 125 feet high.

This great cavern has many small lakes and rivers, the best known of these being Echo River, which reverberates an echo to an untold distance, repeating the sound of your voice until only a whisper is heard at the last. The fish in this and the other bodies of water are white and have no eyes. There are also crickets, bats, flies, beetles, spiders and other queer blind creatures to be found here, and it is interesting to watch them when they are taken out into the light. Being blind, their movements are quite slow and cautious when compared to their kind that live out in the open. In taking a hike through this world's largest cave the guides light up the way so that many beautiful things can be seen, such as the Star Chamber, where the lofty ceiling is studded with snowy crystals that glisten like diamonds. When British men first discovered Mammoth Cave they found many stone arrowheads, pieces of torches and other relics which indicated that it had once been a meeting place for the Indians, and for all we know countless numbers of war dances may have taken place in the famous Star Chamber just mentioned.

**Fingal's Cave Remarkable.** The largest cave in Ireland is Fingal's Cave, situated on the island of Staffa, off the coast, and originally formed by the constant washing of the waves. There is very little room to hike around in this cave, for most of the floor is of water, but when the sea is calm a nice boat trip can be taken into its depths. Fingal's Cave is 42 feet wide at the entrance, 22 feet wide at the end, and 15 feet high, which, of course, makes it seem quite small after speaking of the Mammoth Cave, but it must be remembered that this cavern was formed by the waves of the sea alone, so this fact makes it very remarkable.

England and Scotland have many caves, though most of them are small. Along the rocky coast of Scotland can be found caverns formed by the waves, but in the Peak Cave, Derbyshire, England, there is much of interest. One peculiar thing about the English caves is the marvelous relics found there, Peak Cave having furnished the greater number. When first explored, it contained fossil remains of rhinoceroses, lions, hyenas and other wild beasts now found only in parts of Asia and Africa. This seems to indicate that England was once a tropical country. Stone axes, hammers and other implements also were found, showing that the people of that day lived in caves. Peak Cave is not a very large one, as it is only about a mile in length and 600 feet below the surface. The deepest cave known in the world is one found near Fredericks, hall, Norway, it being 11,000 feet. Think of it, almost two miles deep! But it is worth the trip down into its depths, for many of the wonders of nature are to be seen there.

**The Immortals of France.** The French academy is the oldest of five academies constituting the Institute of France, having been founded in 1635. It is composed of forty members elected for life, and known as the "Forty Immortals." They rank as the leading Frenchmen of their time in literature. Their judgment and decision in all disputed literary matters are final.

There are still 22,400 of our late enemy aliens in the United Kingdom, without counting women of British birth who are married to aliens.

Some persons question a bachelor's ability to tell mothers how girls should be brought up. The bachelor may be able to speak from the experience that keep him a bachelor.

**How Balloon Fabrics Are Tested.**

Safety in balloon voyaging obviously depends primarily upon the integrity of the fabric, rubberized cloth, out of which the gasbag is made. An additional consideration is that a leaky fabric wastes the gas, which is expensive. Accordingly, in the building of a big dirigible, careful tests are made of the fabric that is to be used, to determine its degree of permeability to gas and its wearing quality. One of these tests consists in filling a number of little spherical balloons with hydrogen—these being made of the same fabric—and exposing them in the open air for several days. If any one of them shows signs of leakage or other defect, the whole consignment of rubberized cloth is rejected.

**NOURISHING FOOD AND GOOD HOURS**

**Help You to Resist Disease—Aid These With a Tonic to Keep the Blood Pure.**

The power of your body to resist disease and to fight it after disease gets a foothold, is one of the most precious possessions you have. You weaken this power when you let your general health run down, your blood get thin and your nerves unsteady. You weaken it when you worry, when you over-work, when you do not get sufficient sleep, and when you are under-nourished, either because you do not eat the right kind of food or because your digestion is out of order. You preserve your power to resist disease when you keep good hours and eat proper food at regular intervals. You further increase and strengthen resistance to disease when you build up your blood and nerves by the occasional use of a tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are free from opiates and harmful drugs of any kind. The value of these pills as a health builder is fully shown by the experience of Mrs. E. C. Taylor, Hanover, Ont., who says: "At various times since I was a girl of fifteen I have proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At that age I was in a much run down condition, suffering from many of the well known symptoms of anaemia. My mother procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking about a half dozen boxes I was restored to normal health. Again after my marriage, and before my boy was born, I felt miserable and again took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which once more met all my expectations and fully restored my health. My latest experience with these pills was following an attack of pleurisy, which left me completely broken in health. Part of the time I was under the care of two doctors, and for three months I was practically between life and death. Again at my mother's suggestion I started the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had not been taking them long before I could tell that they were helping me. Day by day I could feel my strength returning, and was soon enjoying good health once more. In view of my experience I think I can safely say there is nothing in the way of medicine better than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**In a Bookshop.**

A shabby woman, with slow, weary gait. Searches through piles of marked down volumes, where Amid old favorites she finds "Jane eye"— An old man passing by, with out of date And threadbare garments, turns, surprised, "Why, Kate, it's years since you remember, Tim. When we read this together?" Eyes grow dim. They bend above the tale of storm tossed fate. And time and trouble swiftly fade away. Until beneath the apple tree once more, Hand clasped in hand, ambitious, young and gay, O'er Rochester, St. John and Jane they pore. Then taken with a start to each grim self. Old Tim, old Kate, beside a bookshop shelf.

**The Wrong Book.** Tommy had been giving his teacher a good deal of trouble. Finally, the subject of nature was broached to him. To the teacher's joy, he became briskly curious about insects, particularly moths, and said he wanted to get some books about them. One day the teacher saw him sitting at his desk, intently studying the book, but with a scowl of hopeless perplexity on his face. "What's the trouble, Tommy?" asked the teacher. "I went down to the library," Tommy answered, "and got a book about insects, and don't understand what it means. I can't make any head or tail of it."

The teacher put on her most sympathetic and helpful expression. "What's the name of the book?" she said. "In an entirely discouraged tone, he replied, 'Advice to Young Mothers.'"

**ASTHMA—HAY FEVER**

—sleepless nights, constant sneezing, streaming eyes, wheezy breathing—

**RAZ-MAH**

brings relief. Put up in capsules, easily swallowed. Sold by reliable druggists for a dollar. Ask our agents or send card for free sample to Templeton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto. Agents, all Toronto and Hamilton druggists.

**Speaking the Language.**

There is one language of the tongue and another of the heart, and the second is the more important. The Canadian Tommy in France often found himself unable to exchange words—beyond the briefest greeting or the expression of the elemental needs of life—with those among whom he came, from a far, strange land. But actions were louder and more intelligible than speech. The people knew from his kindly face and his outthrust hand that he had nothing to fear from this Canadian stranger. He came not to steal or destroy; he came to help and to play the part of a friend.

The traveler in a land held by savages is under a constant surveillance. The aboriginal folk are wondering whether he is the advance agent of a great many more, who are coming to take what through the ages has belonged to them and to their forebears. He is on trial, and the burden of proof rests with him. If he goes with the modest, courteous, considerate demeanor of a Parabee traveling through Amazonia, he has nothing to fear—for he has done nothing to create fear. When Stanley went to Africa or Roosevelt traversed South America, or Kinglake made his journey in the East, each of these voyagers encountered unfamiliar tongues, but there are always ways in which one human being makes himself understood by another, no matter how distant the points from which they came.

The variety of languages is one of the marvels and mysteries, yet beyond the grammar and the etymology there is forever a fundamental fact—that men are brothers in the blood, bound to help and to serve one another in time of need. Hunger, thirst, sickness and weakness speak for themselves. We can tell when our brother has want of our aid though his appeal is mute, or inarticulate, or in an outlandish tongue. The animal pets we make and learn to love do not talk to us in words—and they use no language that we recognize with one another. "The dumb brutes," we sometimes call them. Yet when your dog stands at your knee and looks up at you, how eloquent are his eyes! His friendship proclaims itself in a speaking silence; his whole attitude is eloquent of his fondness and his loyalty.

Two are friends when they have learned to interpret aright the silences that fall between them. They know that the understanding is complete and that words are unnecessary to an explanation. It is a relief when one may without reservation trust and be trusted, though nothing is said. We might, indeed, learn from our humble dependent the dog a valuable lesson of implicit faith that does not need the medium of writing or of speech.

**A Disappointing Monarch.**

The obituary notes of Mrs. "General" Tom Thumb have generally omitted the incident that attended Barnum's success in inducing Queen Victoria to allow the Lilliputian "general" to be presented to her. The little wife was allowed to accompany her lord, but was not permitted the honor of being "received." In a gap in the conversation the nasal comment of Mrs. Tom Thumb, who resented the discrimination, sounded from the background: "My, but ain't she shabby for a queen!"

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle, which completely relieved me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it. ISAAC E. MANN, AUG. 31st, 1908. Motapedia, P.Q.

**A Concise Ending.**

A little boy had labored long at the task of writing an original story. He had written: "Once upon a time a man came to a town with a bear in a cage. The little boys in the town threw stones at the bear. The man grew very angry, and said: 'If you don't stop throwing stones at my bear I'll open the door of his cage and he'll come out and eat you up!'" The little boy, growing tired, finished his story as follows: "And so they did and the man did, and the bear did!"

Canada's fishery value, 1870-1919, was over a billion.

**BITS OF HUMOR**

FROM HERE & THERE

**Answered.** Teacher—"What are the properties of heat and cold?" Small Pupil—"The property of heat is to expand and cold to contract." Teacher—"Now give me an example." Small Pupil—"In summer, when it is hot, the days are long; in winter, when it is cold, the days are short."

**Pat's Explanation.** Pat, with his fellow-workman, was crossing a plank between two skyscrapers, and the foreman noticed that Pat crawled across on hands and knees, while the other workman walked across. "Ho," said the boss, "you're afraid of walking on that plank, Pat!" "Begorra," answered Pat, "it's not afraid of walkin' on the plank I am; shure, I'm afraid of walkin' off it!"

**His Favorite.** The rector was discussing the Parables with a small boy, and said he assumed, of course, that the boy had heard of the Parables. "Yes, sir," answered the boy. "Good," exclaimed Dr. Durrell. "Now, which of them do you like best?"

The boy considered, and then replied: "I like the one where somebody toasts and fishes." **MONEY ORDERS.** A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents. **So it Seems.** "I don't approve of this reckless expenditure, Mabel. You should save your pennies—the price of things is going up." "Then what's the use of keeping them, Auntie! The longer I save them the less I can buy."

To agree with the opinion of others is less usual than it is to applaud your own opinion when expressed by others.

**"DANDERINE" PUTS BEAUTY IN HAIR**

Girls! A mass of long, thick, gleamy tresses



Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty. You can have lots of long, thick, strong, lustrous hair. Don't let it stay lifeless, thin, scraggly or fading. Bring back its color, vigor and vitality. Get a 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter to freshen your scalp; check dandruff and falling hair. Your hair needs this stimulating tonic; then its life, color, brightness and abundance will return—Hurry!



**ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN**

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



The name "Bayer" stamped on tablets positively identifies the only genuine Aspirin—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must see "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetylsalicylic Acid of Elberfeld. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

**Classified Advertisements.**

**FOR SALE**  
NURKOL SHARES WORTH TWO dollars, at sixty-five cents. Herman Lippert, Kitchener.

**WANTED—SHORT STORIES.**

FROM ONE TO FIVE THOUSAND words. Get real money if your stories are snappy. Write Short Story Market, 4 Columbia Ave., Toronto.

**Quite Clear.** Tommie lost his temper while playing with neighbor Johnnie and told him plainly that he considered him a person totally devoid of intelligence and predisposed to a heretofore quite lacking in attractiveness, or words to that effect. This was too bad, as Tommie's mother happened to be in hearing, and subsequent proceedings were too painful to relate. Next day the boys were again playing together, and again Tommie lost his temper. "You certainly are—" he began wrathfully, but memory led caution to his tongue, and he concluded forcefully, "Just the same kind of a fellow you were yesterday!"

