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

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GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1921

Whole No. 2587.

TENDERS WANTED
Tenders will be received by the Glencoe Rink Company, Limited, for the erection of a skating rink. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the treasurer, M. J. McAlpine, Glencoe, Ont. All tenders to be in by Sept. 15th.

FARM FOR SALE
Fifty acres sand loam in the township of Meosa, county of Middlesex. Good buildings and plenty of fruit and water. Possession any reasonable time. Apply to J. A. McBrayne, Route 2, Newbury.

MISS PEARLIE GEORGE
(Gold Medalist of London Conservatory of Music)
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Lessons commenced on September 1. Syme St., Glencoe

THEODORE R. GRAY
Organist of Glencoe Presbyterian Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ, Vocal and Theory
Classes resumed September 1st

REGISTERED STOCK FOR SALE
We have for sale a litter of Big Type Chester White Pigs, bred by J. Annasser of Tilbury and sired by the champion hog at Indiana and Iowa State Fairs in 1920. The dam is sired by Wildwood Prince Again, the 1,000 lb. champion of the breed at Toronto and Ottawa in 1920. Will sell single or in pairs. Also two Shorthorn bull calves, fit for service.—W.M. McTAGGART, Appin.

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL
The W. A. Foote Memorial Hospital at Jackson, Mich., is prepared to give a three years' course in the science of nursing. The training school is accredited and the training includes Medical and Surgical Obstetrics, Contagious, and a special course in Tuberculosis and Public Health work. Apply in person, or by letter, to Superintendent of W. A. Foote Memorial Hospital Jackson, Mich.

GAS ENGINE FOR SALE
For sale, cheap—1 gas engine, 7 h.p.; Gould, Sharpley & Muir; on skids; in first-class condition.—Apply to W. A. Hagerty, Glencoe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What puzzles us is how the fool arranges his money get together.—Salisbury Press-Spectator.
Mothers Value This Oil.—Mothers who know how suddenly croup may attack their children and how necessary prompt action is in applying relief always keep at hand a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, because experience has taught them that this is an excellent preparation for the treatment of this ailment. And they are wise, for its various uses render it a valuable medicine.

A New Type Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen
"POCKET SELF-FILLER"
A worthy self-filling companion to our Standard and Safety Types.
Simply raise and lower the lever and it fills. Also self-cleaning. Very speedy. \$2.50 up.
Davidson's Jewelry Store
"THE PEN SHOP"

Chestnut Coal
We have a large stock of D. L. & W. Scranton Coal, clean, bright and well prepared. Indications point to an advance this Fall. Order now, or draw it home \$16 per ton.
McPHERSON & CLARKE
LUMBER YARD and PLANING MILL
Glencoe, Ont.

MILLINERY PARLORS
Fall opening on Thursday and Friday of this week. Everything in the very latest Fall and Winter Hats.

MRS. W. A. CURRIE
CENTRAL GARAGE
"FORD"

The Question of Depreciation
You cannot afford to overlook the question of depreciation when buying a car, because the time will come when you will either sell the car you have bought or turn it in on a new car. The loss you will have to take will depend on your choice now.
Ask the owner of any car purchased within the last 15 months, at a price varying from \$2,000 to \$4,000, what loss he would have to take on a resale. The amount will surprise you!
The more expensive the car the more the owner stands to lose. Excessive cost of upkeep kills the demand for a used car of this class.
Buy a FORD. It costs so little to run and repairs and replacements for worn parts can be so easily obtained that the demand for used Ford cars reduces depreciation to the minimum.

SNELGROVE & FAULDS
Ford Dealers Glencoe, Wardsville, Rodney

Peaches and Plums THIS WEEK

Special reductions in Soaps, Rice, Honey, and many other lines in Staple and Fancy Groceries. Watch the window. Goods marked in plain figures.

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

IMMEDIATE FREE DELIVERY.
W. A. CURRIE
CENTRAL GROCER TELEPHONE 25

TRIBUTE PAID TO PIONEERS

Big Celebration at Appin of Ekfrid Township Centenary

Last Wednesday afternoon at the public park in Appin, where 100 years ago stood a thick forest, rooted in a swamp covered with several feet of water, the citizens of Ekfrid township celebrated the centenary of the community and paid tribute to the pioneers, whose industry and hardihood laid the foundation of the progress evident on all sides today. Several hundred automobiles lined up around the open air theatre and in front of a new and pretty stage and bandstand, from which addresses were given by Chas. M. Macfie, Peter McArthur, A. P. McDougald, J. G. Leithbridge, M. L. A., W. H. Sutherland of Toronto, and others. Ex-Warden L. J. Taggart, a former reeve of Ekfrid township, presided, and an excellent musical program was provided by Sergt. McDonald's Highland Pipers and company from London. A baseball match between Appin and Ilderton teams, a program of races and other athletic competitions, an exhibition of relics of pioneer days, and an entertainment at night by "The Godbusters," a clever company from the Ontario Agricultural College, were all interesting features of a varied day.

An interesting relic of the early days of the township is a township assessment roll for 1827, in the possession of A. P. McDougald, township clerk. Malcolm McIntyre was assessed for \$59, and Thomas Dowling for \$53. Mr. Dowling is credited with being one of the very first settlers. According to Peter McArthur, on farm cut of every eight is now occupied by the descendants of the original pioneers.

The total amount of assessment in the township for 1827 was \$1,198. There were 45 names on the roll, and the total population was 107, of whom there were 63 males and 44 females. There are no descendants of David Tweedy, the first name on the roll, nor of Thomas Dowling still residing in the township, but there were present at the celebration many descendants of other men whose names were on the 1827 roll, including Malcolm and Duncan Campbell, George E. Lee, William, David and Robert Kelley.

Appin was founded about 1853, when the Grand Trunk was built. The village was at first known as Ekfrid Centre, South of it on the Longwoods road was Miller's tavern, where the early meetings of the settlement were held, and which was the centre of news and activity in the early community before the founding of the village.

Among the relics shown was the rifle used by the great Indian chief, Tecumseh, in the war of 1812, when he proved a valuable ally of the British. It is now the property of John D. Smith of Glencoe. Other relics were wood gauges, chisels for tapping maple trees, wool carders, planes, saws, spoke-shaves, dancing clogs, sleigh bells brought from Lower Canada in the '80's, and other early relics owned by C. H. Young of Glencoe; an early muzzle-loading hunting rifle, now owned by James Anderson of Glencoe; an old Connecticut clock, formerly owned by George E. Lee, and brought from Niagara Falls over 100 years ago, all but one of the wheels in the clock being of wood, candle molds, also the property of Mr. Lee, and wooden rolling stones and potato mashers which he himself made; the spectacles worn by Mr. Lee; a spoon-ree, brought from Scotland by Mrs. Lee and now owned by her daughter, Mrs. Mathew of Melbourne; fire tongs, a copper kettle, 53 years old; a wooden spinning wheel and yarn reels, also in the Lee collection; stone jugs, a Gaelic Bible over 100 years old; a griddle, brought from Scotland, of which has been baked scones for Bonnie Prince Charlie when he took refuge in the cabin where it was used in the open fireplace; pieces of homespun cloth, oxen yokes; a heavy copper kettle, once the property of Col. Talbot and carried by his gardener named Hood from Port Talbot to the new settlement on the banks of the Thames; an old lamp, in which fish oil was burned; a mixing box for mixing dough for bread baked in the outdoor ovens, and which had been used by the late Mrs. Angus Campbell, whose husband was the first white child born in Ekfrid township.

Ex-Warden McTaggart, who presided, in opening the program, referred briefly to the sturdy qualities and heroism of the pioneer settlers, and the principles on which they had founded a new community in the midst of an unbroken wilderness. Chas. M. Macfie reviewed the early history of the settlement. Thomas Dowling, he found, had first settled on the south half of lot 2, at the beginning of the American war in 1812. By the year 1827 he had cleared 28 acres of land. George E. Lee next settled on the Longwoods road. Angus Campbell and his sons John and Malcolm coming in 1820. He was the grandfather of the late Angus Campbell of more recent times. Duncan McLean settled in Ekfrid in 1824. Some of the settlers, came from Col. Talbot's settlements of Aldborough and Dunwich, some from Nova Scotia, and some directly from Scotland. The first minutes of a township meeting to be preserved are dated 1833. At this meeting laws were passed prohibiting breachy horses from running at large, and requiring cattle to be sufficiently hampered before being al-

DEATH OF DR. ROOME

Prominent London Physician and Former Member of Parliament

Dr. William F. Roome, president of the Peoples Loan & Savings Corporation, and practicing physician in Middlesex for more than a half century, died Thursday morning at his home in London, in his 80th year. The late doctor was a veteran in political activities, having been three times elected to the House of Commons from West Middlesex and at all times taking a keen interest in political affairs of the district. Born in Orford township, Kent county, in November, 1840, son of William F. Roome, he began teaching at the age of 20, and in 1863 entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1866. In the same year he entered Victoria College, Toronto, and passed the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1869. He had begun practice in Newbury in 1867, and remained in that neighborhood until 1869, when he removed to London. He was for 18 years chairman of the union school at Newbury and Mosca, and was appointed associate coroner for Middlesex in 1869. Dr. Roome was elected a member of the Ontario Medical Council from 1874 to 1878, and was president of the Council and College of Physicians in 1879 and 1880. He served as medical officer of the Middlesex Regiment, with rank of major, from 1891 until retired.

In 1883 he was Conservative candidate in West Middlesex for the Commons, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1887, at a general election, he was elected, and unseated on a technicality, ran again in the following year, being re-elected with an increased majority. He was also returned in 1891. The late doctor was a past master of Albion Lodge, No. 89, A. F. & A. M., at Newbury; a past grand in the I. O. O. F., and also a past general representative of grand lodge and general encampment.

In business affairs, he was president of the Peoples Loan since 1906, succeeding Judge Edward Elliott when the Dominion Government brought in a law prohibiting judges from serving on corporate boards. He had been associated with the corporation for nearly 25 years in all, and was also president of the Premier Trust Company, Battle Creek, Toasted Corn Flakes Company and the Canada Corn Products Company.

Dr. Roome practiced his profession right up to the commencement of his fatal illness, about a month ago, and was a familiar figure about the city, where his kindly manner made him hosts of friends during the many years of his residence there.

Besides Mrs. Roome, who was formerly Miss Margaret Anderson of Newbury, the doctor is survived by one son, William R., of the customs department in London. One sister, Mrs. Campbell, resided in Dutton. The only surviving brother resided in the state of Iowa. John having died in California and J. E. at Glencoe a few years ago. John D. Anderson of Windsor, formerly of Glencoe, is a brother-in-law, and Mrs. Thomas Andrews of Bothwell a sister-in-law.

The funeral took place from his late residence on Saturday afternoon to Mount Pleasant cemetery, London, service being conducted at the home by Rev. D. C. McGregor, Presbyterian minister, of London.

MURRELL BROTHERS ESCAPE

Prisoners Charged With Melbourne Murder Break Jail at London

Sydney and William Murrell, under charge of murdering Russell Campbell at Melbourne on April 11, escaped from the county jail at London on Friday night between 6:45 and 8 o'clock, and are still at large. Rewards have been offered by the county and provincial authorities. The Murrells managed to escape by sawing through eight iron bars that guarded the narrow window of their cell on the ground floor, using a six-inch hack saw for the purpose. From this window they were able to reach the southeast exercise yard by a five-foot jump. A twenty-five foot ladder, engaged in constructing a new section of the wall, provided an easy means to scale the thirty-foot wall. The contractor's toolhouse and shed, built just outside the wall, gave almost as easy a means of reaching the ground outside and freedom. At eight o'clock when turnkeys went as usual to place prisoners in their night cell the discovery of their escape was made. The men at this time had probably been gone for more than an hour. The police are convinced that the jail delivery was timed and that the brothers were met outside by accomplices, who probably had a motor car near at hand. Members of the county Council, at a special meeting on Saturday afternoon, decided to offer \$1,000 for the arrest of William Murrell. The attorney-general's department at Toronto has offered similar rewards. Reports have come in from various centres that the brothers or one of them had been arrested. These have been investigated and in each case the men held have been released, their identity being established.

DIED SUDDENLY IN DETROIT

Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Former Resident of Glencoe, Buried Here Monday

The funeral of the late Mrs. John W. Campbell of Detroit took place from the railway station here on Monday on the arrival of the Wabash express from the west. Mrs. Campbell died after a few hours' illness at her home in Detroit on Sept. 2nd at 9 p.m. from heart trouble. A funeral service was held on Sunday afternoon at Sutton's chapel in Detroit, after which the remains were brought here for burial in Oakland cemetery.

Mrs. Campbell, who was about 75 years of age, was formerly Miss Katharine Gillies, and before her marriage resided in Meosa township. After her marriage she and her husband lived for several years in Glencoe, leaving here to reside in Detroit about 26 years ago. Mr. Campbell was quite a prominent citizen of Glencoe in the early days of the village. He carried on a saddlery business for some time and afterwards was manager of the first bank here, the Farmers', which was merged with the Royal some years later. He was also at one time reeve of the township of Ekfrid and was elected reeve of Glencoe at the first municipal election after the village was incorporated in 1873.

Mrs. Campbell is survived by her husband and one son, John A. Campbell, a prominent optometrist at 156 Woodward avenue in Detroit. Among others from Detroit who attended the funeral here on Monday besides Mr. Campbell and his son were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McIntyre and Mrs. McIntyre's two elder sisters. The funeral was also attended by many relatives and friends here of Mrs. Campbell, by whom she was greatly esteemed.

BASEBALL AT KILMARTIN

Results of baseball games at Kilmartin picnic on Labor Day:
First game—Newbury vs. Glencoe. Score, 13-5 in favor of Glencoe. Batteries for Newbury, Holman, Connelly and Hillman; batteries for Glencoe, Hamilton and Babcock.
Second game—Walkers vs. Glencoe. Score, 5-1 in favor of Glencoe. Batteries for Walkers, Fletcher and McCallum; batteries for Glencoe, Hamilton and Babcock.

BAGNELL-SMITH

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Levi E. Smith of Glencoe was the scene of a quiet wedding with high noon on Monday, Sept. 5th, when their eldest daughter, Alice Estella, became the bride of Louis Riel Bagnell of Detroit. The young couple were unattended, the bride entering the living-room with her father, who gave her in marriage. The ceremony, which took place under a beautifully decorated arch of autumn foliage and flowers, was performed by Rev. R. Falton Irwin of Lucknow, a particular friend of the bride's. Miss Carrie Smith, sister of the bride, played Lohengrin's Bridal March, the groom presenting her with a gold wrist watch. The bride looked very stylish in a tailored suit of navy tricotine with smart Spanish hat, and wore the groom's gift, a handsome platinum pin. Her corsage bouquet was sweetheart roses, immediately following the ceremony the wedding party left for London where a dainty wedding breakfast was served in the Rose Room at the Tecumseh. The table was decorated with white asters and fern and centred by the wedding cake. The happy couple left by motor on an extended honeymoon trip and on their return will reside in Windsor.

BOWLERS HAVE BIG DAY

The first annual tournament of the Glencoe Bowling Club was held on Friday last and proved quite an interesting event. Ten outside rinks competed besides four local rinks. The visitors were Appin, Dutton (2), Petroska (2), Bothwell, Rodney, Ridgeway, Thamesville and Florence. Prizes were won as follows:
1st prize, 4 casseroles won by Ridgeway, 5 wins and score of plus 32; skip, Tape.
2nd prize, 4 silk umbrellas won by Dutton, 4 wins and score of plus 28; skip, Drogone.
3rd prize, 4 vases won by Rodney, 4 wins and score of plus 7; skip, Galbraith.
4th prize, 4 sugar and cream sets won by Petroska, 3 wins and score of plus 24; skip, Bassett.
Splendid meals were served in a tent near the greens by the Daughters of the Empire.

