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The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1921

THE FALL FAIRS

GLENCOE.....SEPT. 27-28
MELBOURNE.....OCT. 5

Whole No. 2591

MISS PEARLIE GEORGE
(Gold Medalist
of London Conservatory of Music)
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Symes St., Glencoe

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, Obstetrical,
Contagious, and a special course in
Tuberculosis and Public Health work.
Apply in person, or by letter, to Su-
perintendent of W. A. Foote Memori-
al Hospital, Jackson, Mich.

THEODORE R. GRAY
INSTRUCTION
Piano, Organ, Vocal and Theory
Glencoe Studio at Wm. Stevenson's,
Main Street.

Newbury Studio at P. T. Galbraith's.
FIVE years' teaching experience,
also instruction from the most suc-
cessful teachers obtainable in West-
ern Ontario, including Mr. Wheeler,
Mr. Martin and Mr. Lethbridge of
London, and Viggo Kihl, one of Tor-
onto Conservatory's leading piano
teachers. By the use of the "Fives" and
methods of these teachers the best
results are assured in the smallest
possible time. Classes taught Wed-
nesdays and Thursdays after Septem-
ber.

Farmers and Dairymen

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
House, 307. Store, 89.

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

CREAM AND EGGS WANTED
Cream received, tested and paid for
any at the Glencoe Butter Factory.
Phone 72 if you want our delivery
truck to call.

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

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. E. rooms, Main St.
All Veterans Welcome.—W. B. Mulli-
gan, President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

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

Geo. Highwood
Purveyor of all kinds of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS
Deliveries from 8 to 10
Saturdays all day
Highest prices paid for all kinds of
Fowl, live or dressed.
Cash for Eggs, Butter, Hides, Wool.
On sale—all kinds of Canned Goods.

We Carry
A Full Line

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized
Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.
Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing,
Eave-troughing, Repairing, etc.,
done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE
Tinmith Plumber

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

Cut Glass Specials

Cream and Sugar Sets.....	\$2.50 to \$10.00
Water Sets, 7 pieces.....	\$8.00 up
Bon Bon Dishes.....	\$1.80 to \$5.00
Berry or Salad Bowls.....	\$5.00 to \$9.75
Vases.....	\$1.50 to \$15.00
Vinegar or Oil Bottles.....	\$1.25 to \$4.50
Spoon Trays.....	\$2.50 to \$6.00
Salt and Peppers, pair.....	\$1.25 to \$3.55
Salt Dips.....	75c to \$2.50
Sherbert Glasses, half dozen.....	\$6.50
Custard Cups, dozen.....	\$2.50 up

Call and see the new pattern in Silverware, the "Devonshire"

C. E. Davidson - Jeweler

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

AND READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

EVERYTHING IN THE VERY LATEST

MRS. W. A. CURRIE

CENTRAL GARAGE

"FORD"

Your Profits?

IT'S ASTOUNDING how some folks'll let a habit run
away with their profits. Take right now, for instance,
when produce is cheap and every nickel counts, you
keep on hauling in the most expensive way. You've
got into the habit of doing it with horses, when a Ford
One-Ton Truck would do it at half the cost, or less.

Maybe you feel that you can't afford to pay spot cash
for a Ford Truck. You don't have to when you do
business with us. You'll be in town on Saturday.
Come in and let us talk it over.

SNELGROVE & FAULDS

Ford Dealers

Glencoe and Rodney

Special Values in Bulk Teas 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

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office

Can you use a Tractor?

How about a CASE?
Consistently a winner in all
contests. It ought to be
good enough for you, espe-
cially as there has been a
recent large reduction in
price. See

N. & A. M. GRAHAM.

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

J. A. RAEBURN
Contractor for
OIL, WATER AND GAS
DRILLING

All kinds of Pumps and Pipe
Supplies. Up-to-date Drilling
Rig at your service.

GORE CONCESSION, EKFRID.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Side and Centre Beet-Lifters
Tractors and Engines
Silo Fillers
Hylo 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

EAT MORE BREAD

BUT BE SURE YOU GET

REITH'S

APPETIZING
NOURISHING
JUST A LITTLE BETTER

GLENCOE BAKERY

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.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

The chartered banks are gradually
dispensing with the services of fe-
male members of their staffs through-
out the Dominion.

For the first time in ten years the
police constables of London, Ont., will
be outfitted with new greatcoats and
new caps this year.

Edward Oxford, a prominent South
Yarmouth farmer, got out of his wag-
on to stop a dog fight and was struck
by a passing auto and killed.

John Forester of Oakville was burn-
ed to death when a car which he was
driving on the Toronto-Hamilton high-
way skidded, turned over and caught
fire.

H. Ruthven McDonald, noted barito-
ne singer, was married last week to
Mrs. Emily Brooks Jones of Det-
roit. The bride is a vocalist of some
note.

Farmers within a radius of 12 miles
of St. Thomas are signing up for hy-
dro-electric power which it is expected
will be available for them by
Christmas.

The annual meeting of the West
Middlesex Teachers' Institute will be
held in the lecture room of the Pres-
byterian church, Str. Throy, on Thurs-
day and Friday, Oct. 6 and 7.

Nineteen Western Ontario men and
women who failed to comply with the
Federal income tax regulations have
already been fined \$100 and costs
each in a campaign to clear up delin-
quency.

Of the cost of the new highway
from Thamesville to Wabash, the
Government paid 60 per cent., the
county 20 and the people 20. The
road has been built at a cost of \$75-
000 for two and a half miles.

October 9th will be the 50th anni-
versary of the date when Mrs. O'-
Leary's cow kicked over the lantern,
causing the great Chicago fire, and
that day has been designated as In-
ternational Fire Prevention Day.

At the conclusion of the Wheatley
fair, Mildred Lane, the little daugh-
ter of E. Lane of Romney town-
ship, stepped backward in front of an
automobile as it was leaving the fair
grounds and was instantly killed.

There has been a gratifying im-
provement in the business outlook.
Many leaders of industry and com-
merce believe that the stagnation of
the past year nears an end, and that
conditions from this time forward
will take a turn for the better.

It is announced that a reduction of
a quarter of a cent per pound has
been made in the wholesale price of
sugar, bringing down the cost of that
commodity to \$8.50 per hundred lbs.
On August 31st last the price was ad-
vanced from \$7.60 to \$8.75. This is
the first reduction since then.

London Presbytery has sustained the
call from Hyde Park and London
West to Rev. John McKillop of Largs
and Tait's Corners churches. The
stipend promised amounts to \$1,200
with manse and holidays, and the
Presbytery will ask \$300 sustentation
from the home mission board to
make up the \$1,500 minimum.

Ontario is about to commence a
campaign to place 5,000 farmers on
5,000 Ontario farms. Agricultural
representatives throughout the pro-
vince are being instructed to forward
to the Agent-General the details of
terms upon which good farm prop-
erties could be purchased in their dis-
tricts by intending immigrants.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Marshen, Inger-
soll, have an apple of which they are
proudly proud. The apple was
picked forty-nine years ago in the
garden of R. Coleman, Tillsonburg,
and is the King of Tompkins variety.
It was just forty-nine years ago that
Mrs. Marshen, then a little girl, picked
the apple. She injected some
cloves into it and for some twelve
years it remained without any atten-
tion or preservative. Then Mr. Mar-
shen varnished it to keep out the air.
That apple is just the same color and
the same size as it was when picked
forty-nine years ago.

RECEIVES K. C. PATENT

A London paper says: J. C. Elliott,
ex-M.P.P. of the law firm of Ivey,
Elliott & Ivey, received his King's
Counselor patent at the weekly ses-
sion of the Supreme Court presided
over by Justice Logie on Saturday
morning. Mr. Elliott was congrat-
ulated by the judge and other mem-
bers of the bar.

LOSES SUIT-FOR DAMAGES

Leo Sullivan, suing Cecille and
Henry Draysey for \$10,000 damages,
at the Middlesex fall assizes, as a re-
sult of the death of his wife, May
Sullivan, in December, 1919, has lost
his case. Mrs. Sullivan was crushed
to death on Dundas street, London,
by an auto driven by Cecille Draysey.
The complainant alleged negligence
on her part.

However, in a sealed verdict ren-
dered, the jury found that there was
contributory negligence on the part
of Mrs. Sullivan in that she stepped
in front of the car, and no damages
were awarded.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE FAIRS

Pickpockets are believed to be
making a tour of the rural fairs in
Western Ontario. At the Glencoe
fair on Wednesday some ten or
twelve people report having had their
pockets picked of various amounts
ranging from \$12 to \$70, in all about
\$200 being taken. The pickpockets
reaped their harvest in front of the
ticket seller's wicket, where for some
time there was a big crowd constant-
ly elbowing its way to be served.

LARGEST CROWD ON RECORD

Gate Receipts at Glencoe Fair Over
\$1,000 Mark

Glencoe Fair, held last Wednesday,
had the largest attendance in its his-
tory of forty-six years. Good weath-
er, an attractive speed program and
special interest taken in the school
children's exhibition combined to
make the day a success. The officers
and directors were not the only ones
pleased; the people enjoyed the ex-
hibition and many were heard to re-
mark their appreciation as one passed
through the crowds.

There was a larger and better show
of live stock than for several years,
particularly in the horse and cattle
rings. There was also a good show
of poultry.

The indoor exhibits compared fa-
vorably with other years. Grain and
seeds, roots and vegetables and fruits
were a good sample. Dairy exhibits
were classed A1; the floral display
was commendable, and the apriary
and domestic science classes were
fairly well filled with inviting spec-
imens. In the past there have been
larger exhibitions of domestic manu-
factures and ladies' fancy work, but
none better. The fine and decorative
arts classes were well filled and at-
tractive.

The school fair exhibits were at-
tractively displayed in a large tent.
These reflected greatly to the credit
of the young people and were praised
without stint by the most critical.
This feature was conducted under
the auspices of the Ontario Depart-
ment of Agriculture by R. A. Finn,
agricultural representative for Mid-
dlessex and C. Frey, assistant.

Splendid music was furnished lib-
erally on the grandstand by the 26th
Battalion Band, an Indian organiza-
tion from the Muncey Reserve. Nu-
merous midway features had their
attractions.

In the evening the opera house was
filled to overflow when a highly am-
using play entitled "All-of-a-Sudden
Peggy" was given by an amateur
dramatic club from Thamesville. The
play was well staged and there were
some good specialty features. Bar-
ring an unnecessary splash here and
there of "devils" and "demons," the
play would have been quite a credit
to the performers.

Better speeding events were never
seen on the Glencoe track, which was
in ideal condition. In the events
the horses were closely bunched and
there were exciting finishes for the
various heats. Results were as fol-
lows. Owner's name in parenthesis:

Free-for-all.
O. Dan L. (Wallace)..... 1 2 1 3
Queen Mary (Smith)..... 2 1 3 2
Jersey Bars (Bass)..... 3 4 2 1
Jack Canuck (Patterson)..... 4 3 *

2.50 Class.
Midnight (O. McKee)..... 4 1 1 1
Dobbin (J. Miller)..... 1 4 3 3
Hoyle D. (Smith)..... 3 2 2 2
Richard D. (Patterson)..... 2 3 4 5
Lulu P. (Gilbert)..... 6 7 * *
Molly Mac (McCracken)..... 7 6 7 6
Angle Bars (Gould)..... 5 5 8 *
Dan H. (Mackey)..... 8 5 4
Time—2:29 1/4, 2:29 1/4, 2:29 1/4, 2:28 1/4.

Green Race.
Lady Andon (Brush)..... 1 1 2 1
Rodney Boy (Downes)..... 3 2 1 2
Patsy de Oro (Charlesworth)..... 5 5 3 3
Rocky Bars (Gould)..... 4 2 4 9
Dillard Payne (Armstrong)..... 6 7 *
Castle Unko (Kearns)..... 7 6 5 4
Maggie Unko (Currie)..... 2 4 *
No time taken.

* Drawn.
The Prize List
Heavy Draft Horses.
Gelding or filly 3 years—Dan Camp-
bell, Andrew Shields.
Gelding or filly 2 years—James Gil-
bert, J. D. McKillop, 2nd and 3rd.
Span—Peter Duncanson.

Agricultural Horses.
Brood mare with foal—A. McCal-
lum, —, Werden, Angus McLean.
Foal of 1921—W. Hailstone, A. Mc-
Callum, —, Werden.
Gelding or filly 3 years—John
Gould, Dan McKinley, Duncan Camp-
bell.
Gelding or filly 2 years—Walter
Hailstone.
Colt or filly 1 year—Peter Duncan-
son.
Span—Wm. Hardy, J. Cann, B. C.
Hoover.

General Purpose Horses.
Brood mare with foal—James Gil-
bert, —, McLean.
Foal of 1921—James Gilbert.
Gelding or filly 3 years—Gordon
McTaggart, D. Hardy, —, McAlpine.
Colt or filly 1 year—Hugh McCut-
cheon.
Span—David Hardy, G. H. McTag-
gart, Wm. Graham.

Grafton's special for general pur-
pose team—David Hardy, G. A. Mc-
Taggart, Wm. Graham.
D. C. Ross's special for 2-year-old
draft—James Gilbert.

D. C. Ross's special for 1-year-old
agricultural—Peter Duncanson.
Oak Hall special for heavy draft
team—Peter Duncanson.

Frank Dunn's special for 2-year-old
agricultural—Walter Hailstone.
Hobbs' special for draft animal—
Peter Duncanson.

Bruce McAlpine's special for agri-
cultural team—Wm. Hardy.

Modern Shoe Store's special for
agricultural team—Wm. Hardy.

J. G. Lethbridge's special for draft
team—Peter Duncanson.

Royal Purple special for brood
mare and foal in agricultural class—
A. McCallum.

Royal Bank special for best animal
in class 1—Peter Duncanson; class 2
—J. Cann; class 3—David Hardy.

Carriage Horses.

Brood mare with foal—Dan McKil-
lan.
Foal of 1921—Dan McKillan.
Gelding or filly 3 years—D. C. Mc-
Tavish, McKellar Bros.
Gelding or filly 2 years—Roy Goff.
Colt or filly 1 year—Dan McKillan.
Single gelding or mare—Roy Goff.
Norris McGowan, Nevins McVicar,
Span—Roy Goff, Frank Childs, Gil-
bert McLean.

Roadsters.

Brood mare with foal—Duncan Mc-
Intyre & Son, W. E. Bingham, Dun-
can McIntyre & Son.

Gelding or filly 2 years—Frank
Smith.

Colt or filly 1 year—Thos. Hender-
son.

Single roadster—Andrew Beattie,
Bruce McPherson, Archie Munroe.

Saddle horse—Archie McPhail, D.
A. Coulthard.

Span—D. D. Thompson, Peter C.
Gillies, Duncan McIntyre & Son.

Royal Bank special for best animal
in class 4—Roy Goff; class 5—Roy
Goff.

Special for best lady driver—Nor-
ris McGowan, McKellar Bros., D. C.
McTavish.

Wagner special for best 3-year-old
carriage horse—D. C. McTavish.

Saddle horse—Archie McPhail, D.
A. Coulthard.

Don Love special for best road
horse—Andrew Beattie, Bruce Mc-
Pherson.

(Continued on page 4)

RINK CONTRACT LET

The directors of the Glencoe Rink
Company met on Monday afternoon
and let the contract for the new rink
to the Watson-Home Company of Lon-
don at \$7,000.40, the rink to be com-
pleted not later than 15th December
next.

The rink will be 75 by 189 feet,
with an ice space of 60 by 160 feet.
It will be first-class and modern in
every respect, with good seating ac-
commodation and dressing rooms and
band gallery. The building will be
erected on the site of the old rink and
extra land purchased for the pur-
pose, running parallel with McKellar
street, with main entrance at the
northeast end.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Special harvest thanksgiving
services next Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7
p.m. Special music. Preacher, the
rector.

FRANKY CONNOR AT GLENCOE

Frankly Connor at the work of
the Lord and church work were not,
in his opinion, one and the same
thing, and that he would even go fur-
ther, and state that the work of the
Lord was not co-extensive with reli-
gious or church work, Rev. C. W. Gor-
don (Ralph Connor), moderator of
the general assembly of the Presby-
terian church in Canada, Sunday eve-
ning told an audience which packed
the Presbyterian church that the
church's job is to close the chasm
that has somehow been left between
what is called the work of the Lord
and the work of the ordinary business
man.

"God does not quit work on Satur-
day night. The church must find
some way to close the chasm that
separates the one day's work, called
religious work, from the six days'
work, that is called secular work,"
Dr. Gordon declared. "It is the
church's job to bring religion as into
the work of every day that this chasm
will close up." In concluding he em-
phasized that a life of love and ser-
vice was a happy and God-inspired
life.

Mayors, bankers, lawyers, promi-
nent government, state and county of-
ficials, prominent business and pro-
fessional men and Ministers of the
Gospel have endorsed Tanlac.—P. E.
Lumley.

TRIAL POSTPONED

At the fall assizes in London, with
Justice Logie presiding, true bills
were returned by the grand jury in
the cases of William and Sydney Mur-
rell and "Slim" Williams, the Mel-
bourne bandits. Notwithstanding the
fact that the Murrells are not in cus-
tody evidence was offered by Crown
Attorney McKillop for indictment in
all three cases, and little time was
taken in bringing in bills in all three
cases. Mr. McKillop applied for an
adjournment of trial in the Williams
case, because it was thought not ad-
visable to proceed with the trial in
the absence of the Murrell brothers.
The application was granted.