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

In Siberia a winter rainbow sometimes lasts all day. It is caused by fine particles of snow suspended in the air.

**MOTHER!**

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California!"



**Comfort Feet That Itch And Burn With Cuticura**

For tired, aching, irritated feet warm baths with Cuticura Soap followed by gentle application of Cuticura Ointment are most successful.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Dept. of Hygiene, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. "Cuticura" Soap always without cost.

**American's Flesher Dog Remedy**

**DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed and Dress Free to any Address by the Author. H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 11th Street, New York, U.S.A.



Contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

## WE COME TO THE POINT

When a Final Clear Out is Necessary  
to Progressive Merchandising

WE OFFER HALF PRICES on certain lines, and it will pay you to see. It may be just what you can use to advantage.

### Lines at Half Price---

Canvas Shoes, Patent Shoes, Odd Pairs Shoes, Straw Sailor Hats, Linen Collars, Fancy Voiles, House Dresses, Broken Lines of Hosiery, Broken Lines of Corsets, Corset Covers, Lisle Gloves, Ends of Gingham and Prints.

### Our General Lines of Staples

Are bought with care, showing choice selection of most desirable, dependable goods.

Buying every article for spot cash gives this store every price advantage.

A Satisfied Customer comes back again.

## J. N. Currie & Co.

### The Transcript

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

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

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

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1920

#### HAY FEVER

Probably 95 per cent. of all hay fever results from pollen, but there are cases now and then that result from an interesting variety of things. Dogs and cats are not uncommon causes of hay fever. Horses sometimes bring on aggravated cases. Satchel powder affects some individuals in exactly the same way as the most pestiferous pollens do others, and a man sensitive to the particular kind favored by his wife might suffer from hay fever constantly without realizing its origin in the trouble. Occasionally some unfortunate who has the temerity to sleep in a feather bed finds that his hay fever prevents the comfort that he has every right to expect, but he perhaps fails to realize that the feathers might be to blame. In all these cases there are emanations of tiny particles which accomplish the same result as do the grains of pollen.

#### NO TAX STAMPS UNTIL AUGUST

Final decision has been made by the inland Revenue Department not to begin the collection of the new taxes by means of revenue stamps until August 10. In the meantime retailers will have to make remittances to the nearest inland revenue office according to the instructions already issued.

Revenue stamps for denominations from 1 cent to 10 cents, for 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents and every multiple of 10 cents up to \$5 and for \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$10 are already printed, but it is felt that to get them in sufficient quantities for distribution throughout the length and breadth of Canada so that they would be available for every business man and in his hands would require until August 1st.

The stamps are of different colors so that clerks can distinguish them quickly, and there are so many denominations that it is possible to affix the exact amount of the tax in the majority of cases with either one or two stamps. There are a few exceptional cases where three stamps will be needed but not often. The stamps of higher value would be useful in the case of stock transfers and the selling of expensive articles such as a seal-skin coat for \$1,000.

The stamps are uniform in design, bearing the bust of His Majesty with the words "inland revenue" inserted above the head and the words "excise tax" down below, while the denomina-

tion of the stamp will be shown on either side.

After considering all methods of cancellation, including various kinds of indelible pencils, it has been decided that the only satisfactory method will be by means of a punch. This will be supplied by the department at cost to all merchants and every stamp will have to be cancelled by means of it after being affixed to an invoice or a sales receipt.

#### OBITUARY

In recording the death of Dr. John D. McEachran of Vermontville, Mich., the Vermontville Echo of July 8 says: Dr. John D. McEachran was born in Elgin county, Ontario, in 1872. In 1902 he graduated from the Grand Rapids Medical School and located in the village of Vermontville, Eaton county, the same year. He was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Frazer, also of Elgin county, in 1895. There was born to them one daughter, who is now a student of the University of Michigan, and a son, who is still a pupil of this village.

During the years of the doctor's residence with us he gradually built up an extensive practice. During the prevalence of the flu and its fearful aftermath the doctor never refused to respond to a call, however distant the patient, unheeding the inclemency of the weather and his own unfitness. As a citizen the doctor was quiet and unassuming and had a cheery word for everyone. His influence was on the side of those things that make for the moral uplift of the community. His home life was ideal.

The doctor passed away on June 30. The religious services of the funeral were conducted by Rev. Robert Daltzell of St. John's, an intimate friend of the family. The burial was conducted by the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. McEachran enjoyed the love and respect of all who knew him.

He leaves also a sister, Mrs. Annie Hopkins of 93 Winder street, Detroit, and a brother, Dan McEachran, who lives in Spokane, Washington.

#### A WELCOME CONVENIENCE

Thamesville, July 14.—Thamesville has recently acquired a convenience and attraction in the women's rest room opened a few weeks ago in the Adair building, near the heart of the business section. To the local branch of the Women's Institute belongs the credit of the undertaking, which was planned several years ago, but postponed owing to the exigencies of the war. The other branches, Botany and Camden, have pledged themselves to contribute to the upkeep.

The room, which is freely at the service of any woman needing it, has been attractively papered, the floor covered with linoleum, the woodwork painted, and electric light installed. There are two rooms, the smaller of which is furnished as a washroom and toilet. In the sitting room are two couches, two tables and several easy chairs. There are pictures on the wall and plenty of reading matter is furnished by members. There are also vases well provided with flowers, and cushions.

Already the room is well patronized and its hospitality will be more and more appreciated as it becomes better known, especially by women who have

small children to wait with them. It will also form a convenient centre for the monthly meetings of the institute and for other purposes.

#### SAVING HOME GROWN SEED

(Experimental Farms Note)

Although the cost of seed that is used in planting a vegetable garden is small compared with the returns, it is very easy to grow the seed one's self, and moreover, if pure seed of a good strain is produced at home, one is sure of having what is required.

Seed of most varieties of vegetables can be grown at home of as good or better quality than is the imported seed, but to ensure having good seed it should be saved from the best plants rather than from those which happen to have been left in the garden unused.

A few plants of peas left to mature without picking any green pods from them will furnish enough seed for the garden next year.

Reserve a few feet of the row of beans for seed, or better still, mark a few productive plants, which are free from disease, and do not pick green beans from them. Quickness of drying is important with beans and peas, as with most seed, and it should be cleaned and kept dry until the following spring.

If seed is damp it is liable to mould and lose its germinating power. For this reason it is particularly important in the case of corn to dry the seed thoroughly and rapidly. When corn becomes ready for use a few of the earliest and best developed ears should be marked to be left until ripe for seed.

One cucumber will contain enough seed for the wants of the home gardener. A specimen which is typical in shape and color of the variety grown or the type desired should be left on the vine until it turns yellow, when it is cut open and the seeds spread out thinly and dried and put in an envelope until needed.

Seed is readily obtained from lettuce. One plant will produce more than enough seed for home use, and no doubt some radish plants have gone to seed, which may be left until the seed ripens.

The seed of tomatoes for home use should be saved from the plant bearing the largest crop of early and best fruit. The tomatoes are cut in half and the pulp pressed out into some vessel, adding about one third its volume of water. Put in a dark room until fermentation sets in, which will be in about two days, when the seed will separate readily from the pulp. It is then washed out and spread out to dry but not in the sun. When dry, store in paper bags until needed.

Seed of other vegetables can also easily be saved, and there are many persons in Canada who have their own specially selected strains of different sorts.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial development.

### WHAT GERMANY OWES US.

Canada Has Filed Big Bill of War Costs.

Canada's claim against Germany for reparation for losses sustained by the country and by individual citizens during the war has been forwarded to England for presentation at a conference of representatives of all parts of the British Empire, soon to be held in London, and subsequently at an Inter-Allied Conference at Spa. The bill received by the Dominion is for a total of \$1,871,000,000. The total is made up of the following items:

Cost of war and demobilization	\$1,715,000,000
Separation allowances	\$5,500,000
Halifax losses	30,000,000
Army of occupation	8,000,000
Illegal warfare	31,500,000

The separation allowances alluded to are those paid to families and dependents of persons who served in the military and naval forces during the war. By Halifax losses is meant the damage occasioned in that city by the explosion of the munition ship Mont Blanc, in 1917. The sum claimed under the head of army of occupation is the cost of maintaining Canadian troops on the Rhine frontier for a period after the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918. The last item is a claim for compensation for damages sustained by Canadians as a result of the resort by Germany to illegal methods of warfare. Included in this item, for instance, would likely be a sum to cover losses of Canadian merchant and fishing vessels sunk by German U-boats during the period of unrestricted submarine warfare.

It is intimated that Canada and other British dominions will share the indemnity received by the British Empire in the proportion which their expenditures bear to the total expenditures of the Empire. In correspondence which has taken place between Sir George Perley and the Government at Ottawa, the former has asked for additional information with respect to the items covered by the expression cost of the war and demobilization. The annex in question specifies damage to civilians and their dependents by acts of war, by cruelty, violence and maltreatment; and by being forced to labor without just remuneration; damage caused by mistreatment of prisoners of war; damages caused to peoples of the Allied and associated powers as represented by pensions and compensation payable to members of naval and military forces and their dependents; cost of assistance by Allied Government to prisoners of war and their families and dependents; allowances made by Allied powers to families and dependents of persons in their military or naval forces during the war; damage in respect of property of Allied states or their nationals, with the exception of naval and military works or materials, seized, injured or destroyed by Germany and her allies upon civilians; and similar exactions imposed by Germany and her allies upon civilian populations.

Canada will be represented at the forthcoming conference by Sir George Perley, High Commissioner in London.

#### An Old Prayer.

There was a prayer in the prayer book of Edward VI. which would appear as suitable in Canadian towns at the present juncture. It was found among "Sundry Godly Prayers for Divers Purposes," and entitled "A Prayer for Landlords." It was as follows:

"We heartily pray Thee to send Thy Holy Spirit into the hearts of them that possess the grounds and pastures of the earth, that they, remembering themselves to be Thy tenants, may not rack or stretch out the rents of their houses or lands, nor yet take unreasonable fines or monies, after the manner of covetous worldlings, but so let them out that the inhabitants thereof may be able to pay the rents and to live and nourish their families and remember the poor. Give them grace also to consider that they are but strangers and pilgrims in this world, having here no dwelling place, but seeking one to come; that they, remembering the short continuance of this life, may be content with that which is sufficient, and not join house to house and land to land, to the impoverishment of others, but so behave themselves in letting their tenants, lands and pastures that after this life they may be received into everlasting habitation."

#### A Daring Bull Moose.

A huge bull moose chose the grounds of the Royal Ottawa Golf Club as a grazing ground one May morning, and created considerable commotion while members of the club and attendants endeavored to capture him alive. After the attacking force had made several futile attempts to surround him, the great animal, with springing loopes made off for the northern woods. Native red deer have often been seen in this vicinity, but this is the first time on record that a "monarch of the northern woods" has appeared.

# Ford

## Plain Facts about Milk Routes

A team of horses costs about \$400, double harness \$100, a wagon \$75, making a total of \$575. A Ford Truck costs \$750 at Ford, Ont.

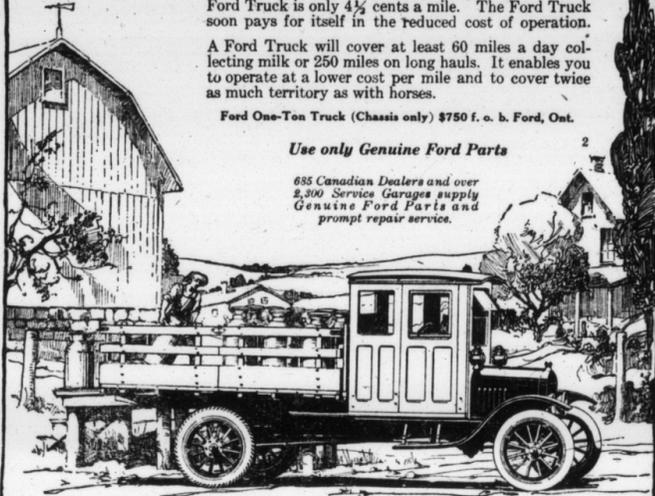
Government experiments have proved that the cost of feeding a horse is 8.7 cents per working hour, or 17.4 cents per team per hour. One team, if collecting milk, could not cover more than 30 miles a day. The cost for twelve hours would be \$2.09, or about seven cents a mile. The cost for gas and oil for a Ford Truck is only 4½ cents a mile. The Ford Truck soon pays for itself in the reduced cost of operation.