A GOOD START

Glencoe High School reopened on Tuesday with the unusually large attendance of 87. Of this number first form alone furnishes 47.

ANNIVERSARY AT WEST LORNE

The 46th anniversary of West Lorne Presbyterian church will be observed next Sunday. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The preacher for the day will be Rev. Murdoch McKenzie, M.A., B.D., for 32 years missionary in Honan, China, where a year ago two of our loved missionaries, Rev. Dr. Menzies and Miss Sadie Leithbridge of Glencoe laid down their lives in the Master's work. Dr. McKenzie will conduct a half-hour Gaelic service immediately preceding the morning service, from 10:30 to 11 o'clock. Henry Mistelet will sing at both services.

BASEBALL TOURNAMENT

On Friday afternoon of this week the Glencoe Baseball Club is having a series of three games commencing at one o'clock. The teams to take part will be Newbury, Walkers, Appin and Glencoe. A most interesting time is anticipated. Admission to the grounds will be 5c for adults and 2c for children. A special photograph in the evening, entitled "Be ware," will be presented at the opera house under the auspices of the club. This play has the reputation of being one of the best that has appeared on the screen this year.

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

Synopsis of Later Chapters.
Leaving Baxerton bound in the cellar of Aderbury Towers, Dartin and Haverton make their escape. Two days later Baxerton starts for Paris with a detective, Silas Berwick. They track Haverton to the Hotel d'Elclair.

CHAPTER XXI. Haverton at Bay.

At their knock a voice on the other side of the door suddenly ceased, then was resumed in an excited whisper. There was a delay of a few minutes, and the door was cautiously unlatched and Baxerton's man looked out.

At sight of Robert and Berwick he drew the door wide open, and they stepped into the dimly lighted cafe. Madame Renier, the proprietress, anticipated, nodding brightly as the police officer shut the door.

"Ah, messieurs, you have come at the good hour—he is but newly arrived and has gone to bed. Only one, messieurs, the other is not—and madame made an expressive gesture.

"We know, madame, we have watched for his light to go out. We may go up?" queried Robert.

"But certainly, messieurs; M. Edouard and I will accompany you."

Berwick thought for a moment, and said a few words to Robert in English. Then he turned to the woman.

"If you will permit us, we would prefer to go alone. It is not a case of an arrest, and, looking toward M. Edouard, "it is not an official affair."

They received the pass-key from Madame Renier, and softly ascended the stairs. On the second-floor landing they stopped and listened at Haverton's door. From behind it came the unmistakable sounds of a sleeper.

Either Mr. Eddie Haverton was remarkably conscience free or remarkably tired.

Berwick turned the key softly in the lock, and the men entered without disturbing the slumbers of the man on the bed, and it was not until a match was caught and the candle spluttered into light that he started up—to find the steady hand of the man he had left in the cellars at Aderbury Towers holding a revolver a few inches from his head.

"Good evening, Mr. Haverton. Less than a week since we parted—heaven! it seems a year—keep those hands away from my pillow—there—on the covert where I can see them—so!"

Then, as Robert drew a Derringer from beneath the pillow, "I don't think you would do much with this—you haven't the pluck; but it might go off—they do sometimes."

The man on the bed made no answer, but watched with sullen eyes while Berwick cut the cord and the window-blind and tied the hands on the covertlet tight together.

This done, Robert put up his revolver, and together the two men began to examine the luggage. Their remark for the keys raised no fight in Haverton; he nodded in the direction of his trousseau, and in the pockets they found them.

At first sight the bags contained nothing but wearing apparel, but beneath this the searchers unearthed a quantity of jewelry and a considerable amount of gold coin. Between the garments, too, reposed a small fortune in notes. It was hardly to be wondered at that they wished to ascertain the inquisitiveness of the Customs officers as much as possible. Robert noticed that the majority of the jewelry was engraved with the arms of the De Dartigny family.

"And what are you going to do with me?"

The voice from the bed was tremulous, and it seemed as if Haverton's lips had formed a question the answer to which he was already dreading.

Robert turned from his examination of the treasure and seated himself on the edge of the bed.

"That, my dear Haverton, depends a great deal on the attitude you take up—what you tell us."

"As to that, Mr. Baxerton, I'll tell you what you like. Can't you see I'm knocked?"

"Well—where's the other one?"

"The other one?—the man, who?"

"Yes—Vivian—Baptiste, whichever you like to call him."

For a moment a look of terror passed over Eddie's face and the bound hands trembled on the covertlet.

"I believe he's dead—he must be dead—I waited—before God! I waited—it was terrible listening there—oh! he's dead all right—I—"

Baxerton turned on him sharply. "Don't drive like that, man. What is it that's happened? Where have you been the last two days?"

"Chauville—he made me go—he said I could help him—I did wait—I swear I waited."

Berwick seized a bottle containing brandy that stood on the crazy little table, and, pouring some into a glass, held it to the lips of the man on the bed. Its effect was immediate, and slowly they extracted the story from him.

He had been hurried off the morning before to Blois, and from there had walked out to an inn called the "Three Lilies"—Haverton remembered the name of the inn, although they had not stopped there. They had passed it, and entered an avenue of trees at the end of which, and across a moat, stood a chateau. Dartin had sworn when he saw that the windows were lit up, and had cursed his luck. Eventually they had left the avenue, and skirting the moat, had reached a little wood of pines, in which stood a chateau which they had entered through a window.

The listeners attended breathlessly to the tale of how Renier had removed the slab from a tomb in the chapel floor and descended by means of a rope they had brought with them. He had instructed Haverton to replace the slab and wait patiently in the shadow of the pews for two hours, or until he heard a tapping, when he was to reopen the tomb and let Vivian out.

Haverton told them how he had waited until the dawn had entered the church before he heard a faint tapping, but he had been unable to work the mechanics that moved the great stone. Then he had heard the sound of a fall and there had been no more tapping after that, and at last Haverton had left his companion to his fate, and had slunk back to Paris.

To Robert and Berwick the story would have sounded like a fairy tale, but for the fact that the narrator's voice carried with it an unmistakable conviction. After all, what had Haverton to gain by lying? If, as he said, he had waited until all home of releasing Renier was past, they could hardly blame him for saving his own skin. The man seemed indeed to welcome the telling of the tale—perhaps there was yet a way to save the man below the floor of the chapel. Then the crime of Hubert's death would be brought home to Dartin, and not to him.

The solver spoke.

"Mr. Haverton," he said quietly, "listen carefully to what I say. It's in your power to right a wrong—not your wrong. I have no particular quarrel with you. I have Renier's own word for it that he alone killed my cousin—the face of Haverton cleared at this—I want you to take us, as soon as we can get a train, to this chateau you speak of. Renier mustn't die like a rat in a trap, even if it means waiting for another kind of end. Good night, Mr. Haverton; we will call for you in time for the first train for Blois. And, by the way, there is a gentleman downstairs who will spend the rest of the night with you, and that fellow from feeling lonely, after your vigil in the chapel. Besides, it's safer."

CHAPTER XXII.
In the Chapel.

The tiny village of Massey was stirred to its very depths. Never within the memory of its oldest inhabitants had it been singled out as a stage for the world's happenings. Small wonder, then, that what little amount of work was usually done should be set aside on this sunny afternoon, and that frows and frowns should congregate in the scented little cottage gardens, and that many an old man should forego his after-dinner siesta that he might take his place in the low-roofed parlor of the Three Lilies, there to discuss the facts—and when they failed, the fictions—of the strange happenings up at the chateau.

For old Henri there had never dawned such a day. The pride he had always felt at showing the glories of the mansion to visitors was nothing to this. For the time being the old man was the centre of the village, a position of which he was careful to make the most.

The sunlight pierced the little foliage-framed panes of the window and lit up the eager faces of the villagers as they leaned forward and listened to the story.

"And you yourself heard the groanings?"

It was the smith, who had left his forge to take care of itself for an hour, who put the question, and he put it with all reverence.

Henri took the pipe from his lips. "Have I not told you that I did, Jean? I only hope you will never hear the like. Strong nerves are necessary, and—with pardonable pride—"I was equal to the occasion."

Henri applied himself to his glass, and for the fifth time plunged into the details of his story. In their rapt attention they had hardly noticed the entry of three strangers, who had ordered wine and taken their seats near the door.

At the first words of the old man's story Berwick was all attention. To Baxerton, good French scholar though he was, the patois made the tale rather scrappy, but he could make out enough to tell that the subject was the same that had brought them to Chauville. To the cosmopolitan Silas, however, it was plain, and he related, in the pauses of the narrative, its salient points to his companion. Haverton sat a little remote from the others and, understanding no French, took no interest in what was going on.

The three men had left Paris as arranged by the earliest train, and after taking lunch at Blois, had walked over to Massey. The heat was oppressive and the way dusty, and the visit to the Three Lilies had been opportunistic.

Haverton had during the day maintained his sullen manner of the night before. He spoke but rarely, and, indeed, as he thought of the information—the king's evidence, as it were—that he had given to his captors, he felt a dull resentment at his treatment. It seemed to him that he was doomed to come off very badly in the affair altogether.

Of the mystery that evidently surrounded the Chateau Chauville and its chapel he knew nothing, and cared less; in the killing of Hubert Daxerton he had had no hand; why, then, was he tramping dusty roads with two men who practically held him prisoner?

He wished with all his soul that when he had located Vivian Renier at Aderbury Towers he had let the sleeping dog lie. He should have taken warning by his last association with that gentleman. It seemed to him very unfair that he should be eternally called upon to pay the piper to Vivian's dancing. In fact, Mr. Eddie Haverton was filled with a very real pity for himself.

He sat with his head leaning back on the old cracked plaster of the wall, smoking a cigar and gazing out through the open doorway moodily, seeing nothing of the beauties of the sun-kissed countryside. His thoughts were of a cozy flat overlooking Hyde Park and of all the niceties and luxuries of a well-to-do London, of glories which he told himself were no more to be his.

One by one the villagers, satisfied with news, departed to convey their knowledge to, and shine with a reflected glory among, their waiting families. As old Henri, his occupation gone, prepared to follow them, Berwick touched him on the shoulder.

"A moment, monsieur. I have been listening to your graphic description. I think I would like to hear a little more. A bottle of wine, now. I am a journalist from Paris; your story would read well, I think, and would be well paid for."

Nothing loth, the old man settled again into his chair. It was not the monetary aspect which influenced him so much as the thought of seeing his story, and perchance his name, in print. A few of the Parisian journals filtered through, and Berwick turned to Massey, to be read and re-read by the inhabitants, and Henri, in imagination, already saw the personal glory of the flaring headlines.

The wine was brought and, under its mellow influence, the old man opened up; if the story was to appear in print then it should be a good one and lack no gruesome detail.

(To be continued.)

The Latest Inventions.

For cooking small amounts of food a coal stove has been invented that is just large enough to stand in a hole of a regular stove.

Hawaiian planters have found that sugar cane tops, formerly regarded as waste material, make good stock food when properly dried.

Improvements in the United States navy's radio station at Cavite enable the transmission of messages to San Francisco without relay.

Of European invention are glass beads so formed that they fit closely together to insulate wire no matter in what form it may be bent.

For household use colored glass covers have been invented that can be placed over electric lamps to change the lighting effects of rooms.

An electric street car in Halifax, England, has been fitted up as a travelling kitchen, selling meals to persons who live along its route.

After years of experimenting a Frenchman has invented a carding machine with which kapok fibres can be prepared for weaving into textiles.

The blade of a new safety razor is a circular disk which is revolved by a spring inside the handle, controlled by a thumb piece on one side.

Porcelain money is being made in Saxony for Guatemala, which plans to experiment with it in place of the hard rubber currency now in use there.

Electric heat drawn from a light socket presses trousers after they are clamped in a new device.

A new heater of the crank-operated type can heat a single egg in a cup or whip cream in the bottle in which it is sold.

Experiments with motor snow plows have been so successful in Norway that several municipalities expect to use them to keep the roads open next winter.

His inventor has patented a combination engagement and wedding ring, the latter part being added at the proper time to form a single piece of jewelry.

The Brazilian Government is erecting an experiment station for combustibles and mine products and will extensively test coal produced in that country.

Rapid Tree Growth in Southern Ontario.

At the meeting of the Council of Norfolk County, Ontario, at which it was decided to purchase a block of 500 acres for reforestation, one of the councillors gave an instance of a 25-acre lot in North Walsingham Township owned by a man who lives five miles away. Seven years ago it was a sand plain, decorated only with the dry stumps of a primeval pine forest. Today it is entirely reforested in growths ranging from fourteen feet downward. It was first fenced and each year a portion was planted to pine. The planting was done by plowing a furrow straight as might be and planting the seedlings along the furrow. The entire plot is thriving, and the first year's planting is now beginning to undergo thinning out.

Minnard's Liniment used by Physicians.

ISSUE No. 37-21.

Woman's Interests

Caring for the Complexion.
Said a girl to me once, "How I wish I could be just as beautiful in the cold, pitiless sunlight, as I can in a softly lighted room at night."

"We all wish we could! And we know we could but for our complexions which the ruthless sunshine shows up most cruelly. Some of us just cannot have the marvelous, fresh, pink-and-white skin of others. But we can keep our complexions free from blemishes; we can keep them as clear as Nature and right living will let us; and as for freckles and healthy tan, well, we must reconcile ourselves to that by thinking of the favors Nature has bestowed upon us."

To have a clear skin, we must begin at the very root of things, namely, proper living and diet. The girl who stuffs herself with candy and rich, greasy foods, who is lazy and inert, cannot hope for the clear, healthy skin of the girl who eats fruit, vegetables, drinks lots of water, sleeps with her windows open every night, bathes often and gets in plenty of vigorous exercise. And as we need not lack for the wholesome exercise, let us concentrate on diet.

In their seasons there is nothing better to eat than lettuce, spinach, carrots, tomatoes, radishes, beets, turnips, asparagus, greens. Prunes, every morning for breakfast, and bran bread instead of white, will help the sluggish bowels which cause dull and sallow complexions.

Are there any harmless artificial aids for the complexion? Yes, there are. I have a little list of things I think we could keep with profit on our private shelf in the medicine cabinet and the next time you go to town, you might buy these things if you do not possess them. The cost is trifling.

1/2 ounce medicated alcohol, 1 comedone extractor, 1 roll absorbent cotton, 1/2 ounce pure almond oil, 1/2 ounce tincture benzoin, 1 jar of good make cold cream.

First about washing our faces. If one is not engaged in work that leaves much genuine dirt on the face, one thorough scrubbing a day will do, preferably at night. First, rub the cold cream in thoroughly; wipe off with soft cloth; then with a pure, bland soap and soft water, wash the face. Close the pores with cold water and rub over with a piece of ice if possible. A few drops of benzoin added to the cold water will improve an oily skin. Complexion brushes are not necessary.