ORDERS BOYS TO BE SPANKED

St. Thomas, Oct. 3.—When seven
Yarmouth boys, aged from nine to
twelve years, appeared before County
Police Magistrate Hunt today and
pleaded guilty to breaking into and
entering the schoolhouse in their dis-
trict and stealing pencils and other
supplies, the Squire ordered Mrs. E.
H. Caughell, the School Attendance
Officer, to take the young culprits
home and see that each received a
generous administration of the rod
or slipper. "If their parents or teach-
er do not want to punish them, bring
them to me and I'll spank them,"
commanded the Squire. One boy
who exhibited a sore wrist was ex-
cused until he has recovered from the
injury.

Bovril prevents that sinking feeling

In The Old Clock's Heart

By Dorothy Gamber

PART II
Now Anthony's father had been a stone cutter, and from him he had learned much about precious gems, but this stone he did not recognize. It was unlike anything he had ever seen. As he sat there turning the stone over and over and examining it with his jeweler's glass, the furniture dealer came back for his dollar.

"Oh, Charles," cried Anthony, excitedly, "see what I found in that old clock!"

The man looked at it amusedly. "Is it any good?" he asked.
"I don't know," replied Anthony, troubled. "I've never seen anything like it before."
"Well, Mr. Bersach," said the dealer, who knew of old Anthony's trouble, and sympathized wholeheartedly, "you'll probably find that it's nothing but glass. But if it is any good, you bought the clock and all that goes with it is yours. I give up my claim and as for the woman, I bought the clock from her, she's gone away and left no address." Taking his dollar he departed with a friendly "Strong—good luck."

Left alone with the stone, Anthony sat with it in his hand turning it so that it caught the full light of the sun. Suppose it really was worth something! Suppose—oh, suppose it should be the means of his getting that money for Constance! The third look he took at the stone and his eyes twinkled with all those old-time light as he dreamed of all it would mean to them. But he would say nothing about it to one but himself should be disappointed, if it turned out to be valueless. For the rest of the day he worked away busily, smiling to himself as he thought of the stone and of Constance. In spite of every reason he could think of against counting too surely on the value of the stone, Anthony could not keep his little thoughts from peeping up excitedly. Even the clocks had their messages of cheer. "She could go to the mountains," ticked one loud fellow in the corner. "She'll get well, I'd get well, she'd get well," chattered a frivolous gold parrot clock by the window. "Worry's over, worry's over, worry's over!" whispered excitedly a lady's watch on a nail over Anthony's head.

When darkness came, however, and he closed up his little shop for the night, Anthony resolutely subdued those rebellious thoughts; for Constance must not suspect that anything was the matter. She must have no false hopes aroused. To-morrow he would go to the city.

And so to the city went old Anthony, the stone tucked carefully away in his battered wallet. Down Chestnut Street he picked his shiny, square-toed shoes squeaking protestingly at the hard city asphalt. At Seventh Street he turned south and came to Sanson, little street of clock makers and jewelers. It was to Werner that Anthony was taking the stone, Werner of whom he had known for years but whom he had never met. Up a steep pair of dark stairs climbed Anthony and back through a long hallway to Werner's office with its dirty window panes and flaring yellow gas jet. It was there that Anthony, with fingers that trembled, took the stone from his wallet and handed it to Werner, master lapidary.

"Where did you get this stone, Mr. Bersach?" asked Werner sharply.

"Why," said Anthony, fairly stammering in his excitement, "I—I—found it."

Werner looked again at the stone he held in his hand without a word, then he looked at Anthony. Excusing himself on the pretense of needing to examine the stone under a brighter light, Werner disappeared into his workshop, while Anthony paced back and forth in the little dusty office, his

stiff Sunday shoes squeaking at each step. What could Werner be doing? Was he, too, baffled by the stone? The lapidary finally emerged, and no sooner had he reached the counter when the door of the office opened, and a young man entered, with a decisive quick manner.

"This is Bersach, Mr. Smithson," said Werner. "He says he found it. There's no doubt but that it's the Laird's red amber, I suppose."

Anthony looked from one to the other in bewilderment. What was it all about? Who was this man and why had he come?

"I understand, Mr. Bersach," said the stranger, in crisp tones, "that you say you found this stone. You haven't by any chance read about the Laird's red amber, I suppose?"

"I know nothing about red amber, sir," answered old Anthony, "although my daughter Constance, when she was a little girl, wore yellow amber beads to ward off croup and whooping cough."

"I suppose you never even heard," sneered the man, "that there is a reward of \$250 offered for that stone you say you found?"

"Two hundred and fifty dollars?" asked Anthony fairly. So the owner was known and he couldn't sell the stone! Then his face brightened—but \$250 would at least be a start and he had that one hundred dollars in the Ansonville bank!

But alas, Anthony was not to have even the \$250 for the man Smithson, sparing his feelings not a whit in the saying, advised him with brutal frankness that he could tell his story at the police station where he was wanted. And Anthony, dazed almost out of his senses, was led away by the stranger, who held his arm in a vice-like grip.

Poor old Anthony Bersach! Lost was his hope of the money he longed for, gone were his dreams of the mountains and health for Constance! With head bowed in his misery, and looking pathetically old and tired, he dragged himself wearily along by the side of the detective. His feet pained him cruelly, his head ached, and his mind was confused.

At first, the detective's words had made little impression upon him but suddenly these flashed upon his mind the meaning of one sentence, "You can tell that to the police."

The police—he, Anthony Bersach, to be given over to the police! He stopped short, stopping his companion. "Surely, sir, surely," he cried, "you are not arresting me! You are not taking me to the police! I assure you I have done nothing—I found the stone in an old clock. I was about to fix. I didn't know. I gladly give it to you."

The earnestness of the old man's plea was not without effect. After all, he looked harmless and innocent. But then, that was no sign—you could never be sure! "I'll tell you what I'll do," said the detective. "I'll turn you over to the Chief. You tell him that clock story and if he believes you, maybe he won't hold you over for a hearing before the magistrate to-morrow."

Anthony regarded him uncomprehendingly. Chief? Magistrate? Hearing?

Falteringly, he followed Smithson to the fifth floor of the great City Hall, and into the office of the Chief of Detectives.

"I have the Laird amber," said Smithson laconically, "has he been trying to get Werner to appraise it for him. Says he found it in a clock."

As Anthony was being asked the preliminary questions, the Chief regarded him closely—noted the large soft hat of black felt and the carefully brushed black frock coat. He looked quizzically at the gentle brown eyes, now so troubled, and at the friendly, patient face with the marks of recent suffering. "Suppose, Mr. Bersach," he said kindly, "you tell me just how you got this stone."

Anthony told him of the dealer who sold him the clock, how the stone was lodged in the coiled spring, and how the dealer had told Anthony to keep it because there was no way to trace the whereabouts of the woman from whom he had bought the clock. "And so," concluded Anthony, "I brought the stone to Mr. Werner, because, although I had learned much about precious stones from my father, I recalled having seen no stone similar to it."

"Well, Mr. Bersach," said the chief, "we'll ask Mr. and Mrs. Laird to come down here. If they're satisfied to have the amber again, I'm satisfied to believe your story and let the matter drop as far as you are concerned."

During the half hour before Mrs. Laird arrived, old Anthony sat huddled forlornly on a chair in the detective's office, his hat resting on his knees. It was thus that Mrs. Laird saw him, as she came in. And while knowing nothing of the circumstances, her heart went out to the lonely, distressed old man, who arose at her entrance and watched the detective eagerly, as he handed the stone to Mrs. Laird for identification. The

briefest glance enabled her to recognize it. She turned to Anthony.

"Won't you tell me," she said, with a gracious winning smile, "how you found my amber? Detective Branson says it was hidden in an old clock."

She sat down and motioned to the chair beside her. Anthony took it and began once more, slowly and painfully to recount the circumstances that led to the discovery of the amber.

"I am wondering, Mr. Bersach," she said, when he had finished, "why you came all the way from Ansonville, which must be a full two hours' ride from Philadelphia, merely to have the stone appraised. Why did you do that?"

Her evident interest and sympathy, coming after the strain and excitement of the last few hours, stirred Anthony deeply, and fingering his hat nervously, he began speaking of Ansonville and Constance. Then forgetful of his hearers, absorbed completely in the memory of the plans he had made and the dreams the amber had inspired, which the mention of Constance recalled, he talked on of their life together and of the sunniness and sweet charm of Constance, he told, and of her efforts to be cheerful in spite of the brooding shadow that hung over them. His eyes grew dim as he described how happy he had been, as she sang about the house, and his terror at the little dread cough that seemed to have replaced the song.

And then, as he spoke of the amber, and of his dreams and hopes, his face fairly shone at the memory. But suddenly, as he approached the end of his story, his face saddened, and all the animation and hope of the moment before left him. With the conclusion of the story came the realization of his hopelessness, and he stopped short. "And now please," he said sadly, "if you are satisfied about the stone, let me go home. My daughter will be worrying. She dislikes to have me come to the city alone."

As Anthony arose, Detective Branson blew his nose very hard and cleared his throat lustily. Mrs. Laird, her eyes wet with tears, put out her hand. "Please, Mr. Bersach," she said, "don't go yet. I want to talk to you a little more about Constance. You see, the amber is precious to me because it was given to me at the birth of my own little daughter who later died. The memories of my mother are very dear, and after all, you know it is through you that it has come back to me." She paused and laid her hand on his arm, "I'm so grateful to you," she continued, "that I want to express my appreciation. Why not let me send Constance to Lake Ronanac? I should dearly love to do this and I know you will let me."

And that is how the red amber was restored to Mrs. Laird and Constance was restored to old Anthony in all the glory and blessing of health.

(The End.)

Mining for Fish.

In certain parts of the world mining for fish is a very profitable occupation. Many thousands of years ago the oceans covered large portions of the world which now are dry land. The whole face of the globe has altered, for you may now find high mountains in places where formerly there were plains or even great seas.

As the mountains were heaved up by subterranean explosions, the waters receded, leaving behind the remains of countless millions of their inhabitants. That is why we find in Switzerland enormous deposits of fossil sea-fish hundreds of miles away from the sea.

These fossils retain the oil that was present in the bodies of living fish thousands of years ago. Matured by its immense age, this oil has extraordinary curative properties when used in the treatment of chilblains and certain forms of skin disease.

The fossils are dug out, often from considerable distances beneath the soil, and the oil known as chylol is distilled from them. It is extremely valuable, for a great quantity of fossil fish is needed before a pint of oil can be produced.

Sea Babies.

More babies were born at sea during last year than at any period since records have been kept.

The official figures show that in British ships alone 276 babies were born on the ocean. Sixty-eight babies were born at sea in ships and from England and Wales in 1918, and 151 in 1919.

Babies born at sea are usually very lucky, as the inevitable collection among the passengers usually reaches \$500, and very often more.

Most of the babies are born in the third-class accommodation, although mothers who always travel first-class have made the journey for the sole reason of having a baby born at sea.

Every baby born at sea in a British ship becomes by that fact a British subject, wherever the ship may be.

Dyed Her Draperies and a Faded Skirt
"Diamond Dyes" add years of wear to worn, faded skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, hangings, draperies, everything. Every package contains directions so simple any woman can put new, rich, fadeless colors into her worn garments or draperies even if she has never dyed before. Just buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then your material will come out right, because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to streak, spot, fade, or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods.

A census of Ceylon taken in the spring shows a population in excess of 4,500,000, a more than 9 per cent. gain in ten years.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Woman's Interests

Health and Beauty Hints.

The little pimples which look like boils and which sometimes fester are caused by practically the same conditions which cause blackheads. Mild cases are sometimes relieved by bathing the face with a simple lotion consisting of two or three drops each of tincture of benzoin and carbolic acid in half a pint of water. At the same time, it would be advisable to take the yeast treatment, which is so highly recommended by physicians.

Yeast is a corrective, not a laxative, but it assists the normal functions of the body and furnishes besides a certain quantity of the vitamins which are so essential to health. One yeast cake a day is the regular dose. The yeast can be made into pellets and taken the same as pills, spread on bread, or dissolved in water, in grape-juice or other fruit juices.

When the pimples form yellow heads, steam the face, then puncture the heads with a sterilized needle and press out the contents. Press gently, keeping a bit of soft, clean, old linen in the hands and avoid having any of the pus touch the skin lest other parts become infected. Cleanse the openings with peroxide of hydrogen, then massage with cream. After carefully removing all the cream, bathe the face first with hot water, then with cold water. Do this several times, and into the last cold water put a few drops of benzoin, or bathe the face with ice-water, which acts as an astringent, contracting the enlarged pores.

A form of pimples diagnosed as "acne" is thought by some skin specialists to be of parasitic origin. For such cases, as well as for blackheads, the use of green soap is recommended. This soap is about as thick as custard, contains sodium hydate and potassium hydrate and is used by surgeons for washing the hands before performing operations. Green soap can be purchased at any drug-store.

Before applying the soap, bathe the face with hot water, then wring clothes out of hot water and lay them over the face, renewing them frequently. Continue this operation for fifteen or twenty minutes, then anoint the face with the green soap, rubbing it well into the pores for five or six minutes. Rinse the soap from the face with hot water and rub with a Turkish washcloth or a camel's hair complexion brush in order to remove the soap and as many of the blackheads as will come. After rinsing with cold water, dry the face and anoint with a skin food or face cream. Continue this treatment every night until the blackheads have disappeared.

If the green soap irritates the skin, as it sometimes will, use it every other night. In connection with this treatment, tablets known as "acne" could be taken four times daily. Acne tablets are made by various manufacturing chemists and can be purchased at most drug-stores.

In addition to these precautions and remedies, care must be taken that the face cloths are absolutely clean. Powder-puffs should not be used, as they spread infection. Use instead a bit of absorbent cotton which can be thrown away. If powder is applied by means of a bit of chamolis skin, or the chamolis is used to remove the "shine" from the skin, see that the chamolis is kept perfectly clean by frequent washings.

It is well not to expect results too soon, for skin troubles are slow in yielding to treatment. Later on in life, there will be compensation in the

realization that an oily skin is slow to wrinkle.

Tested Recipes.

Pumpkin Butter—Seven pounds of peeled pumpkin, four pounds of sugar, three oranges and three lemons. Put the pumpkin through the food-chopper and then cook it down thick. Add the juice of the oranges and lemons and the peelings, after putting them through the food-chopper. Parboil the peelings once or twice if you don't like a strong flavor. Then add the sugar, cook until thick and seal in cans while hot.

Spanish Steak—Cut a slice of bacon in small pieces, add a chopped onion, and brown in frying pan. When the onion is tender, add two cupsful of cooked tomatoes, two tablespoonsful of flour rubbed smooth in the juice of the tomato, a scattering of salt and pepper, a pinch of ground cloves, allspice and cinnamon, and one-half a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Place one and one-half pounds of flank steak in the bottom of a pan, pour the sauce over it and bake one hour, or until perfectly tender.

Norwegian Cheese—Prepare milk as for cottage cheese but let it drain longer, as you want the curd drier than for cottage cheese, then with a fork or fingers crumble it into a jar or deep dish and cover. Set in a warm place for two or three days, or until it is almost as soft or "ripe," then put in a skillet and cook. Stir it constantly until all the lumps are dissolved. Add salt to taste and a little butter before pouring into a deep dish. When cool it is ready to eat. It looks and tastes almost like brick cheese, but is somewhat softer.

Sandwiches—Try cream cheese mixed with chopped green or red sweet pepper. It makes a pretty filling and is delicious. Then there is the combination of minced ham and pickles chopped fine, especially sweet cucumber pickles. Any kind of chopped pickles can also be used. With minced tongue or any kind of meat. Cream cheese and jelly or strawberry jam, plain cream cheese between slices of brown bread, very thin slices of white bread with chill

Within the Law

Canadian Cream of Malt Extract is made from Pure Malted Barley and the very best Hops.

If used as directed, will make a finer home brew than you can make with any other malt, ale, or any brew that you can buy. It is just as easy to make as beer, and makes an imitation or substitute with beer than you ever tasted. Pure and sparkling, with a rich creamy foam! This home brew has a snap and lasting flavor that makes it the favorite and healthful beverage for the whole family.

The Man, the Wife and the Children all enjoy it. You brew it at home. It is the most interesting work and very easy. No special kags or tubs are needed. If you make this brew as per our directions, you will have a fine brew.

On sale at all leading Grocery and Drug Stores.

Agents wanted in all territories.
CANADIAN MALT EXTRACT CO.,
10 Pearl Street, - - Toronto

sauce and of course minced chicken with chopped olives, are other suggestions. To make cinnamon toast which may be served with afternoon tea, toast thin slices of bread, butter quickly and put together with a generous sprinkling of cinnamon and sugar.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Vary in Sweetness.
The stem half of an orange is usually not so sweet and juicy as the other half, because the most of the juice gravitates to the part which is downward.

Cleaning
The postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of cleaning or dyeing think of PARKER'S.

Parker's Dye Works Limited
Cleaners and Dyers
791 Yonge St.
Toronto.

Accuracy in Science.
For most of us the knowledge that a meter is 3.7 inches longer than a yard is quite sufficient. We must know as much as that, because the metric system of measure is so widely employed that one constantly finds it necessary to turn meters into feet or yards. But the refinements of modern science demand a far higher degree of accuracy in measurement than is perhaps ever dreamed of in the ordinary course of life. The pains taken to obtain precise standards of measure are almost beyond the belief of one who is not familiar with scientific methods.