A Ford Truck will cover at least 60 miles a day collecting milk or 250 miles on long hauls. It enables you to operate at a lower cost per mile and to cover twice as much territory as with horses.

Ford One-Ton Truck (Chassis only) \$750 f. o. b. Ford, Ont.

Use only Genuine Ford Parts

685 Canadian Dealers and over 2,300 Service Garages supply Genuine Ford Parts and prompt repair service.



Snelgrove & Faulds, Dealers, Glencoe

Read the advertising columns of The Transcript. There is something of interest to all.

# Overland

## Comfort WITH Economy The New Canadian Car

THIS Overland is built from the ground up to secure riding comfort, light weight and economy.

Triplex Springs combine, in a remarkable way, the economies of light weight with the luxury of riding, formerly possible only in a heavy car of long wheelbase.

In every detail of its equipment from Electric Starting and Lighting to Speedometer, Overland is high-grade and complete.

The large Canadian factory and service organization behind the Overland are big factors in the success of this new car for a new Canada.



WM. McCALLUM, DEALER, GLENCOE

ROBT. HARDY, JR., Melbourne W. A. BRYANT, Strathroy

Head Office and Factories: Willys-Overland Limited, Toronto, Canada  
Branches: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina

## If Your "Victory Bonds" Were Burnt or Stolen



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

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.  
 GLENCOE BRANCH, BOTHWELL BRANCH, NEWBURY BRANCH.  
 R. M. MacPHERSON, Manager.  
 C. E. STEVENSON, Manager.

### Railway Trains at Glencoe

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

##### Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 3.15 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 9.37 a.m.; No. 18, express (daily) 2.55 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 6.05 p.m.; No. 116, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 10.40 p.m.  
 Westbound—No. 21, Detroit express (daily, no local stops) 4.45 a.m.; No. 75, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7.30 a.m.; No. 117, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12.40 p.m.; No. 11, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 6.37 p.m.; No. 115, International Limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 9.55 p.m.

##### Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 9.37 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12.15 p.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4.20 p.m.  
 Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9.25 a.m.; No. 3, Wabash, 1.44 p.m.; No. 353, mixed, 5.30 p.m.

##### Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

##### Kingscourt Branch

Leaves—7.35 a.m., 6.40 p.m.  
 Arrives—7.05 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

##### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p.m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 6.46 p.m.  
 Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4.48 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9.20 a.m.; No. 633, 8.16 p.m.

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

##### GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.05 a.m.; G. T. R. West, 6.05 p.m.; London and East, 7.00 p.m.  
 Mails received—London and East, 8.00 a.m.; G. T. R. East, 7.00 p.m.; G. T. R. West, 9.45 a.m.  
 Street letter box collections made at 8.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

## Mr. Farmer:

We carry a full line of

### FARM IMPLEMENTS

Gas Engines, London Orchard Sprayers, Sugar Beet Drills and Cultivators, Corn Planters, Chatham Fanning Mills, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

Also a number of Second-hand Implements, thoroughly overhauled and guaranteed, at reasonable prices.

Repair work a specialty.

Neil McKellar & Son  
 AGENTS FOR MASSEY-HARRIS CO.  
 GLENCOE

### 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, 30-2. Store, 89.

### SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Sold all over the world. Shop in every city. See your telephone book.

Singer's best Rotary No. 115-1 Machine price \$78, payable \$5 cash, balance \$2 per month, or a discount of 20 per cent. allowed for cash.

Machines always kept in stock. A few second-hand machines for sale. Needles, Belts, Oil and all repairs kept in stock.

A few six-octave piano-case organs for sale, suitable for schools or practice. Apply.

W. A. HAGERTY

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Try a little advertising

## HER CASE SEEMED HOPELESS

### But "Fruit-a-lives" Brought Health and Strength

29 St. Rose St., MONTREAL.

"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-lives'. This medicine gave me hope when I had given up hope of ever being well. I was a terrible sufferer from *Dyspepsia*—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good; and tried them. After taking a few boxes, of this wonderful medicine made from fruit juices, I am now entirely well!"  
 Madame ROSINA POISIZ.  
 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or send postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

#### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Harry and Leslie Hicks were home from Detroit for a few days.  
 —Dr. and Mrs. McIntyre are holidaying at Windsor and other points.  
 —Misses Georgie and Ida Smith are spending some holidays at Port Stanley.  
 —Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mortimer of Vancouver are visiting friends in town.  
 —Misses Edna Leitch and Eleanor McIntyre spent the week-end at Joe Gates'.  
 —Mrs. John McCallum of Toronto is visiting her sister, Mrs. George McCallum.  
 —Mrs. R. F. Irwin of Lucknow spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Stinson, Mosby.

#### TOWN AND VICINITY

Appin garden party August 4.  
 The process of making a cashmere shawl occupies three men for six months and calls for the fleece of ten goats.  
 Lettuce is said to be excellent boiled in the same manner as cabbage. Add the necessary salt and boil for about fifteen minutes before straining.  
 "A five-day working week is now being advocated in some circles and it is suggested that even those people who quit Friday noon to get ready for the holiday," says the Kitchener Telegraph.

Wheat around here has suffered from the Hessian fly. This fly is said to deposit its eggs in the first joint of autumn-sown wheat, the resulting grubs in the spring lying at the heart of the plants and weakening the stems and causing the grain to shrink. But the farmers report themselves much puzzled over the condition that spring wheat seems as badly affected by this as the fall variety.  
 Harry and Leslie Hicks of Glencoe and Earl McDonald of Windsor were victims of a daylight robbery last Thursday when some person or persons entered their apartment in a rooming house in Detroit at the noon hour and took clothing and jewelry to the value of nearly \$300. Five tie pins, two watches, cuff links, club bag and other valuable articles are missing. The affair was put into the hands of the police.

The excess of rainfall during the past week or two is reported to be none too favorable to the potatoes, raspberries and other small fruits. Too much moisture is liable to encourage certain fungus growths in potatoes and spoils the texture and shipping qualities of the raspberries which are ripening now. Considerable loss from ripened berries and other small fruits being beaten off the bushes by the heavy rains is reported.

The store belonging to Dent Bros., Bothwell, was broken into early Sunday morning and a sum of money stolen from the cash drawer, which was pried open with the knife used for cutting cheese. The safe was opened but nothing disturbed, the thieves, it is thought, being frightened away. Entrance to the store was gained by a back window. This is the third or fourth time this store has been robbed in a similar manner. Detectives are working on the case.

Archie McDougall, a farmer of the 6th concession of Caradoc, had a narrow escape from being crushed to death under a land roller Wednesday. He got off the roller to open a gate, dropping the lines on the ground. The lines got caught under the roller, and on going back to free them, the roller backed up and pinned McDougall under it, passing over his entire body with the exception of his head. The exact extent of his injuries is not known, but he is expected to recover.

Grand Trunk train No. 28, which leaves London for Stratford at 6 a.m., ran off the rails near Kelly's Siding Wednesday morning, probably as a result of a spread rail. The locomotive turned over on the east side of the track, rolling over into the ditch, and the wheels kept revolving for 15 minutes. The coupling with the baggage car broke as the engine was derailed, and the baggage and mail car careered into the opposite side of the right-of-way. The track was torn up for 100 yards. Notwithstanding the pile-up and the speed of the train, said to have been about 45 miles an hour, no person was seriously injured.

Previous to leaving Peterboro for their new charge, St. James Church, Montreal, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Thomas made the recipients of handsome presents at a farewell gathering which was held on the 16th anniversary of their marriage. They were given a purse of \$500 by the congregation, and the E. L. gave Mr. Thomas a silk umbrella. The ladies gave Mrs. Thomas a walnut tea-cart and \$35 in gold. In connection with the wedding anniversary congratulations Mrs. Thomas was handed 16 beautiful roses. Miss Smith, Mrs. Thomas' sister, was given a club bag. Mr. Thomas is a brother of Mrs. Alex. McAlpine, Glencoe.

## At the Complaint Desk

### An Interview That Had a Curious Sequel.

By KATE AUSTIN.

For the third time Marian Macrea rose from the uncomfortable seat that faced the complaint desk and approached the young woman seated behind the wide window, who was talking to the checker.

"Of course it gave her a good chance to let us all know what nice white arms she has, but my mother'd see me in my grave before she'd let me go to a ball in any such costume as that."

"Will you kindly ascertain whether they have found my parcel yet?" interrupted Marian, tapping the desk lightly with the tips of her gloved fingers.

The young person fung her an impatient look.

"What parcel?"

"The one about which I inquired at intervals for the past half hour."

"What's your name, and what's wrong with the bundle?" inquired the girl in bored tones.

"You took my name twice and telephoned the delivery department, and I am waiting for their report. Why do you not call them again and see whether the parcel has been located?"

"Say, do you think I want to get the delivery boys down on me? If they find it they'll tell me quick enough!"

"If"—echoed Marian, her delicate face flushing under the girl's cool impertinence.

"Well, I'll take your name and address and drop you a postal when we find it."

"Indeed, you will not. I want it now," said Marian, and she walked away from the window with head high and nostrils quivering.

"Wonder if she's going down into the subcellar to get it," giggled the young person to the checker. "It is funny how some swells think they can come in here and run this store. I guess she doesn't know we've got a system here."

Then while the girl continued her account of the fancy dress ball Marian crossed to the main aisle, found a foot-walker and asked to be directed to the superintendent of employees. Five minutes later she was ushered into the presence of a smooth faced, square shouldered chap who looked as if he had received his training on the foot-ball rather than as a stock boy in a big department store.

Richard Burnside had risen from the lowest ranks in the store where he was now superintendent, studying practical business methods by day and physical culture and English branches at the Y. M. C. A. on his nights.

Now he stood behind his desk, Marian Macrea's card bent between his fingers. He looked the slender, graceful figure over with the keen eye of a man accustomed to seeking good material for his staff and decided that she must be a reporter or magazine writer hunting information about the condition of the working girl. He had met many such since he had become superintendent.

"What can we do for you, Miss Macrea?" he inquired, offering her a seat. "I merely called to ask you whether your complaint department had been organized for the convenience of your customers or to browbeat them so effectually that they will endure almost any inconvenience rather than make complaint?"

Richard Burnside sat down rather suddenly. "This was not just what he had expected."

Very deliberately, but convincingly, Marian told her story, from the indifference of the clerk who had first waited on her to the impertinence of the young woman at the complaint desk. When she had finished Burnside leaned forward, his hands clasped between his knees, his face boyish no longer, but seamed deeply with lines of anxiety.

"Miss Macrea, you have been treated outrageously, and so have many of our customers, and I, the superintendent of this store, cannot find a remedy, because I cannot handle women employees. I can handle the boys in this line because I know boys, but the indifferent, the insolent woman employee is beyond me."

He glanced up to meet Marian's sympathetic glance. Impulsively he told her of his humble beginning, the pride with which he had accepted his new work and his many vexations and trials with incompetent help.

"I have had five girls at that complaint desk, each less satisfactory than the one before her. If I could just find a girl with judgment, discretion and good manners—a girl you can't expect to find such a girl for \$12 a week, can you?"

His big gray eyes were lifted to Marian's brown ones.

She laughed a queer, chuckling little laugh that seemed to fairly bubble up from her slender white throat.

"Do you think I would fill the bill? I would like to earn \$12 a week."

"You?" asked Burnside, his glance traveling from her neat bosom to her trim tailored fit.

"Why, yes. When I came in here I never thought of such a thing, though I have been wanting a position of some sort. I believe I would know whether a woman had a just complaint or was trying to cheat the firm,

and I have always been disappointed on my fact. I know I have patience, because I have been—companion to an invalid for several years. If you would consider the proposition I can furnish references."