Blackheads trouble many of us. To banish them we have purchased the comedone extractor ("comedone" is another name for blackhead), the almond oil, alcohol and benzoin. They cannot be removed all at once; it may take weeks but if we persist faithfully, we will be rewarded. Wash the nose and parts of face affected, then rub in some of the almond oil with a piece of absorbent cotton. It is better to do this three days at least before beginning the extracting process, to soften the skin. Then when you can devote plenty of time to the process, washing your hands so they are immaculately clean, take a mirror and sit in a good light. With the comedone extractor (a small inexpensive instrument which every drug store keeps) press the black head with the end with the small hole, the larger one being for pimples. A whitish, worm-like substance will emerge. Do only two or three at a time or your face will have a bruised appearance. Rub over with almond oil again; then rub on a little of the medicated alcohol to close the pores. Witch hazel is just as effective, and is even better as an astringent. Never touch or pick at these spots with your fingers, before or after treatment.

Freckles are a problem but we must remember that once we remove them or even bleach them, we are forever liable to see with every season, nor can they ever finally get rid of them. Here are some simple preventive measures: always cold-cream your face after coming in from exposure to the hot sun, before washing it; before going into the sun, rub on a little cold cream and dust over lightly with powder to take the oily look away. And if we must try to bleach out the freckles, try fresh buttermilk every night. It is wonderfully softening and bleaching.

Heart Disease in Children.
Rheumatism is the most frequent cause of heart disease in children, principally because rheumatism in children is often so disguised or is present in so mild a form that the heart is damaged before the parent knows that the child is ill.

The first symptom of heart disease in a child is likely to be shortness of breath and when rheumatism is the cause is likely to be noticeable in the early stages of the disease. In that respect the child differs from the adult, who is more likely to have trouble in breathing only in the later stages of the disease. The reason is that in children rheumatism usually damages the heart muscle as well as the lining, whereas in adults it mainly affects the lining. So long as the muscle itself is not damaged breathing remains easy.

If the membrane lining the heart is

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Battles of the Eye's Rays.

When you look straight at someone else's eyes and then find it necessary to blink or turn away you are being attacked, according to Dr. Charles Russ, by a force or ray that emerges from the human eye.

He claims to have shown by experiments that this force is actually capable of setting an instrument in motion.

"The fact," he explains in the "Lancet," "that the direct gaze or vision of one person soon becomes intolerable to another person suggested to me that there might be a ray issuing from the human eye."

"If there is such a ray it may produce an uncomfortable effect on the other person's retina or by collision with the other person's ray."

In order to give his theory the support of some experimental evidence, he decided to try to evolve some instrument which should be set in motion by nothing more than the impact of human vision.

"Within a metal box," he writes, "I suspended a delicate solenoid (that is, magnetized wire), made of fine copper wire, his solenoid was wound up on a cylinder of celluloid and suspended by a silk fibre (unspun silk) 14 in. long.

"The box was 3 ft. by 8 1/2 in. by 7 in., and lined with sheet aluminium. The far end of the box was closed by a sheet of window glass, and the near observer's end was furnished with a thin glass or celluloid window which was screened by a sheet of aluminium with a slot 3 in. long and 1 in. wide.

"A conducting wire connected the silk fibre with the aluminium of the box, which was earthed. The solenoid was held steady by the magnet which naturally came to rest in the magnetic meridian."

The human eye was then brought to bear through the slot in the observing window on the suspended solenoid, and it was found that if a steady gaze was maintained on one end of the solenoid it was seen to start into motion, usually away from the observing eye. When the gaze was transferred to the true centre of the solenoid it stopped, and when the vision was applied to the opposite end of the solenoid it moved in a reverse direction.

Hedges and Gardens on the Prairies.

Because I have seen on the prairies, and especially around Winnipeg and at such places as Indian Head, some of the finest gardens that could possibly be seen anywhere in Canada, I say the time will come when these prairies will be edged and dotted with gardens of blooming flowers, of piping fruits, and of delicious vegetables. They exist to-day. I may mention, especially the Dominion Forestry Branch Nursery Station at Indian Head, because that does not come under my own department; nothing could be more exquisite, more perfect than is that magnificent garden. But before the prairies can have gardens they must have hedges for their windbreaks. Set your hedge and you may look for your garden. The hedges are coming. The Dominion Experimental Farms have far more than paid for themselves by the wide distribution which has been given to the caragana hedge which the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, introduced from Russia—Prof. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa.

Fish Aid Forest Protection.

The policy of restricting methods of fishing on Dominion Forest Reserves to those of angling and trolling in producing results in the improved fishing to be found in the lakes in the vicinity of the summer resorts. There is no doubt that good fishing doubles the attractions of any summer resort, and the fact that the development of recreational use of the forest reserves is a means of securing public sympathy and support for forest protection is not overlooked in the administration of these resorts.—Annual Report, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

Odd and Interesting.

Whist, played as long ago as 1590, was originally called "Trumpf."

Running upstairs instead of walking will increase the work of the heart by one-fourth.

The official robes worn by an English Judge, including a full-dress State gown of ermine, cost him upwards of \$3,500.

The Eating Test.

I suppose—and venture to hope—that one day France and Germany will forget their differences, but at the moment not a great deal of love is lost between them, and Lord Montagu of Baulieu relates an incident which is alleged to have taken place at the dinner-table of an hotel in Switzerland—that meeting-place of the nations.

A Frenchman and a German sat opposite each other.

"You are a Frenchman, I suppose?" said the German.

"Yes," replied the Frenchman. "How did you find that out?"

"Because you eat so much bread," said the German.

After a silence the Frenchman observed: "You are a German, I presume?" "I am; but what made you think so?"

"Well," answered the Frenchman, "you eat so much of everything!"

MONSTER LINERS OF THE AIR ROUTE

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN TWO DAYS.

Progress Being Made in Britain by the Transatlantic Airplane Co.

London to New York in two days! The thing seems inconceivable to-day, yet it could be accomplished to-day, says a London newspaper.

The Transatlantic Airplane Co. will in 1925 probably offer you a first-class saloon passage by air to New York for the sum of £25.

There will be no time in which to be bored to death by the journey, as is at present the case when one travels by steamer.

Nor will the nightmare of seasickness frighten the intending traveller, for the much-talked-of airsickness is a bogey.

The causes of all sickness are excessive height and low speed. Flying at a great height is necessary for war purposes, and low speed lays the machine open to the buffeting of its wind.

Three Hundred Passengers.
The commercial flying machine will not require to be flown at a great height, and an average speed of eighty miles an hour will make for steadiness.

Although the war depleted the perfection of conveniences necessary for passenger work, it achieved for us the most important part of aeroplane construction—i.e., the perfection and stability of the engine.

What will the passenger "plane look like? Experts have already made practical designs, and in all "probability the machine will be in the form of a huge flying-boat. The number of planes will, of course, be increased in proportion to the weight, and there will also be twenty or thirty propellers. Then there will be accommodation for about 300 passengers as well as for luggage and mails. The size of these "planes of the future will vary according to the journeys they undertake. The particulars given above will apply chiefly to long-distance work, such as the services between England and America.

Whether regular passenger services will be started in the United Kingdom, except between very distant points, is doubtful. The aeroplane would lose its advantage over the express train if the stopping places were less than sixty or seventy miles apart. There is great delay in coming to earth frequently, and in any case huge landing-stages would have to be constructed for places inland. These would be higher than the tallest buildings, and if constructed away from towns would prove an eyesore and ruin the beauty of the country. (At ports on the coast such stages would be unnecessary, as ocean-going aeroplanes will be fitted with floats and land on the water.)

Why the Prairies Are Treeless.

It is impossible to say what the exact causes are which, operating for centuries, have produced this result (lack of trees on the prairie), but it is generally thought by those who have given some attention to the subject, that a large part of what is now prairie was not originally so; in fact there is direct evidence to show that at least some districts which are now treeless were originally well timbered. Undoubtedly the chief agency which little by little, has caused the prairies to encroach on the timbered area is the frequently recurring prairie fire. It is well known to those familiar with the country that, if fires are kept out of a district for a number of years, small bluffs of poplar spring up all around the sloughs and low places, which if not disturbed gradually extend till eventually a formerly treeless district becomes well timbered. From this it would seem that had fires not been so prevalent in the past, the timbered areas would be much more extensive than they are at present. The fact still remains, however, that there are immense tracts of land absolutely treeless which can only be utilized to their fullest advantage after a certain measure of protection is afforded by the presence of belts or plantations of trees.—Norman M. Ross, Dominion Forestry Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

Make the Most of Ourselves.

Children are prone to forget the little daily household duties assigned to them. A good reminder would be a slate hung in the kitchen for each child. On these slates can be written the tasks each is expected to perform. As each task is finished it is wiped clean from the slate, and when the slate is clean it is understood that playtime has arrived.

The secret of success and happiness lies in learning to like what we have if we can not get what we like; in accepting things and turning them to our good, instead of fretting because they are not to our liking. Most people would have happier lives if, when they were children, they had been taught to make the best of themselves; if they had not good looks they could at least have good manners and make themselves agreeable, interesting and obliging. Parents can help the future of their children by making the home an inviting place for their young friends. They owe it to the children to attract suitable companions for their future life, and to arrange that they shall meet such friends in a natural way and under the wise guidance of their elders.

Lighted tobacco and matches are especially destructive in the forests. Live forests mean employment; dead forests employ nobody. Do not be responsible for a dead forest.

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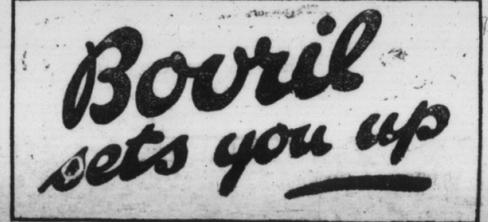
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EXTREMELY DANGEROUS SITUATION CAUSED BY BELFAST RIOTS

Constant Bickering Results from Mixed Political Views of Certain Sections of the Capital—Ulster Cabinet Discusses Situation.

A despatch from Belfast says:—The death roll in the Belfast street riots now stands at fourteen. The military are cordoning off the disturbed areas, but the situation remains extremely dangerous.

The Ulster Cabinet held a conference with the police and civic authorities and are requisitioning additional troops.

Gunmen were again active in the Old Lodge district. They opened a heavy fire in the direction of Shankill Road, a thickly populated residential quarter. A young man was killed and four were seriously wounded in this fighting.

Workmen were attacked on the way home in West Belfast; the police were obliged to fire on the attacking forces, which were dispersed.

The present trouble had its origin in the Warren and side streets lying between West Street and North Queen Streets. The residents of these streets and Old Lodge Road, another storm centre, are of mixed political views and constant bickering is the result. This boiled up on Monday. A fortunate circumstance is that Falls Road, the stronghold of the Nationalists and Sinn Feiners, and Sandy Row, Shankill and Ballymacarrett, where Orangemen predominate, are standing aloof.

As the day progressed, the police patrols increased their effectiveness and succeeded in getting better control of the warring elements.

Sir William Coates, the Lord Mayor, early called on General Carter-Campbell, commander of the British troops in Ulster, for soldiers to quell the rioting, urging the need of protection for the city's citizens, and his demand was granted.

During the dinner hour a heavy downpour of rain drove the contending factions from the streets. Police in a "birdcage" levy immediately began shepherding curiosity seekers from the danger points. From that

time on the sniping died down. Some apprehension was felt as to what might happen when the shipyard workers returned home from their work in the evening, this being deemed the most critical time of the day.

If that period should pass off without outward incident, it was believed the rioting could be considered at an end.

During the morning sniping was carried on in full view of the people in the windows along Royal Avenue. It was here a milkman and a little boy were wounded by shots from Kent Street, which runs from Royal Avenue to Carrick Hill, a Sinn Fein stronghold. A passing tram-car was utilized as a shield by a section of a crowd in the line of fire, but the two were struck by bullets.

A court martial sitting at Galway sent two members of the Black and Tan forces in Ireland to ten years at penal servitude. They were convicted of raiding a house at Salt Hill and compelling two students to walk barefoot over broken bottles.

A later despatch from Belfast, Sept. 1, says:—As a result of the military being in charge, Belfast is almost normal as far as shooting and disorder are concerned. At a meeting of the Belfast Corporation on Thursday the Lord Mayor said that very regrettable occurrences had disgraced their city during the past few days, and that feeling on all sides was that the police and military did not give adequate security until Wednesday.

He was very glad, he said, that a marked improvement had come over the situation in the past 24 hours, hardly a shot having been fired up to midday.

In letters which the Lord Mayor addressed to the citizens of Belfast he appeals to them to refrain from any act that might lead to disturbance.

To date the death roll totals 16. Troops are patrolling Springfield road, in the area which causes the authorities some concern.



LORD BYNG OPENS THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION. His Excellency is here seen presenting the colors of all Toronto regiments after they were dedicated by Canon Scott. The colors will be deposited in Westminster Abbey.

Sanitation Lengthens Average Span of Life

A despatch from Columbus says:—The average life of man has been lengthened four years in the last quarter century, despite the crime wave, war, automobile and other hazards.

"Within another generation the allotted threescore years and ten will be a thing of the past," Dr. George W. Hoagland said, basing his claims on mortality statistics of the American Insurance Union, of which he is secretary.

"Improvements brought about in sanitation, the nationwide anti-spitting fight and other steps have contributed toward man's longevity," Dr. Hoagland said. "Severe epidemics of typhoid and malaria which formerly took such a huge toll of life, no longer are known."

King George Prays For Irish Peace

A despatch from London says:—King George has sent a message to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Irish situation. The message said:

"Let us thank God that some measure of response has been vouchsafed to my appeal to my Irish people. With a full heart let us pray that their reconciliation may be consummated by the deliberations now proceeding, and that they may be united, making a new era for their native land."



Tower for Parliament Buildings. This is an exact model of the tower to be erected on the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

Western U.S. Wants Our Lumber

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says:—In spite of demands of North-western shingle men, that the duty of 50 cents per thousand, as fixed in the Fordney Bill in the House, be retained by the Senate, Western pine interests oppose the duty, and expect later on to make a strong showing against it. Senators on the Finance Committee are showing a marked disposition to oppose any form of lumber duties aimed at Canadian lumber. The reason is found in the pressure of farm organizations for free lumber. Testimony before the Finance Committee, moreover, has revealed that the British Columbia shingles are superior to those made on the United States side, because the latter are kiln-dried to excess.

GENERAL ELECTION IN CANADA WITHIN NEXT THREE MONTHS

Protective Tariff is Issue Upon Which the Campaign Will be Based—No Fall Session; No Distribution.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—The challenge so lightly thrown out by William Lyon Mackenzie King and the Farmers' party has been accepted.

Within the next three months the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen will ask for the dissolution of Parliament and appeal to the country. He made the announcement to a gathering of two thousand people in the Grand Theatre here on Thursday night and they cheered his declaration of war with a vigor and a show of fighting spirit entirely unusual in post-war political audiences.

"It is in my judgment the duty of Parliament and my duty as Prime Minister of this country to ask for the dissolution of Parliament at an early date, and that is the course I am going to pursue," Mr. Meighen declared at the close of a matter of fact explanation of the considerations that had led to that decision. Mr. Meighen frankly admitted that he would have preferred to bring down a redistribution bill before appealing to the people. It had always been his intention, though he had never pledged himself

to redistribution, but he had come to the conclusion that it could not be done without prolonging indefinitely the uncertainty and the lack of confidence that were retarding the commercial and industrial recovery of the country.

Inquiry had revealed the fact that the census returns upon which redistribution would have to be based would not be available before December, but even if they could be ready in November and a special session of Parliament held, it would still be necessary to commit the country to a long Winter campaign.

"A Winter campaign through December, January and February is something unthinkable," he commented.