Every one knows that so-called "standard" bars, on which the exact length of the yard and the meter are marked, are in the possession of the Governments of Great Britain, France, the United States, and other nations, but every one does not know what these standards have been compared and with what patience they have been minutely measured again and again.

Even now, although comparisons have been made during many years by the most careful investigators, the absolutely true relation between the lengths of the yard and the meter is probably not known. Elaborate papers are occasionally published in scientific journals describing the results of new measures, giving corrections so small that the lengths involved could only be made appreciable to the eye with the aid of a powerful microscope.

The change in the length of the bronze standard bars caused by slight alterations of temperature has to be carefully allowed for. What a sense of precision is conveyed, for instance, by the fact that in transferring a measure from a copy of the standard meter in Paris the hour as well as the date when the transfer was made was recorded!

Brock's Bird Seed

Every Package of Brock's Bird Seed Contains a Cake of Brock's Bird Treat

If you do not own a copy of Brock's Book on Birds, don't miss this chance to get one.

You will never feel "blue" in a home where a bright, little canary sings his merry song. Your bird will sing if he is healthy. Proper food will increase his vigor and improve his voice. Success with birds depends on getting the right kinds of seeds and in proper proportions. Brock's Bird Seed is a perfect bird food. Brock's makes birds sing; bird fanciers have used it for 25 years. Brock's Book on Birds contains 228 pages, 46 illustrations, explains food, diseases, and treatments. Regular price, 25 cents. As proper feeding and care of birds are vital to success, we want every owner of a canary to have a copy of this book and so make this special offer—Fill out the coupon, enclosing ten cents and we will send you a copy of Brock's Book on Birds also two full-sized cakes of Brock's Bird Treat Free.

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STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

For warmth, comfort and years of wear, there is no underwear to compare with Stanfield's. Made of the finest wool and rendered unshrinkable by the wonderful Stanfield process this underwear is a comfortable necessity for winter wear.

Made in Combinations and Two-Piece Suits, in full length, knee and elbow length, and sleeveless, for Men and Women.
Stanfield's Adjustable Combinations and Sleepers for growing Children (Patented).

Write for free sample book.

STANFIELD'S LIMITED
Truro, N. S.

Moors Make Fine Tiles.

The Spaniards have been fighting the Moors for the last 1,000 years, but the Moors, during the centuries of their occupancy of the Iberian Peninsula as conquerors, developed much in the way of art and architecture that is most highly valued to-day.

To them we owe, for one small item, the tiles which so beautifully adorn our bathrooms and which, utilized in various ways, contribute so much to the artistic finish of dwellings and other buildings. The Moors established at Seville great tile factories, and at the present time that city is a very important tile-making centre. In its neighborhood are deposits of a clayey earth highly suitable for the purpose, which is ground fine, sifted, dampened and stamped with designs, then burned with a slow fire. Colors are applied and the tiles are finally baked with high heat for twenty-four hours.

Many of the designs are artistic, representing scenes from Don Quixote, bull fights, etc. Sacred paintings are reproduced in tiles for churches. In fact, thanks to their ancient enemies, the Moors, the Spaniards have developed art in tiles far beyond anything with which we are familiar.

An indication of the growing importance of the port of Vancouver in Pacific coast shipping is contained in the announcement that during the past eight years, the tonnage of the vessels using the port of Vancouver has increased from 4,400,000 to 9,200,000, and the number of regular foreign found steamship lines from 5 to 26.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

1 LB.

MADE IN CANADA

CONTAINS NO ALUM

ISSUE No. 41-21.

CYCLONE CLAIMS VICTIMS IN KINGSTON, KITCHENER AND OTTAWA

Considerable Property Damage in These and Other Places Throughout the Province.

A despatch from Kingston says:—Donald, the 13-year-old son of Andrew McLean, sen., was killed on his way home from school during the storm which visited this city on Thursday shortly after 12 o'clock. He, with two companions, was walking along O'Kill street when a portion of the roof of the Murrey tower in Macdonald Park, which was blown more than 200 yards, struck him on the head, killing him instantly. His companions escaped injury.

The storm, which was one of the worst with rain and wind in the history of Kingston, played havoc with trees, signs, windows and electric and telephone systems. So many electric wires are down over the city that the system has been shut down and the street cars are idle. The industries depending on electric power, including the newspapers, are unable to operate. The streets are strewn with fallen trees and broken branches.

A despatch from Kitchener says:—Thursday's storm claimed one victim, when nine-year-old Peter Hammer was instantly killed by grasping the end of a 220-volt high tension wire blown loose by the wind. The young lad, with several companions, was on his way home from St. Mary's Separate School at noon, when he saw the wire hanging from a pole on Duke Street. His hand was severely burned and death was practically instantaneous. The fire department's lung

motor was brought into play in an effort to restore animation but the attempt was fruitless.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—A fifty-mile-an-hour gust of wind, a rain storm of tropical violence struck this city on Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock, felling trees, smashing windows, tearing copings from roofs and even blowing conveyances across the road. No serious injuries were reported as yet, although three pedestrians were struck by a Ford car which was blown on it, it is believed, for a field wire. Death was instantaneous.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Fred White, aged 21, whose home is believed to be in New Jersey, was instantly killed as a direct result of the wind storm, which assumed hurricane proportions over this city on Thursday. White, who was employed as a kitchen assistant at the School of Warfare, at Rockcliffe Park, picked up a live wire running to the camp which had been blown down, mistaking it, it is believed, for a field wire. Death was instantaneous.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—A sudden rainstorm of great violence struck this section in the forenoon and did considerable damage in a few minutes. Many trees were uprooted and broken in the city and district, and a silo owned by Frank Heximer, on the city line, was blown down.

MOB ATTACKS SHOP AND STONES POLICE

Belfast is Scene of Several Other Assaults During Week.

Belfast, Oct. 2.—There was a brief riot in this city last night when a crowd of about 1,000 persons attacked a shop kept by a woman Nationalist. During the fighting the proprietor was stabbed with a bludge by another woman and the shop window broken.

Before further damage was done a large force of police vigorously charged the mob, which fled, only to regroup immediately to stone the police. Two of the latter were injured before soldiers appeared and restored order.

The shop which was the object of the attack was burned down in the rioting of last Autumn and had only recently been re-opened by its owner.

Several other assaults occurred during the week, while armed robbers were active in the city.

Postage on British Mail Four Cents

Toronto, Oct. 3.—New postal regulations which came into effect on Saturday last require four cents postage on letters to the Old Country. This public will avoid the annoyance of having their Old Country letters held up by observing the new rate. Other regulations are: In Canada, United States and Mexico, three cents for the first ounce and two cents for each additional ounce; to all other countries, ten cents for the first ounce and five cents for each additional ounce. Postal cards to points in Canada, Great Britain, U.S. and Mexico remain at two cents, and are six cents to other countries.

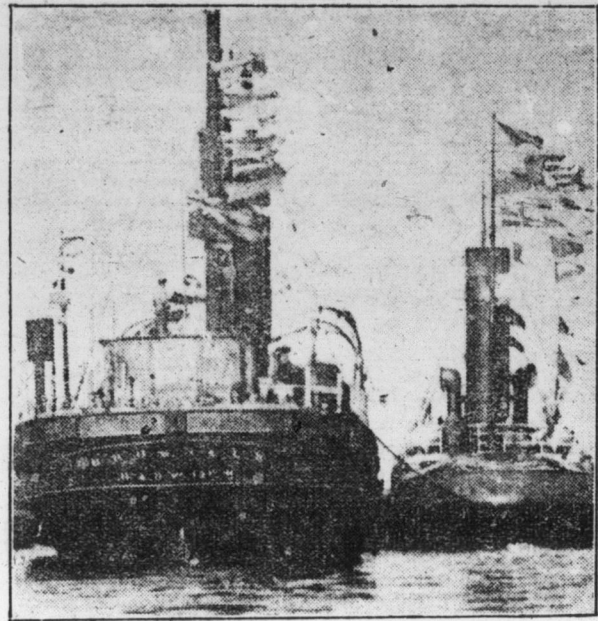
TREASURE CHEST LONG BURIED FOUND BY GERMAN SEARCHERS

A despatch from Berlin says:—German searchers for pirate gold have made the greatest find in history. They dug up a chest containing gold, silver and jewels worth 30,000,000 marks (normally about \$5,000,000) which was buried by the famous pirate Störtebecker at Zennstedt Osterwin in the marshes south of Cuxhaven.

The chest in which the treasure was found measured six by three feet, and was thought to contain brass objects, but tests showed that they were of gold, and they have an art value many times 20,000,000 marks.

Germans since the year 1390 have been hunting for this treasure. According to German law the finders are entitled to 10 per cent, the property owner getting the rest. The owners have been negotiating with the Government, declaring that for patriotic reasons they want the treasures to remain in Germany.

It is said that the neighborhood will yield other treasure chests, because Störtebecker is known to have buried fabulous fortunes. The discovery makes a fact of what had become a national fairy story and folk-song.



THE "BRUSSELS" NOW A CATTLE BOAT

Captain Fryatt's famous steamship, which has been converted into a cattle boat and sails between Dublin and Preston, England.

CAMPAIGN FOR FIRE PREVENTION IN CANADA BEGINS OCTOBER 9

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Fire Preventive Week, beginning on Sunday, October 9, and ending the following Saturday, has been appointed by order-in-Council, and the proclamation is made through a special number of the Canada Gazette.

During Fire Preventive Week citizens are recommended to inspect their homes and stores and other buildings, and to remove rubbish and otherwise reduce fire hazards. Hotels and theatres, asylums and hospitals should be inspected and any changes made necessary to perfect safety from fire. Fire drills for children and factory employees are recommended, and special instruction for teachers and the distribution of appropriate literature to pupils. Boy Scout leaders should give instructions to their troops as to the best means for co-operating with fire departments in the extinguishing as well as the prevention of fires. Regulations will be issued for the prevention of forest fires, to be studied by those in lumber camps, and by hunters and settlers. Regulations and laws respecting fire prevention will be given publicity by municipal officials and by public meetings or otherwise, the endeavor being made to impress upon citizens the national importance of safeguarding life and property from less fire.

VALERA TO ATTEND LONDON CONFERENCE

Accepts Invitation to a Meeting Arranged for October 11.

A despatch from London says:—Lamón de Valera has accepted Lloyd George's invitation to a conference in London on October 11, in the following telegram, despatched after a conference with the Daily Eireann Cabinet:

"We have received your letter of invitation to a conference in London on October 11 with a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may best be reconciled with national aspirations. Our respective positions have been stated and are understood, and we agree that conference, and not correspondence, is the most practicable and hopeful way to an understanding."

"We accept the invitation and our delegates will meet you in London on the date mentioned and explore every possibility of settlement by personal discussion. Relief was expressed in official circles here that the difficulties which for some time seemingly threatened to prevent another conference apparently had been cleared away by the message of Mr. de Valera. The reply raised no question as to the status of the Sinn Féin delegates, and no further correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Irish leader is expected."

To Grind Feldspar in Frontenac County

A despatch from Kingston says:—In order not to have to order ground feldspar from New York State, the Frontenac Floor & Wall Tile Co. is commencing the erection of a large grinding plant here. For years feldspar has been shipped from Frontenac county to American points to be ground and the product shipped back into Canada. It is expected that new grinding plants will be established near the mines throughout the country.

Overtures for Peace Made by Greeks

A despatch from London says:—The London Daily News Balkan correspondent states that he has learned on high authority that the Greeks are making approaches to Kemalist Government for peace.

King Constantine, of Greece, is expected to confer with representatives of foreign powers in the hope of stabilizing the situation in Asia Minor, as Mustapha Kemal is understood to decline to deal directly with the Greeks. The Greek financial situation is growing worse.



Miss Agnes C. McPhail Who has been chosen by the United Farmers of South East Grey, as their candidate for the House of Commons.

New South Wales Establishes Wheat Pool

A despatch from London says:—A Reuter cable from Sydney says the New South Wales Government has decided to establish a compulsory wheat pool in connection with the coming harvest.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Victoria, B.C.—The new drydock under construction at Skinner's Cove, Esquimalt, for the Dominion of Canada, will, when completed, be able to accommodate the largest vessel afloat. This dock will have a total length of 1,150 feet, a width of 120 feet on sill and of 135 feet on the coping level. The depth of the sill will be 40 feet. The caissons are to be of the ship floating type and will be made of steel. The dock will be constructed of concrete with the exception of the sills, copings, keel, block supports, etc., which will be of granite.

Edmonton, Alta.—What is believed to be the largest single shipment of cattle of the year from the Edmonton Stock Yards, comprising twenty cars, containing 400 head of prime beef cattle, left here for Montreal, where they will be transferred to boats for shipment to Glasgow.

Regina, Sask.—Directors of the Municipal Hail Insurance Association have fixed the rate of premium to be paid by farmers for the current year at twenty-five cents an acre on the net seeded acreage. Based on all claims received this levy practically means a five per cent rate. Claims numbered 7,346, totalling a net amount of \$1,668,491.

Winnipeg, Man.—Harvesting has begun of the potato crop on the Silver Heights Farm, once part of Lord Strathcona's estate of that name, and claimed to be the largest potato farm in the whole of Canada. Over three hundred acres are planted to potatoes, and the yield is expected to be around 215 to 220 bushels per acre. A large patch of Irish Cobbler is, however, yielding more than three hundred bushels per acre. Shipments are being made to Kansas and Minneapolis, as well as many Eastern Canadian cities.

Ottawa, Ont.—Gold to the value of \$8,194,129, representing 396,391 fine ounces, was produced in Canada during the first six months of the year, according to the official statement. This amount of gold represents 52 per cent of the amount mined during 1920. A feature of the market for gold is that all sales to the Royal Mint, Ottawa, are paid for in New York funds.

Toronto, Ontario.—The week of November 21st to 28th will be known as Canadian Book Week for the purpose of demonstrating to the Canadian people the rapid growth of native Canadian literature in recent years, and plans in this connection are already being prepared. Numerous well-known Canadian authors have volunteered to give addresses on literary subjects at clubs, institutes and churches, while the Canadian Authors' Association will endeavor to stir up local patriotism for local authors and encourage the buying of Canadian books.

SEED WHEAT FOR STARVING RUSSIA

Faith of Peasants Looks for Bountiful Harvest Next Year.

A despatch from Moscow says:—"Surely God has punished Russia enough. I planted grain in the full faith that He would grant a rich harvest next year, though whether He will let me or another reap it I know not," said a peasant in Saratov Province to Mr. Webster, representative of the British Save-the-Children Fund, a few days ago.

The speech expresses the sentiment of hundreds of thousands of peasants in the famine area, for by a tour de force that seemed impossible a month ago the Soviet Government got seed grain distributed before the autumn rains prevented sowing. There was planted in Saratov Province two-thirds of last year's area, in Samara four-fifths, in the Tartar Republic five-sevenths, and other provinces report similar percentages. Mr. Webster, who has just returned to Moscow from Saratov, declares wide expanse are covered with sprouting wheat where a month ago was only a sun-baked plain. The Russian peasant is so truly a son of "Mother Earth," as he calls her, that he is willing to trust to her keeping the seed grain that would save him and his family from imminent starvation. There is hope now that he will not pay too dearly for his sacrifice.

The remarkable success of the seed distribution augurs well for the prospects of Government food distribution, now beginning, which can use the same mechanism. The efficiency of the latter is vouched for by the Canadian trade delegate, Col. Mackie, who has just made a trip to the Volga. He says:

"In 30 years of timber cruising in the Canadian Northwest I had ample opportunity to study the best methods of transportation up country from the railroad with my companion, Mr. Wilgress, who speaks Russian fluently. I investigated just how this was being done along the railroad to Kazan and at various points in the Tartar Republic. Frankly, I do not see how it could have been improved."

INGENIOUS METHODS OF RAISING MONEY

Germany Leases Names of Telephone Exchanges to Manufacturers.

Berlin, Oct. 2.—Germany is turning in every direction for money to pay her debts, but nothing more ingenious has yet been devised by the Government than the new system of naming telephone exchanges, by which it is expected the use of the telephone will sound like the reading of a wine list.

It has been announced that rights to the names of the exchanges will be leased to makers of much advertised products, and it is freely predicted that liquor manufacturers will take most of them. If this proves to be the case, it will be as if a Toronto man asked for Haig & Haig 1234. This financial innovation is a continuation of a policy in vogue for some time at the Post-Office where the purchaser of stamps, or the individual mailing letters, has been urged to eat and so's chocolates or use who is it's soap.

Workingmen's Classes.

Announcement is made of a mass meeting of members and prospective members of the Workers' Educational Association in the Socie' Service Building of the University of Toronto on Tuesday evening, October 4th. The object is to arrange for classes during the winter season, to continue those formerly conducted, and to initiate new ones. Public speaking, trade union law, and Marxian economics are proposed in addition to economics, international finance, psychology and logic, political philosophy, British history, English literature and composition.

Through these classes, for which the provincial university supplies most of the tutors and nearly all the funds, workers in any occupation have an opportunity to secure the advantages of higher education. Similar classes are conducted by the University of Toronto in Hamilton and in Ottawa. The Workers' Educational Association had last year its most successful season in Canada and hopes are entertained that the coming season will be even better. The arrangement is based on the one which has been so beneficial in Great Britain and furnishes another example of the varied type of work done for the community at large by the provincial university.