"I don't give a fig for references. You're engaged. Can you be the Monday? I'll put that girl back where she belongs—in the mail order department."

And that was how Marian Macrea walked out of the Barnes Bros.' store with a job in her pocket and an odd little smile playing around her lips.

Three months passed. Burnside was no longer worried about the conduct of the complaint department. In fact, he argued that the reason he dropped in to talk complaints over with its presiding head was merely as a relief after other worries. It was a pleasure to see a department run so smoothly.

And all over the big store the same atmosphere was beginning to assert itself. There were weekly talks to the women clerks, at which reports from floorwalkers and complaining customers were offered; little lectures on the smoothing out of tangles and the adjustment of differences were given.

The sales girls took a new view of selling goods and handling customers, and none knew that these talks were all planned out in a charming little upper apartment, where the superintendent and the head of the complaint department gravely discussed store problems while the invalid mother got her own pains in listening to the new interests of her daughter.

Then came the great day when James Barnes, Sr., returned from his trip around the world. Richard Burnside had no need to give account of his stewardship. Others had done so in letters that encircled the globe, and so one bright spring morning the head of the house sat in his superintendent's office saying the sort of things that warm an employee's heart when there came a tap at the door, and a girl with soft brown hair and eyes entered the office, her hands filled with report slips.

"Mr. Barnes, I want you to know Miss Macrea, the very capable"—But Mr. Barnes, quite apologetic, was sparing for wind.

"Marian, what in the world! If you wanted something to do why didn't you go in for settlement work?"

Richard Burnside felt the little office spinning around as Marian crossed the room and patted the apologetic forehead soothingly with her slender white hand.

"Dear Uncle Jimmy, do not have a stroke. With the head of the firm globe trotting and everything mother and I had in the world in this store, I felt I had a right to come in here and see that our small investment was safe. You couldn't expect Jimmy or Howard to do it when one has a new motor and the other a new yacht."

Ten minutes later Marian laid her reports on Burnside's desk and turned to leave. He held the door open for her, and as she swung him a cheery smile she stopped suddenly. His face looked odd. His eyes were heavy, as if they had watched something very lovely and dear pass out of his life. She paused irresolutely and glanced over her shoulder. Mr. Barnes, Sr., was just passing through the opposite doorway into the mail order department.

"You will be up tonight, as usual? I want to talk over the question of a new rest room for the girls."

Richard Burnside's face went a shade paler, and he spoke in a voice he had never used before.

"Certainly, if you wish it."

"Of course I wish it." She tried to speak gaily, but her voice trembled. "Don't you understand? I want everything to go on just as it has before. Oh, why do you make it so hard for me?" His face was still stern, but she persisted. "I—I want you to tell me—what's what? I would not let you say that's right—because now I know it was all for myself—don't you understand?"

She passed out like a flash and drew the door shut behind her. Richard Burnside leaned heavily against it, breathing hard, but the light of youth had come back to his eyes.

#### PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Particles in the Eye.

Small substances like cinders, dust or small chips of stone or metal can often be removed from the eye by very simple means. Sometimes the flow of tears washes them out. At other times catching the upper lid by the lashes and pulling it away from eyeball and down over the lower lid, then letting it go so that as it recedes its under surface is swept by the edge of the lower lid, will clear it out. If this does not prove successful a loop made of horsehair or of a long human hair can be passed under the lid and swept from the outer side toward the nose and drawn down.

Better than this, however, is the washing of the eye or flushing with the eye dropper. Have the patient catch hold of the lower and upper lids, drawing them away from the eye, and then fill the dropper, which is like a small syringe, with water and flush the eye two or three times. This will always remove the cinder at once. Should lime get into the eye it should be treated in the same manner, first with water and then with vinegar or lemon juice and water—a teaspoonful of vinegar or lemon juice to a teaspoonful of water—poured over the eyeball.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital and reserve \$35,000,000  
 Total Assets over \$558,000,000

Open a Savings Bank Account with this Bank. Interest paid twice a year. Notes collected on favorable terms. Safety Deposit Boxes for rent.

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

## Binder Twine

We are now prepared to furnish you with your Twine requirements for this season. We have the celebrated Plymouth Twine on hand.

Plymouth Special, 500 feet	17 3-4c
Green Sheaf, 550 feet	19 1-4c
Silver Sheaf, 600 feet	20 3-4c
Gold Medal, 650 feet	21 3-4c

The above prices are for cash with order

## JAS. WRIGHT & SON

Wire Fence. Serevin-Williams Paints

## W. A. CURRIE'S NEW GROCERY STORE EXTENDED

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

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

Special this week Toilet and Laundry Soap 10c.

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

Parnell's, London, Bread sold here.

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

## W. A. CURRIE

TELEPHONE 25

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

## CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office

WE HANDLE THE McCASKEY SYSTEMS BOOKS

## SPA CONFERENCE THE BEGINNING OF BIG THINGS, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

French Are Not Hopeful of the Future—British Believe That Germany Will Pay Reparations When Able to Do So—Allies Will Get Coal.

Spa, July 18.—The streets of this little watering place this morning are still filled with the parosity of a dozen Governments starting home after two hectic weeks, during which Spa has been the Capital of Europe. With the Spa conference ended, it is fitting to try to estimate its value.

The results of the Spa meeting are more moral than material. From the material point of view none except the most ardent advocates will call Spa a success. Its accomplishments of a material sort were two:

First, the Germans were bound anew to disarm.

Secondly, the Germans were bound anew under sanction of the League of Nations to deliver 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly to the allies.

The question of reparations will be considered by a commission of experts sitting in Geneva within a month.

From the moral point of view the Spa meeting marks the beginning of a new era in European peace-making.

After six years of separation the German Government is back in the society of the rest of the continent's Government, at least for the present.

The Germans have learned that the allies are united in their determination to enforce the treaty.

The German Government is going home declaring that it fears its end is near because of the agreements to which it consented.

The French are frankly skeptical of the value of the results obtained here. But the British are more hopeful.

Last night the correspondent asked that weary-faced little wizard, who is the British Premier, whether or not Spa was a success. He replied that it had been a success.

Asked what he thought of the German delegates, he replied they were honest men who wanted to do their best, but were in a difficult position. He hastened to say that this sentiment did not apply to Hugo Stinnes, whom he judged as a fanatic.

The correspondent is not authorized to quote all Lloyd George said, but he characterized Spa as "the beginning of big things." He recalled that it was he who was responsible for the meeting, as he had suggested it and planned it. He believed disarmament was the big accomplishment, because so long as there remained 3,000,000 rifles in Germany, and millions of soldiers the rest of Europe could not be content or free from fear. He hoped the Germans would be able to carry out their Spa bargain on disarmament.

As for coal, he was quite sure the allies would get it, even if they had to go and fetch it. He thought it would be a long and difficult task to collect the reparations, but that it could be done. The allies, however, must wait until Germany produces wealth again before they could expect to be paid. He declared that Germany was not paying her way, but living on the printing presses. That would have to be changed. The allies would be paid when Germany was in a position to pay. As for the immediate present, he said, there was no getting blood out of a stone.

Commercial Planes Demonstrate Progress Made Since War.

A despatch from London says:—The remarkable progress which Great Britain has made during the last year in commercial aviation was evident at the opening of the air exhibition at the Olympia, the largest air show ever staged. Speaking of what strides England has made, General Sykes, controller general of civil aviation, stated that during the last year there had been 36,953 flights covering nearly 77,000 miles. 75,699 passengers carried and more than 116,000 pounds of merchandise transported, although only 519 registered planes were used.

"We have conquered the air, and our immediate task is to exploit our victory in the interest of commercial development," General Sykes stated, adding that only one plane met with a fatal accident.

The Olympia exhibition, which has displays by all of the British airplane manufacturers, is unique in that it shows airplanes with sleeping compartments, airplane limousines and air jitneys.

Air travel is becoming so popular between here and the continent that it was suggested at the Olympia that facilities for straphangers would soon be available on the main lines flying from here to Paris and Brussels.

Former Empress Buried in England

Eugenie's Remains Accorded Naval and Military Honors at Southampton.

London, July 18.—The body of Empress Eugenie was accorded naval and military honors this morning on arrival at Southampton where it was entailed for Farnborough.

Farnborough, Eng., July 18.—With an impressive ceremony the remains of Empress Eugenie to-day were drawn on a gun-carriage through a troop-lined, leafy avenue to St. Michael's Abbey, a resting hospital in a crypt of St. Michael's beside the remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial.

A short absolution service was held in the presence of Prince Victor Napoleon, Princess Clementine and the Spanish Ambassador, in addition to the family owners who accompanied the body from Spain.

who is the British Premier, whether or not Spa was a success. He replied that it had been a success.

Asked what he thought of the German delegates, he replied they were honest men who wanted to do their best, but were in a difficult position. He hastened to say that this sentiment did not apply to Hugo Stinnes, whom he judged as a fanatic.

The correspondent is not authorized to quote all Lloyd George said, but he characterized Spa as "the beginning of big things." He recalled that it was he who was responsible for the meeting, as he had suggested it and planned it. He believed disarmament was the big accomplishment, because so long as there remained 3,000,000 rifles in Germany, and millions of soldiers the rest of Europe could not be content or free from fear. He hoped the Germans would be able to carry out their Spa bargain on disarmament.

As for coal, he was quite sure the allies would get it, even if they had to go and fetch it. He thought it would be a long and difficult task to collect the reparations, but that it could be done. The allies, however, must wait until Germany produces wealth again before they could expect to be paid. He declared that Germany was not paying her way, but living on the printing presses. That would have to be changed. The allies would be paid when Germany was in a position to pay. As for the immediate present, he said, there was no getting blood out of a stone.

Commercial Planes Demonstrate Progress Made Since War.

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ONTARIO AIR ROUTE  
Giant hydroplane which inaugurated air service between Toronto and Muskoka, and which was piloted from New York to Toronto by Col. Barker, V.C.

### PLANS TO RECRUIT HARVESTERS FOR WEST

40,000 Hands Needed For Three Prairie Provinces.

Ottawa, July 18.—At an important conference between representatives of the passenger departments of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and the Minister and officials of the Department of Labor, the question of recruiting and transportation of labor for the Western harvest was discussed.

Through the employment service a careful survey of the labor requirements for the harvest was made, and it appeared that about 40,000 harvesters would be needed, of whom probably 10,000 could be secured through the offices of the employment service in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. An effort would be made to recruit the remaining 30,000 in the East. Of this number, 18,000 will be required for Manitoba, 15,000 for Saskatchewan and 20,000 for Alberta. It was agreed at the conference that harvest excursions will be despatched West from all the Eastern Provinces in order to distribute the burden of supplying this volume of labor over all parts of the East as evenly as possible.

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### LEAGUE ISSUE HAS COX'S SUPPORT

In Accord With Pres. Wilson on League of Nations Question.

Washington, July 18.—Governor James M. Cox to-day assured President Wilson that if elected he would do everything within his power to carry out the promises which the President had made relative to the League of Nations issue.

This assurance was given by the Presidential candidate, in the conference which Mr. Wilson had with him at the White House, this morning, in which Franklin D. Roosevelt also participated.

"What he (the President) promised," Governor Cox declared, "I shall, if elected, endeavor with all my strength to give."

President Wilson announced in his formal statement that he had confirmed what he already knew, that Governor Cox and he "were absolutely at one with respect to the great issue of the League of Nations, and that he is ready to be the champion in every respect of the honor of the nation and the secure peace of the world."

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### PROGRESS IN CANADA'S MERCANTILE FLEET

Half of Fleet of Sixty-Three Vessels Have Been Finished.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Such satisfactory progress is being made with the construction of Canada's mercantile marine fleet that it is believed in Government circles that the whole fleet of 63 vessels will be in commission by March 31 next, the end of the current fiscal year.

Up to the present time 32 vessels have been finished, and splendid headway is being made with the other half of the fleet. Particularly good progress is being made at the Montreal, St. John, Collingwood and Port Arthur yards.