In making his announcement the Prime Minister placed squarely before the people the issue upon which the election would be fought. The cleavage between the advocates of a policy of moderate protection and its enemies—the free traders of the Farmer Party and the chameleons of Liberalism, with their "muffled drums" of free trade, which never before drawn so clearly, so forcibly.

BILLION GOLD MARKS PAID TO THE ALLIES

Germany Discharges in Full the Installment Due on Reparations Account.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Announcement is made by Otto von Glaznapp, vice-president of the Reichsbank, that Germany has paid a billion gold marks due to the Allies on Aug. 31. He added that the Reichsbank had been obliged to take 68,000,000 marks in gold dollars and other foreign monies from its gold reserves, which are now on the way to New York.

A despatch from New York says:—The German Government, through its fiscal agents in the United States, has anticipated further reparations obligations to the allies.

According to well-informed banking interests representing the Berlin Government, these payments, which are variously estimated at \$65,000,000 to \$100,000,000, have already been de-

posited with the agents of the British, French and Belgian Governments in this city.

Purchases of United States dollar exchange to effect this transaction were concluded several weeks ago, it was stated. This probably accounts for the recent stability of international remittances at this centre and the marked strength of Dutch and Scandinavian rates.

Those countries, it is understood, were the markets through which Germany acquired the greater portion of the United States exchange necessary to the completion of the payments maturing at the present time.

Alcohol in Mother's Milk. The discovery has been made by a physiologist that the milk of inebriate mothers contains a small amount of alcohol, and it is his belief that such mothers communicate to their offspring a desire for stimulants.

France and Belgium have to receive from Germany 75,000 beehives, with their honey, in the autumn.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.68 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.64 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.57 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.39 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 47 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 47 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 45 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 45 1/2c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 77c; No. 4 CW, 74 1/2c; rejected, 69 1/2c; feed, 69 1/2c.

All above in store at Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 67c; nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, \$1.18 to \$1.22; No. 3 Winter, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 1 commercial, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 Spring, \$1.13 to \$1.18; No. 3 Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Maltine, 92 to 72c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.00.

Manitoba flour—First pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$6.25, old crop.

Milled—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.

Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$23; No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18.

Cheese—New, large, 24c; twins, 24 1/2c; triplets, 25c. Old, large, 31 to 32c; twins, 32 to 33c; triplets, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2c; Sultans, new, 25 to 27c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43c; cooking, 23 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 60c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 22 to 25c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 50c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 43c; selects, 50 to 51c; cartons, 52 to 54c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$3 to \$3.25.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial, \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals, \$2.35.

Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 37 to 63c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 21c; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 19 to 19 1/2c; tubs, 19 1/2 to 20c; pails, 20 to 20 1/2c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15 1/4c; prints, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c.

Choice heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$8; butchers' steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4.50; butchers' heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butchers' bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$9.50 to \$10.50; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$2 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; do, spring, \$8.50 to \$8.75; sheep, choice, \$3.50 to \$4; do, good, \$2 to \$3.50; do, heavy and watered, \$1 to \$2; hogs, fed and watered, \$11; do, off cars, \$11.25; do, f.o.b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$10.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 59 1/2c to 60c; do, No. 3, 58 to 58 1/2c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats—Bag 90 lbs., \$3.25. Bran—\$29. Shorts—\$31. Hay—No. 2, per ton, cap lots, \$30 to \$32.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 18 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 38 1/2 to 39c. Eggs—Selected, 45 to 46c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.75 to \$2.

Good calves, \$9; dairy calves, \$3 to \$4.

SEATS VACANT IN FEDERAL COMMONS

Four in Ontario, Two in Quebec and One in Saskatchewan.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The death of Emmanuel B. Devlin, Liberal member of Parliament for Wright County, Quebec, brings the number of vacancies in the House of Commons up to seven. Four seats in Ontario, all of which were formerly represented by supporters of the Government, are vacant, namely, West York, Leeds and Brockville, Durham, Victoria and Haliburton. Two in Quebec are unrepresented—St. Antoine Division of Montreal formerly held by the Government and Wright County. The seventh vacancy is in Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, formerly represented by Hon. J. A. Maharg, an Agrarian, now a member of the Saskatchewan Government.

Armenia Appeals to Us for Help

"We of the Near East have one-half million martyrs in Heaven. They have one cry, and their cry at the mercy seat is 'How long, O Lord! Wilt Thou not avenge our blood from the hand of the Turk?' And about a million and a half of that ragged remnant who are half starved are crying, 'When will the American sense of justice feel our woes and save us?' We continue that cry until justice is done.

"We have given 400,000 young men to fight the battles of the Allies, and this out of three million people. What have we lost? Let us compare our losses. We have lost every material we had. Can you imagine that out of that three million people in Turkey and Persia, not one has a home? This is an awful fact. There is not a house standing, not a village, not a church, not a school. When we consider life, almost two-thirds of those nations have been slaughtered.

"The worst of it is a hundred thousand of our precious daughters are in the hands of the Turk to-day. They were put to auction and sold for \$4 apiece. For two years the Turk has been conquering, but our daughters still remain in his hell. Is there justice in the world? Is this the sense of justice of our Allied nations? The paintings of France have been returned, but our daughters still are in a Turkish hell.

"We are exiled to-day. How long shall our people perish in the wilderness? When we ask for our orphans and for our hungry people, people jeer at us. Why, my friends, we don't beg. If you consider that beggary, for God's sake let us die and finish. Give us a chance to live our own life. We can prove to the world that we are worthy to live. For ages we have fought and stood for our convictions.

"I put this case before you; I want you to give a verdict. Shall we be annihilated? The Turkish sword has taken half of us, and the sword of hunger is threatening that little remnant. Shall it perish by hunger and the Turk be jubilant that he accomplished his purpose of the ages? Why, my faith is this: as long as there is an Anglo-Saxon living, my people will not perish. I believe in your sense of justice. I believe your chivalry is not dead, but a living reality. I believe you have a conscience. You are the most unselfish people on earth. Therefore, we come to you and appeal to you in behalf of our people. We still believe in your sense of justice and that you will do the right thing by us in the end."

\$60 per year, \$5 per month, will provide food for one orphan.

Send contributions to the Treasurer, Mr. D. A. Cameron, Manager, Toronto Branch, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, King Street West, Toronto.

An Interesting Bulletin

Bulletin No. 1 of the series to be issued by the Provincial University during the academic year 1921-22 has just come from the press. In this booklet there is outlined in the briefest possible fashion the various services that the Department of University Extension has to offer to the people of Ontario. For teachers there is a summer session in arts and in pedagogy, correspondence courses and teachers' classes during the winter; for farmers there is a comprehensive two weeks' course; for industrial laborers in the large cities there are evening classes throughout the winter season; for journalists a one-week course. Then, there are extension lectures available to any locality in the province; a course on "foods and diet" for women; a town-planning course; rural and urban evening tutorial classes during the winter; and, most radical of all departures, an arrangement by which a group of twenty people in any part of Ontario may study, under competent instruction in evening classes, and proceed to a B.A. degree. The concluding paragraph of this bulletin states that the University of Toronto will endeavor, in the matter of higher education, to meet the needs of any part of the province as far as its finances and the size of its staff will permit. All of this means that the provincial university is rendering real service to its constituency and so is performing the true function of a modern university. To develop properly this type of service a more adequate revenue will be required.

"QUEST" SETS SAIL ON 12TH SEPTEMBER

Party Will Include Scientists Who Will Carry Out Research Work.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Ernest Shackleton, interviewed regarding his further expedition to the antarctic regions, said that the program had increased to such an extent that further alterations had been made to the ship "Quest" which will bear the party among the ice floes. The personnel of the party will be increased from fourteen to eighteen.

These changes have delayed the departure of the expedition, which it is now expected to leave about September 12 next. The British Admiralty has done everything possible in the way of loaning instruments, wireless installations and hydrographic equipment, and has also indicated certain lines of research which they desired carried out. This Admiralty work should result in ensuring increased safety for ships at sea in certain areas. The expedition will also undertake a program for the British Air Ministry which will have a great economic bearing on the future of aviation.

Sir Ernest has declared that in carrying out researches for these two departments, the original Antarctic program will be in no wise curtailed.

Possibly before leaving Capetown, another geologist may be added to the expedition. It is the desire of John Quiller Rowett, well-known publicist and scientist, who is financing the expedition, that the "Quest" in this ex-

BRITISH FAIR FAVORS CANADIANS

Industrial Exhibition to be Held Next March Open to Empire.

A despatch from London, Eng., says:—Contrary to conditions in previous years, when lack of space at the British Industries Fair prevented the free co-operation of Canadian exhibitors, every encouragement will be given Canadian manufacturers to show goods at the forthcoming Fair to be held at the White City next March.

This Fair will be open to all exhibitors within the British Empire on precisely the same terms and conditions as to United Kingdom exhibitors. The Board of Trade organizers, who wish to emphasize the Imperial character of the Fair, told that correspondent that applications for space from overseas would be given a time preference in the order of allotment, owing to the distance which the exhibits would have to travel. Buyers are expected from all over the world and the Fair promises to be exceptionally interesting this year, as the food section is to be shown in London, instead of in Glasgow as formerly.

To be happy, one should always have something beyond one's reach.

LAPSE OF DEFENCE OF REALM ACT LEAVES BRITAIN UNDER ORDINARY LAWS

A despatch from London says:—The official end of the war on Wednesday night brings a cut in wages and salaries of employees of the Government approximating £500,000 weekly. Civil servants' bonuses, based on the cost of living, have been reduced considerably. The higher grades of workers lose 10 to 60 per cent. of

their recent pay. Salaries under £500 yearly are reduced from five to twenty-one shillings weekly, and agricultural wages fall six shillings weekly.

The Defence of the Realm Act, embodying a variety of wartime restrictions, lapsed on Wednesday night. Its provisions have long been virtually inoperative.

The first trip on the new Paris-to-Warsaw air service took ten hours, as compared with sixty hours for the journey by train.

San Marino, the midgeet republic, is to double the size of its army, which in future will consist of six soldiers.

Strawberries as a ship's cargo are considered dangerous, owing to the strong fumes given off by the fruit causing dizziness and a form of intoxication.

REGULAR FELLEES—By Gene Byrnes



**EXCEPTIONAL BUYING OPPORTUNITIES
GIVES US DECIDED ADVANTAGES
FROM REGULAR BUYING**

In Clothing---

OUR RANGE OF SUITS AT \$16.75,
made from all wool serviceable Tweed, fashionably tailored, with
best of linings, makes it worth your while to buy now at in many
cases below pre-war values.

OUR RANGE OF FANCY WORSTED SUITS AT \$35.00
makes you smile again at being able to get choice imported worsted
suits, made up in latest type, guaranteed to hold that smart shape,
and so reasonably priced—\$35.00. Could not be sold last year under
\$55.00 and \$60.00.

SCHOOL OPENING MAKES DEMANDS FOR CLOTHING
Boys' and Youths' Suits in for fall and winter showing. Prices
down easily half. See the splendid values at \$7.99, \$8.75, \$9.50 and
\$12.00.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BLOOMERS
at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.75. The kind to give wear and real
value.

REAL VALUES AGAIN IN SILKS, MAKING UNUSUAL DEMANDS
Wide range of materials and colors, at from \$1.50 to \$2.75.
Thrifty people anticipate their wants early and have advantage of
first choice of materials, and have making done before the rush
later on.

COTTON GOODS ON AMERICAN SIDE SHOW GREAT
ADVANCES IN PRICES

We have reasons to believe that we have touched bottom for a
while at least, and advise our customers to buy their necessities
now. Our prices are down one-half on Cottons, Sheetings, Shirtings,
Tickings, Cottonades, Denims and Flannelettes.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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

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rates. Prices on application.

Job Printing—The Jobbing Depart-
ment has superior equipment for
turning out promptly books, pam-
phlets, circulars, posters, blank
forms, programs, cards, envelopes,
office and wedding stationery, etc.

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1921

Here is a paragraph from the
Barrie Examiner which applies
equally well to any other town:
At this time of year when the town
is full of summer visitors, it is well
to remember that courtesy and a
little attention to strangers is one
of the best means to making a
place popular with the travelling
public. The observance of this
hint is one of the reasons why
visitors like so well to come to
Glencoe.

"SOD-BUSTERS" AT APPIN

Those who were fortunate enough
to see the evening entertainment at
the Ekfrid centennial picnic were
amazed and delighted by the excep-
tionally bright and original perfor-
mance of the "Sod-busters." This
troupe consists of seven students of
the Ontario Agricultural College, all
of whom served overseas, and their
program is made up of choruses,
songs and burlesque that combine
harmony and side-splitting mirth in
a way that kept their Appin audience
whooping, young and old alike, from
start to finish. No finer advertise-
ment for the Agricultural College can
be found than the clean and
wholesome fun of these students.
The manager and "star" comedian,
G. E. Patton, is an enthusiast on
theatricals, and while a prisoner
in Germany had the unusual oppor-
tunity of developing this by staging
a different show each week for a year.
The whole troupe work together so
splendidly that no personal mention
would be fair, unless all were done
justice to. The one female part is
very ably taken by J. W. Edwards,
and no one would imagine that so
dainty a dancer was last year captain
of a championship rugby team. If
the "Sod-busters" reappear in 1922
their welcome in this district is as-
sured. Ask Appin.

SHETLAND

R. Badgley and Miss Reta are at
Toronto fair this week.
Miss Jean Archer left for Norwich
on Thursday.
A number of our young people
spent Wednesday at Inwood or New-
bury.
Miss Florence Dixon returned to
Alisa Craig on Thurs day, accompa-
nied by Mr. and Mrs. R. Gray.
Mrs. G. Brownlee is visiting at Al-
sa Craig.
Mr. Curtis and Harry Laing of De-
troit spent Sunday at Fred Jeffery's.
Mrs. Huston of Aylinton spent
Sunday with Shetland friends.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Showers are visit-
ing in Detroit.

Every normal man has two great
ambitions. First, to own his home.
Second, to own a car to get away
from his home.

WHERE THE APPLE PAYS

Soil, Location and Transporta-
tion to be Considered.

It Helps to Be Near Cities — The
Labor Question Still a Serious
Problem — How to Restore
Damaged Pastures.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

This question will be discussed
under four heads: Climate, Soil,
Labor and Transportation.

The Factor of Climate.

So far as climate is concerned
apples can be grown commercially in
any part of Old Ontario, south of the
line drawn from Peary Sound to
Ottawa; in fact, there are commer-
cial orchards producing fruit at a
profit considerably farther north
than this. Many people think of
commercial apple orchards as being
necessarily confined to the milder
parts of the province, and to the
lake districts, but the fact is worth
emphasizing that we have varieties
of apples suitable for commercial
culture in every county of Old Onta-
rio. The winter hardness of the
many varieties grown throughout
Ontario is now very well established,
and it is possible to select varieties
which will be hardy for any district.
Late and Early Frosts.

The most serious climatic diffi-
culty in the Province of Ontario is
the occurrence of late frost in spring,
and early frost in fall. Other diffi-
culties of a climatic nature can be
largely overcome by the selection of
suitable varieties, or by careful dis-
crimination with regard to soil, ele-
vation, aspect, etc. It may be pointed
out, however, that frosts are more
common and more severe over
large areas of flat country than
where the topography is rolling or
hilly. Large areas of some of the
southern counties of Ontario are,
therefore, more or less unsuited to
commercial apple orcharding because
of their flat character. A more roll-
ing country is much to be preferred,
so that orchards can be made safer
from frost by the better air drainage
afforded.

Suitable Soil in Every County.