Birds Start Migration Early This Year

A despatch from La Conner, Washington, says:—Migration of birds southward is starting early this year, and some of the smaller ones, not old enough to make the trip alone, are reported riding on the backs of cranes, loons and owls. At nightfall, when the larger birds settle down, their passengers look for accommodation elsewhere. Owls, it is said, have long been known to carry smaller birds southward on their backs.

REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



Ladies' Skirts of the Better Quality

Very correct styles in "individual styles." Specially priced at **\$9.00 to \$13.75** to make quick selling. This shows a saving of \$2.50 to \$3.50 on city prices.

Make your selection early. Every smartly dressed lady wants a separate skirt with the "smart touches" which only skilled tailors can produce.

All Wool Flannel Jumpers

Specially Priced at \$6.95

A big saving from city prices for exactly same garments. In Navy, Jade, Paddy, Camel, Rose, Cardinal, Copenhagen.

Big Special Drive in Clothing

Wonderful values at \$14.75, \$17.75 and \$25.00; in materials you will appreciate, and tailored to retain that smart, shapely appearance.

Boys' School Suits - Boys' Sweaters

All specially priced this week.

Big stock of celebrated Empress Shoes

expected this week.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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

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

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

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

Thursday, October 6, 1921

LARGEST CROWD ON RECORD

(Continued from page one)

Easton & Moss special for best gentleman's turnout—Norris McGugan, D. C. McTavish.

J. C. Elliott special for best hitcher—Roy Goff.

Geo. Parrott special for best hitcher and harnessed horse—D. C. McTavish.

Frank Hayter special for best single roadster driven by lady, speed considered—Dan Livingston.

H. J. Jamieson special for best 3-year-old carriage horse in harness—D. C. McTavish, McKellar Bros.

Darch special for best 3-year-old carriage horse—D. C. McTavish.

James McCormick special for best 2-year-old roadster—Frank Smith.

Wesley Edwards special for best carriage horse—Roy Goff.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Bull 3 years—Wm. McTaggart.

Bull 2 years—Thos. Henderson.

Bull calf under 1 year—Wm. McTaggart, Wm. Reycraft.

Bull calf under 6 months—Wm. McTaggart, Thos. Henderson.

Cow—Thos. Henderson, Geo. Coad & Sons, Wm. McTaggart.

Heifer 2 years—Thos. Henderson 1st and 2nd.

Heifer 1 year—Wm. McTaggart.

Thos. Henderson, Geo. Coad & Sons.

Heifer calf under 1 year and over 6 months—Wm. McTaggart, Geo. Coad & Sons.

Heifer calf under 6 months—Thos. Henderson.

Herd—Thos. Henderson, Wm. McTaggart 2nd and 3rd.

Hereford Cattle.

A. E. Perry was the only exhibitor in this class. He had a fine bunch on the grounds and was awarded 10 firsts, 9 seconds and 5 thirds.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

J. L. Tait had a splendid exhibit in this class. He was awarded 9 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third. James McKellar secured first for heifer calf under 1 year and over 6 months.

Jersey Cattle.

Cow—F. C. McRae, Henry Childs.

Grade Cattle.

Cow—Wm. Reycraft, Webster Bros.

2nd and 3rd.

Dairy cow, any breed—A. B. McDonald, Wm. Reycraft 2nd and 3rd.

Heifer 2 years—Wm. McTaggart, Webster Bros., Dan J. Campbell.

Heifer 1 year—Webster Bros., Dan J. Campbell, Wm. McTaggart.

Heifer calf under 1 year—Wm. Reycraft.

Steer 2 years—Dan J. Campbell, Wm. Reycraft, Dan J. Campbell.

Steer 1 year—Wm. McTaggart, Dan J. Campbell, Wm. Reycraft.

Steer calf—Dan J. Campbell, Wm. Reycraft, Geo. Coad & Sons.

Herd—Wm. McTaggart, Wm. Reycraft.

Fat animal—Webster Bros.

Herd of steers—D. J. Campbell.

Wm. Reycraft.

J. C. Elliott special for best registered Shorthorn cow—Thos. Henderson.

Ontario Creamery special for best dairy cow, any breed—A. B. McDonald.

A. M. Smith special for best Shorthorn female any age—Wm. McTaggart.

McGarvey special for best 3 dairy cows any breed—Wm. Reycraft.

Dowling special for best herd Aberdeen Angus—J. T. Tait.

Merchants Bank special for best grade cow—Wm. Reycraft.

Free Press special for best pair dairy cows—Wm. Reycraft.

Highwood special for best specimen of fat beef—Wm. McTaggart.

Merchants Bank special for best herd of Shorthorns—Thos. Henderson.

Fletcher Manufacturing Co. special for best herd any breed—Thos. Henderson.

Snelgrove & Faulds special for best specimen baby beef—Wm. McTaggart.

Lambton Creamery Co. special for best dairy type of cow—A. B. McDonald.

W. B. Mulligan special for best herd of Shorthorns—Thos. Henderson.

A. E. Perry special for best individual cow, beef type—J. L. Tait.

Farmer's Advocate special for best individual cow on grounds, any breed—J. L. Tait.

Royal Purple special for best dairy cow—A. B. McDonald.

Royal Purple special for best calf raised on Royal Purple stock food—A. E. Perry.

(Balance of prize list will be published later.)

THE SCHOOL FAIR

The school fair was a splendid success, and while very good last year, showed a big improvement. Special mention might be made of the potato exhibit, of which there were some fifty entries, and the samples were good on the whole. There were 27 entries in candy, and over 100 in cakes and other cooking. Flowers were of extra good quality, with an exhibit in the three classes of about 70 entries. The following awards were made:

Sheaf O. A. C. oats 72—Duncan Gould.

Sweet corn, Golden Bantam, in ears—Richard Brand, Ruth King, Ernest Ritchie, Duncan Gould, Malcolm McVicar, Dan Brown, Lillian Hagerty, Helen Clarke.

Field corn, Golden Glow—Lita Gould, Flora McRae, Prudence Moore, Dorey potatoes—Stanley Abbott, Ross Allan, George Berdan, Zella Munroe, Gerald Dymock, Russell Campbell, Sarah Purcell, Duncan Gould, Victor McLean, Florence Hills, George McCracken.

Our ideal mangels—John Carruthers, Kenneth Eddie, John Mitchell, Douglas Livingstone, Frank Brown, Kenneth McKellar, Duncan Gould, Tommy Hillman, Willie Quick.

Turnips—Edwin Gould, Laura Reycraft, Jean Sherwood, Hugh McKellar, Jean McVicar, Sarah Crawford.

Beets—Claude Tomlinson, Alvin Hagerty, Eliza McDonald, Clara Crawford, William Young, Sarah Mitchell, Robert McCallum, Harold Wilson, Winnie McLean.

Carrots—Lillian Eddie, Jean Brand, Della Stevenson, Kathleen Wilson, George Ritchie, Dollie Treastain, Helen Gilles, Donna McAlpine, Helena McVicar, Daisy McAlpine, Roy Mumford, Albert Diamond, Graham Snelgrove.

Onions—Tom Ritchie, Dorothy Waterworth, Alton Gilles, Clarence Eddie, Mildred Carson.

Sweet peas—Dorothy Diamond, Astors—Florence Hills, Mary Hurch, Irene Reith, Dollie Treastain, Helen Gilles, Donna McAlpine, Helena McVicar, Daisy McAlpine, Roy Mumford, Mary Hurch.

Table bouquet—Meti Dotterer, Sarah Purcell, Robert McCallum, Misa Purcell, Prudence Moore, John McMurphy, Kenneth Davidson, James Mitchell, Katie McCracken, Katherine Gilles, Winnie McLean.

Cockerei—Clarice Glasgow, Genevieve Cowan, Zella Munroe, Arthur Childs, Clarence Eddie.

Pullet—Willie Snyder, Jim Grover, George Cowan, Arthur Childs, George McCracken.

Pen, bred to lay Barred Rocks—Janette McMurphy, Donald McRae, Nelson McCracken, Martha Livingstone, Marjorie McRae.

Pen, bred to lay Barred Rocks, any source—John McMurphy, James Mitchell.

Beef calf—Donald McRae, Nelson Reycraft, Jim Grover, Nelson Reycraft.

Pair of bacon hogs—James Coad, Apples—Mac, McRae, Lita Gould, Flora McRae, James Mitchell, Harley Lease, George Ritchie, Irene Gould, Snow apples—Maggie McLean, Edwin Gould, Della Stevenson, Jean Mitchell, Katherine Gilles.

Grapes—Lita Gould.

Collection of fruit—Lita Gould.

Biscuits—Eliza Munroe, Clarice Glasgow, Elizabeth Crawford, Rosie McKellar, John Mitchell, Florence Hills, Jessie Allan, Lillian Eddie, Misa Purcell, Irene Reith, Lita Gould.

Tarts—Jessie McAlpine, Drina McAlpine, Jean McAlpine.

Candy—Jean Gilles, Blake Tomlinson, Irene McCaffery, Edwin Gould, Misa Purcell, Nelsa McVicar, Dollie Treastain, Mary Munroe, Miriam Smith, Sarah Purcell, Clarice Glasgow.

Apple pie—Gertrude Abbott, Ella Leitch, Ida Irwin, Lorene Best, John Mitchell, Lillian Eddie, Margaret McIntyre, Glenora Crawford, Rosie McKellar, Sarah Purcell.

Cake—Kathleen McIntyre, Katherine Mitchell, Lila McCallum, Emily Abbott, Margaret McAlachin, Zella Munroe, Theilma McCaffery, Margaret Smith, Donna McAlpine, Irene McCaffery, Kathleen McIntyre.

Lunch—Lillian Eddie, Doris Love, Maggie McLean, Clarice Glasgow, Mary Hurdle, Viola Munroe, Abe Hagerty.

Dust cap—Vonda Nash, Lillian Eddie, Carrie McLean, Sarah Crawford, Mary Hurdle, Nelsa McVicar, Katherine McKellar, Ella Leitch, Elizabeth Crawford.

Stitching—Mary Hurdle, Jean Crawford, Katherine Gilles, Ethel George, Bessie McKellar, Ruth King, Anna McVicar, Blanche McCracken.

Towel—Theilma Nash, Jean Gilles, Florence Hills, Margaret Smith, Bessie McKellar.

Fairy apron—Lillian Eddie, Merva Stuart, Katherine Mitchell, Merva Stuart, Florence Hills, Nelsa McVicar, Theilma Nash, Irene Gould, Centerpiece—Ella Leitch, Mildred Anderson.

Crocheting—Margaret Smith, Theilma McCaffery, Helen Clarke, Daisy McCracken, Florence Hills, Mary Hurdle, Irene McCaffery, Margaret McAlachin.

Dolls—Florence Hills, Katie McCracken, Clarice Glasgow, Merva Stuart, Blanche McCracken.

Handwork—Sarah Crawford, Elizabeth Crawford, Ethel George, Irene Gough, Katherine Gilles.

Bird house—Lloyd Gould, Malcolm McLean.

Milk stool, Bert Lovemore—Geo. McCracken, Malcolm McVicar, Nelson McCracken, Freda George.

Four paper articles—John Mitchell, Reta Logan.

Mechanical device—Gordon McDonald, Charlie George, Campbell Miller.

Art—Merva Stuart, Glenora; No. 17, Moss; No. 12, Moss; Bessie McKellar, Glenora.

Sewing—Glenora Public School.

Insects—No. 7, Ekfrid; Florence Hills, Glenora.

Wood and bark—No. 2, Moss; Glen Abbott; Gordon McDonald; No. 7, Ekfrid; Theilma Nash.

Fruits and vegetables—No. 12, Moss; Jean Walsh; No. 1, Moss; No. 7, Ekfrid.

Twenty farm crops—Katherine Mitchell.

Weeds—Jean Gilles, John Mitchell, Lloyd Little, Lillian Eddie.

Writing, 4th class—Mildred Anderson, Donna McAlpine, Miriam Oxley, Theilma Nash, Lila McCallum, Sarah Purcell, Irene McCaffery, Theilma McCaffery, Ella Leitch, Blake Tomlinson, Mary Hurdle.

Writing, 3rd class—Bessie McKellar, Carrie Gardiner, Florence Hills, Kathleen Wilson, Eliza McDonald, Daisy McCracken, Sidney Ewing, Margaret McAlachin, Irene Reith, Merva Stuart, Katherine Gilles.

Writing, 2nd class—Lillian Hagerty, Kathleen McIntyre, Douglas Davidson, Gertrude Purcell, Roy Mumford, Emily Abbott, Clara George, Margaret McAlachin, Irene Reith, Lorene Best, Vonda Nash.

Writing, 1st class—Laura McIntyre, Fay Waterworth, Evelyn Siddall, Annie McKellar, Janet McMurphy, Douglas Livingstone, Prudence Moore, Donald McRae, Hazel Arnold, Ernest Ritchie, Verna Cushman.

Writing, primer—John D. Mitchell, Jean Brand, Betha Hills, Mildred Carson, Glen Waterworth, Kenneth McRae.

Drawing, Canada—Dolly Treastain, Gordon McDonald, Theilma Nash, Scott Irwin, John Carruthers, Katherine Mitchell, Garnet Ewing, Ida Irwin, Clarence Eddie, Ella Leitch, Arthur Childs.

Map of township—Douglas Davidson, Blanche McCracken, Lillian Hagerty, Roy Mumford, Donna Gilles, Arthur Childs, Dorothy Waterworth, Katie McCracken.

Map of Middlesex—Merva Stuart, Jean Gilles, Charles George, Viola Munroe.

Nursery rhyme—Donald McRae, Willie Eddie, Evelyn Siddall, Landscape—Jean Sherwood.

Fruits, crayon—Charlotte Smith, John McMurphy, Della Stevenson, Dorothy Waterworth, Clara George, Jack Heal.

Essay—Mary Hurdle, Frank Brown.

School parade—S. S. No. 2, Moss; Miss Brown, teacher.

Brown eggs—Maggie McLean, Russell Campbell, Barbara McVicar, Duncan Leitch, Merva Stuart, Arthur Childs, Ella Gould, Helen Clarke.

White eggs—Virginia Clarke, Jean McVicar, Ida Irwin, Marjorie McRae, Hugh Leitch, Arthur Childs, George

Ritchie, Barbara McVicar.

Feathered pets—Tommy Hillman, Jack McCallum, Albert Squire, Campbell McRae, Lowell Best, Lita Gould, Albert Diamond, Bert Diamond, Kenneth Eddie, Gordon Cushman, Glen Abbott.

Furred pets—Claude Tomlinson, Muriel Abbott, Lowell Best, Duncan Dobie, Thomas Hillman, Charles George, Donna McAlpine, Eliza McDonald, Willie Eddie, Irene Reith.

Special Prizes.

Best school exhibit—No. 12, Moss; No. 1, Moss; No. 7, Ekfrid.

Exhibit of home garden products—No. 7, Ekfrid.

Crate of apples—Viola Munro, No. 17, Moss.

By Women's Institute of No. 9, Moss.

For 4th class writing—Mildred Anderson.

For 3rd class writing—Bessie McKellar.

For 2nd class writing—Lillian Hagerty.

For 1st class writing—Laura McIntyre.

Primer writing—John D. Mitchell.

The sports program was omitted owing to lack of a convenient place on the ground and limited time.

APPIN SCHOOL FAIR

Appin, Oct. 3.—On Saturday afternoon, in the community park in this village, the children of five schools of Ekfrid township held their ninth annual school fair and brought with them some 2,500 spectators to visit their exhibits of fruits, vegetables, school work, sewing, cooking, live stock, etc. A very good showing was made, too, particularly in the classes of live stock, fruit, vegetables and cooking. The Appin Women's Institute, through their president, Mrs. John Macfie, and secretary, Mrs. D. McColl, helped materially in making the fair such a success by offering a special prize list to supplement the regular school fair list. They also conducted a refreshment booth, which did a flourishing business during the afternoon. R. A. Finn, of the department of agriculture, under whose direction the fair was held, was very well pleased with the fair itself, but more so with the splendid co-operation given by the people of Appin and District. Charles Macfie acted as chairman for the program of special features.

Miss Ida Switzer, a winsome young lady, not yet seven, took the prize for the best comic costume for girls. She represented a lady of 1875. Lloyd Nichol captured first prize for boys' comic costume.

In the school parade, S. S. No. 13, representing "The Nine Provinces of Canada," came first, and S. S. No. 6, as "Gypsies," came second.

The decorated autos were a pretty feature. Marion Campbell was awarded first prize, Gertrude Lotan second, Wilfrid Switzer third and Dan McCall fourth.

"Wrist watches for men are going out of style." First practical step toward disarmament.—Toledo Blade.

Premier Drury has intimated that the Government will reopen the question of abolishing the million-dollar palace now used to house our Lieutenant-Governor. It costs the province from thirty to fifty thousand dollars a year to provide for the upkeep of this place, which is used almost exclusively as a gathering point for Toronto's social circle.

It is undoubtedly sheer waste of money to maintain such an expensive residence for our Lieutenant-Governor, and puts a false premium on what is popularly known as "society," but what is really snobbishness. People outside the city of Toronto are never in the Government House. As far as they are concerned, the place might be closed up and they would never know the difference except in decreased tax bills. Why, then, should the province maintain such an expensive home where Toronto's socially ambitious—the so-called "smart set" or the "four hundred"—attend pink teas or fancy dress balls?