Several vessels of large tonnage being built in inland yards will be utilized in ocean-going services, and it will be necessary to bring them through the canals to the St. Lawrence in sections.

Sinn Feiners Arrested After Firing on Police

A despatch from Dublin says:—A number of police and military, making arrests at Ballylanders, Limerick, Friday, were fired on by a party of men, some of whom were concealed in houses. The fire was returned and one civilian was wounded. Seven men were arrested and a large quantity of arms was seized.

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### BOLSHEVIST FORCES CROSSING ARMENIA

To Join Turkish Nationalists and Drive Greeks From Turkey.

Paris, July 18.—Confirmation was received in authoritative quarters here to-day that a Soviet army, now crossing Armenia, intends to effect a junction with the Turkish Nationalist forces under Mustafa Kemal.

The Allied army in Turkey, military experts point out, is powerless to stop the Bolshevik advance, which, if it succeeds in bringing about the proposed junction, will sweep the Greeks out of Turkey.

Teheran, Persia, July 19.—The Armenian Government, having refused to obey an ultimatum of the Russian Soviet Government, the Bolshevik army has received orders to advance, and has already occupied the Province of Karabagh. The Bolsheviks are continuing their advance in order to operate jointly with the Turkish Nationalist forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

GREEKS CAPTURE TOWN OF BRUSSA

Advance Forces Sweeping Far Past Historic City.

A despatch from Smyrna says:—An official communique issued from Army Headquarters on Thursday says that the advanced guard of the Greek forces has reached a line 15 kilometers beyond Brussa.

"We annihilated the enemy entrenched in the region of Brussa, capturing all his artillery," the statement adds.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Major Venizelos, son of the Greek Premier, commanded the artillery of the Greek forces which recently entered Brussa.

As the Greeks approached the city the Nationalists waved a white flag, but treacherously killed a Greek who was sent to confer with them. Thereupon, Major Venizelos ordered the artillery to open fire, killing many Turks and quelling all opposition, so that the Greek flag was hoisted speedily over the Town Hall of the most historic city of the Ottomanis.

GRAIN ACREAGE LOWER IN CANADA

Slight Decrease From 1919 Shown by Government Statistics.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The acreage sown to wheat, including fall wheat, in all Canada, is now estimated at 17,186,200 acres, which compares with 19,125,908 acres, the final estimate for 1919, and represents a decrease of 10 per cent. Spring wheat according to the estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, occupies this year 16,446,000 acres, or 11 per cent. less than last year. Fall wheat acreage this year is 740,200 acres, an increase of 10 per cent. over last year. Acreage in oats has increased 4 per cent. from 14,952,114 to 15,555,400 acres. Barley is sown on 2,588,000 acres, or 2 per cent. less than last year; rye, 729,500 acres, or 3 per cent. less; peas, 2,588,000 acres, a decrease of 3 per cent.; mixed grains, 909,250 acres, an increase of 1 per cent.; hay and clover, 10,409,150 acres, decrease 2 per cent.; alfalfa, 229,300 acres, increase 1 per cent. The area in potatoes is 819,000 acres, practically the same as last year.

The Prairie Provinces have an estimated area sown to wheat of 15,771,000 acres, against 17,750,167 last year, a decrease of 10 per cent. Manitoba has 2,687,000, against 2,880,501 last year; Saskatchewan, 9,440,000 acres, against 10,687,363; Alberta, 3,644,000 acres, against 4,282,386 acres last year.

Manitoba Poem Prize Goes to Ontario Girl

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Miss Frances Beatrice Taylor of 128 Mill street, London, Ont., has been awarded first place in a poem competition held by the Manitoba Free Press in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the Province of Manitoba. The competitors were required to deal with the Province's jubilee. The first prize was \$50. Rev. Dean Coombes of Winnipeg won second prize, and third money went to A. H. Sutherland of Winnipeg.

Brandon Farmer Begins to Harvest

A despatch from Brandon says:—W. J. McCombe of Belford commenced harvesting his crop of rye Friday. This is the first report in the Brandon district of harvesting operations.

Taking After Mother.

Bert just came home from college and he had a "shadow" on his upper lip. He stopped to say "Hello" to his grandfather.

His grandfather looked him over and said: "Why, son, you look more like your mother every day."

"What makes you think so?" asked Bert.

"Why because your father had a moustache that com' down to his chin. Just look at that one of yours; you must take after your mother."

Canada's fisheries have doubled in value since 1914.

### LONDON AIR EXHIBITION OPENED

Commercial Planes Demonstrate Progress Made Since War.

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Hon. I. A. Tuschereau  
Who succeeds Sir Lomer Gouin as Prime Minister of Quebec.

### PRINCE JOACHIM DIES BY OWN HAND

Youngest Hohenzollern Shot Himself at Potsdam.

Berlin, July 18.—Prince Joachim of Hohenzollern, youngest son of former Emperor William, committed suicide to-day in Potsdam.

# Hardy's Luck

By J. W. MARSHALL.

"Well, Hardy, old top!" the chief of staff's nephew said, airily. "What's the news from No. 11 this morning? Been up there, haven't you?"

The "old top" shook his head. "Yes, I've been up there, but there's nothing new so far as I can see. I was just going to suggest that we work together on the case this afternoon, and see if we can't dig out a diagnosis; I'd like to see it cleared up before I go."

"Oh, get out, Hardy! I would if there were half a chance. But when all the big fellows are stumped, I can't quite see the use. Tell you what I'll do, though," he added, with a laugh. "It's my afternoon; you're welcome to it, and while you're making a name for yourself I'll play tennis. How about it?"

Hardy stared, blinking. He could not understand this young man; could not understand how anyone could spend four years preparing for a life work and then not go at it with all his might.

"Of course I'll stay," he said, "and much obliged." Raising he hurried out to the wards to make his rounds. It was after ten o'clock when he hurried back again to the rotunda to wait for the visiting physician while you're making a name for yourself I'll play tennis. How about it?"

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"I wish I could be like that," Hardy said a little wistfully; "but it just isn't in me. I couldn't stand and talk to Dr. Beard that way, not to save my life. I wish I could." "A happy manner and a glad-to-see-you smile makes friends, surely," she said. "The trouble is that too many depend on that alone. Big men dig deep for those they depend upon. Dr. Hardy, I've seen all sorts of internes come and go, and—"

But the visiting physician caught sight of them and strode quickly over. "Good morning! Anything new with that case in 'G', Dr. Hardy?" he asked anxiously. "Nothing, so far as I can discern, doctor. But perhaps when you see him—"

"We'll slip up for a moment and see him right now, and then—Dr. Hardy, I wish you'd look after the rest of my work here for me this morning, if you'll be good enough. There's a board meeting at one o'clock, and there is some outside work that I must do before then."

And as the two hurried away, the head nurse caught Hardy's eye for an instant, and her glance was eloquent. The visiting physician bent over the patient, alert, methodical, painstaking, he made his examination and shook his head.

"I'd rather make the diagnosis in that case than collect a five-hundred-dollar fee this day," he said as they went back through the corridor. "Spend every minute with him you can, and see if you can't dig out a clue. The poor fellow's in bad shape. I've been doing that, doctor, and shall while I'm here; but I leave this afternoon, you know."

The visiting physician stopped short. "By Jove, Hardy, I almost forgot!" He laid a hand on Dr. Hardy's shoulder. "Stay on until after board meeting, won't you?" he went on earnestly. "Perhaps I'll get a chance to run up in 'G' again for a moment."

And giving the young man's shoulder a squeeze, he hurried off and was gone.

Hardy stood where he was. There was a lump in his throat; he could still feel the doctor's hand on his shoulder. What a chance to work under a man like that for a year! And the man who was going to have the chance did not care. For the first time resentment against his "change of luck" surged through him until his hands clenched fiercely.

"It isn't fair!" he muttered. "It just isn't fair, that's all!"

What isn't fair, Dr. Hardy?"

It was little Miss Maynard, off duty, dressed for the street, and going out for a walk. Old Tommie looked down into the smiling, upturned face, and said to the dancing eyes beneath the saucy little hat:

"Well, by Jove, Miss Maynard! You certainly are—er—looking well!"

"Um! Um! Dr. Hardy!" said the little nurse. "Going about through the corridors telling nurses in such an ardent language they're pretty! I shall speak to the hospital authorities, sir!"

And as she passed on down the corridor, she flung a teasing laugh back at him.

"I'd give a dollar, now, to know what I did say to that nurse!"

And then in spite of himself, he laughed. He had forgotten all about his resentment.

Having done his routine work, he hurried back to "G" and methodically studied the case again, then went down to the library to reread his findings, then back to the ward as some new thought occurred to him. So the morning passed; he forgot his dinner and no one reminded him of it.

On one of his trips to the ward, about one o'clock, he discovered a clue. Above the right corner of the upper lip of the patient was a tiny eruption. It had been there before. Upon three fingers he breathlessly enumerated conditions in which such eruptions often occur. Two he discarded as most improbable; the third? It might be that, in one of its complicated forms and one that in our latitude is very rare.

He rushed away to the laboratory, came back on a half run with an oblong glass slide, took one tiny drop of blood from the lobe of the patient's left ear and hurried back to the laboratory. Breathlessly he slipped the slide to the microscope and glued his eye to the eyepiece. His face fell; there was nothing. His face tightened again—pigment! With a trembling finger he tapped the slide so that he could see a new field. And then suddenly he had kicked over the stool and

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## TITOWAD

SHOES LASTS AND PUTS  
The Original Rubber Putty—Repairs Hot Water Bottles; Punctures; Bicycle Auto Tires; Rubber Boots. Guaranteed to satisfy. 50 cents Postpaid. Mail your order to-day.  
E. Schofield, 24 Dalhousie St., Toronto, your order to-day. E. Schofield, 24 Dalhousie St., Toronto.

was rushing wildly back to the ward! The man's blood was "awarming!" He had made the diagnosis!

Sharply now he instituted new treatment, energetic, definite, curative treatment. Then he walked slowly back through the corridor; his work in the hospital was done; it only remained for him to pack up and go.

When he reached the rotunda, the members of the staff were just coming out from the board meeting; the chief was deep in conference with the visiting physician. The chief looked up, saw Dr. Hardy, and beckoned him over.

"Young man!" the chief of staff's keen eyes were searching Hardy. "It was banded about the board room this afternoon that you consider yourself lucky. I should like to hear of this great luck of yours."

"Why, yes, sir," said Hardy wonderingly. "I've been lucky—awfully lucky." And he told of that long run of luck from his beginning. He finished, stopped, and then turned to the visiting physician. "Oh, by the way," he exclaimed excitedly, "I diagnosed that case in 'G' just now! I had just come back—"

"What?" the visiting physician's eyes leaped.

"Yes, sir," answered Hardy eagerly. "I was lucky enough to notice a tiny eruption."

"Let's go up and have a look at that case," interrupted the chief. "I must see it at once. And the three of them set off for ward 'G'."

"I see! see!" the chief kept repeating as Old Tommie explained that he had studied and read and watched and gone over the case and finally just happened to notice the new symptom.

And then they walked out to the laboratory. The slide was still under the microscope where Hardy had left it. After one glance in the eyepiece the visiting physician wheeled and wrung young Dr. Hardy's hand.

"Where's that nephew of mine?" the chief of staff demanded.

There was such menace in his tone that Old Tommie hesitated. He remained awkwardly silent. But the voices of the men playing in the tennis courts came in at the window, and suddenly the chief jumped up and looked out. He turned back with an impatient gesture.

"Dr. Hardy!" He spoke sharply, hesitated, glanced out of the window, and then went on slowly: "It does—yes, it does—give me pleasure to say that you will fill out the unexpired term of Dr. Johnson, who resigned."

Old Tommie stared at the chief, and then at the visiting physician, whose face was beaming. Hardy turned back to the chief. "But—sir, I thought you had already been given to your nephew?"