So far as soils are concerned, it
may be stated that there is an abundance
of land in every county suitable for
apple growing. Well drained land is
essential for successful orcharding,
and there is plenty of soil of this
type to be had in almost every
district.

Summing up soil and climate, it
may be said that no province or state
in North America has so large an
area so favorable in soil and climate
for apple growing as has the Pro-
vince of Ontario. If this statement
is true it becomes obvious that the
present distribution of apple orchards
in Ontario is dependent on other
factors.

Most Profitable Near Cities.

Transportation is the most impor-
tant factor having to do with the
distribution of commercial apple
orchards in Ontario. In other words,
the commercial apple orchards are
located within reach of transportation
facilities, and the better these
facilities have been with relation to
large cities and to the developing
markets of the prairies the more
rapid has been the development of
commercial orcharding. A location
near a large city may be desirable,
but if better soil and climate are to
be found at a distance, the most dis-
tant location is likely to be preferred,
provided transportation facilities are
good.

Some districts in Ontario possess
excellent conditions of soil and cli-
mate, but are lacking in transporta-
tion facilities, and until facilities are
available little development can take
place in commercial orcharding.

The Labor Situation.

The labor situation for some years
has been acute, but has become more
normal during the present year. For
commercial orchard operations on a
sizable basis, it is necessary to be
within reach of a temporary supply
of labor for apple picking. Other-
wise, it becomes necessary to build
twinings for men and their families
so that a supply of labor may be
always available.

The difficulties of the labor situa-
tion at picking time can be lessened
considerably by the planting of varie-
ties which ripen in succession, and
Alexander Stewart, a few of their friends
motored to Port Glasgow on Sunday.
Miss Hazel Armstrong has returned
from Windsor and spent a few
days with her cousin, Marjorie Arm-
strong.
Miss Mabel Hillman intends leav-
ing Tuesday morning to teach school
near Toronto.
Paul Shoemaker has left for Co-
berge where he intends going to col-
lege.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Armstrong en-
tertained their Sunday school pupils
on Labor Day.
Robert Scott has returned to Tor-
onto after spending a few days with
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Shred.

DAVISVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel King, Mr. and
Mrs. Calvin Duffey and Mr. and Mrs.
R. B. Smith and a few of their friends
motored to Port Glasgow on Sunday.
Miss Hazel Armstrong has returned
from Windsor and spent a few
days with her cousin, Marjorie Arm-
strong.
Miss Mabel Hillman intends leav-
ing Tuesday morning to teach school
near Toronto.
Paul Shoemaker has left for Co-
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lege.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Armstrong en-
tertained their Sunday school pupils
on Labor Day.
Robert Scott has returned to Tor-
onto after spending a few days with
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Shred.

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

Strawberry runners should be
spaced as evenly as possible to se-
cure an even row that will give the
most fruit.

NIAGARA'S POWER.

May All Be Needed Some Day In
Ontario.

Like the fabled New Zealand
arches of London Bridge and gaze
upon the ruins of St. Paul's, so may
the Canadian of a coming generation
stand one day at the brink of Niaga-
ra's chasm and view the bare rocks
over which the mighty cataract
used to tumble. Likewise above the
falls he may see a dry river bed
where in bygone years the rapids
roared, and below the falls a sluggish
pond where once the whirlpool tossed
and swirled.

What vandalism! Yes, perhaps,
but stern necessity may force it. And
the Niagara river from Lake Erie to
Lake Ontario may one day be flowing
through a pipe, so to speak, giving
everywhere a lower level. Erie's
mighty flood racing toward blue
Ontario.

Sacreligious as seems the mere
suggestion, nearly the whole of
Niagara's energy could be harnessed,
and the day when such will be the
case does not seem to be so utterly
remote. To-day 425,000 horsepower
is being developed along the Cana-
dian side of the river and 300,000 on
the American side—a total of 725,-
000 horsepower and only a fraction
of that available there. Theoretically
the Niagara river, which discharges
212,000 cubic feet per second, would,
if completely harnessed, generate
about 8,000,000 horsepower in the
20-mile course of its fall of 325 feet
from Lake Erie to the level of Lake
Ontario.

But like most theories, this would
not work out in practice. The power
actually available is considerably
less. Of course the problem of the
ice disposal would have to be dealt
with, and the loss of energy would be
a loss of 20 per cent. in efficiency
from the turbines, experts calculating
in the most conservative way, and
basing their estimates upon the
average flow at low water seasons
of the year, figure that Niagara fully
harnessed from lake to lake, would
yield a total of 4,500,000 horsepower,
of which Ontario's share would be of
course, 2,250,000—or five times what
is now being developed there.

Niagara's too, is only a fraction of
Ontario's available power. It is esti-
mated that the St. Lawrence under
the proposed international develop-
ment, whose canal would make Tor-
onto an ocean port, could be made
to yield about 4,000,000 horsepower
to Canada, of which a large propor-
tion would be in Ontario. Apart from
the international rivers, the St. Law-
rence, Niagara, and St. Mary's—
Ontario's northern rivers, the Ottawa,
its adjacent streams, and the big riv-
ers flowing into James and Hudson
Bay and into Lake Superior, could
render 6,000,000 horsepower.

In short, Ontario has, estimated
on the average flow of the rivers in
dry weather and allowing for a loss
of 20 per cent. in efficiency through
the turbines, a total of some 11,000,-
000 available horsepower, of which
10,000,000 is to-day running to
waste.

A Romance of the North.

An Anglican missionary clergy-
man, Rev. W. F. Walton, has for
many years devoted himself to the
spiritual and temporal welfare of the
Eskimos who live on the eastern
shores of James Bay. In that vast
solitude, only white persons he
sees are the Hudson Bay Company's
officials at widely separated trading
posts. To reach civilization entailed
a toilsome voyage of three weeks by
canoe up the Moose River and one
of its tributaries, a trip to be taken
only in the summer months. It was
a journey involving so much prepara-
tion and so long an absence from the
parish, after a well-earned furlough,
during which he placed the needs of
the Eskimos before many audiences
in Ontario, he had no expectation of
returning for years. Several weeks
ago a newspaper announced that he
had arrived in Toronto again, having
covered the distance between Moose
Port and Cochrane by airplane in two
and a half hours. With close train
connections, Mr. Walton's entire
journey from Moose Port to
Toronto in less than twenty-four
hours. The possibilities of man's
conquest of the air have seldom been
better illustrated in so dramatic a
manner. Canada's remotest outposts
may be brought in future into almost
immediate touch with the frontiers of
settlement.

Peat.

Peat, long used in Great Britain
and Ireland as a substitute for coal,
now gives considerable promise of
taking the place of wood pulp for the
manufacture of paper, says Popular
Mechanics. Experiments recently
conducted in Manchester, England,
demonstrated the possibility of mak-
ing a usable grade of newsprint from
leached peat pulp, and the inventor
displayed samples of other papers of
various tints, suitable for wall papers,
wallboard, wrapping paper, etc. For
better grades of stock, it is proposed
to mix the peat pulp with wood pulp.

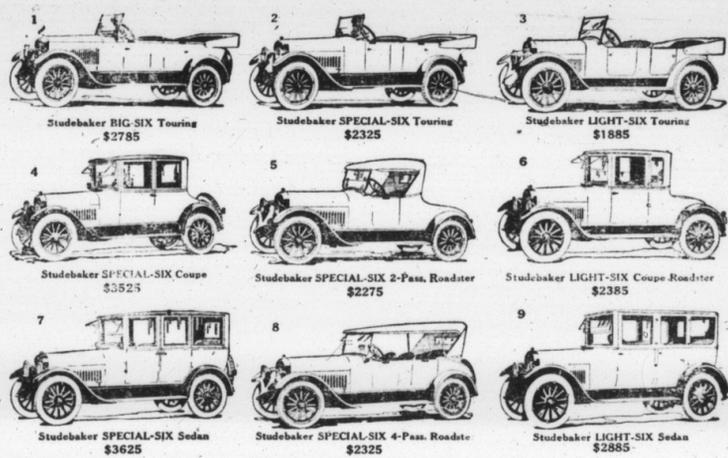
An Important Voyage.

The Empress of Britain, the first
trans-Atlantic oil-burning vessel to
pass up the St. Lawrence, arrived re-
cently at Quebec from Liverpool, in
five days and twenty-two hours,
breaking previous records be-
tween those ports. It was her
maiden trip as an oil-burner and she
clipped six hours from her best pre-
vious time. The expense of recondi-
tioning her as an oil-burner equalled
the cost of her original construction.

Studebaker
Studebaker Has Big
Increase in Sales
May 31, 1921.—The Studebaker Cor-
poration of Canada, Ltd., Walkerville,
Ont., sold more automobiles during
the first five months of this year than
the first five months of 1920. The
records for having transacted more
than a year's business in five months
is considered remarkable, inasmuch
as the total volume of automobile
sales for all makes, since the first of
the year has been considerably less
than the corresponding period of 1920.

**A Remarkable
Record**

—and the 9 Reasons for it—



Above Prices are f. o. b. Walkerville, Ontario—Exclusive of Sales Tax
ALL STUDEBAKER CARS ARE EQUIPPED WITH CORD TIRES

An increasing number of people are buying Studebaker automo-
biles because the buying public is quick to recognize a product
possessing the maximum of value. Let us demonstrate Stude-
baker quality, performance, economy and value for you.

WM. McCALLUM
Dealer - Glencoe
This is a Studebaker Year

**Irwin's
Novelty Store**

Phone 24

**Cheapest and Most Satisfac-
tory Place in Town to Get
STATIONERY,
SMALL WARES,
FANCY GOODS,
CROCKERY, ETC.**

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and
Pictorial Review Patterns

**FARM
IMPLEMENTS**

Side and Centre Beet Lifters
Tractors and Engines
Silo Fillers
Hilo Silos
Corn Binders
Wagons, Etc.

**20 per cent. reduction on
Tractors.**
Call and see me before you buy.

D. M. McKELLAR
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT
GLENCOE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

**THE DOUBLE
TRACK ROUTE**

between
MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

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



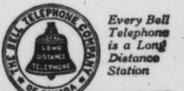
**To Reach the
High-Class Trade**

Long Distance puts Business on a Personal
—and therefore more Profitable—Basis.

"VERY kind of you to notify me by Long Distance of
this sale of gowns. I expect to be in town to-morrow,
and will call and ask for you, personally."

Out-of-town women show a strong tendency to trade where they feel they
are known. Get one of them to visit your store—and soon your's will
become one of "her" stores.
No letter or advertisement will convey to them the kind of welcome
you can extend by Long Distance. Because you are talking, the
invitation becomes more unconventional. It suggests the friendly
relation you would like to see established. Distance does indeed seem
to "lend enchantment" to opportunities offered in such a personal way.

The method of presentation is three-quarters
of any sale—what you say, and how you say
it. The customers are right at your elbow.
Don't call on them—call them up. It will
not be the telephone's fault if you don't sell
them.



GALL STONES

"MARLATT'S SPECIFIC"

A never failing remedy for Appendicitis.
Indigestion, Stomach Disorders, Appendicitis and Kidney Stones
are often caused by Gall Stones, and mislead people until those
bad attacks of Gall Stone Colic appear. Not one in ten Gall Stone
Sufferers knows what is the trouble. Mariatt's Specific will relieve
without pain or operation. For sale at all Drug Stores or

H. I. Johnston, Druggist, Glencoe, Ont.

J. W. MARLATT & CO., 211 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agriculture, 72 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Logging Down Corn.

It is not so much the question of producing more pork to the acre but rather, cost of producing the most at the lowest cost. Hogging down the corn appears to be the answer to the problem, especially if we consider the value to the other crops of the labor saved in handling the corn harvest.

The advantages to be gained from hogging down corn may be briefly summed up under three heads. First of all, and one that is of utmost importance at the present time, is that the practice is ideal from a labor-saving standpoint. Every farmer is aware of the amount of man and horse labor that is required to cut, husk, haul and crib corn, and then feed it out to the hogs in the pen. The expense of these operations may be largely saved and at the time of the year when there is usually a great rush of out-of-door work.

Then there is the fertility problem that must be considered. In feeding corn in the pen there is almost always a waste of valuable fertility. If any of the manure made is returned to the soil it is accomplished at quite an expense and only after many hours of laborious and not altogether pleasant work. When harvesting their own corn the hogs are making manure and returning it directly upon the land. They are also leaving cornstalks where they may be turned under without first being hauled out to the field.

The general health of any farm animal is always to be considered. In hogging down corn the animals receive a great deal of exercise which keeps them contented and vigorous. Instead of rooting around in sloppy pig yards as is often the case, they are working in clean fields which, as one may observe, is of no small benefit to them.

Before turning the hogs into the corn field they should be fed some corn in the dry lot. At first only a small amount, gradually increasing the supply until they are accustomed to the feed.

Hogs should not be permitted to cover too large an area at one time or they will not do a clean job of pasturing and hence a waste of good feed results.

The number of hogs that an acre will carry depends largely upon the yield of the corn and the size and vigor of the hogs. A fifty-bushel crop of corn will carry ten one-hundred-pound pigs from eight to twenty days. Three fall shotes and six spring pigs may be counted upon to clean up an acre of fifty-bushel corn in fifteen to twenty days.

One should approximate the amount of corn that will be hogged off and lay plans to keep them on that area until they have cleared it up.

A method commonly used in the corn belt is to roll down a portion of the field. The hogs seldom bother the standing corn as they find the knocked down corn so much easier to procure. After the portion of the field that was rolled down has been cleared up an additional amount should be rolled and the hogs will find this new ready feed in a short time.

Some practice the system of stretching a temporary fence through the corn by weaving hog wire in between the stalks. It is not necessary to make this fence very substantial as the hogs seldom attempt to go beyond it as long as there is good corn left within the enclosure. Some believe it advisable to knock down some corn when using the fence system, especially first when the idea is rather new to the hogs. When that part of the field that has been fenced off is cleaned up the fence is moved over and the animals allowed to enter the new clean pasture. The fence system necessitates a little more work but is thought by many to be the best.

Although the hogs are apparently glad of the opportunity to obtain their own food in their own particular manner it has been the experience of feeders that they should be provided with other things besides corn, which is high in carbohydrates, but does not meet the protein requirements of the hog.

This protein element may easily be supplied and the hog allowed to obtain it as his appetite and body needs require. We are likely to consider the hog as an animal devoid of all sense, however, he has often shown better judgment concerning the choice of his food than some of the so-called higher animals.

Some farmers planted soy beans in their corn last spring and thus have provided a very good protein supplement for the corn feed which may be of considerable value this fall in hogging off the corn. Alfalfa fields adjoining the corn may be utilized to supply the protein. Probably one of the best systems is to place self-feeders in the corn fields and use tankage, shorts, or oilmeal.

Plenty of good fresh water should always be available. Troughs may be placed at convenient places in the field and attended to.

Provided with the corn, water, and protein feed, the hogs may be depended upon to balance their own ration. They will work in the corn, pay a frequent visit to the watering trough and occasionally drop over to the self-feeder for their protein hand-out. The remainder of the time they

may be found in groups contentedly discussing the topics of the day and at the same time laying on pork in a most satisfactory manner with very little attention from their boss.

Large Crops From Fall Plowing.

There is difference of opinion among farmers in regard to fall plowing. Some claim great advantages, while others say that spring plowing gives the best results. Both classes may be right. In some cases there may be no decided difference in results between fall or spring plowing. The differences are due mainly to variations in soils and seasonal conditions.