The Ontario Government should find ways and means of converting the "white elephant" into something more useful than a residence for our Lieut.-Governor. It is entirely out of keeping with the democratic simplicity of the age. Either a tenant should be found for the palace, or it should be turned over to some institution. The people of Ontario should not be called upon to maintain it in its present state of grandeur.

Premier Drury should win popular approval by abolishing the palace. If we must have a home for a Lieutenant-Governor (which we do not believe in), then let us have a simple residence in keeping with the democratic tendencies of the age.—Farmer's Sun.

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.

Gravelling the Highway

To the Editor of The Transcript:

Much dissatisfaction is evident amongst the Mossa farmers in the manner the gravelling is done on the highway, as Ekfrid has barred the Mossa teams from hauling in Ekfrid. Now, the Mossa farmers think this hardly fair. It costs about one dollar per load for most of the gravel put on the highway in Mossa, and they are paying seven dollars per load for a great deal of the gravel put on in Ekfrid.

So you see there is seven times as much money spent in hauling the gravel in the Ekfrid side. That would give seven times as much work in Mossa as in Ekfrid. So when the Mossa teams cannot draw there Mossa is not getting a fair deal. Then, again, Mossa teams who wish to haul in Mossa must go in the river and draw a certain portion of their work in order to have the privilege of hauling from the government pit. All this is far from being just. Would it not be better to give those who go in the river a little better pay and let competition level the rest, giving everyone an equal show, and force the teams to draw more gravel for the money, and instead of paying seven dollars per load to haul in Ekfrid, as there are lots of farmers with idle horses who would be glad to get five dollars to haul the same size load the same distance in Ekfrid.

TAXPAYER.

If you are troubled with Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica or Lumbago, use T.R.C.'s. If Asthma, use RAZMAH. Both recommended and sold by H. I. Johnston.

Prest-O-Lite Storage Battery



Pep and Power!

PREST-O-LITE engineers started out to produce a storage battery that would beat the world for pep and power. They succeeded. To-day the Prest-O-Lite Storage Battery is widely recognized as THE best battery for winter use. There's a Prest-O-Lite Storage Battery of correct size for your car.

W. B. Mulligan

PE-121

Studebaker

"Built-in-Canada"

This is a Studebaker Year

For the first eight months of 1921, *

Total sales of Studebaker Cars were:
41% MORE than for the same period of 1920.
101% MORE than for the same period of 1919.

But total sales of Repair Parts were:
13% LESS than for the same period of 1920.
3% LESS than for the same period of 1919.

While the total numbers of Studebaker Cars sold were:
326,000 up to September 1st, 1919.
375,000 up to September 1st, 1920.
442,000 up to September 1st, 1921.

Summing up 116,000 more Studebaker Cars were maintained in operation with 3% less parts business than two years ago, which conclusively proves that—
Studebaker Cars are standing up in service and staying out of repair shops, to a degree unexcelled, we believe, by any cars of whatever price.

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd.

A. R. ERSKINE, President

NEW PRICES OF STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILES

F. O. B. Walkerville, Ont., exclusive of Sales Tax; effective September 8th, 1921

Touring Cars and Roadsters		Coupes and Sedans	
Light-Six 2-Pass. Roadster	\$1700	Light-Six 2-Pass. Coupe-Roadster	\$2325
Light-Six Touring Car	1725	Light-Six 5-Pass. Sedan	2775
Special-Six 2-Pass. Roadster	1750	Special-Six 5-Pass. Coupe	3525
Special-Six Touring Car	2325	Special-Six 5-Pass. Sedan	3625
Big-Six 4-Pass. Roadster	2725	Big-Six 7-Pass. Sedan	3925
Big-Six Touring Car	2750		4095

ALL STUDEBAKER CARS ARE EQUIPPED WITH CORD TIRES

WM. MCCALLUM
Dealer - Glencoe

* Based on figures for Studebaker combined sales and production in the United States and Canada

GAS MASKS.

Trying to Make Them Useful in Peace Times.

When our soldiers came back from "over there" they were wildly enthusiastic on the subject of gas masks, and were convinced that they could be utilized to advantage in mines and in factories where poisonous gases are sometimes encountered.

The fire departments of our cities thought that they would afford protection to firemen, and were anxious to adopt them.

It was a mistake. In a big fire the chief danger, so far as gases are concerned, is from carbon monoxide. But the war mask is of no use against carbon monoxide. It has no value against ammonia gas or ordinary illuminating gas.

Furthermore, the conditions in a factory or a mine are very different from those of the open air of a battlefield. In open air a poisonous gas is so diluted that the atmosphere contains only a small percentage of it. Indoors or underground it may be so concentrated that the war mask affords no effective protection.

The chief constituent of the gases in a mine after a fire or an explosion is the deadly carbon monoxide, which the war mask will not filter out.

As a protection against smoke the war mask does first-rate service. So far as that goes, it is highly satisfactory, if fitted with a canister containing filter pads.

Experts are of the opinion that the final solution of the mask problem for firemen will be reached by the construction of a canister three times the war-size, and containing, in addition to the war filter (charcoal, lime and filter pads), special absorbents for ammonia gas and carbon monoxide.

One should, of course, not confuse the war mask with the oxygen apparatus used in mines, which renders the wearer independent of any breathing supply from outside. In its latest development it is a highly scientific contrivance, and a man equipped with it could live for a while in an atmosphere of pure carbon monoxide.

Dogs of the North.

It is commonly believed that the typical Eskimo dog, the husky, is almost identical with the wolf, but this is not the case. The Eskimo dog is short and stocky, with broad head and pointed muzzle. Generally it is gray in color, says Mr. Diamond Jenness, the well-known traveler, and the hair is close and long, while the furry tail curls round over its back; the legs are short, very stout, and covered with fur. The shortness of its legs and the great natural strength that the animal possesses make it of excellent service on the hard sea ice but almost useless in the soft snowdrifts of the interior of the continent. (The Indian dog is taller and less stoutly built, with longer legs and a shorter coat of hair.) The Arctic wolf, on the other hand, is a dirty yellowish white, larger and heavier than the dog, and furnished with a jaw of tremendous size and power. Even our largest St. Bernards would find themselves over-matched by the wolf of that region. No doubt the husky is descended from a wolf, or at least from its first cousin; but the difference between them now is very great. Nor does the Eskimo dog possess the savagery of the wolf. Starved and abused, it can be savage enough, but under the most ordinary care and handling it is as docile and faithful as any dog.

"Bishop of the North Pole."

One of the most striking personalities at the recent Lambeth Conference was the Rt. Rev. R. J. Lucas, Bishop of the Mackenzie River diocese. Known to his brother clerics as "Bishop of the North Pole." For the 600,000 square miles of his diocese stretch over the frozen wastes of the Arctic regions of Northern Canada to the farthest Eskimo settlements, and in visiting the seven mission posts every year he travels several thousand miles. It is a diocese of only 6,000 people, of whom 100 are whites, 900 half-breeds of Scottish and French origin, and the rest of Indians and Eskimos. Nearly all are engaged in fur trading or trapping, and hardship and adventure are the daily lot of the whites and the missionaries who are Christiansizing the natives. The Eskimos, who have not yet come under Christian influence, are said to be filthy and treacherous. They practice polygamy and infanticide, and they kill off the aged and infirm when they are unable to support them. But the Christian Eskimos are clean and self-respecting, and 75 per cent. of them can read and write in their own language as translated by the missionaries.

Fishing Through the Ice.

The Great Lakes of Canada yield millions of pounds of winter-caught or frozen fish every year. The lakes of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin also supply hundreds of thousands of pounds, the total yearly production of this food now approximately 125,000,000 pounds. The fishing is done through the ice, sometimes miles from the shore, the fishermen living for months at a time in the tents or houses that they have built on their fishing "grounds." Large holes, perhaps a foot or two across, are cut in the ice and huge dip-nets are set that will bring out hauls of hundreds of fish at a time. Because of the intense cold the man in charge of the holes must keep going from one to another to prevent the ice from closing his "shaft." At certain intervals a "brailer" makes the rounds and with the net-mat's assistance pulls up the net and empties the fish on the fresh, crisp snow that is spread on the ice to receive the catch. This snow is necessary to prevent the fish from freezing solid to the ice.

Ancient False Teeth.

False teeth of ivory, on plates of the same material and in place by gold wires, were used in the year 1900 B.C.

Soils and Crops

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

Clean Cows and Clean Milkers.

Healthy cows secrete healthy milk. Bacteria and dirt get into the milk after it is drawn from the cow or in the process of milking. The cow is not the guilty party. Milk does not come from the cow entirely free from bacteria, because it is impossible to keep the teats of the cow sterile; however, we can keep them clean and reduce contamination from this source. The ducts of the teats and the body temperature of the cow afford ideal conditions for the bacteria to multiply and, the best we can do, the lower ducts of the teats will contain a considerable number of bacteria. By using the first few jets of milk to wash out the ducts, we can get milk that goes into the pail will be practically free from bacteria. If proper care is taken at this stage of production, the few bacteria which get into the milk from this source are of but little consequence.

On the other hand, cows that have local diseases of the udder may give milk which at times is contaminated with the bacteria which cause this disease. There is a well-founded opinion in medical circles that such germs can live and pass into the body of the user and cause the same disease as the cow was affected with. This shows us that tuberculosis of the udder may readily be transmitted to the human beings, or to young stock. Milk from unhealthy cows should never be used by human beings, or to feed young stock on the farm. No matter how well the other requirements are met, if the cows producing the milk are not all in good health we fail.

After proper precautions in milking we are confronted by other troubles. First, it is exposed to dust and dirt in the stable, which consists largely of dried manure and urine from the floor. The cow is not a particularly clean animal and the same materials that are found on the floor will be found, in a greater or less degree, dried upon her flanks, belly and tail. If the long hair on the cow's tail flanks and udder are not clipped and brushed and the udder washed the movements of the cow and milker set in motion a rain of this bacteria-laden dust and the swishing of the cow's tail only adds to the trouble.

The dried excrement dust is rich in organic matter, and loaded with bacteria from the intestines and urinary passages of the cow, which thrive and multiply on the food thus given them. By adhering to this solid dirt they get into the milk and find ideal places to grow and multiply. When we drink such milk we take in many of the former inhabitants of the cow's stomach and intestines. The thought of this becomes repulsive when we remember that the cow may be throwing off tuberculosis bacilli before the disease appears elsewhere. There is greater danger in milk being contaminated from this source than before it leaves the udder. Such bacteria cause serious diseases when taken into the human stomach and intestines. Dried excrement from the cow's body will cause this kind of contamination and undoubtedly plays even a greater part when the cows are kept in a filthy, dust-laden stable so common on dairy farms.

Hay and straw dust will give rise to no very serious diseases, but it will tend to hasten the souring of the milk, and cause various bacterial growths that will impart a disagreeable odor and taste to the milk. Such dust is as much out of place so far as clean milk is concerned as the other. Lactic acid germs are always present where conditions are right for their growth and development, and while they do not affect the sanitary qualities of the milk, they do affect its keeping qualities.

The milkers and handlers of milk in the dairy rooms are a prolific source of contamination. Unclean methods of milking and handling of the products afford opportunities for the pollution of the milk by disease organisms, as well as dust and dirt that adheres to the milker's hands and clothing. Here is where such disease bacteria as typhoid, scarlet fever and diphtheria get into the milk. Milk as it comes from the healthy cow does not contain these bacteria. They come from the outside after the milk is drawn from the cow. Any person

who has been attending a sick person can not work among cows or in the dairy room without being a source of danger to all who use the milk from such a dairy. Typhoid, diphtheria and scarlet fever outbreaks without number prove this point with their deadly results.

In the care of dairy utensils there is still further chance of contamination. This trouble is not from bacteria that commonly adhere to these utensils but from those introduced in handling and washing. Washing and caring for the dairy utensils is very exacting from the standpoint of cleanliness and the quality of the water used. A supply of bacteria-laden water which will leave some of the bacteria on the utensils is an insidious source of danger to consumers of milk. When the milk goes into these utensils there is a fresh supply of these bacteria ready to thrive and multiply on their new supply of food and they grow and multiply with disastrous results. If typhoid germs are in well-water they will have a chance to contaminate any milk that goes into the utensils after they have been washed in such water. Numerous other kinds of bacteria such as those that cause rosy, colored and slimy milk are frequently in well-water that is used in washing the dairy utensils.

Cooling the milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow will retard the development of bacteria and the more the temperature is lowered the more the bacterial growth will be retarded. Milk that is promptly reduced in temperature to forty degrees Fahrenheit, and held at that temperature until ready for use, will keep for a long time. When the milk is shipped to the city the trouble is invariably with the morning milk, which goes into the cans without being properly cooled. In the fresh milk the bacteria soon exceed that in the older milk that has been properly cooled. Cooling the milk does not kill any of the disease-producing bacteria or the lactic acid bacteria, so that it can not take the place of cleanliness in the production of milk. All of the bacteria present in cold milk will become active as soon as the temperature conditions become favorable. Cleanliness is of first importance and cooling is next.

Many instructive and entertaining articles have been written on the subject of clean milk, and if all of this advice could be carried out, a practically clean product could be made. But the success of such a plan involves expenses that would work hardship upon many of the producers at the present time. This is not saying that good milk cannot be made at present prices, but to show that the dairymen who have a few cows can make clean milk without having any expensive elaborate equipment. He can keep his milk clean by simply giving attention to the few simple details of handling the milk and the small expense involved will require but a small outlay of time and money. Among the essentials of clean milk I would name a healthy cow, milked in a clean stable, by a clean milker and a clean covered pail, and handled only by clean and healthy attendants in a clean dairy room and put into clean shipping cans and immediately cooled down to forty or fifty degrees and held at that temperature until ready to be shipped. By clean and sanitary milk I mean only such a degree of cleanliness as outlined in this article, and which does not involve expenses that are entirely out of reach of the dairymen's means. Healthy cows and cleanliness will give milk that is bacteria free. Cold will keep it in this condition. We can not get sanitary milk from cold, dirty milk, or from warm, clean milk. Both factors are essential to success.

Most of the dirt which gets into milk falls into the pail during milking. A large part of this dirt may be kept out by the use of a small top or partially covered pail.

In producing clean milk it is not more knowledge that we need so much as it is the desire to do decently the things we already know. It is easy for the scientist to tell us how to keep harmful bacteria out of milk, but in our every day work we are doing pretty well if we succeed in keeping out something that is called by a different name.

Corn Borer Causing Serious Damage.

Owing to the extensive spread of the European Corn Borer in the Province of Ontario and the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in 1921, fifty official entomologists and agriculturists of Canada and the United States recently met at Sandusky, Ohio, and St. Thomas, Ontario.

It was recognized that the natural spread of the insect and its establishment over large areas, makes extermination impossible and it was agreed that efforts be directed to check further spread as far as possible and to promote the speedy development of practical control measures.

The conference adopted the following methods of control, which have been found of value:—

(1) Cut corn close to the ground and as early as possible.

(2) Ensilage entire crop wherever possible, and this should include all waste from canning factories.

(3) Shred or cut cornstalks before feeding, since this kills many borers and promotes consumption of the fodder.

(4) Unseasoned corn stalks, including corn stover in field, lot or barn or parts of stalks should be completely plowed or burned before May 15th. Such material should not be used for bedding or thrown into manure.

(5) Fall plowing, thoroughly done, especially early, kills many borers. Heavy rolling prior to plowing is suggested.

(6) Burn weeds and grasses in or near infested corn.

(7) Early planted corn is most likely to become infested; consequently, somewhat later planting usually results in relatively less injury.

Fighting Quack Grass Without a Hoe.

One of the farmer's problems is to get a crop that he wants, avoid a crop that he does not want, and get out on the right side of the ledger. One of the methods of getting rid of such pests as thistles and quack-grass that has been suggested is to put a cement pavement over the place and keep it there for a few years, or as a cheaper substitute, cover the land with tarred paper till the existing plants are smothered out, all of which seems paying too much, assuming that the desired result could be obtained.

Another method, not involving much use of the hoe, and which looks good on paper, however it might work out in practice, has been suggested, viz., to seed the plant to alfalfa and crop the alfalfa till the weeds are choked out. If that would work it would seem hard to beat; but, like the story of the student who used his chum to jump from the dock to the ferry, and suggested that he might make it in a couple of jumps, there might be an initial difficulty in getting the stand of alfalfa.

Perhaps such suggestions may look like the cogitations of a man too lazy to work, hunting for some easy way; but if such men really find the easy way they are public benefactors. If they fail they are called dreamers. We judge by the results. Fact is, to be honest, none of us care to do work for nothing.

But to get back to the subject, we all start out in the spring, hoe in hand, or with some more effective instrument, resolved to keep the land clean this year. But by the time the days get hot and the weeds come fast, they begin to get the better of us, and soon the battle is lost again for us and won by the weeds. No one feels this difficulty more than the mail-order farmer, who is compelled by force of circumstances to accept such results as he can get from others. But even for the man on the job it is not easy trick. To any who are interested in getting results of this kind, the following experience is recited:

Last spring we decided to put in some sunflowers for silage on a plot that had quite a patch of solid quack-grass on it; and by such cultivation as could be obtained we tried to hold the quack back till the sunflowers got going, and it looked for a while like a losing game; but fighting one weed with a more vigorous and thrifty one is pretty good logic, and surely the reader will admit that the sunflower is a hustler. Well, pretty soon the sunflowers were reaching up higher than the quack could; and unlike corn, the broad leaves of the sunflowers left no spaces between for the sunlight to get down to where the quack was, and the groundlings began to look rather pale but still there.