"In my conceit," said the chief, with a grim smile, "I did tentatively promise that place to my nephew; but I learned at the board meeting this afternoon that I do not entirely run this hospital. It seems that you have made some friends among the staff, through your luck, I fancy; they proposed the removal of my nephew since you entered the hospital, and—well, they fought us to a standstill. The vote was six to six. I shall change my vote."

There was a lump in Old Tommie's throat. His eyes were moist, and he had a little trouble in speaking.

"It's awfully good in you, I'm sure, and I appreciate it tremendously. But—but—well, it doesn't seem quite fair to your nephew, after all."

The chief of staff snorted. "Don't let that worry you, young man," he said; "he'll get something better—for him. I shall be glad to have you myself, and see if he can't be inspired into having even a little of your 'luck.'"

(The End.)

### Stories of the Prince of Wales.

The Prince's world-tour seems to be adding to his popularity every day, and the secret of his charm is suggested in the remark of the English laboring-man who said, "If you didn't know 'e was a bloomin' prince, lummy, you'd think 'e was a bloomin' Socialist!" It is interesting to speculate on what members of the Royal Family might have been, had they not been born with Royal blood in their veins. Prince Edward has innumerable interests unconnected with affairs of State.

When he was at Magdalen, he entered into Oxford life without the slightest "side." He earned the name of "Prager-Wagner," and a story is told of a visitor who called on an undergraduate at Magdalen, and heard a loud, insistent knocking in the adjoining rooms.

"What is that noise?" he inquired.

"Oh," replied his friend, "that is only the 'Prager-Wagner' hanging up his pictures."

This refusal to allow Royal considerations to oppress him is a survival of his nursery days. One morning, before his father had ascended the Throne, a children's outfitter was sent to Marlborough House, and Prince Edward found her standing outside the nursery door.

"Oh, don't stand out there," he said. "You had better come inside."

"I think I had better wait here, your Royal Highness," replied the visitor.

"It may not be convenient for me to come into the nursery now."

"Oh, yes, it is!" said the Prince. "There's no one here that matters—only grandfather!"

The Amazon river drains an area of 2,500,000 square miles.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians



## Woman's Interests

### Ways of Drying Food.

Successful drying is dependent on heat and on a free circulation of air over the material. In regions where there is plenty of sunshine, the fruit may be placed on trays covered with mosquito netting, and kept in the sun until dry. The trays with the fruit should be brought under cover at night or during an occasional shower.

Where it is difficult to dry fruits out-of-doors, and for those who wish to hasten the drying process, a cooking stove drier is very convenient. With one of these the housewife can dry fruit and vegetables with the same heat she uses in preparing the meals.

Where any large quantity of drying is to be done a drier makes the work much easier. A home-made drier which may be hung above the stove can be constructed with little time and ingenuity.

Small amounts of fruits and vegetables may be dried by placing the materials on trays or baking tins, which are put into an oven with its doors open, to allow a free circulation of air. Great care must be exercised to keep the fire low and well regulated or the products will burn before the drying is accomplished.

Garden peas intended for drying should be gathered when in ideal condition for immediate table use; that is, when the seeds have attained full size and before the pods have begun to turn yellow and dry up.

Shell them by placing the pods in buckets of water for five minutes, then spread on a wire screen having a mesh large enough to permit the shelled peas to pass through, with a box or basket placed beneath. Rub the pods vigorously over the screen with the hands. They will burst and empty out practically all the peas much more quickly than they could be shelled by hand.

Dip the shelled peas one or two minutes into boiling water. Drain, spread to a depth of from three-fourths to one inch on the trays of an evaporator, and dry at from 115 deg. to 125 deg. F. at a constant temperature, raising to 140 deg. F. toward the completion of the drying. Raise temperature very gradually. Stir occasionally while drying. Properly dried peas will be uniform throughout, showing no moisture near the centre when split open.

Wax beans or mature string beans should be gathered when full grown but before the pods have begun to dry. Shell and dip for three minutes into boiling water or live steam. Remove, drain, place on trays to a depth of not more than one inch. Stir frequently through the first hours of drying.

Peas and beans can not be dried in a few hours. The thick outer coating of these legumes prevents the escape of moisture, and many hours are needed for thorough drying. When peas and beans are thoroughly dry, they will show no moisture in the centre when they are crushed beneath a hammer.

Peas and beans may be dried in the sun with good results. Spread on wire trays and protect with mosquito netting or cheese cloth. Even a few minutes' exposure may result in infestation by insects. Remove to the house during the day or at night when heavy dews fall.

Peas and beans which are thoroughly dry can be placed in permanent storage containers directly from the drier. These are preferably closed woven muslin bags which are tied tightly at the neck, and several of them are placed together in a larger bag similarly tied.

Corn intended for drying should be gathered when in the milk stage, before glazing and hardening have begun and when the corn is in an ideal condition for immediate table use. It should be gathered only as rapidly as it can be prepared for drying, as corn deteriorates rapidly.

Husk the ears and trim with a knife to remove any injuries. The silk need not be removed, as it can be separated readily from the corn after drying. Place the ears in wire baskets or wooden bottom boxes and plunge into boiling water for from eight to twelve minutes, or until the milk is set. A little salt may be added to the blanching water, but not to the boiling water. Spread the kernels upon trays to a depth of one inch if drying is done in a drier, or from one-eighth to five-eighths of an inch if the corn is to be dried in the sun. Stir the grains thoroughly.

After cooking, remove the corn from the water, allow it to drain and cool sufficiently to be handled, then cut from the cobs with a strong, sharp knife, taking care that none of the cob is removed without the kernels. Spread the kernels upon trays to a depth of one inch if drying is done in a drier, or from one-eighth to five-eighths of an inch if the corn is to be dried in the sun. Stir the grains thoroughly.

COARSE SALT  
LAND SALT  
Bulk Carlots  
TORONTO SALT WORKS  
C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

Used for 70 Years  
This is the Grandmother's  
youngful appearance has  
remained until youth has  
passed. But a memory  
The soft, refined, pearly  
white appearance it  
renders leaves the joy  
of many with you  
for many  
years.

Gould's  
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oughly several times during the drying to break up any compact masses.

It is practically impossible to bring corn to a sufficient degree of dryness by the unaided heat of the sun. If corn is dried in the sun, it is finished by being poured into bread pans, placed in the oven of the stove, and warmed to 160 deg. to 165 deg. F. for two hours. Drying should continue until the grains are hard, semi-transparent and will break with clean glass-like fractures if crushed.

Before storing, free the corn of silk, glumes and bits of cobs. This may be done by pouring the corn from one vessel to another in a strong draft. When the corn is dry, store in closely woven muslin bags or heavy paper bags. Tie tightly at the neck and place within a larger muslin bag, which also should be tightly tied.

Late winter varieties of apples and pears are best for drying because they possess a higher sugar content than the early varieties. In many localities, however, there are plenty of summer apples, but few of the winter varieties. In this event, the summer varieties should be dried.

Apples intended for drying should be reasonably mature, but not soft. Handle with care in picking and hauling so as to avoid bruising, as bruised spots become discolored and must be trimmed off to make a good-looking product. Apples discolor rapidly, so preparations must be made to get the product into the evaporator as rapidly as possible after it is pared.

If several people are doing the work, divide the work of paring, coring, slicing and spreading on trays, so that an apple spends only two or three minutes on the way from the paring knife to the drier. If only one person is working, drop the pared fruit either into cold water or into a salt solution made by dissolving one tablespoonful of salt in four quarts of water. Do not allow the fruit to stand in the water any longer than is necessary, because the water will dissolve the sugar and other valuable elements and the apple will absorb water, which will necessitate longer drying in the evaporator. Carefully pare and trim the product to remove all discolored places.

Make the slices as nearly the same thickness as possible. From three-sixteenths to one-fourth inch is the best thickness. Apples may be quartered or cut into eighths, but they do not dry so uniformly or quickly as the sliced rings.

For an especially white product, blanch the fruit after it has been pared, cored and sliced, by a short treatment of steam to prevent discoloration. To do this, place a false bottom in the wash-boiler four or five inches above the bottom, and use a wire basket to rest on the false bottom. Put three or four inches of water into the boiler, place on the stove,

cover boiler and allow water to boil. Place about two inches of sliced apples loosely in the wire basket, lower the basket into the boiler, taking care that the fruit does not get into actual contact with the water. Replace the lid and allow the fruit to stand in steam for three or four minutes. Remove and spread in a single layer on trays and place either in the sun or a warm drier. Apples when drying should be covered with muslin or mosquito netting to prevent insect infestation. A few minutes' exposure will often cause the products to be infested.

Dried apples which are brown or chocolate colored from the discoloration which results from drying without blanching possess as high nutritive value and often have a better flavor than the more attractive-looking blanched products.

When apples are dried in an evaporator, start the drier at 130 deg. to 140 deg. F. Keep this temperature until the fruit begins to wilt and becomes somewhat leathery, then increase the heat by moving the partially dried trays downward in the evaporator. The highest temperature that can be maintained for apples without danger of burning is 180 deg. F. Examine the trays frequently, especially at the end of the drying period, to avoid scorching or over-drying.

Dried apples will not be brittle when finished, but if a handful of the pieces are pressed together they will have an elastic, springy feel and will separate promptly when released, leaving no moisture on the hands. When one of the pieces is broken in two, it should not be possible to press moisture out of the centre.

### Britain's Earliest Oil-Well.

Up till now about three thousand barrels of oil have been obtained from the various wells experimentally bored by the British Government in Derbyshire and elsewhere. Says a London magazine:

It is not a great deal. In fact, considerably more than this must have been yielded altogether by the famous Balm Well, situated at St. Catherine's, near Edinburgh, which during several centuries exuded a substance now known to have been genuine petroleum.

No one ever seems to have thought of refining the crude oil and using it for illuminating purposes; but it was in great repute as a remedy for skin complaints, and people so afflicted came from far and near to obtain supplies of it.

Especially esteemed was the solidified petroleum which was scraped from inside the well near the bottom, and which used to be retailed, under the name of Balm of Sinal, for as much as a sovereign an ounce.

To-day one can buy an ounce of the same sort of stuff—vaseline—from any chemist for a few pence.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

## THE MOON'S COLD AND ARID WASTES

### PLANET HAS NO AIR, NO WATER, NO SOIL.

### Plains Formerly Thought to be Seas Now Believed Lava Fields.

The great new telescope with 160-inch reflector on the summit of Mount Wilson, in Southern California, has brought the moon so near that a much more detailed study of its surface can be made than was ever before possible.

The instrument brings the lunar orb to within an apparent body to possess 240 miles. Inasmuch as the observer is on the summit of a lofty mountain, where, in an almost rainless region, the air is extraordinarily clear, everything on the moon is seen sharply defined, and telescopic photographs of portions of its surface come out beautifully.

These "close-ups" seem to show very plainly that the moon never has been inhabited. For, if the case were otherwise, some signs of past occupancy would be discernible. A ruined village, for instance, could not escape observation. The great telescope could not distinguish a house, but an object the size of one of our big battleships would attract attention.

### Moon Has No Atmosphere.

The moon has no atmosphere because it is too small a body to possess one. Its attraction is not strong enough to retain a gaseous envelope. Even the earth, for a like reason, is not able to hold on to the exceedingly light gas called helium, though the latter is plentifully present in the atmosphere of the sun. The moon has no air, no water, no soil. Presumably it has never supported a single plant or animal.

Conspicuous on the face of the moon is the curved chain of the lunar Apennines, 540 miles in length, rising abruptly from the plain on one side and sloping gradually away on the other. This mighty range of mountains, whose highest peak attains an elevation of 20,000 feet, has a likeness to the Rockies, with their precipitous descent into the Nevada desert. Near one end is a crater thirty-seven miles in diameter.

This, however, is not the largest crater in the moon. Archimedes is fifty miles, and Copernicus fifty-five miles, in diameter. On the earth we have no volcanic craters so big; but in northern Japan there is one thirty miles across—a deep circular bay surrounded by volcanic peaks, two of which are still active. It is called Volcano Bay, and is unmistakably an extinct crater.