Soils are classified as sands, sandy loams, loams, silt loams, clay loams, and clays, as the case may be. As we go down this list the quantity of fine material in the soil increases and the soils become heavier to work difficult to work with tillage implements. This heaviness or sticky nature of soils, caused principally by the amount of clay present, is offset to a great extent by good drainage or by gravel, sand or vegetable matter which they may contain, so that a well-drained clay-loam soil, well supplied with vegetable matter, may be worked to quite an extent, and may be quite easily pulverized by implements; another clay-loam soil undrained and low in vegetable matter may give serious trouble.

It is not unusual to find a sandy-loam soil, low in vegetable matter, that will clod and bake considerably. Since puddling, baking and clodding of the soil increases the difficulty of preparing a good seedbed, and may be harmful to crop growth, the tendency of a soil to puddle is a most important factor in determining the best time for plowing.

The purpose of plowing must be taken into account. The principle benefits derived from plowing are: 1. To bury vegetation and manure so that they will decay and be added to the soil mass. 2. To pulverize the soil in order to form a desirable seedbed for the crop. To conserve water. 4. To kill insects.

Light soils that blow, and soils on steep slopes that wash, lose fertility when fall plowed, because the fine soil particles are removed by blowing and washing.

The uneven surface of fall-plowed lands absorbs water, while the soil much formed by plowing conserves this water against evaporation, and more moisture will be available for the spring crop.

An experiment performed at the Michigan Experiment Station showed that fall-plowed land contained more water available for an oat crop than spring-plowed land, and the yield of oats was increased by more than nine bushels an acre by the fall plowing. Freezing and thawing of fall-plowed land helps to break down clods and tends to put soils in a better condition of tilth for spring crops.

One of the great advantages of fall plowing is that this work is out of the way of the spring rush, thus giving a better distribution of labor. This is an important matter, especially in the following spring be late, necessitating hasty spring plowing or working the ground when it is too wet.

Fall plowing buries many weeds before they mature seeds, which gives better control of these pests and causes them to decay and be changed to plant food before seeding the land. If done at the right time, fall plowing may destroy insects and worms by exposing them to the elements and the eyes of the birds that feed upon them.

In regard to depth of fall plowing, care should be taken not to go too deeply into the subsoil at any one time and turn too much of this raw soil up toward the surface. It is safe to plow as deeply as the surface soil will permit, especially for beets, potatoes or corn.

Honey for Home Trade.

If the colonies are thoroughly overhauled in September, and found to be strong with bees and heavy with winter stores, little if anything more needs to be done this month.

Care must be taken to store all surplus extracting combs away from the ravages of rats and mice, and get things about the apiary and honey house in shipshape for the winter.

By all means cultivate the home and nearby market, rather than to send to commission men, and if one produces a really excellent grade of honey, either comb or extracted, a local trade at top-notch prices can be established, and all disputes with far-away commission men will be avoided.

Attractive illustrated folders on the food value of honey, with some photo reproductions of the apiary and processes of extracting, will do much to establish a trade. Glass containers are the best for liquid honey, and for this purpose some beekeepers have found it both convenient and economical to use the ordinary jars, which can afterward be utilized by the housewife at preserving time, or for a number of other purposes.

Are you being robbed by a bull?

Poultry

As soon as the breeding season is over the fowl that are not intended to be retained for future breeders should be disposed of. The birds should be either put into a yard or confined to part of the yard, the rest being limed, plowed or spaded, and seeded to green crop such as rye or clover.

All litter should be removed from the house and the ceiling, walls and floor thoroughly swept. Movable fixtures should be taken out and the whole interior given a thorough washing. The best way to do this is to use the hose if you have one, after the house give the building a good flooding and scrub it down with a stiff brush. If there is no hose, be even more careful about scrubbing. After the house has been thoroughly cleaned give it a soaking with a good strong disinfectant. One of the coal tar preparations will be found satisfactory for this purpose, this should be applied with a spray pump so that it will be forced into all the cracks and crevices of the building. If there is no spray pump, use a brush, but be sure to get it into these cracks and crevices.

The house should be left standing for a couple of days to dry out, leaving it wide open to allow the sun and air to enter freely. It should then be given a good application of whitewash. The fixtures, nest boxes, roosts and dropping boards which have been removed should be treated in a similar manner.

At the time of this annual house cleaning it is a good plan to note what repairs to the houses, fixtures and fences are needed and have them made as soon as possible. Also clean up and burn any accumulation of rubbish, leaving nothing under which vermin may hide. A clean house free from lice and mites is easy to keep clean. Then see that the pullets are healthy and free from lice, when they are put in, and the problem of winter eggs is more than half solved.

Diseases of Potatoes.

Late Blight of the potato is one of the diseases that causes serious loss to the grower. How serious the loss may be is told in a newly issued bulletin prepared by Paul A. Murphy, Plant Pathologist in Prince Edward Island in connection with the Dominion Experimental Farms. In Prince Edward Island the potato crop covers about 50,000 acres, the yield from which is about 200 bushels an acre and the total production 10,000,000 bushels. Were it not for late blight the yield per acre, according to the writer, would be 290 bushels of sound potatoes, meaning nearly a third more. The extent of the loss at 75c per bushel is \$2,925,000. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the loss is estimated respectively at 30 per cent. and 25 per cent., which entails a sacrifice of something like \$5,000,000, or eight millions and a half for the three Maritime Provinces. Spraying with home-made Bordeaux mixture, composed of two pounds copper sulphate or bluestone, two pounds quicklime and 40 gallons of water, is recommended as a remedy. Late Blight is not quite so serious in Ontario and Quebec, but there are other diseases that are troublesome, such as Leaf Roll, which is more or less widespread in Canada, and the loss from which in southern Ontario in one year is estimated at two and a quarter million dollars; Mosaic, the loss from which in a single year in New Brunswick and Quebec is calculated to have been 5 per cent. or 1,525,000 bushels, and in Ontario 2 1/2 per cent. or 500,000 bushels; Black Leg, from which the losses in Ontario are recorded as greater than in the Maritime Provinces (where the losses have also been considerable in some years), and the Curley Dwarf with its relatives, which are found more frequently in southern districts on Ontario than in the more eastern

The Welfare of the Home

Controlling Children—By Margaret Wright North.

The adage that a man is not fit to command others until he can command himself is never more true than in the training of children. A mother who has acquired self-control has more than half won the struggle of controlling her children.

In the course of a conversation the other day, a mother remarked to me, "I don't see why Charles has to pick just the time when I am busiest to be the most exasperating." What a picture that gave me of the mother!

I could see her in the afternoon sitting quietly with her mending basket, answering Charles' interminable questions with tact and patience, entering into his "pretends," and making the child feel that his mother was a real part and playmate.

Then I could see her a little while later, bustling about the kitchen getting supper, Charles still asking questions. After a few half-hearted replies, mother turns on Charles with an impatient, "Charles, if you don't stop asking me questions I'll send you to bed; you drive me wild." There is a moment of silence and then another question. "What did I tell you? Now not another word." Another moment and then a hesitant, "Say, Mother?" "Charles! Go right upstairs, take your clothes off and go to bed."

Now where was the fault? Was Charles being "most exasperating" or was it just that Mother was not in the mood and lost her patience?

That mother was expecting too much of her child. She wanted him to appreciate the strain that getting supper put upon her mind, body, and nerves. Since cooking was outside his experience, he could not put himself in her position. Even if she had quietly told him that she could not play with him any more, giving the reason, he would not have been able to change his play without her help. He was so filled with one idea that a new suggestion was necessary.

How easy it would have been, when she could not work with his chatter going on, to have suggested that he go to the front window and count the number of white horses going by while she was getting supper; and tell how many windows he could see in the houses across the street; or that he show her how nice a house he could build with his blocks.

Because the mother expected the child to have the self-control which she herself lacked, displeasure and resentment replaced the sympathetic friendliness of the afternoon, and Charles was unjustly punished.

Let us remember that children are very much like rivers, it is impossible to stop them, but comparatively easy to change their course.

Getting the Bees Ready for Winter

BY HENRY SANDERS

The time to prepare the bees for winter varies with the season and the latitude. The time when the last flowers of fall are in bloom, whatever time that happens to be, is the time when the bees should receive the last attention, except only that of carrying them into the cellar. Where they are wintered outdoors, they will need no further attention.

The main thing to do at the time of this last round is to avoid starting the bees to robbing one another. Nothing will cause this more than leaving honey where the bees can get access to it. Two piles of supers were accidentally left out in one of our yards with some honey in them. By the time that the bees found their way to it the thousands of bees that came around resembled a swarm. After the bees had cleaned out the honey in these supers they were so flushed with their ill-gotten gains that they started in and cleaned out every spot of honey from several weak colonies near.

We applied the usual remedy and had to put the entrance of the nearby hives with grass and then wadded it with water. This so discomforted the passage of the bees that the robbing was at an end, but the great idea is to avoid leaving the honey about where the bees can get to it, for if they never get started to robbing, the chances are that they will give no trouble in this direction. When locking through the hives late in the fall, when the bees have not any natural sources of honey, be careful not to let them begin this plundering, and if a commotion is observed when a hive is opened let it be closed and an attempt made later.

Given a warm day, however, and a little honey from the last flowers of the season, the bees may now be prepared for the long months of winter. To get a crop of honey next year the bees must enter upon it strong in numbers and with enough stores to carry them until the first flowers begin to yield them a further supply. So we must consider the population and the food supply. To take the latter item first, we know that it needs about thirty pounds of stores to carry a colony of bees till spring. This may consist of honey, or of syrup made from two parts of granulated sugar and one part of water. There are always some localities where the season happens to be very poor, and then it may be essential to buy sugar and to feed the bees. Where the stores are very scarce in this way, it is well to join the colonies up till only very strong ones are left, for the stronger the colony, generally speaking, the less food in proportion is required. Where there has been a sufficient yield of honey, the bees will not need feeding with any substitute, but care should be taken that enough honey is left. There is always that temptation to "rob" the bees too far, a foolish process that resembles killing the goose that lays the golden egg. A colony of bees that eats up the honey allowed and then starves is a poor investment. Our practice is to take five well-filled combs and to place them in the brood nest before we take any honey from the colony to go to the extracting house, and with the honey that will be stored at the last in the top corners of the actual brood combs, there

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Once upon a time, longer than long ago, Oliver Elephant had ears about as large as a muffin, not one bit bigger than his head. He was so big that he could hear a mouse when some little creature went to speak to him. He'd have to get down on his knees and put his trunk to his ear to find out what they were saying; and as for his appearance, well, it was just ridiculous.

One day as he was looking sadly in a forest pool and wondering why his ears were so small for the rest of him, the little old man of the woods came by. And the little old man of the woods is a second uncle to a fairy, which makes him quite magic.

"What's the matter, big Oliver Elephant?" asked the little man of the woods. "Oliver put his trunk behind his ear and got down on his knees, for the little fellow was no bigger than a waffle."

"Beg pardon?" said Oliver Elephant, politely. The old man of the woods repeated his question and Oliver Elephant asked him how it was his ears were so small, when all the rest of him was so big.

"If they were larger my nose or my trunk wouldn't seem so long!" wailed Oliver Elephant. The little man of the woods shook his head wisely.

"They didn't grow long enough; they must have been picked too soon," he said slowly and sat down on a tree stump to think. After a while he began to dance around Oliver Elephant in excited circles.

"I have it. I have it; we'll plant 'em again and then when they are big enough I'll pluck them and wish them back on you."

Oliver Elephant was a bit worried, but when the little man of the woods assured him that he could wish his ears off without hurting him he just heaved a big sigh and told him to go ahead. So the little man did and the next thing that elephant person had no ears at all and the little man of the woods had dug a hole and planted

A REDSKIN SOCIAL

Wither chicken—that's my name. Do you know the redskin game? Yes or no—come just the same—Times, we promise, won't be tame. Wear red.

Now, as you may not know, a touch of red in the decorations is always certain to inspire unconsciously the spirit of fun, so the hanging of red paper lanterns over the electric-light bulbs paved the way for a wonderfully jolly time.

Pretty nearly everybody responded to the invitations and were red in some form. The men boasted red ties, and, in some cases, red socks. The feminine guests showed more variety in costumes—the touch of red appeared in a scarlet scarf, a blouse, a hair ribbon, a sash, a string of beads, even red slipper heels.

Anyone who arrived without the requisite red was treated to a bright red bow of crepe paper, to be pinned on appropriately.

Kwichekicken himself was in great evidence in the shape of a little creature constructed from four huge red apples and four red pencils, used arm- and leg-construct. He bore Indian features and wore a tall chicken quill in his yellow headband. He it was who presided over the various games and contests like a veritable mascot. He was supposed to be at the bottom of selecting ten persons for the Laughable Moment. They stood in a row—men and girls alternately—and each in turn, at a signal, was expected to laugh for a minute by the clock. Laughs that began artificially ended in spontaneous roars of mirth, and, moreover, the interested audience got into the proverbial "stitches" over the contest.

The most successful laugher was awarded a squeaking rubber clown doll, which he straightaway christened Kwichekicken.

Feathers, because they are related to both redskins and tickle-omena, were deemed appropriate for the next stunt. Two of the ordinary chicken variety were produced, and there was a feather race—made very amusing for the spectators by the two lively contestants. They started at opposite ends of the room with their respective feathers, and the aim, of course, was to blow them to their respective goals across the room from each other.

Presently the company formed into a circle, and played the game of Apple Pie. The leader began by saying, "I made my apple pie with Greenings, and Snow apples." The third, repeating what the other two had said, added "Spys." And so the apple pie proceeded around the circle, accumulating Duchess apples, Baldwin, Russets and Talman Swets. And quite a trick it is to get them all in, in their right order.

From Apple Pie to Indian Tribes the fun turned next. They chose sides as for a spelling match—the Kumbakwickens against the Kwichekicken. Out came a basket of red apples, and hilarious sport followed as apples were tossed back and forth down the two lines, from Kumbakwickens to Kwichekicken.

Apples came so fast that the less expert catchers were in self-defence forced to drop out. The tribe which ended the contest with the most members surviving was triumphant, and proceeded to take the scalps of the other tribe. This was not done so painlessly as you might expect, for the scalps consisted of round pieces of tissue paper upon which each loser was obliged to inscribe two lines of poetic praise to the victors. These were read later to the edification of the scalpers and scalped.

Another way of conducting such a contest is to make a relay race out of it, each side passing apples from hand to hand down its own line. The first line to finish its quota of apples would naturally be allowed the privilege of victors.

The attraction of the evening was the Medicine Man's tent. In a wig-wag sat the wise man wrapped in an Indian blanket, a black befeathered wig on his head. From time to time he beat on a tom-tom, and it drummed up trade surprisingly. You see, he sold totems at the sign of silver on his palm.

The totems were in the nature of symbolic names, and every person on receiving one was expected to take on the character that it denoted for the remainder of the evening.

Supper was served buffet style from the dining-room. The table held as a centerpiece a basket of beautiful polished apples, red, green, and yellow skins blending.

There were apple-butter sandwiches, and other of minced chicken, which were announced as made from Rhode Island Reds. These were served with cider, and followed by little hot apple saucers pie, the air holes cut on top representing jolly faces.

And when a platter of dripping red candied apples-on-sticks was passed, everybody was quite in the mood to recall childhood days by means of them.

Last of all, "redskins" were offered in their shells, and nobody failed to recognize them as the peanuts were passed.

Rich Vein of Copper Found in Shetlands.

A rich copper vein has been discovered in the Shetland Islands, according to reports received in London, Eng. The lode was said to have been proved to yield a high percentage of copper.