Then came the second part of the play. The sunflowers were then about six or eight feet high and fairly stocky. As a method of getting rid of some of the quack without laying off from the hay, we turned the sheep into the field. They immediately began turning the quack into mutton without charge, picking only the lower leaves of the sunflowers that would soon fall off anyway, and doing little or no harm. This done, they were turned out. Now the ground looks pretty clean, without any labor expense to get it, and we hope the quack will not be so robust next spring.

Sand or gravel is better bedding than straw for shipping hogs. Straw heats.

The Autumn o' the Year.

When the leaves are turning red,
And the long hot days are over;
When the silo's full o' corn
And the barn is full o' clover;
When potato digging's on
And the husking time is near—
I kind o' like the rush o' things
In the autumn o' the year.

Then we roll out in the morning
Long before the rising sun,
Ere the breaking of the day
Have our early chores all done.
The griddle cakes are baking
And the cook is full o' cheer—
I kind o' like the mornings
In the autumn o' the year.

When the twilight shadows quicken
And the evenings grow apace,
And we form the family circle
In a kind o' homely grace.
With papers, books and fancy-work
The passing hours to cheer—
I kind o' like the evenings
In the autumn o' the year.

Now the silver threads appearing
On the heads o' loving wives,
Tells us that the years are passing
And it's autumn o' our lives;
That the time of our departure
And our gathering in is near;
Still we walk with growing pleasure
The autumn o' the year.

Inspection of Fruit.

Of late years great improvement has taken place in the handling and classifying of fruit in Canada intended for shipment. Twenty-five years ago there was danger of our losing our export trade, particularly in apples, owing to carelessness, first in sorting and next in packing. In 1901 the Fruit Marks Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament, its object being the elevation of the standard of the commercial output of fruit. The administration of the Act fell to the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Eight inspectors were appointed whose work was confined almost entirely to ports of export. Testimony as to improvement was almost immediately forthcoming from brokers and in many reports. For eleven or twelve years the work was practically confined to the docks at Montreal, St. John, and Halifax, and to the large consuming centres like Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver. In 1913 additional inspectors were appointed, and a year later the system of inspection had been extended to all commercial fruit-growing districts. This year no fewer than sixty inspectors have been working among the growers and packers, not only inspecting the fruit after packing, but also giving instructions in the proper methods of picking, grading and shipping, thus preventing loss in marketing and protecting the consumer. If fruit shipped is found not up to standard, the packer is notified and given a demonstration in grading. If the grade is not lowered by the packer, the inspector may mark the package "below grade" or place the proper grade mark thereon. If a shipper requires it, he is supplied with a copy of the official report referring to his fruit. Inspectors are also authorized to inspect cars, thus insuring prompt settlement of disputes between shipper and consignee. Experienced traffic men are stationed at several points to give advice on long distance shipments; complaints of improper loading or handling are investigated; improved methods of car loading are demonstrated, and advice given on distribution.

The Welfare of the Home

PLAY-UTILITY OF THE CARDBOARD BOX

By Mrs. Richard K. Thomas

Have you a card-board box in the house? If you have two, all the better, a half-dozen, better still, for whether you are a mother with one child or a half-dozen, ranging from six months to twelve years old, you will never find yourself at a loss when the old toys fall, or the day is rainy.

Of course the box must have qualifications; and a few accessories are necessary, according to the ages of your children. The accessories are so simple that any household may have them or the children may make them. As early as six to twelve months, baby tires of his rattle. Give him the lid of a clean white box, or make two slits and tie his rattle to it. It will never cease to amuse him anew. Do not forget the qualifications, clean and white. Then if he puts it in his mouth it will do him no harm.

In his second year the child will enjoy a whole box or several boxes, which he can take apart. Also give him a large lid, into which his toys may be piled and turned out again.

The child of two or three years begins to want accessories. A string attached to a box makes it into a fine wagon or coach. No wheels are necessary. Pulling and carrying are the first activities suggesting themselves to a child and a little girl likes a few covers with the boxes, such as clean cloths to make a bed for dolls.

With the new experiences of the fourth and fifth years which are going to be reproduced continually, the box gains additional value. A half-dozen boxes joined with strings makes a train, a few spoons provide wheels and a smokestack. A large box and

a few small ones make a tea table and chairs. The painted engine and the real tea table may have lost their charm. The box toy is your alternative.

At the pre-school age a pair of scissors, at your suggestion, and a few paper fasteners, which you help adjust, awaken new possibilities. Boxes of less stiff and heavy cardboard are more adaptable to the scissors. Wagons with wheels that turn, or tables and chairs with legs are a result. One big box in which to put the furniture serves as the doll house. The suggestions that follow the idea of a "house for dolls" will be amply forthcoming from the children themselves.

With another and another year, while hands grow better trained, possibilities widen rapidly. All kinds of furniture (made without your assistance), rows of houses, stores, a whole community in fact, may be the outcome. Your big boys and girls can find endless amusement indoors or out, making their own accessories, and collecting the boxes themselves.

Further suggestions are unnecessary. They are for the children themselves to make. You will find they are able to make them much more rapidly than you can yourself.

What I wish to impress upon you who are mothers or even you who know children whose play materials are limited, is the value of weighing the "play-utility" of an article before throwing it away. Do not discard things which hold possibilities for the training or entertainment of your child. And save, at least, the cardboard box.

Red Ribbons for Better Families

BY MARY T. WATTS

A new department was added last year to the Fall Fair held at Topeka in the State of Kansas, which might well be copied in this province. It was called the Eugenic Department and was listed in the program (or fair book) between the milk goats and the pouter pigeons.

Amongst the prizes offered in this department was a handsome silver trophy, the gift of Governor Allen, to the "fittest" Kansas family. The contest was open to all healthy Kansans, and as the rules declared that the contest was "not a clinic," no person obviously ill was admitted.

In this "Fitter Family" contest, as it was called, entire families were tested and scored according to a score card prepared for the contest by a group of experts. This scoring included hereditary history, psychological and mental tests, a thorough physical examination, including sight, hearing and teeth, besides the special laboratory tests for adults.

The examinations were made in a building on the fair grounds. This building was divided into eight small rooms, opening from a centre hall, thus giving easy access from one room to another and securing the desired privacy for the individual taking the examination.

The examining staff consisted of eight specialists, besides their assistants and clerks, making in all a force of eighteen people who gave their time and talent free, because of their interest in the plan.

As the physicians examined each person, they interpreted their findings so that the examinations would be as instructive as possible. Defects were pointed out and constructive measures advised, so that the greatest good possible to both the family and the individual might result from the expenditure of time and effort.

A physician in private practice would be entitled to a large fee for an examination of this kind, but in this case not even an entrance fee was required. The money value of the examination was a big inducement to enter the contest, but it was not the only one. Parents realized that it was a wonderful opportunity to obtain expert advice not only from one specialist but from several, and they were not slow to take advantage of it.

Twenty-five families, comprising 101 individuals, competed for the governor's trophy. Of this number forty-seven were parents, one a grandmother, and fifty-three were children. Seven families were turned away because there was not sufficient time to take care of them. The time required for an adult to pass through the entire test was about three hours, and although the unavoidable "waits" prolonged the time needed for the examinations, there was no complaining.

"I missed the races this year, but this health test is certainly worth more than a good many races," remarked one husky farmer as he gathered up his family of wife and five children for the hundred-mile journey home. For these people came from all parts of the state and as one man said, "There was but one family from our town this year but you can get ready for fully a dozen families next year."

Entrants were to be scored A, B and C or below. Forty of the individuals examined scored B, fifty-six were in class A and a few did not quite finish the test. There were no C's in the whole group.

All grade A families received bronze medals. All entrants completing their examinations were given health certificates by the Kansas State Board of Health, officially certifying the grades attained.

To the family receiving the highest grades for all its members was awarded the governor's handsome silver loving-cup with an appropriate inscription thereon.

When all scores were in, it was found that three families tied for the trophy. Two of these families consisted of father, mother and one child under two years, while the third family included three children in their teens. After careful consideration the judges awarded the trophy to the larger family, the Ford Robinson family, living on a farm near Topeka. Mr. Robinson comes of a family whose members enjoyed long lives. All four of his grandparents lived to nearly ninety years of age. His father was killed accidentally at seventy-six and his mother is enjoying good health at eighty-six. Mrs. Robinson's family also shows a fine record of longevity. The immediate family of the Robinsons consists of two daughters, aged eighteen and fifteen, and a son just entering his teens.

The Robinsons have never suffered serious illness and may be called out-door people. All three of the children have done well at school, the eldest daughter having won many school honors before entering college, where she is now a sophomore.

There are many healthy families in every community, but there are likewise many that are decidedly below par. This "Fitter Family" contest plan was originated by Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon, Chief of Child Hygiene of Kansas, in connection with the writer, as a follow-up of the Baby Health contest, with the hope that all parents would be made to realize their responsibility for the health of their offspring.

The periodical health test is quite as essential for growing children and adults as it is for babies, and eugenic records are of valuable assistance in circumventing bad heredity, say our human stock experts.

There is splendid scope for a similar department in the fall fairs held throughout Ontario. Here is an excellent work to be done by public spirited citizens who have the true welfare of Canada at heart.

Butter Scoring Contests.

This is the third year of the Dominion Educational Butter Scoring Contest conducted by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Last year and the year before four creameries in each province contributed a fourteen pound sample each month from May to October inclusive for the competition. This year six creameries in each province are competing a different creamery each month from May to October sending in a sample. The scores for the first three months, May, June and July, of this year show Manitoba and Alberta leading with an average of 96.7 points, Quebec next with 96, Nova Scotia following with 94.5, Saskatchewan with 94.3, British Columbia with 94.2, Ontario 93.7, New Brunswick 93.5 and Prince Edward Island 93.3. Manitoba leads in flavor with the others according to score except that British Columbia is eighth and Ontario ninth. The average per

cent of salt added at churning was 2.37 pounds, the average per cent salt in the butter was 1.45. Testing shows that from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent salt is about right for the export trade. In the opinion of the judges, the texture, incorporation of moisture, and salting, so far this season, are more uniform than in previous contests. The average per cent of moisture in the butter, it should be stated, was 14.05. The color, however, varied from almost white to a deep June shade.

But God has made no better thing in all the stars that rise and set Than life that grows by cherishing And cannot falter or forget.

Courage is helped by encouragement. Help others by giving it freely.

"Whatever his trials, the farmer does not know the horror of having no food in his cupboard."—Vivian.

Saskatchewan Farm Revenue, 1920

The Province of Saskatchewan is noted for the vast quantities of grain it annually produces, and the figures for 1920, which have just been issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, not only corroborate this, but also reveal the fact that besides being a grain-grower it receives a large revenue from livestock activities. The official figures give the total value of agricultural products and livestock as \$549,997,969, of which sum the value of agricultural products is \$308,967,214, and livestock, \$241,030,755.

Of the agricultural products produced in the province last year, wheat leads all other grains in value, in fact, as much as all other products combined. Slightly over ten million acres were planted in wheat, from which 118,135,274 bushels were produced, valued at \$175,359,674. This compares very favorably with the preceding year when the crop was much smaller.

Of the other grains grown, oats stand out predominately, 141,549,000 bushels, valued at \$58,035,090, being grown on 5,106,822 acres. These figures indicate, to a large extent, the estimation in which this grain is held by Saskatchewan farmers. Both

the acreage and the yield are the largest since 1916.

The value of creamery products, owing to an intensive educational campaign conducted by government and other officials interested among the farmers of Saskatchewan, has increased phenomenally. In 1916 the total value of dairy products was \$1,338,180, increasing to \$2,221,403 in 1918 and to the record figure of \$23,043,048 in 1920.

Horses and mules, to the number of 948,280, were valued at \$151,724,800, which is more than half the total value of livestock and more than the combined value of all other livestock. Cows were second in value with \$35,460,700, followed by other cattle, \$26,673,075; swine, \$7,725,600; steers, \$7,191,140; calves, \$5,526,160; bulls, \$4,130,100; and sheep, \$1,600,180.

Last year there were in operation throughout the province a total of 3,600 grain elevators, ranging in size from the small 35,000 bushel standard to the mammoth government elevator, with a capacity of one million bushels and more. These elevators, a large proportion of which are owned and operated by farmers' organizations, have a total storage capacity of 110,000,000 bushels.

Encouraging Nature Study

One day last spring, a little girl asked me if it were true that robins liked to eat other things than worms. I replied that robins would eat fruit when they were thirsty if they could find no water.

"Oh, just when they're thirsty," she exclaimed in a tone of surprise. "Then I had better give them a basin of water, because father gets terribly provoked at the robins when he sees them in our cherry tree or in the strawberry patch."

I told her that in the strawberry patch robins were much more likely to hunt the grubs and cutworms that injure the roots of the vines than to eat the strawberries, but that they did like cherries. I asked her if she would like to make friends with the birds and fix a place in her garden where they could drink when they were thirsty or bathe and splash about in the warm weather. She was delighted with the idea of making something useful and wanted to know how to build a bird bath. I gladly promised to help her make one, and accordingly I went to her home one morning soon after our conversation. Together we gathered several baskets full of small stones from a vacant lot near her home, then we selected a spot in an open space in her garden where we set up a pyramid about three feet high. After we had finished it we filled a big flower-pot saucer with water and placed it on top of the pyramid.

When the warm weather came the birds used this bath so much that the water had to be changed several times a day. But the pleasure of watching the different birds that came to the garden to quench their thirst and splash about in the cool water more than compensated for the slight trouble of filling the bath. The other members of the child's family became as much interested in their feathery friends as the little mason who had built the bath, and the practical father observed with satisfaction that his fruit trees were less attractive to the birds.

Canada on Guard.

In his address urging the removal of the embargo on cattle between the Royal Commission of Inquiry in England, the Honorable S. E. Tolmie, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, gave details of the successful efforts that are being made for the protection of Canadian live stock from disease. He pointed out that the Health of Animals Branch, upon which the work depended, consisted of a Veterinary Director General, an assistant Director General, and a staff of qualified inspectors, all graduates of a veterinary college and who had passed a qualifying examination; that research and biological laboratories are maintained; that inspection and quarantine stations extend right along the national border, and that animals entering the country are subject to rigid examination. He said that there was no record of an outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth disease within the boundaries of Canada and that the only cases known here were in two consignments which came from Great Britain in 1910, self 37 years ago. Both Foot-and-Mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia had occurred in the United States, but neither disease had ever crossed the boundary. Rinderpest, or cattle plague, has never occurred in Canada, and any of the rare appearances of anthrax have been instantaneously and vigorously dealt with. Cattle mangle, which has occasionally been found in a limited area, has been virtually eliminated. Heavy penalties are inflicted under the Contagious Diseases Act if any attempt is made to remove live-stock without a special permit from any quarantined district. When animals are exported they are subjected to the most careful inspection. If the embargo were lifted even more stringent measures, if possible, would be taken to prevent the importation of unhealthy cattle. Twenty-four outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth disease were known to have occurred in Great Britain in 1920, but it had not been permitted to enter this country. If it were possible for Canada to safely import cattle from across the seas in such circumstances, it was surely possible for Britain to import safely from here. Canadian store cattle can be shipped with freedom to France and other countries. Since the embargo came into force over three million cattle from Canada had been slaughtered at British ports and not a single case of Foot-and-Mouth disease or pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered. Dr. Tolmie quoted British authorities in support of his contention, gave figures to prove the advantages that would accrue to the Mother Country by removal of the embargo, and suggested that an impetus would be given to the importation of pure-bred stock. He further said that under normal conditions this country can be depended upon to export from 200,000 to 400,000 head of store cattle annually.

Most people overestimate their sorrows and undervalue their joys. 'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none go just alike, yet each believes his own.—Pope.

"A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast, but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."—Proverbs XIV, 4.

Little Belgium Grows Timber.

Belgium is one of the most thickly populated parts of the earth's surface. With a population of 652 persons per square mile it has (or had just before the war), about 18 per cent. of its area under permanent forest, and this forest area was increasing, showing that the limit of what land it was deemed advisable to keep under forest had not been reached. Compare this with different parts of Canada. Manitoba has a population of a little more than two persons to the square mile and about two per cent. only is set aside as permanent forest reserves. Saskatchewan has about two and a half persons per square mile and about five per cent. only under permanent forest. Ontario with a population of six persons per square mile, also has only five per cent. of its area set aside as permanent forest. It will be seen from the above that thickly populated countries of Europe are settling aside a much larger proportion of land to grow timber than are communities on this continent, with immense areas and scant population. If such a course is wise in Europe with its expensive land it must be doubly wise in the Western Hemisphere, with its vast areas of cheap land, much of it unsuitable to any other purpose than of growing timber.

Timber Better Than Gold.

The anxiety which is felt at the centre of the Empire in regard to timber supplies was exemplified by the calling of the British Empire Forestry Conference in London last summer. One of the outstanding figures at the conference was Lord Lovat, who is seeking to promote in every way the growth of timber within the British Empire, and is practising what he preaches on his estates in Scotland. Lord Lovat made the opening address at the conference and in it he quoted this pithy sentence from wise old John Evelyn, who sought to wake Great Britain up on the subject of reforestation of waste lands in 1662: "Since it is certain and admissible that all arts and artifices whatsoever must fail and cease if there were no timber and wood in a nation." I say, when this shall be well considered it would appear that we had better be without gold than timber.