The notion that the lunar craters (of which more than 20,000 may be counted) are scars made by "meteors" falling upon the orb of night has been strongly upheld by some authorities, but is not endorsed by most astronomers, who believe that they are of volcanic origin. Once upon a time, presumably, the earth was not less thickly sprinkled with craters, whose outpourings are represented by our igneous rocks and by vast lava fields such as are found in parts of the West; but erosion and other causes have in the course of ages effaced them.

### Fields of Lava.

Conspicuous features on the moon are immense plains, whose surface is in parts smooth and in other areas visibly strewn with rocks. Early astronomers, provided with inferior telescopes, thought that there were seas; but it is now believed they are lava fields. In India are lava fields about equal in size to the lunar Sea of Tranquility and Sea of Serenity combined.

In other words, the lunar "seas" are areas overflowed by molten lava, just as happened long ago on our own planet; and here and there the rim of craters may be seen projecting above the submerging material.

A much-voiced puzzle has been to account for the central peaks which are commonly a feature of the large craters on the moon. Such a crater has usually the form of a circular or oval plain surrounded by a lofty and precipitous ring of mountains, while in the middle stands a cone that may be thousands of feet high. Why that cone?

The answer seems to be that the cone represents a renewed activity of the volcano, on a smaller scale. It was built up directly from the material of the volcanic pipe leading down into the body of the moon.

### Source of False Hair.

Women who wear false hair do not realize how likely it is that their "added extra" tresses are derived from the heads, usually unclean, of Chinese people.

Special grades, extra fine, are made into hair nets, which most Canadian women wear in these days. The automobile has made small hats fashionable, and on this account the hair is worn compact; also in order that it may not blow about when the motor car is speeding.

It is comforting to know that the human hair imported from China undergoes very elaborate cleaning processes before it is offered for sale in this country. Still, on the whole, one might wish that it came from somewhere else.

# Gillette Safety Razor

The Shaving Service for Every Man—Everywhere

## Prosperity!

YOU would say that the man pictured here was well-to-do. His smart appearance gives an air of prosperity that is a distinct asset in his business and social life.

Now imagine him with a couple of day's growth of beard! Who now would guess his prosperity. He no longer holds his head so erect!

Yet a few swift strokes of his keen-edged Gillette, and he is ready to face the world again—sure of respectful attention!

Are YOU depriving yourself of far more than you can imagine by delaying the purchase of your Gillette Safety Razor?

Do you realize that there is something more than easier shaving, time saved, and a smoother chin coming from your investment of \$5.00 in a Gillette?

Look prosperous—it is the first step towards being prosperous!

NO STROPPING—NO HONING

Make a point of asking your town dealer to show you some GILLETTE Safety Razor Sets, including the new "Big Fellow" at \$5.00 the Set

MADE IN CANADA

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KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

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## The Most Amazing Values in Our Summer CLEARANCE SALE

NOW GOING ON

All Summer Goods reduced to nearly half price. Specially reduced are our Blouses, Skirts, Hosiery and Voiles.

Men who need a Suit, call here this week

Three groups selling this week—

Regular \$35 Suits	Regular \$40 Suits	Regular \$50 Suits
<b>\$22.95</b>	<b>\$29.50</b>	<b>\$35</b>

Men's Balbriggan Underwear—59c per garment.

Terrific price reductions on Slippers and Oxfords, Men's and Women's.

# E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

"The Store With a Heart"

## The Transcript

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1920

### NEWBURY

J. G. Bayne has improved his home by the erection of a fine new porch.

Miss Jessie Fletcher returned to Windsor with Mrs. George Wilkinson for a week's visit.

Mrs. James Dewey of Sarnia, who has been visiting her niece, Miss Kate Gillies at Pratt's Sidings, called on friends in town Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Armstrong's friends are pleased to see her able to be out again after being confined to her room for years. She now goes out in a wheelchair.

Misses Mary and Phyllis Acres of Delaware are visiting their uncle, Wm. Glennie.

Miss Graydon and Miss Stotts left on Thursday for Muskoka. They will be at "Garryowen," Lake of Bays, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Ball.

Miss Minnie White of Plattsville spent last week with the Misses Prangley.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Irwin and son Fred, motored up from St. Thomas, spending the week end at R. J. Petich's. Their daughter, Miss Kate, returned home with them.

Miss Carrie Fletcher arrived home from Theford on Tuesday. They will spend two weeks at "Easy Times" cottage. Among the party were Misses Ruth and Mary Hammett, Lydia Fenelle, Nessie and Frances Archer, Elsie and Myrtle Prangley, Margaret Bayne and Helen and Winnifred Parnall.

### NORTH EKFRID

The Ladies' Home Mission met at Mrs. Casper Ramey's Thursday afternoon. There were twelve ladies present—ten members and two friends from London. They quilled and bound one quilt, after which tea was served.

About twenty of the young people met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Down on Wednesday evening and welcomed them home from their wedding trip. Cake and lemonade were served.

Roy Brothers of Detroit spent the week-end at the home of Miss Ella Mills.

Mrs. Will Clarke and little son of London have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roemmele, Jr., and renewing old acquaintances.

Mrs. Wm. J. Snelgrove and daughter Bena of London have been visiting relatives and old neighbors in this vicinity.

Miss Clara Waring of Ingersoll is visiting Miss Lizzie Pierce.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bing of Toronto are visiting relatives in this neighborhood.

Little Velma Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Patterson, underwent an operation in St. Joseph's Hospital, London, last week, when she had her tonsils removed.

Dannie Mills, son of William Mills, underwent an operation in a London hospital last week and had his throat treated.

Over seventy-five friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. David Down met at their home Friday evening and presented them with a miscellaneous shower. Lunch was served, and then all returned home after wishing Mr. and Mrs. Down prosperity and a long and happy life.

### MIDDLEMISS

Material for the repair of the town-line bridge is being put on the ground. It is said the county will expend about \$15,000 on this bridge.

Ben Graham is helping L. Battin with his harvest.

Some fields of wheat are already

cut but the majority will be about a week later.

John Battin of Chatham, accompanied by E. Newman and wife, visited his home here on Sunday.

A number from here were at Melbourne on the 15th to see the Michigan Pikers pass through.

H. Annett has the job of grading on the hill at A. Burdon's.

Thirty or forty baskets of cherries arrived at the stores a few days ago, which were picked up at eight by customers at \$1.60 and \$1.75. They say the high price of sugar will prevent fruit being canned, but it doesn't look like it. There is plenty of fruit and also money.

The bee men say the bees are storing a lot of honey at present.

Mrs. Cornelius Logan, an Indian woman, had a narrow escape from death a few days ago. While picking cherries, the limb on which she was standing broke, letting her fall from the tree to the ground. She was found some time later, unconscious, and was carried into the house, where she received treatment. She is still in a dangerous condition.

R. Williams was in town on Saturday, and reports the fax crop good. He intends starting the pulling in two weeks.

Wm. Brown has gone to harvest a farm of hay near Frome.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Williams of Strathroy were guests at the home of her mother, Mrs. Brown, on Sunday.

G. Lucas, John Graham and Warden Lucas of Windsor were home Sunday.

David Carroll has a new Gray-Dort special.

Mr. Nichol and Mr. McIntyre of the Ekfrid council inspected this ward last week.

The recent and continued rain have been too much for the growing crop, causing much of the oats and barley to go down.

The road was narrowly averted on the townline near here Friday night when an auto truck driven by J. La Mantia of Strathroy, driving on the wrong side of the road on new laid gravel, met Gordon Lucas with his horse and cart. Mr. Lucas drove his horse across the ditch and saved himself and outfit from the wheels of the oncoming truck.

### CASHMERE

Bramwell Gardiner spent a few days with his aunt in Wardsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sittler, Mr. and Mrs. David Smith of Bothwell and Mrs. Earle Tunks and baby Walter spent the week-end with relatives in Petrolia and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wod. Dark and son Charlie and Mrs. Charles Tunks and daughter Jean spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reycreat, near Glencoe.

Mrs. Calvin Sittler spent Thursday in Newbury.

Mrs. McEachern and two sons of Detroit are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McIntyre, sr.

Mrs. W. G. Jeffery and daughter Laura of Melbourne were the guests of Mrs. Calvin Sittler on Wednesday, July 20.

Miss Fern Webster of Detroit is spending a few days with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Webster.

We are glad to see Sam Smith able to be around and about again after nearly nine weeks' illness with typhoid fever.

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A number from here were in Wardsville on Thursday when the Michigan Pikers' Association passed through and were welcomed.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Webster and son Webster and daughter Madeline visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Webster, and Mrs. Down prosperity and a long and happy life.

We are glad to hear that Miss Edith Duckworth, daughter of Edward Duckworth, has been successful in the Normal examination.

The trustees here have engaged Miss Muriel White as teacher.

We are sorry to hear that Austin Thompson is confined to his bed.

Old papers for sale at The Transcript office.

## Buy your Canning Needs at

# NEWBURY CASH STORE

Heavy Can Rubbers, 10c doz.

Zink Can Rubbers, 40c doz.

### Crown Cans

Pints \$1.35, Medium \$1.40,

Quarts \$1.50, Large \$1.70.

### Sugar and Spices in stock.

Store Closes Wednesdays at 12 o'clock noon.

# W. H. PARNALL

### NEWBURY

The Michigan Pikers' Association arrived in our village last Thursday afternoon and many of our citizens were out to greet the guests with cheers and flags, although the visit was short. The Ford Motor Co.'s celebrated band of 65 pieces played a number of selections, the male quartette sang one number, and then the chairman of the reception committee, L. V. Beach, gave an address of welcome and introduced L. E. Allen, president of the Ontario Good Road Association, who gave a short address. A. G. Balchelder of the American Automobile Association then spoke of the need of good roads in order that the American and Canadian people might visit one another often.

About 4.30 our guests left for Delaware amidst cheers.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist church of this place held a social afternoon in the Sunday school room. Four quilts were quilted and bound. Tea was served and a very pleasant afternoon spent.

Miss Tillie Richards has returned after a visit with Detroit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Beach spent a few days with friends in Sarnia.

Miss Weisman of Windsor is visiting friends here.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred about one mile west of our village on the Longwoods road a few days ago. When Wm. McDonald of Ekfrid was returning from town he met a horse and rig in turning out to give them part of the road the wheel of his car passed over the stone that evidently had been undermired by the recent rains causing his car to go over into the ditch. Mrs. McDonald was very badly shaken up and her back hurt, while their daughter received some severe bruises.

John Preese who received many wounds and bruises a short time ago is now improving slowly.

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### CAIRO

Mrs. Mary Vanetter of London is visiting her brother, John Handley.

Miss Tillie Ard of Detroit is spending her vacation with her sister, Mrs. Ralph Longley.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baird of Walkerville are visiting at the latter's father's, Richard Burr's.

Downie Bros. and Fred Burr visited the former's home in Clachan on Sunday.

Miss Ila Todd of Thamesville spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. M. J. Wellman.

J. W. Switzer has purchased a Ford car.

### DESTROYING EXPLOSIVES.

No Use for Munitions Manufactured During the War.

All cordite and nitro-cellulose powder stored by the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada is being destroyed, explained Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the board, when questioned the other day as to the reported destruction of 20,000 tons of cordite and powder which had been stored near Smith's Falls during the war. The amount to be destroyed cost between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 to manufacture, Sir Joseph stated. He explained that there was now no market for cordite or powder, and no purpose for which either could be usefully employed.

During the war the Imperial Government rented some land about 4 miles out of Smith's Falls, adjacent to the C.N.R. line, and had erected on it several high wooden buildings to be used for storing powder and cordite. Large quantities of these explosives, intended for use on the Germans, were stored there, and when the war ended the buildings were full. A railway siding was run to the buildings, and the cordite was sent by a transmission line to it to light it. Mr. John Malloy was put in charge of it, and has had the supervision of it since the buildings were erected. Men guarded it day and night, and always there was a little uneasiness about what would happen if by any chance the stuff were exploded. Now it is being destroyed. It appears nothing could be done with it in a commercial way, and an expert went there and gave Mr. Malloy instructions to destroy it by burning it. The material will be drawn over 20,000 tons of it in boxes. For the purpose of getting rid of it, Mr. Malloy has rented a 200-acre field, which he is having ploughed and cleared. The material will be drawn to this field, placed in piles, and fired.