Experts who are erecting a plant where the discovery was made said half a million tons of ore were in sight. A London syndicate has acquired the rights to the property.

NEWEST ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH NAVY

"FLYING SHIPS" UNIQUE IN NAVY CIRCLES.

Only in Their Hulls Do Britain's Floating Aerodromes Resemble Other Vessels.

The queerest-looking, quaintest, and apparently most ungainly craft that ever rode the seas are the so-called "flying-ships" that have been added to the British Navy. One can find nothing exactly like them in any other navy in the world.

In order that Britain's fleets may be absolutely up-to-date, they are now accompanied on all their voyages by a squadron of airplanes. These are employed in scouting and in "spotting" for the guns. Firing is carried out at such enormous long ranges in these days that old-time methods of watching the fall of shots are useless.

No matter how keen the eyes at the masthead may be, they cannot see a distance of twenty-five miles. But an aerial observer can; so aerial observation has been adopted. It is also indispensable in reconnaissance.

The Mother of the Aeroplanes.

But aircraft have only a limited "radius of action." They are unable to continue moving for weeks on end under their own power, as warships do. Therefore, "flying-ships" have been built for the purpose of transporting them.

Actually these curious craft are sea-going aerodromes, as they fill precisely the same place in the organization of a fleet as the land aerodrome does in the equipment of an army corps.

In so far as their hull is concerned, the "flying-ships" are ship-like. But there all resemblance to an ordinary vessel ends. From bulwarks upward, they are huge, oblong structures, topped by a broad sweep of flat deck that dips a bit at the after end.

This deck is the "taking-off" ground from which the machines rise and upon which they alight when descending. It is the deck which has a clew run when "taking-off," the deck is freed from all obstructions, either by mechanical devices or by constructive design.

In one case—that of the Eagle, the funnel and navigating bridge are placed faintly on one side of the vessel. But in the Argus and the recently completed Hermes, the bridges and chartrooms appear by mechanical means to leave the whole deck open when required.

Very odd, too, it looks to see bridges and chartrooms dropping down inside the ship, and then popping up again, jack-in-the-box fashion. And the funnels, instead of rising amidships in the usual way, discharge their smoke astern.

This peculiarity in her build caused a very amusing incident when the Argus paid her first visit to one of England's big naval ports.

Onlookers, seeing volumes of smoke belching from her stern, thought the ship was on fire, and raised an alarm—and it took some explanation to convince them that they were mistaken.

Beneath the broad flying-deck are roomy hangars in which a squadron of aeroplanes can be stowed. As the machines are wanted for use, they are sent to the deck by electric lifts. While on the deck is alighting upon it proves a difficult job in rough weather.

Always Improving.

Should a machine not be able to "land" there, it can drop into the water alongside and be picked up. The "flying-ships" are also fitted with work-shops and all other requisites of a well-equipped aerodrome. With every new one turned out some improvement in design is made that increases efficiency.

Like most innovations in British naval fighting forces, the "flying-ships" began experimentally. The "mother" of the squadron was the Furious, one of the four mystery ships introduced by the late Lord Fisher. She was turned into a floating aerodrome for the Grand Fleet.

Then followed the Eagle, acquired from Brazil and "converted" for a like purpose. After that came specially designed vessels, and these weird-looking leviathans now constitute the latest specialist section added to the British Navy.

Telling the Tale.

Canadian merchants might read with benefit the remarks on Japanese advertisements in "Outward Bound." Japanese advertisements, declares the writer, are rich in metaphor and quaint humor. Here are a few examples:

A Tokio stationer announces that "the paper I sell is as solid as the hide of an elephant." A fishmonger promises to deliver all orders at customers' houses "with the rapidity of a shot fired from a rifle." "My extra special vinegar," a grocer declares, "is as sour as the tongue of the most shrewish mother-in-law."

A large multiple shop begs the public to "Come into our stores. You will meet with an overwhelming welcome. Our assistants are as amiable as a father who is endeavoring to marry off his daughters without giving them any dowry. You will always be greeted as cordially as a spool of sunshine coming towards the close of a pouring wet day."

EARTH'S UNKNOWN CORNERS BECKON

ADVENTURES LURE EXPLORERS OF TO-DAY.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's Proposed Voyage of Discovery Attracts Keen Interest.

Dr. H. R. Mill, writing in the London Times on Shackleton's adventure, says:

"That the romance of exploration is not dead is perhaps the most delightful of Sir Ernest Shackleton's discoveries, and the very programme of his new expedition in the Quest is a gleam with the true fire which drove the explorers of old without the aid of steam into the furthest and coldest recesses of the ocean. To any one who knows the difficulty of sighting a small oceanic island, not to speak of the risks of landing upon it, the program might seem extravagant. Sir Ernest Shackleton has, however, spent twenty years in the performance of almost impossible programs, and those who know him believe that he can accomplish this too.

"An oceanographical cruise of 30,000 miles in a 200-ton craft cannot fall to be as full of excitement as the discovery of every island to be touched at is a focus of historic interest to British sailors and men of science, from the voyage of the *Parma* in the seventeenth century, through that of the *Resolution* with Cook in the eighteenth, the *Beagle* with Darwin and the *Challenger* in the nineteenth, down to Shackleton's own epic of the *Endurance* in the twentieth.

Central Core of the Adventure.

"Here only one part of the new expedition's route will be referred to, and that is the central core of the adventure, the exploration of the Enderby Quadrant of the Antarctic Area. The late Sir Clements Markham hit upon the happy expedient of dividing the polar cap of the southern hemisphere into the four quadrants defined by the meridian of Greenwich and its continuation of 180 deg. crossed by the meridians of 90 deg. E. and W. To these he gave appropriate names, and the most appropriate is that of the Enderby Quadrant, between the meridian of Greenwich and 90 deg. E., though foreign purists prefer to call it the African Quadrant, as it lies to the south of that continent. It so happens that the two remaining quadrants are well known: in the Victoria (or Australian) Quadrant, to the east, Amundsen and Scott reached the Pole itself—the latter following in the footsteps of Shackleton, who had come within 100 miles of the goal some years earlier, while in the Weddell (or American) Quadrant, on the west, Bruce, Filchner and Shackleton had traced new land to nearly 78 deg. S.

"Between these two known quadrants that of Enderby interposes a sector of unprobed possibilities, for no vessel has yet succeeded in getting as far as the seventy-second parallel of latitude within it. The great expeditions have for the most part passed it by. Cook, in his hunt for the temperate southern continent that haunted the minds of the theorists of his century, first crossed the circle at one point, and Bellingshausen succeeded in crossing it at three points nearly fifty years later, but the great British, American and French expeditions of 1840 all kept far to the north. It was a field of fame for the small sailing vessels sent out in the 1830s of the last century by the London firm of Ender-

Surnames and Their Origin

HIGGINS

Variations—O'Higgins, MacHiggins, Higginson, Huggins, McHiggin, McGuigan.

Racial Origin—Irish.

Source—A given name.

While the family names Higgins and Higginson often come from "Hick" or "Hiccon," old English nicknames for Richard, it is safe to say that in the majority of cases in this country such names are Celtic. So far as O'Higgins and MacHiggins or McHiggin are concerned there is no reasonable doubt that they are Irish.

The Irish Higgins, like the English, comes from a given name, but not the same one.

The mistake is often made of confusing this name with the name of Keegan, and MacHiggin. The latter, it is assumed that it comes from the same given name, Eoghan, through the use of the prefix "mac." The argument being that there is little real difference between MacKeegan and MacHiggin. This argument, however, loses sight of the fact that both of these forms are but English corruptions of the Irish surnames, which are traceable definitely to different sources both by means of spelling and the historical-genealogical records in the Irish language.

The Irish form of the surname is "O'Uigina," or "MacUigina," the "O" being a necessary insertion after "Mac" to make it pronounceable. The family or clan name comes from the given name of "Uigina," which means "knowledge."

The form Higginson would appear to be English, but there are many cases on record where it is simply an Anglicized version of the Irish family name. In Ireland this family name is most common in Westmeath and Galway.

teenth, down to Shackleton's own epic of the *Endurance* in the twentieth.

by Brothers, romantic shipowners, who preferred geographical discovery to financial gain, and who secured ex-nal officers of high attainments as skippers for their ventures.

John Biscoe's Famous Trip.

"One of these, John Biscoe, made perhaps the finest Antarctic voyage of all history in 1830-31, effecting a complete circumnavigation close to the Antarctic circle and a great part of the way on the poleward side of it. Along the western half of the Enderby Quadrant his track still marks the boundary between the known and the unknown. In his brig, the *Tula*, of under 200 tons, accompanied by the cutter *Lively*, of about 50 tons, he fought for months against the furious blizzards in the effort to penetrate the heavy ice to the southward, and at the end of the season, when navigation was possible and with half his crew disabled, he sighted black cliffs and hills projecting through the snow in 66 deg. 30 min. S. and 50 deg. E.; but just as he felt confident of making a landing a terrific storm swept down from the land and drove him helpless to the northward for 150 miles before he could regain control of his ship.

"In 1833 Kemp, with another of Enderby's little ships, coming from the eastward, made the most southerly passage yet accomplished along the western half of the Enderby Quadrant, and in 60 deg. E. reported land on the Antarctic circle. No one has seen these lands since. The *Challenger* in 1874, like the *Pagoda*, in 1845, made a gallant push into the unknown, but retired in a sorely battered condition.

"The Quest is a tough little vessel, and once among the ice her small size and great strength will give her special advantages in working her way, so that she may be confidently expected to push further within the veil than any of her predecessors. She will have the vast advantage of modern sounding gear so that she can feel out the contour of the ocean floor and so get evidence of the proximity of land which was not available to Biscoe and Kemp. Her wireless equipment should enable her chronometers to be rated while at sea, and so her longitudes ought to be far more precise than those of earlier expeditions. She will be the first to carry a staff of scientific specialists into the wide stretch of unexplored waters between the tracks of the *Challenger* and *Scottia* and south of that of the *Valdivia*. It is not likely that the Enderby Quadrant will be worth exploring from a utilitarian point of view, but the human race has a right to unveil the whole face of the earth, and the world will be morally richer if Rowett and Shackleton complete what Enderby and Biscoe began."

BECK

Variations—Beckett, Becker, Beckman.

Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon, also German.

Source—Geographical, also occupational.

While the family names of Beck, Beckett, Becker and Beckman have become confused through changes in spelling, so that the tracing of one involves the tracing of the other, there are really two sources of the name, different in racial origin and in meaning.

It is safe to assert, however, that if you spell your name Beck, or Beckett, it probably comes from England, and if it is Becker or Beckman, it originated in Germany.

Beck was simply a very old English word for a brook. It has become a family name in the same manner that Brooks has. It probably made its first appearance in some such form as "Thomas Ate Beck," or "Thomas at the Beck." It is easy to see how such descriptive phrases early became family names, for they were as naturally applicable to father, son and grandson, through succeeding generations, while the family continued to live in the same place. Beck is also an Anglo-Saxon word; all of which points to a very early use of it as a family name, even if unconsciously.

Beckett means a little brook, or a brooklet.

Becker, however, is of German origin, being the word for baker, though this is betrayed by the vowel "e" rather than the ending "er" which was almost as common a method of denoting occupation in old England as in Germany. The same holds true of Beckman, which, of course, is a shortened form of Beckmann.

GOOD HEALTH CAN BE YOURS

If Your Blood Supply is Kept Rich and Red.

It is a waste of time and money to fight merely the signs of disease; in the long run you are probably worse off than when you started. What is far more important is that you should intelligently examine the various symptoms and trace the cause. When you remove the cause, health will be yours. For example, anemic people often endure months of suffering while treating the symptoms, such as indigestion, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and exhaustion after any small effort.

The apparent stomach and heart troubles are generally nothing more than the result of an insufficient supply of pure blood. This anemic state may have followed some previous illness, or an attack of influenza; or it may have arisen from overwork, worry or too little fresh air. To obtain good health, the simple and proper course is to build up the blood, but to do this you must select a reliable remedy with a reputation such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills enrich the blood which carries nourishment to all the organs of the body and enables them to do the work nature expects of them. Thousands of men and women have proved this for themselves.

One of these is Mrs. T. Flynn, R.R. No. 1, Erinville, Ont., who says: "Last spring I got into a badly run down condition. I had no energy; work left me exhausted, and the least exertion would make my heart palpitate violently. I had often read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to give them a trial and got a half dozen boxes. I had not been taking the pills long when I felt a decided improvement in my condition and by the time I had used the six boxes I could do my household work with ease. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all weak people."

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

Neap and Spring Tides.

The tides are caused by the attraction which the moon exercises on the oceans.

The time of high water on any day is roughly fifty minutes later than it was on the day before.

Possibly, too, you have observed that on some days the tide comes in much farther and recedes to a far greater distance than on others.

As a matter of fact, these big and small tides occur at quite regular intervals. Big tides are called springs, and small tides neaps, and they depend upon the changes of the moon.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

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

Can Sea-Shell Walk?

Sea-shells cannot move about, of course, unless the shell-fish are inside. The shells which you generally find on the beach are merely the empty "halves" of their old homes, but even if you place two of the "halves" together and imagine the fish inside, it is difficult to see how the occupants were ever able to move from one spot to another. They have neither wings, fins, nor—in the ordinary sense—feet.

Bivalves are, for the most part, burrowers. They have a strong "foot" by means of which they can excavate passages for themselves through sand, mud, and even wood and rock. The Spiny Cockle, or Red Nose, can burrow very rapidly. It can also spring a considerable distance. The Saddle Oyster (not the edible oyster) possesses a hole in the under shell. It sticks its muscular "foot" through this hole when it wants to stick to a rock.

The common mussel, once it has found its home, never troubles to move again. It spins a bundle of threads, called "byssus," and binds itself firmly for evermore to the spot it has made its own.

It Must Be.

Young Husband—"It seems to me, my dear, that there is something wrong with this cake."

The Bride (smiling triumphantly)—"That shows you that you know about it. The cookery book says it's perfectly delicious."

Sweden's Population.

Sweden's total population at the end of 1920 amounted to more than 5,904,000, according to the Central Statistical Bureau's preliminary figures just published. This is an increase during 1920 of more than 57,000 and a record increase since 1861.

The man who is brilliant a part of the time is generally laborious all of the time.

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BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

An Alibi.

Anxious Mother—"I am afraid Johnny is unwell."

Father—"My goodness! What does he complain of?"

Anxious Mother—"He hasn't begun to complain yet; but I forgot to lock the jam cupboard yesterday and there isn't a bit missing."

Mending Slowly.

Dorris—"And how is your bachelor friend?"

Walter—"When I saw him last he was mending slowly."

"Indeed, I didn't know he had been ill."

"He hasn't been; he was sewing some buttons on his clothes."

Authorities.

Little Nellie told little Anita what she terms only a fib.

Anita—"A fib is the same as a story and a story is the same as a lie."

Nellie—"No, it is not."

Anita—"Yes, it is, because my father is a professor at the university."

Nellie—"I don't care if he is. My father is an editor and he knows more about lying than your father."

Nicely Worded.

Mrs. Newmother was very much afraid of her baby catching germs from indiscriminate people kissing the little darling. She was careful in every way that baby should not catch any of those germs. Any article that might contain germs was boiled before it came near baby.

But it became harder when relations wanted to kiss the baby. You could not very well tell a cooling visitor to boil her face first.

One day the rich aunt—Charabella by name—called to see the baby, and the first thing Mrs. Newmother knew was that the aunt was aiming to kiss the baby.