Canada was represented at this conference and an exhibit of Canadian timber was made at the Empire Timber Exhibition held at the same time. Those interested in the woods shown at this exhibition may learn about them in Forestry Branch Circular No. 12, "Empire Timber Exhibition," which will be sent free upon application to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

The Worlds Longest Tunnel.

One of the greatest tunnels in the world is nearing completion.

The new Simplon Tunnel will shortly be ready for traffic, and its transformation from a mere gallery into an international highway, which was first started in December, 1912, will greatly stimulate business conducted between Channel ports and those of the Mediterranean.

Tremendous difficulties have been encountered and overcome in making the tunnel. Hot springs had to be drained away; and at one spot, about two and a half miles from the Italian opening, the rock pressure was so great that eighteen months was spent in boring fifty yards, at a cost of \$800,000.

The whole tunnel is twelve and a quarter miles long, of which five and a half miles is on Swiss territory. Electric traction will be used, so that this will be the cleanest tunnel in Europe.

The longest tunnel in England is the Severn Tunnel. Its length is four and a half miles, and it was built in 1873-1886; and, during the recent railway strike, was in some danger of being flooded and irrevocably ruined.

Land Without Night.

In the early July days the Scotch Highlands may truly be called a land where there is no night, for sunset and sunrise are really one and the same. Officially the sun disappears for about six hours, but the track of its passage from northwest to northeast is marked by a crimson glow above the horizon which serves to link the long summer days together in an unbroken chain.

On a cloudless night one can sit by the shores on the Moray Firth and read the newspaper at midnight, and golf, tennis and bowls have all been played while England slept.

Cattle can be seen steadily grazing through the clear nights. The birds, too, appear to be a little puzzled by the unusually bright conditions. Their twittering never ceases, and occasionally one will break into song that another will answer.

Tree Seeds for Great Britain.

At the request of the Forestry Commission for the British Isles the work of securing tree seed of Pacific Coast species was again undertaken. It was found impossible this year to obtain the seed of Douglas fir as the crop was a complete failure. The Sitka spruce, however, bore heavily, and 600 sacks of cones were collected along Masset Inlet on the Queen Charlotte Islands in what was the centre of the spruce spruce industry during the war. A temporary kiln and extracting plant were erected at Port Clements and a yield of about 1,000 pounds of seed was obtained. Seven hundred pounds of this seed were shipped to the Forestry Commission and the remainder sold to the Belgian Government.—Annual Report, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at the Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

This is a topsy-turvy world. Prize-fighters as a rule get better paid than college professors, while school teachers who should be regarded as the most valuable type of citizen we have, often get little more than a living wage. Social reformers are emphasizing the importance of home influence, while the blaze of lights on our moving-picture theatres often show lurid pictures of devilry and crime. Many good citizens are convinced, and they have scientific backing for their beliefs, that the moving picture films in many cases are responsible for a youth leaving the parental roof and embarking on a career of crime.

We cheered our heroes as they marched off to war, and yet we now see hundreds of these glorious men marching the streets in search of work, and unable to get it. What is wrong with our social system? Are we becoming bankrupt in our ideas for carrying on the work of the nation? Is our present economic system going to stand the test, or is it to be weighed in the balance and found wanting, as feudalism was, and some of the earliest systems that have now been relegated to oblivion?

Are we going to get people educated enough to know the common, ordinary principles of hygiene and right living? We are, but there is much yet to be done. Even in preventing outbreaks of communicable disease, it would seem as if many people did not concern themselves. Listen to this received recently from a Medical Officer of Health, "The Scarlet Fever epidemic in our town has been due to lack of control in the first place because people did not call a doctor, and so were not quarantined, and the children were not kept out of school. In fact, two children were sent home with the rash already out on them."

Yet one would think that practically everybody would be willing and anxious to control communicable diseases, and that they would know the value of quarantine or isolation. It would seem as if too little instruction has been given in these vital matters of life and health. Even to the matter of playgrounds, there is not enough attention paid, for the belief is growing that a good deal of the unrest and crime in our great cities today, apart from the distress of unemployment, is at least partially due to the lack of recreation grounds and open spaces such as parks. The situation in Toronto is not quite so acute at present as it is in many cities of the Old Land, but we can take a lesson from their mistakes. One thing is certain that the overcrowding in housing conditions must be relieved for it is one of the greatest menaces to health, morals and good citizenship that confronts us at the present time.

E. V. Buchanan, General Manager of the London Public Utilities Commission, who recently gave an address in Toronto on "Open spaces and their uses," says:—"All our large cities are faced with the playground problem, and we should interest ourselves as much as possible in the reservation of land for public parks and boulevards. If we fail to guide our children into the realm of pure sportsmanship it could not be expected that they would develop a love of fair play in after life. It is not as much to develop record-breaking athletes that we should de-

sire as to develop a love of sport for sport's sake."

The question of expenditures for Public Health is one that crops up each year when the estimates are being struck, often resulting in much discussion and questioning. Anyone conversant with Public Health activity wonders why there should be any question as to the money expended on work of such vital importance to the community, but it is because those who make the inquiries have not been conversant with all the reforms that Boards of Health are trying to carry out. For instance, take the matter of communicable disease alone. It would be difficult to estimate what money is saved to the public by the system of notification, quarantine and disinfection of cases of communicable disease, and yet the comparative cost of carrying out these methods of prevention is but trifling. Very much more, however, remains to be done as the economic loss due to needless or preventable sickness will show. Estimates based on the cost to the country of communicable diseases and preventable sickness indicate an annual cost to this Dominion of over \$100,000,000. For the month of May, 1921, the number of cases of communicable disease reported in Ontario was 2,403, with 414 deaths. For May, 1920, there were 3,743 cases reported, with 606 deaths. These diseases included smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, typhoid, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, influenza and pneumonia. The number reported, however, is only about one-third of the actual cases of infectious disease which occur, there being a large number of the minor reportable diseases which do not come to the attention of the physician. If to this estimated prevalence of sickness were to be added the cases of infectious disease arising from various hazardous employments, from faulty housing conditions, from overcrowding, from neglect or lack of intelligent care in keeping the body and mind active and clean, the amount of disease from causes that are purely avoidable would reach enormous proportions. Moreover, the money cost of these diseases and illnesses necessitates a reckless and heavy outlay.

Neglect of the public to report mild cases is one of the main obstacles in the way of a substantial decrease in the prevalence of the various types of communicable diseases. As a result the terrible expenditure in combating these outbreaks goes on apace, when with a little judicious outlay in educating the people in health matters and preventive hygiene, including the value of vaccines and of precautionary measures such as notification, quarantine, etc., of cases of infectious disease, much money could be saved.

Let us by all means give our active support and influence to all Public Health organizations who are laboring to reduce the toll of sickness and death, and make this world a happier and healthier place to live in. The progress and greatness of a nation depend on the good health and education of its people. Without good health, nothing avails, and no effort should be considered too laborious to improve the public health and well-being. The money spent on Public Health work is money invested, and the more informed the general public becomes as

to its purpose, the more will expenditure for this worthy motive be increased.

Ten Millions Instead of Nine.

The Canadian people expect that when the complete census returns are published they will disclose a Dominion population of nine million souls. The increase is gratifying. Some who would see their country making yet more staid strides are not satisfied, however. To an inquiring mind it occurs to ask what would be the effect on Canadian economies if the population were greater, say ten millions. What, in brief, would be the effect of a million suddenly added to Canada's population, the increment of a million immigrants of that splendid type Canada has been attracting to her shores since the termination of the Great War. To take only three cardinal points of Canadian national economic life.

In the western provinces there are approximately 300,000,000 acres of good arable land which have never known the plough and are unproductive. If the entire million immigrants went on the land and each took a homestead it would settle and render productive more than half of this tremendous area and multiply four times the west's present agricultural producing area.

Canada has a national debt of 2,349 millions of dollars, which is slowly being paid off by nine million people. The per capita debt is approximately \$261. Add a million tax payers to the country's population and it drops at once to \$235.

The whole nation is worried by the deficit on the government railways for which no solution has yet been found. Expert statisticians have estimated that each new Canadian settler is worth in revenue to the Dominion railways the sum of \$746.33. Add a million to Canada's population and the \$746,000,000 contributory revenue wipes out the railway deficit for all time.

And this is not visionary. Why should Canada's population not be ten millions? Overseas the most desirable people, in a proportion Canada has never previously experienced, are looking towards Canada and its offering of new homes and enviable citizenship. This favor is the result of the country's economic disturbance. It will not be the last. Now is the time for Canada to seize the opportunity presented and hold out the hand of welcome to a million new citizens.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The Fall is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm, the next cold and wet and unless the mother is on her guard, the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent colds, or if it does come on suddenly their prompt use will relieve the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Forest Surveys by Airplane.

One of the officers of the Dominion Forestry Branch reported after his first airplane survey trip: "This was my first opportunity to inspect from the air any extent of green timber, and I was amazed at the detail which it was possible to cover in the time allowed by a single flight over the territory. There was no difficulty whatever in distinguishing clearly every species of trees on the ground."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A Forest Tragedy.

He left his camp-fire burning to see if the lookout man would pick it up. He did. He thought this would be a good test to see if the district ranger was on the job. He was.

He wondered if a fire would burn very fast in the dry forest. It did.

He thought he could get away before the ranger could catch up with him. He couldn't.

He thought he could bluff the judge at his trial. He didn't.

He wondered if the judge would have the nerve to sentence him to jail. He did.

He wondered if he will put out his camp-fire the next time he is in the forest. HE WILL.

—John D. Guthrie.

Wanted "The Present."

Charlie had been to school that morning for the first time. When he came home his mother said to him: "Well, Charlie, how did you like school?"

"I like it well enough, but I haven't got my present yet." "Your present?" queried mother. "What do you mean?"

"Why, teacher said when she saw me, 'You may sit here for the present, little man.' But I sat there all the morning and didn't get a thing. Perhaps I'll get it this afternoon."

Character is power. Hang this motto in every school in the land, in every home, in every youth's room. Mothers, engrave it on every child's heart.

MUCH ILL HEALTH DUE TO BAD BLOOD

If the Blood is Kept Rich and Red You Will Enjoy Health.

More disturbances to health is caused by weak, watery blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have a special action on the blood and as it becomes enriched your health improves. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is proved by the experience of Mr. D. J. McDonald, North River Bridge, N.S., who says: "For some years I suffered severely with headaches, pains in the back and a run-down condition. At times the pain in my back would be so bad that I would sit up in bed all night. From time to time doctors were treating me, but did not give me more than temporary relief. And then one day when I was suffering terribly a neighbor came to see me, and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking two boxes I felt relief. I got five boxes more and before they were all gone I felt as though they were giving me new life, as in every way they built up and improved my health and strength. I am now working as a hawker in a pulp mill, ten hours a day and feeling none the worse after my day's work. I say with pleasure that this condition is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

The Boy Scouts.

Whenever a real need exists, sooner or later something is found to meet it. A real need existed for something to fill with wholesome activity the spare time of boys—and the Boy Scout Movement developed to meet it. This organization, which has spread so amazingly during the last few years, has many claims to consider, but none so fundamental as this basic principle of keeping the boys so busy doing useful things that there will be no time for them to engage in harmful activities.

The thing about the Boy Scout Movement that has surprised many people is the fact that it works. People had become accustomed to consider boys as being naturally mischievous and destructive, to look upon the period of adolescence as a time of tribulation, like the teething of babies, which must be borne with patience and resignation. "What!" they exclaimed, "Make boys want to do useful things? It just can't be done!" Then the Boy Scout Movement came along and did it.

Scouting has been a success because it was built to fit real boys and not mythical animals. The Boy Scout plan goes right into the realm where boys live and brings them the food their spirits crave—a code of honor, romance, mystery, adventure. Now that the job has been done, it is easy to see that it is a very simple thing—nothing at all but making an interpretation of life that a boy can warm up to and understand.

First of all, a Boy Scout must make the Scout Promise. That's a perfectly natural thing. The Knights of the Round Table swore an oath or promise and so did the pirates that sailed the Spanish Main. So the Boy Scout pledges himself:

On my honour I promise that I will do my best:

1. To do my duty to God and the King;

2. To help other people at all times;

3. To obey the Scout Law.

The Scout Law referred to in the promise covers ten points: trustworthiness, loyalty, helpfulness, friendliness, courtesy, kindness to animals, obedience, cheerfulness, thrift, and purity in thought, word and deed. These are sturdy virtues that appeal to the spirit of chivalry that lives in the heart of every boy, and when enhanced by the sacredness of a solemn promise they have gripping appeal that works wonders in the growing of character. With these virtues firmly planted in a boy's mind and a habit of his daily life during his formative years: there is little danger of his forsaking them entirely in his later life.

These virtues are made vital by a programme of activities which gives the boy opportunity to put them into actual practice. The details of this programme, and information as to how it may be put into actual operation in any community where there are boys make most interesting reading for persons who have the welfare of boys at heart. These details may be had upon application to the Secretary of any local Boy Scout Association, or direct from the Ontario Headquarters of the Movement, Dominion Bank Chambers, Bloor and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto.

Next to Gibraltar, Malta is the strongest fortress in the world.

Classified Advertisements.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES of good education to train as nurses. Apply Welland Hospital, St. Catharines.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Quite True.

Reuben—"Longfellow said that in this world a man must be either anvil or hammer."

Glyn—"He was wrong. Some men are neither; they are merely bellows."

Our Leisure Class.

"You have no leisure class in America," said the Englishman. "Oh, haven't we?" returned the American. "Did you ever see one of our plumbers at work?"

Tactfulness.

A speaker who thought very favorably of his own tactfulness was asked to deliver an address, and started as follows:

"My dear friends, I shall not call you ladies and gentlemen; I know you too well."

Willie Wasn't Asked Again.

Mrs. Jones was entertaining some of her son's little friends.

"Willie," she said, addressing a six-year-old, who was enjoying a plate of cold beef, "are you sure that you can cut your own meat?"

The child, who was making desperate efforts with his knife and fork, replied, "Yes, thanks, I've often had it as tough as this at home."

And It Couldn't Be.

Artist (to profiteer)—"There you are, sir, I've painted you a full line of ancestors, and I'll warrant you that none will know they are not genuine. This is your father, that's your grandfather, this your great-grandfather, and—"

Profiteer—"Hold on! Good heavens, man, you've made my great-grandfather a much younger looking man than I am!"

Watch Them Hustling Along.

One or two stories have been told of hustling American tourists "seeing the world." Here's another:

A tourist dashed up to the British Museum in a taxicab, ran up the steps, and said to the man in uniform at the door:

"Still got the Elgin marbles?"

"Yes, sir; of course, sir," replied the attendant.

"All right. How about the Assyrian winged bulls near the lunch-room?"

"They're still there, sir."

"German airplanes during the war didn't damage your fine mummy display upstairs, I hope?"

"No, sir; not at all, sir. But won't you step inside, and look around for yourself, sir?"

"No, thanks. I'll just take them as per catalogue," answered the tourist. "You see, I've got St. Paul's, Westminster, the Tower, the South Kensington Museum, the Wallace Collection to do this morning, before I catch the Oxford train, give the colleges the once-over, and catch a connection with the Stratford express so as to see Shakespeare's house before dinner."

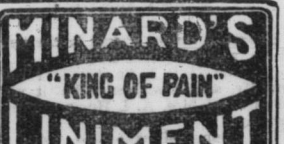
ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine 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 Monocetateidester of Salicylic acid.



YARMOUTH, N. S.
Fishermen and Campers,
Quick Relief.
PUT A BOTTLE IN YOUR OUTFIT

COARSE SALT
LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF • TORONTO

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
—Clayton G. Moore, Co., 226
111 West 111 Street
New York, U.S.A.

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 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. I can do my housework 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. Adv.

The Seven Stars.

The Great Dipper, or "Seven Stars" of the ancients, has been a guide in the north for many centuries. It formerly occupied about the position the Little Dipper now has, but has been moved, due to the changing tilt of the earth's axis. Neither the dipper nor any other star in the sky has a motion visible to the naked eye. They all seem to move about the pole just as objects seem to fly back when we ride on a train. It is an optical illusion caused by the earth's spin.

MONEY ORDERS.

Refrain by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

It is the vain endeavor to make ourselves what we are not, that has broken history with so many broken purposes, and lives left in the rough—Lowell.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend



Trust Your Complexion To Cuticura

The majority of skin and scalp troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap exclusively for all toilet purposes. On the slightest sign of redness, roughness, pimples or dandruff apply a little Cuticura Ointment. Do not fail to include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

See 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W. Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

TOO ILL TO GO TO SCHOOL

Mother Tells how Daughter was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cobourg, Ont.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me for my daughter. She had trouble every month which left her in a weak and nervous condition with weak back and pain in her right side. She had these troubles for three years and frequently was unable to attend school. She has become regular and feels much better since she began taking the Vegetable Compound and attends school regularly. She is gaining steadily and I have no hesitancy in recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine."—Mrs. J. M. Jones, Ball St., Cobourg, Ont.

Standing all day, or sitting in cramped positions, young girls contract deranged conditions, and develop headaches, backache, irregularities, nervousness and bearing-down pains, all of which are symptoms of women's ills. Every mother who has a daughter suffering from such symptoms should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

ISSUE No. 41—21.