An experiment was made with about half a ton of the stuff, which was fired by means of fuses the whole pile shot up into the air hundreds of feet, and there was nothing left, not even ashes. The work of destroying it is now going on, and when it is completed many people in the vicinity will sleep better at nights.

### WAR OF 1812 RECALLED.

An interesting fact has been made by a Welland County lawyer reminiscence of the last war between the United States and Canada, over a hundred years ago. During that war, British troops captured the Niagara river, then the capital of Canada, it will be remembered, and burned the town. That has something to do with it.

A lawyer was in the Welland Registry office looking up the records of a certain farm in Stamford. This farm was given to the late States by the British Crown over a century ago. The owner then twenty years later sold it to another party and the deed of the transfer disappeared, and the deed was not to be found. The title of the property for a century.

The lawyer, by means of his search, has been able to clear up the deed by tracing the duplicate deed made April 9, 1834, and registered two days later at the Niagara Court House with the signature of John Powell, registrar, who was registrar at that time.

After the war of 1812-14 was over the Canadian Government, wishing to repair what damage the Americans had done to the property, had registered deeds of property in this district should bring them in and have new copies made for registration. The original copies had been burned at the court house and Government buildings at Niagara. Evidently the owner of the Stamford farm had never seen the deed, but for there is no record of his deed in any registry office and now, after a hundred years, damage done in this one instance will be remedied and a clear title be given the present owner of the farm.

### HE WAS EXPECTED.

A musty diplomatic secret has been disclosed in Philadelphia through the Canadian newspaper. It soon will send its own minister to Washington. It is that for the last ten years a specially made chair, carved by the Canadian cabinet of arms, has been waiting in Washington for use of this envoy.

Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, ordered the chair, one of many specially ordered for the Pan-American Building at the capital, Andrew Carnegie's memorial to cement more firmly the relations of the Americas. The story is told by Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, one of the architects of the Pan-American building, who said:

"Once a month the ambassadors and ministers of all the American republics meet and are presided over by our Secretary of State in the Pan-American Building, and each representative has a chair of his own, with the arms of his country carved on the back.

"Now when these chairs were decided on, Secretary Root asked me to have an additional one made with the Canadian arms on it, which was done, and which has been hidden for the past ten years, for Secretary Root cautioned me to use his expression—to be a 'little reticent about the matter'."

### ADVENTUROUS MUMSKRATS.

Mr. A. Turcotte, Third Avenue, Ottawa, caught two muskrats in his cellar. The back of his lot is near an inlet from the Rideau canal. He first set the trap, thinking there were house rats in the basement of his residence, which was surprised to find the muskrats the next morning. He consulted the Game Warden and took out a trapper's license. He continued to catch fur-bearers each night until he had thirteen.

### INFERENCE?

Magistrate: "You are convicted of pig-stealing. Now, if this sort of thing is allowed to continue, we shall none of us be safe!"

### WARDSVILLE

The many friends of Miss Cassie Paulds met at her home on Tuesday evening and gave her a miscellaneous shower prior to her marriage.

Wardsville held its civic holiday last Thursday. The Michigan Pikers' Association were tendered a hearty reception. Addresses were given by the governor of Michigan and others. After the tourists had departed the crowd went to the park where a good game of ball was played. The day finished with a concert in the evening.

Dr. H. Wilson, Jr., and family of Toronto are spending a few days here.

Mrs. Smith of Walkerville is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. Smith.

Miss E. Campbell is on the sick list. Cecil Sheppard and family of Berea, Ohio, is visiting his old home here.

The entrance pupils were all successful in their examinations.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are visiting C. Mimna.

Carl Sheppard and family of Detroit are spending a few days at J. Mulligan's.

Miss Edith McLean returned to New York last week.

Mrs. A. E. Tucker and daughter of Toronto are visiting Mrs. H. Archer.

### CAMERON

The lawn social held on the church lawn on Thursday night was a great success. Gate proceeds amounted to over \$200.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce McPherson of Dutton were Cameron visitors on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Dobbyn of Sutherland attended Cameron social.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed in Cameron Presbyterian church on Sunday, July 25th. Rev. Mr. McKay, the pastor, will conduct the services.

The Women's Missionary Society will meet in the church on Thursday afternoon, July 22nd.

Mrs. Robert Plaine returned from St. Thomas on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Evans (nee Alberta White) returned on Tuesday from their honeymoon.

### APPIN

John White was the victim of an accident in the village on Monday when the horse he was driving ran away and threw him on the stone road. He luckily escaped with an injured nose and minor bruises, while the fiery grey steed broke away from the vehicle and after jumping a fence or two came to a stop at the Temperance Hotel.

John Jones is back to work after his recent indisposition.

Mrs. J. S. Macraul was taken to Strathroy hospital on Friday afternoon suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

The union picnic under the auspices of the Sunday schools here will be held at Springbank Park next Wednesday and all parties owning cars are requested if they have room for an extra passenger to invite someone to ride with them so that none of the scholars will be left behind. A very pleasant time is expected. All are invited to come and bring their lunch baskets along.

Rev. H. D. McCulloch will preach the pulpit of Glencoe Presbyterian church vacant next Sunday.

Rev. H. B. Parnall is renewing acquaintances here and preached one of his eloquent sermons in the Methodist church Sunday evening.

Misses Christena and Dorothy Thornicroft have returned after visiting friends in Watford and vicinity.

Despite unfavorable weather on the 12th the local Orangemen turned out in goodly numbers and journeyed to Port Huron to celebrate the Battle of the Boyne. All report a good time and immense throngs.

Rev. Mr. Chitley of Mt. Brydges will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning.

### KILMARTIN

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of Windsor are visitors at John F. McFavish's.

Mrs. Angus McFagan and family of Vancouver are holidaying at Durcan Campbell's.

Mrs. Neil Munroe has returned from a visit in Walkerville.

Mr. Chitley of Mt. Brydges is spending his holidays at the home of his uncle, Joseph Moore.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Munroe, Windsor, on Wednesday, June 7, a son—Donald Archibald.

Will Moore is home from Detroit.

Mary E. Munroe, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Munroe, is spending some time with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Munroe.

### PARKDALE

W. Tretaway of Toronto is holidaying at Ed. Haggitt's.

Jas. Haggitt and Miss Janet McCallum spent Sunday at Thomas Haggitt's.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Watterworth and children of Glencoe spent Sunday at Robert Campbell's.

Miss Pearl Brumer has returned to London after having spent her holidays at her home here.

Misses Nessie and Frances Archer are camping at New Glasgow for a few weeks.

Will Robinson and Miss Lily Blaine spent Sunday with the former's sister, Mrs. Thos. Haggitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Blaine visited the latter's parents at Appin on Sunday.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

### WOODGREEN

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Underhill of Bothwell spent Sunday with George Scrimshaw.

Mrs. W. Reid and son Carl of Hamburg, Iowa, have returned home after spending a month with her sister, Mrs. H. Harvey.

Miss Alina McCallum of Ekfrid is visiting her aunt, Miss Susanna Smith. Mrs. Thos. Simpson had the misfortune to sprain her ankle last week.

Miss Hattie Grover was home on Sunday.

Edith Lumley, Muriel Weekes, Roy Whitfield, Alice Harvey and Walter Clamahan were successful in passing the entrance examinations.

Born on July 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Henderson, a daughter.

Wheat cutting is in full swing here. The yield will be hardly a fair crop owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly.

Miss Marie Hodges of Toronto has returned home after spending two weeks with Mrs. A. Daum.

H. G. Moore and son Lewis are spending a week at Cherry Valley with Mrs. L. McKibbin.

Hugh Lamont and Thomas Walker have purchased Ford cars.

John Whitlock and Nat. Currie, the newly-appointed highway commissioners, have perfected a device in the shape of a road scraper. The scraper works to perfection and is doing good work in filling in the holes on this road. The government engineers inspected the device on Monday and took a photo of same in working order. They seemed highly pleased with the work done. We congratulate these men on the success of their invention.

### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 27th day of August, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Newbury No. 1 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the post offices of Newbury, Wardsville, Glencoe, Bothwell, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER,  
Post Office Inspector,  
London, 16th July, 1920.

### AUCTION SALES

Auction sale of household effects, at the residence of the late Jas. Milloy O'Mara street, Glencoe, on Friday, July 23, at 1.30 sharp. This includes furniture, bedding, dishes, stove, etc. Terms cash.—Dan. L. McIntyre, auctioneer.

Mrs. Jghn Mulligan, Wardsville, is having a sale of her household effects on Saturday afternoon, July 24.—H. D. McNaughton, auctioneer.

### Flowers of Poland

According to an English newspaper correspondent who recently reported a journey he had made from Paris to the Polish capital, the most impressive spectacle he saw was the mantle of blossoms, clustered profusely, which fringed the highways and byways about Warsaw. "All the wars of Poland," he writes, "could not check the new life that came riding through her borders at the head of the advancing spring; sprays of lilac found place in the gray caps of Polish lancers, tulips and chestnut leaves, tokens of the new dawn in the garb of peer and peasant. Everywhere was spring yielding back a measure of her everlasting rights. But the flowers never took much notice of the war even 'at the front.'"

### OFFERS EVERYBODY A CHANCE

Philanthropic Seattle Man Throws Open Hall for Absolutely Free and Uninterrupted Speech.

A philanthropic light promoter—one of the enterprising gentlemen who has been in the habit of putting on a boxing match every week or two—is much annoyed at the spasmodic interference of the officers of the law in his business affairs, and is proposing to throw open his hall for a weekly forum of free and uninterrupted speech, in place of the boxing bouts.

"I want every guy that has anything to say to come over and say it," said the promoter, according to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, "and I'll give him ten minutes to spiel, and then he must shut his trap. I don't care what he is; any kind of a nut can come over and say right out what is on his chest. My luck has been so bad, and my spirits so depressed, that I want a laugh, and I believe a nut gathering of this kind would equal anything the Orpheum circuit or Pantages or the best of them ever put on. You know, nature keeps playing jokes on humanity all the time; she mixes together some queer patterns in heads, and a lot of fellows can't help what they think; some have a hunch for one thing and some for another; I suppose we could get a few startling facts on anything from religion to chess in these verbal tournaments. And it will be absolutely free; I might pass the hat around at these of the entertainment to square me on the hall rent, but for the rest I wouldn't want a cent to pay outside of the entertainment I get out of it. As soon as I can pull a jazz band together to chess with the speech-making I will announce the details, and we will be sure in for a summer's entertainment, if the sheriff don't close us up."

### HOMESICK FOR ARCTIC SNOWS

No Affection About the Longing for Far North That Is Experienced by Explorers.

If you are of ordinary health and strength, if you are young enough to be adaptable and independent enough to shake off the influence of books and belief, you can find good reason to be as content and comfortable in the North as anywhere on earth.

If you remember that all of us who have spent more than a year "living on the country," are quite of the Eskimo opinion that no food on earth is better than caribou meat, and if you have any experience in your life as a hunter anything you will realize that in the evenings when we sit in these warm snow houses, feasting with keen appetites on unlimited quantities of boiled ribs, we have all the creature comforts.

What we lack, if we feel any lack at all, will be possibly the presence of friends far away, or the chance to hear opera or see the movies. At any rate, it is true that today in the movie-land of the North longed for clubs or concerts or orange groves. And this is not peculiar to us. The men who have hunted with me are nearly all of the same mind—they are either in the North now, or on the way back there by whaling ship, or eating their hearts out because they cannot go.—Vikings and Stefansson in Harper's Magazine.

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In White and Colors

The prettiest of summer blouses made at an old fashioned price. Nothing high about them but the quality. Comfortable collars or low collar style. Three-quarter or elbow sleeves. All white or colored checks or stripes over a white background. Embroidered, pearl-buttoned and lace-trimmed.

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