Mrs. Newmother did not want to offend the relative, who, probably, was going to keep a good supply of silver-spoons in the youngster's mouth, but she skipped back out of reach with the baby in her arms.

"Oh, Aunt Charabella," she cried. "You must not do that! Germs will be germs, you know!"

"What's that?" flared up aunt. "Do you mean to insinuate that I have any germs?"

"Oh, Aunt Charabella," answered Mrs. Newmother, as sweet as ever. "You ought to take what I have just said as a compliment. Germs and flies, you know—they both like sweet things."

It is not the wise student who burns the midnight oil and sleeps away the morning sun.

It is wise to strive for perfection yourself, but folly to expect it of others.

What One of the Best Known Travellers in Canada Says.

"Now I am going to give you an unsolicited testimonial as they say in the patent medicine business. Heretofore I have had a profound contempt for patent medicines, particularly so-called liniments. Perhaps this is due to the reason that I have been blessed with a sturdy constitution, and have never been ill a day in my life. One day last fall after a hard day's tramp in the slush of Montreal, I developed a severe pain in my legs and of course like a man who has never had anything wrong with him physically, I complained rather boisterously. The good little wife says: 'I will rub them with some liniment. I have.' 'Go ahead,' I said, just to humor her. Well, in she comes with a bottle of *Minard's Liniment* and gets busy. Believe me the pain disappeared a few minutes after, and you can tell the world said so."

(Sgd.) FRANK E. JOHNS, Montreal.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF TORONTO

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine

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

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ONTARIO WOMAN GAINS 32 POUNDS

GIVES TANLAC CREDIT FOR FINE HEALTH.

Says She Only Weighed 98 Pounds When She Began Taking It.

"I only weighed 98 pounds when I started on Tanlac, but I now weigh 130 and am feeling like a different person," said Mrs. Frieda Brydges, 378 John St., North Hamilton, Ont.

"I underwent an operation four years ago and ever since then I have been in a very weak and run-down condition. My stomach was so upset that I could hardly eat a morsel of solid food and I got so thin people told me I looked like I was starving. I was very weak and my nerves were so unstrung that I could get but very little sleep at night.

"That was my condition when I got hold of Tanlac, but five bottles of the medicine have simply transformed me. Why, I have actually gained 32 pounds in weight and am feeling simply fine. I have a splendid appetite and I can eat whatever I want and never suffer a particle from indigestion. My nerves are steady, I sleep well at night and am so much stronger that I can do my household work with ease.

"It is nothing less than marvelous how Tanlac has built me up and I take pleasure in making this statement for the benefit of others."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

Sad.

Little Julian had completed the first day at school and had climbed up on his father's lap to give dad his impressions thereof.

"Well," said dad, "how do you think you will like school?"

"Whereupon the countenance of Julian took on a most serious expression."

"To tell you the honest truth, dad," he answered, "I believe I've started something I can't finish."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Forestry and Paper Making.

(This sheet of paper was made out of a green tree. If that tree had been burned, I would be just a cinder, please help to keep my beautiful green brothers from being turned into ashes.)

Sunlight will penetrate clear water to a depth of 1,500 feet.

Let Cuticura Be Your First Thought Always

When the first signs of pimples, redness, or roughness appear, smear gently with Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse and purify. Finally dust on the refreshing Cuticura Talcum, a delicately perfumed, exclusively reserved powder. If used for every-day toilet purposes, Cuticura does much to prevent skin trouble.

See the Oldsmobile 5 and 6, Talbot 5, sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Haines, 244 St. Paul St., W. Montreal. *Cuticura Soap always without cost.*

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

This is a Short Letter, But It Proves the Reliability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bothwell, Ont.—"I was weak and run down, had no appetite and was very nervous. The nurse who had the care of me told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I am getting strong. I recommend your medicine to my friends, and you may use my testimonial."—Mrs. W. J. Brady, R. R. 2, Bothwell, Ont.

The reason why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful in overcoming woman's ill is because it contains the tonic, strengthening properties of good old-fashioned roots and herbs, which act on the female organism. Women from all parts of the country are continually testifying to its strengthening, beneficial influence, and as it contains no narcotics or harmful drugs it is a safe medicine for women.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read, and answered by women only.

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Women Know Values

That's Why Our Store Gets the Crowds

Women's Sample Corsets

D. & A. Godess Corsets in pink and white, with low and medium bust, some with electric insert, 4 and 6 hose supporters, all sizes, values to \$3.50 pair. This week 98c

Monarch Sweater Yarns

One of the most popular yarns for knitting Sweaters, Caps, etc. Come in all the newest shades.
"Floss" per skein 25c
"Down" " 35c

Beautiful Georgette Blouses

Very popular. Made with long or short sleeves, round or V necks, in all sizes and colors. This week \$4.95

A final clearance Men's Balbriggan Underwear, Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, per garment 59c.

New goods on every side and splendid values for this week.

Men's New Fall Suits—\$15.00, \$16.50 and \$25.00.

Men's New Fall Hats and Caps. See them, they are smart and low priced.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

The Store of Values The Store of Values

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1921

NEWBURY

W. H. Parnall, wife and daughter Winnifred spent a few days last week with Embro friends.

Misses Minnie and Nellie Sinclair, with their nieces, Marian and Violet Hubert, returned to Toronto on Saturday after spending the summer here.

Miss Marjorie Robinson returned home from Brantford a few days ago. School reopened on Thursday, Sept. 1st.

Among the Labor Day holiday visitors were Misses Winnie Archer and Heaton of Detroit with the Misses Fennell; James H. Bayne and wife of Detroit with his brothers; W. H. Merritt, wife and daughter Lulu with Miss Tucker; Miss Dora Sinclair of Detroit with Mrs. W. J. Armstrong; Clifford Fisher and wife with his uncle, Harry Fisher; Miss Dorcas Glennie of London with her parents.

The teachers leaving for their schools on Monday were: Miss Winifred Owens to Parkhill, Miss Lillian Owens to Hamilton, Miss Frances Archer to Peelee Island, Miss Mamie Bayne to Hagersville, Miss Margaret Bayne to New Glasgow, Miss Jessie Gray returned to Detroit on Monday after two weeks' visit here.

Deepest sympathy is expressed to Mrs. Roome and several other relatives in the death of the kind doctor and friend of many here who feel they have lost a personal friend in the passing away of Dr. W. F. Roome in London last week.

While cranking his father's car in front of Wm. Bayne's store one day last week Gordon, son of Robert Hands, Aughrin, broke his arm.

Harvest thanksgiving services will be held in the Church of England on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Wallace, M. A., Dutton, will preach.

The September meeting of Knox church W.M.S. was held at the home of Mrs. Galbraith, with the president in the chair. Fourteen members and seven visitors were present. The meeting opened with the usual devotional exercises; Scripture lesson, Romans 10. Mrs. Galbraith and Miss Jessie Fletcher gave excellent papers on "The Bible's Influence on Christian Nations" and "Christian Work in Modern Africa." The meeting closed with the Lord's Prayer, after which a dainty lunch was served by the hostess and a social hour spent.

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

CASHMERE

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Linden of Aldborough spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Saylor.

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

Mrs. J. William of Bothwell spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gardner.

A number from here attended the Labor Day celebration in Bothwell.

Mrs. Allen Sitter of Bothwell spent Monday with her daughter, Mrs. Earl Tunks, and Friday with her son Calvin.

Miss Rhoda Taylor spent the holidays under the parental roof.

Mrs. J. E. Taylor and Donald and Grace have returned to their home in Windsor after a lengthy visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Patterson.

Mrs. Calvin Sitter was severely stung on the foot by yellowjackets on

MELBOURNE

The Epworth League of the Methodist church held a most enjoyable social evening in honor of Fred Capon, 4th vice-president, who is returning to his home in England for a visit. During the evening the members of the League presented him with a book of poems. Miss M. Richards read an address, and Walter Lewis presented a book. Several of the members of the League took part in the program. Miss Mather occupied the chair. Misses Sadie and Jean McRoberts of Cook's church and Mrs. Theaker and Master Ronald Lewis gave piano solos. Several readings were given by Joseph Johns of Peterboro.

Rev. Dr. Brown was at Sarnia Sunday conducting special services in connection with the reopening of the Methodist church.

S. Acton is in Winnipeg, sent by the Epworth League of the W.B.M. W. and R.S.L. of Peterboro, to a convention being held there. Walter Gould is taking his place here as section foreman on the M.C.R. during his absence.

David McKee had a valuable Jersey cow choke to death through getting a pear in its throat.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Carruthers, Mrs. Sparling Clark and Mr. R. E. Campbell motored to Detroit for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Edmond Richards has returned home after spending two months with her sons in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Drinkwater and family have returned to their home in Toronto after a few weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McDougald.

Miss Lillian Brown is holidaying with her uncle, Rev. Mr. Brown of Toronto.

Anniversary services will be held in Gathrie Church on Sunday, Sept. 11. Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B. D., of London will preach forenoon and evening. There will be special music by the choir. A cordial invitation is given to all.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson's seven-month-old daughter passed away on Saturday morning. Teething is said to be the cause, all the teeth coming through at once.

A few of our citizens attended the wedding of Miss Eva Richards (one of our young ladies, who recently moved to Strathroy) to John Lambert of Carleton Place.

Peter McNabb and family have returned from a motor trip to Toronto where they spent a few days at the Exhibition.

Mrs. Kelly and daughter Blanche are the guests of the former's daughter here, Mrs. Theaker. They have spent the summer in Brandon and are returning to their home in Picton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown of Windsor spent the week-end here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Brown.

Owing to anniversary services being held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, 11th inst., the evening service in the Methodist church will be withdrawn.

Miss Elinor McNabb has left for Grand Valley where she has accepted a position as one of the teachers in the continuation school of that place.

APPIN

Ernest McCallum has purchased the farm of James Yager, Metcalfe, and Thomas Mahwinney has disposed of his farm on the Appin road to Mr. Yager.

Wedding bells will soon be pealing in this neighborhood.

Fall fairs are the next excitement. E. V. Thornicroft has a new Dodge car.

Mrs. James Macfie is improving after her recent illness.

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

NORTH EKFRID

Mr. and Mrs. Orey Ramey motored to Watford last Tuesday and called on Mr. and Mrs. Bert Condit.

Mrs. Seeking and daughter Muriel of Regina, Sask., spent a few days recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Campbell.

Pettit Bros. are busy filling silos with their tractor.

Mrs. Uri Pierce's grandfather, Mr. Nicholas of Caradoc, died very suddenly last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Balfour and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Pullman and family and Wm. Pullman, from Mitchell, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pettit Sunday.

Mrs. Will Webber is on the sick-list.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Webber of Newark are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Will Webber.

A few from this vicinity attended the races at West Lorne last Wednesday.

Mrs. Orey Ramey spent a few days in London last week.

The recent storm which swept over this district did considerable damage. The threshing season is about over. It is an unusually short one. Corn is an excellent crop and will in a measure make up for the scarcity of other grain.

SHIELDS SIDING

Miss Bessie McAlpine is visiting friends at Burlington Heights, also attending Toronto fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowie of Alvinston spent a day last week with their daughter, Mrs. A. D. Ferguson.

School reopened with the usual attendance. Miss Drina McAlpine is teacher.

There will be a meeting in S. S. No. 12 on Friday evening, Sept. 9th, to organize the U. F. O. literary society for the coming winter months.

The U. F. O. shipped a carload of hogs and a carload of lambs.

Keep your eye on the ad. column.

BUILDING THE GRANARY

Strength and Convenience Should be Carefully Considered.

Reinforced Concrete Is Preferable to Timber—It Makes the Granary Safer From Rodents—Roguing Potatoes.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

No hard and fast rules can be laid down for the erection of a convenient and efficient granary. Each problem requires a knowledge of local conditions and requirements. Granaries, in the majority of cases, are built in enclosures on the barn floor, and constructed with too little regard for strength, durability and convenience. These structures should be located immediately over the feed room, each bin having a chute with a controlling slide, or a canvas distributor to convey the grain to the hopper of the scales, or, if the grain is intended for market, to a sack placed on the scales below the chute ready to receive it. To facilitate emptying the grain, the floor of the bins should be sloping.

The important consideration in the construction of granaries and bins for loose grain is to be sure that the structure is designed with sufficient strength to prevent bulging of the sides and springing of the floor; for grain, owing to its enormous outward thrust, corresponding somewhat to that of water, has a tendency to burst the sides unless well braced and supported.

Timber construction requires frequent repairs to prevent decay and general depreciation from use. It is always liable to climatic conditions. The boards will crack and shrink in the summer when the bins may be empty, and when the new grain is dumped into the bins an enormous quantity promptly disappears into the cracks and crevices and through the holes, entailing considerable loss to the farmer, to the consumer and to the nation. Thousands of bushels of grain are, in this way, annually lost to the producers through sheer indifference to the conditions of the granary. Yet this profitable waste may be easily remedied and made secure by lining the bins with sheet metal.

Good Concrete Improves With Age. While there is an annual depreciation on a timber structure varying from four to eight per cent, concrete construction grows better as it grows old; hence concrete properly reinforced, is the ideal material for granaries, because it is both damp-proof and rat-proof, two very essential factors in the construction of granaries.

Concrete properly made to suit existing conditions, is absolutely impervious to moisture, and can be kept as dry as any structure of wood ever built. The experience of many farmers is that grain mature enough to be placed in storage will not spoil on contact with concrete, nor will it contain any insects, or require ventilation and the roof is tight. To get rid of rats and mice destroy their nesting place and to this end concrete is pre-eminently the best material and is recommended for all farm structures.

Reinforced Concrete Pays. Under average, present day, conditions a reinforced concrete granary may represent an additional outlay of about 25 per cent, over that required to construct of timber, but the high efficiency distinctive of concrete quickly offsets this increased initial cost. Concrete construction has many, in short, important advantages. The contents are safe from the depredations of rodents; damp-proof, requires neither paint nor repairs, is fireproof, the grain is perfectly preserved under all conditions of climate and temperature, and the resulting structure is practically everlasting.—John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

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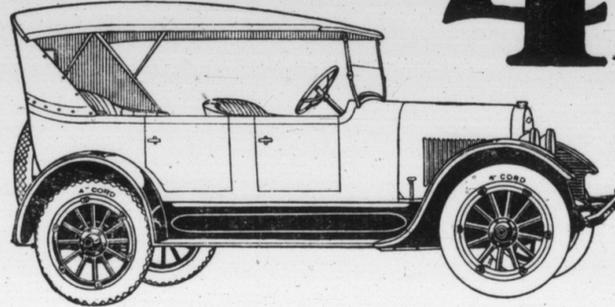
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Here is a Thoroughbred Master Four Completing the Famed McLaughlin-Buick Line

The new Four-Cylinder McLaughlin-Buick, here announced, is a thoroughbred—a pedigreed car well worthy of its name. Down to the very last detail, this new model possesses every quality of enduring serviceability, complete comfort, and distinctive appearance that have always characterized McLaughlin automobiles. The advent of this new Master Four makes the McLaughlin-Buick 1922 line complete. It offers to purchasers of a car of this size all the quality and service that go to make up the name McLaughlin.

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The engine, of course, is of the time-tested McLaughlin-Buick Valve-in-Head type. The year-after-year concentration of McLaughlin-Buick engineering skill and experience in building Valve-in-Head motors assure the highest standard of performance obtainable to-day. Every other unit is of a quality equal to the power plant. The whole assembly constitutes a perfectly

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

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