Interest in this Store Constantly Increases

—There's a Reason

36-in. Striped Flannelette

Now is the time for the home-sewer to start getting ready for fall. The selection of material is now at its best and prices are unusually low. This week we offer 36-in. fine Striped Flannelette, priced at per yard 29c.

Shop Here This Week—Pure Wool Armure Serge

We have simplified the problem of outfitting the girl by offering this pure wool Armure Serge, 40 inches wide, in beautiful shades of navy, delft and cardinal, regular \$2 per yard, for 79c.

Our Distinguishing Feature—Values All the Time

Novelty Skirtings at \$2.50 and \$3

The separate Skirt is in big demand this season and we are specially featuring this week a wide selection of new velvet plaids and all wool Skirtings in "jazz" flannels, all colors; also used for one-piece dresses. Specially priced, \$2.50 per yard.

We're Showing Stylish New Fall Coats

It's time to buy now. Prices are much lower! In addition to the general price reduction, we've made it still better for you by selling on a very small margin of profit.

Ladies' and Young Ladies' Wrappy Coats—\$19, \$25, \$30.

Our Shoe Department the Busiest Spot in Town

You buy Shoes here of good quality and at lower prices than elsewhere. Two specials this week:

Men's Goodyear Welt Brown Mahogany Shoe, with new brogue toe. Regular price, \$8; special price, \$4.45.

Women's Goodyear Welt Brown Mahogany Calf, with new brogue toe and sport heel. Regular, \$8.50; special price, \$4.65. Do not miss these specials.

Men's and Young Men's Suits

at still lower prices, with the very best style and quality. "We lead, others follow," is a true slogan of this store.

OUR MEN'S HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT is constantly in touch with the largest style headquarters.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

Thursday, October 6, 1921

NEWBURY

Donald Fletcher was in London last week serving on the jury.

Mrs. Dixon returned home to Shetland on Thursday, her health being much improved.

Elmer Connelly and wife spent Sunday with her mother at Coatsworth.

D. J. Batsner is in Des Moines this week.

Mrs. J. J. Whittaker spent a few days with her sister, Miss Gay, on her way home to Windsor from Montreal and Niagara.

Miss Annie E. Connelly motored from Windsor on Sunday, spending a few hours here.

A very handsome and substantial entrance to Old Boys' Park was completed a few days ago. Two large pillars built of stone laid up with red mortar form the main entrance, while on each side are two smaller ones of the same design, each one capped with cement. A large iron gate with two smaller ones complete this splendid entrance, which reflects credit on the builder, R. J. Haggith, and the committee, Messrs. Batsner, Holman and Wm. Bayne.

Miss Bessie Fennell left last week for Toronto where she will enter the Presbyterian Deaconess' Home for training.

Mrs. A. B. Dobbyn of London has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Lamb.

Dr. J. P. McVicar and wife and Mrs. Wm. Bayne and Miss A. L. Tucker spent Wednesday last with Mrs. Armstrong at Strathroy.

Dr. H. C. Bayne spent the week-end in Toronto.

Miss Jessie Gray of Detroit spent the week-end at her home here.

The Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society and its work was the subject of a very interesting talk given by Miss Shipley, a returned missionary to China, in the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon.

Miss Shipley told of the founding of the society for the purpose of sending two lady missionaries to India. She outlined the progress and growth of the society and told of some of the work done in the foreign field.

At the close of the address Mrs. A. Gray and Mrs. D. Fletcher were presented with life memberships in the society by Miss Telfer on behalf of the Newbury Auxiliary.

On Friday night, Oct. 7, at 8 o'clock a returned missionary, Rev. Mr. Baumpas, will address the people of Newbury at a rally gathering to be held by the Young People's Society in the Presbyterian church.

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 veterinary's fee.

WARDSVILLE

Mrs. George Constant and baby daughter of Windsor spent a few days last week with friends in the village.

Arthur O'Hara and son James were called to Port Lambton last week on account of the serious illness of Mr. O'Hara's mother.

B. Heath of Chatham spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Heath.

Mrs. (Dr.) Fuller McPherson and son Billy of Edmonton and Mr. E. Brook of London spent Sunday with Mrs. Frank Henderson.

A number from here attended Rodney fair.

Miss Litty of St. Thomas is visiting Miss B. Gardner.

Miss Violet Murphy spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Loraine Henderson entertained

Parnall's

TWO TEA SPECIALS

GOOD BLACK TEA IN BULK

50C PER POUND

LIPTON'S TEA, MIXED 50C

PER POUND

Newbury Cash Store

ed several of her girl friends at tea on Friday in honor of her birthday.

A meeting of the young people of the Anglican church will be held on Friday evening at the rectory. At this meeting the officers for the A. Y. P. A. will be elected and the society organized for the coming year.

Miss Laura McEwan of Detroit visited friends in Wardsville last week.

James Humphrey, who has been visiting in the village for the past two weeks, has returned to his home in Kingsville.

Miss Jean Randles of Chatham spent the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. Shipley of Homan, China, is home on a furlough, and spoke in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

Miss B. Hobbs of Birr has returned to her home after visiting Mrs. J. Mulligan.

A number attended the lecture in Glencoe Sunday evening by Ralph Connor.

S. S. No. 11 held their school fair on Saturday, with a very nice attendance. A program of sports and speeches was given. The speeches by Pearl Shaw and John McKee were very well given, and speeches were also given by Mrs. J. McKee (who occupied the chair), Mr. Yorke, Mr. McGregor and Mr. Taylor. Supper was served at six by the ladies.

Last week when Mr. Lancaster of Aldboro was entering the village on the corner of Main street a touring car ran into his car, badly wrecking it, and speeding on its way, was not identified.

As Finlay Sutton and David Walker were driving along the road north of Newbury their car upset and was badly damaged. The occupants escaped without serious injury.

The Methodist church held their anniversary Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Mr. Miller of Mt. Brydges occupying the pulpit.

NORTH EKFRID

George Down of Sarnia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Will Down.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell of Lobo and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pettit visited Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Howe of Appin Sunday.

Mrs. Campbell was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Down, sr. for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hardy and family of Cairo were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Laughton of London Sunday.

Everybody knows that in Canada there are more

Templeton's

Rheumatic Capsules

Sold than all other Rheumatic Remedies combined for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, etc.

Many doctors prescribe them, most druggists sell them. Write for free trial to Templeton, Toronto.

Sold by H. I. Johnston

has returned home after a two weeks' visit with Mrs. John Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mills and Miss Elva Mills of London motored Sunday to visit their father, Wm. Mills.

Mrs. George Constance of Windsor is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ben. Patterson.

A large number from this neighborhood attended the school fair in Appin Saturday. North Ekfrid school, No. 10, carried off their share of the prizes.

They got first prize for singing and first for the best display of vegetables, also first for potatoes and first for crochet work, besides numerous other prizes.

It was an ideal day and there were hundreds on the Recreation Park to see the children's display and enjoy the sports, all returning home in the evening well satisfied.

Mrs. Mary Jane McPhall of Armada, Mich., is calling on friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Walker of Mount Carmel gave an excellent address to the Sunday school children Sunday afternoon.

We are pleased to see Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bolton and family home again after their extended trip to the West.

Mrs. Howard Davis and son James called on Mr. and Mrs. Jack Davis Sunday.

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

MELBOURNE

The anniversary services which were held in the Methodist church here on Sunday last were well attended.

Rev. Mr. Couch of Strathroy conducted both services. Special music was given by the choir. Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Theaker sang a duet in the morning, and Miss Brownie of Wyoming sang "Guard While I Sleep" at the evening service. The church was beautifully decorated with cut flowers.

About 25 young people gathered at the home of Robert Parr on Friday evening to bid farewell to Miss Edna Sharp, who has held a position in his store for about two years. The young lady made many friends during her stay here and was showered with many useful articles.

her home near Kimbol Saturday morning. Miss Bertha Hardy of Ekfrid has taken her place in the store.

Miss Muriel Richards, who is attending Normal school in London, spent the week-end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cawthorpe of Strathroy, formerly of this place, made a short visit with friends here.

Walter Robinson of Western University, London, spent the week-end at his home here.

CAIRO

The postponed shower to Mrs. Isaac Mieser (nee Angier Curran) took place on Friday evening, Sept. 30th, and was a splendid affair. Many were the beautiful and useful articles presented, manifesting the high esteem in which the young lady is held by her friends.

A daily luncheon was served after which songs and games were indulged in, all enjoying themselves most merrily.

Our genial merchant, G. L. Sinclair, and Mrs. Naomi Mitchell, his daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Macaulay, were quietly married at Thamesville on Tuesday last. After the wedding the young couple left for Windsor and Detroit, returning Saturday.

Miss Mamie Young is visiting friends in Inwood.

Miss Mae Ball of Strathroy is visiting Mrs. Ila Hayward and other friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. John Randles visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moby, near Cashmere, on Sunday.

Mrs. Edith McLachlan of Sarnia is visiting at the home of her brother, D. M. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Sullivan and children are visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. McDonald, Appin.

Only the unimpaired endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Remover and get relief.

WOODGREEN

Ernest Lumley has purchased a Ford car.

Harry Coyne attended the fall asizes last week in London.

Bill Nethercott is on the sick-list.

Mrs. Harry Coyne and son Don spent last week with friends at West Lorne.

A number from here attended Glencoe fair last week.

Miss Jean Russell of Toronto is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Watterworth.

Mrs. James Moore is visiting in Glencoe.

Frank Shore and Mrs. Kirkpatrick of West Lorne spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coyne.

Apple-packing is the order of the day.

The community was shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. John Gould which took place at Victoria Hospital, London, on Friday last.

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon to Oakland cemetery. Sympathy is extended to the family.

A number from here attended services at Wardsville Sunday, anniversary services being held in the Methodist church and Miss Shipley, a returned missionary, lecturing in the Presbyterian church.

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.

A Tramp in Autumn

THE Canadian autumn is not a season to be trifled with and one is apt to find oneself too breathless for words before its magnificence. It is an epic of color in which all the splendor of the year seems to flame for an instant into a mighty finale of scarlet, gold and crimson.

The Ottawa river and its tributary, the Gatineau, which enters opposite the city, roughly parallel each other for a distance, and at one place a walk of 20 miles from a tiny station on the Gatineau will bring you over the hills to an even tinier station beside the Ottawa—provided you can do the distance over the vilest of roads in the bare seven hours between trains and dark on an October day. We thought we could, we, that is the boy, who is really a girl, the botanist and I, for we had made many other trips in the neighborhood not quite so long, and had learned to get out of holes when we got in them and to find our way about when paths gave out and promising bush roads ended in a timber cut.

So here we are at our Gatineau river station, half-past ten in the morning, and off we start, pack on back, up the hill. The morning is suspiciously bright for October and the botanist shakes an experienced head, but thinks it won't rain before autumn woods are glorious; maple trees are vivid scarlet, green and crimson, here are birches dropping a golden largesse on the ground, while the dark pines seem to stand aloof both from magnificence and from change. We come to a village, a thing of sawmills and sawdust where a little river is dammed into a log-packed lake, and the sound of a buzz-saw drones into the silence. With a whoop and a rush the children break fit from school, stopping an instant to stare and goggle with wonder at anyone's madness in walking when they might ride or stay at home.

For us this village is the first parting of the ways and our maps are inscrutable. The botanist knows the paths and volunteers for service. He comes back mystified. There is a road all right, and a diagram in the dust has fixed the next few miles of it in his head, but as for the stopping place, there used to be one, that is all! On we go until our desires and a hillside brook suggest lunch. The boy prides himself on his camp cooking, but the botanist of a thousand camps bids him sit still for once and see how it is really done—and the result is received with cheers. We sit around the fire for a minute or two, but the 10, 15, 20-mile verdict of the villagers is still in our ears, so we pack up and put our very best foot foremost.

The suspicious sunshine has given way to wispy clouds and a sighing wind and the botanist withdraws his time limit about the rain. We are out on the height of land now; on either side of our water-puddled path stretches a black bog and away in the west a little lake glints. At last we meet a plodding figure, the first we have seen outside the village, and he knows something at any rate, even if it is not encouraging. Three miles more to the lip of the Ottawa Valley and another three to the station, and as for that hotel, he had heard there used to be one, but "he came from up the river." We look at each other rather blankly; the further we go the further seems to go out shelter before us, but we are getting reckless and we can't go back anyhow. So we trudge on, for we are desperately anxious to see the Ottawa Valley by daylight.

We just do it—just and no more—for quite suddenly in the fading light we walk right out on the edge of a mighty cliff sweeping straight to the river flats. In the distance the great river lies like a silver ribbon unrolled in the dusk, and here and there amongst the flat fields farm houses or barns—it is too dark to decide which—suggest a roof over our heads at least. We are in a bad way, for the light has just been lit somewhere far below us, the dark twists interminably and we have, so to speak, run from scent to view. We find the cottage and now our inquiries are solely concerned with beds and breakfasts, for the miles lie behind us.

"Yes," says the cottager, in words of portent, "there used to be a place up the road a bit, but it was burnt down three years back." As they say in the movies, we register consternation; no wonder we never got past rumor! The cottager proceeds, "The station house might take you in if the boys aren't at home, they work up the river." Consternation turns to hope once more, and on we go for the last lap of the race. Soon our feet thumb a bridge beneath which gurgles a stream, and we decide to stop and have supper; so we scramble down and scratch about in the dark for dry wood and leaves or anything that will burn.

We are soon on the road again, and with our packs the only light things in our world we stumble along in ruts and holes. The rain begins to fall straight and softly. Another mile and we are on the station platform knocking at the house door, and are bidden entrance in an unmistakably English voice.

In the morning the rain is still pouring down, so after a country breakfast we make a belt for the train and are puffed back to town as we plan to make the walk again, this time from the other end so as to get the view of the Ottawa Valley by daylight and to end up at a small hotel which we knew for certain to be standing beside the Gatineau river.

CASHMERE

Mr. and Mrs. John Decow of St. Thomas spent Thursday with relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sittler and Mr. and Mrs. David Smith of Bothwell and Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Jeffery and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jeffery of Newbury spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sittler. The occasion was a birthday party for little Franklin Sittler and the persons present were the grandparents and great-grandparents, there being four grandmothers and four grandfathers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Willicke and children are visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reile, Stratford.

Miss Rhoda Taylor of Walkerville has returned home after spending a few weeks with her parents here.

Mrs. J. E. Taylor and Donald and Grace of Windsor are here with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Patterson, while Mr. Taylor is taking a course of law at the University.

Sorry to state that little Glenn Tunks is not very well.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Tunks and sons Walter and Glenn spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sittler.

Calvin Sittler is laid up with a sore hand.

EUPHEMIA

The quiet wedding of Miss N. Macaulay and George Leslie Sinclair of Cairo took place on Tuesday last.

Rev. Mr. McLean was the officiating clergyman.

Mr. Elsom has exchanged his property here for the McRobert farm.

W. P. Forshee and daughter Helen and Miss Osborne attended the anniversary services and fowl supper at Kent Bridge Methodist church and assisted the choir on Sunday and took part in the concert on Monday night.

Mr. W. P. McCreary spent a few days with Mrs. James Elliott.

Mrs. McGillivray and Edna spent a day last week with Mrs. Currie.

A good many from here attended the Bible Society meeting in St. Matthew's church Sunday night.

The Florence fair is expected to make a record this year on Friday.

KNAPDALE

Alex. McBrayne is having a sale and moving to Blenheim.

James Munroe had the misfortune to have three head of cattle killed on the C.P.R. tracks last Tuesday night and a fourth had its leg broken.

A number from here attended Glencoe fair.

There are some second-crop raspberries in this vicinity and a pear tree white with blossom has been seen.

STRATHBURN

Mrs. John Gould's funeral was one of the largest held around here in a long time, showing the high esteem in which she was held.

The farmers are all through seeding and a large acreage of fall wheat has been sown.

A lot of teams are busy hauling gravel on the highway in Ekfrid.

A number of farmers have started hauling their sugar beets to town.

Chestnuts are now in season, which gives the boys some pastime.

MOSA

The regular monthly meeting of the S. S. No. 9 Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. D. D. Graham on Thursday, Sept. 29th. There were 19 members present. Collection, \$4.10. The district president, Mrs. Macle of Appin, was present and gave a very interesting lecture on the work carried on by the institute. A very instructive lecture on "Contagious Diseases" was given by Mrs. A. Duncan of Windsor. A well-prepared paper on "Charade" was given by Miss Jessie Mitchell. The roll call was responded to by pie recipes. Lunch was served by the hostess after which the meeting closed by singing the National Anthem. The next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Flora McLachlan on Thursday, Oct. 27th, members to answer roll call by cake and sandwich recipes.

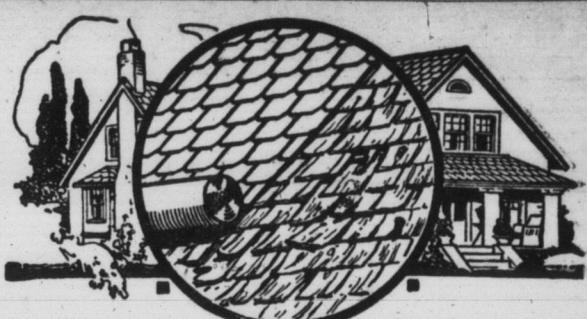
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Dance Afterwards for the Young People
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