

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

Volume 51.—No. 36

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE
A very comfortable house and lot for sale, in good condition, suitable for small family; good hard and soft water. Apply at Transcript office.

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

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

TENDERS WANTED
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Friday, Sept. 15, 1922, for the construction of 3 concrete storage tanks in the village of Glencoe. Dimensions: 60 feet diameter, inside measurement, and 12 feet deep. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the clerk.

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

FARM FOR SALE
One hundred acres, on lot 8, con. 4 south of the Longwoods Road in the township of Ekfrid, county of Middlesex. Good frame house, barn and other buildings; also fruit of all kinds. For further particulars apply to Henry McLellan, R. R. No. 1, Melbourne, Ont.

ELMA J. KING
Organist and Choir Director of Glencoe Presbyterian Church, will resume her classes September 9th.
INSTRUCTION
Voice Culture and Piano
Studio—Lecture room of the church. Class on Saturdays.

DR. ROSS MURRAY
CHIROPRACTOR
Corner of McKellar and Victoria Sts. GLENCOE
Hours: 2 to 5; 7 to 8

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

DR. W. H. GADY
Chiropractic and Electrical Treatment
WEST LORNE

DRS. HOLMES & HOLMES
SURGERY, X-RAY & RADIUM
219 KING STREET - CHATHAM

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

PEARLIE J. GEORGE, L.L.C.M.
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Register now for the fall term opening Sept. 1st.
Glencoe Studio—Sydney Street.
Newbury Studio—Mrs. Peter Galbraith's, Tuesdays.
Phone 109, Glencoe.

INSURANCE
The Great-West Life Assurance Co., sick and accident insurance.—Mac. M. McAlpine, Agent, Glencoe; Box 41.

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

FOR SALE OR TO RENT
Fifty acres of pasture land, being composed of the east half of the south half of lot number ten in the second concession of Mosa. Apply to Elliott & Moss, Solicitors, Glencoe, or John A. Campbell, 3261 Fifth St., Detroit.

BUSINESS BLOCK FOR SALE
Village of Highgate; at present occupied by Abrey Bros. as garage; formerly owned by Mr. Sam Haining. This property must be sold at once to close up the estate. For further particulars apply Fred H. Brisco, Trustee, Chatham.

A Greek shoe shine man in Windsor made \$80,000 in a few years, then quit and went home where a man with \$100 is considered rich.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh.

The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1922

DAILY PAPER RENEWALS
The Transcript office handles new subscriptions and renewals for the daily papers at a saving to the subscriber.

Whole No. 2639

OPENING

At the Millinery and Ready-to-Wear Parlor

New Blouses and New Millinery will be shown this week.

MRS. W. A. CURRIE, Glencoe

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

Glencoe Business College

Opens September 11th

Students desiring to enter for the Fall term, commencing Sept. 11th, will kindly communicate with L. Hewitt, Glencoe, Ont., at an early date. We wish to provide equipment, etc., promptly for those who advise us when they expect to enter.

Tuition \$14 00 per month.

L. Hewitt.

Conversion of Victory Bonds

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

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

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Few Equal --- None Superior

FOR CLEANLINESS AND QUALITY, TRY

HUMPHRIES

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

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



Comfort every day in the year when you drive a Ford Closed Car

Coupe \$840

Sedan \$930

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO
Government Taxes Extra

G. W. Snelgrove - Dealer

Glencoe Ontario

ROOFING OF ALL KINDS

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

GET OUR PRICES

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill Lumber Yard Glencoe, Ont.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Warton's tax rate is 66 mills. Detroit has been placed with the Eastern Standard Zone time.

Thamesville's tax rate for this year has been struck at 26 1/2 cents.

Mrs. Ephraim Ellwood died at her home in Orford from blood poisoning, caused by a scratch from a thimble-bear's briar.

Mrs. Walter Gilbert, of the Aldborough-Dunwich township, died suddenly on August 29th from a stroke. She was in her 72nd year.

Two London youths are being held on a charge of opening lockers at the Port Stanley bath house and stealing money from the pockets of bathers. Sums totalling upwards of \$50 and a gold watch were taken.

Provincial Fuel Controller J. A. Ellis advises all municipalities to co-operate with local dealers in securing coal and urges that immediate action be taken to prevent a shortage of fuel during the coming winter.

Canada is on the eve of one of the greatest exposures it has known, involving the higher-ups in the bootlegging ring, declared W. T. R. Preston, Port Hope, sitting as chairman of a conciliation board at Windsor.

Dominion and Provincial entomologists, who are combating the European corn borer in Western Ontario, admit that the destructive pest still has them puzzled, despite almost two years of observation. Quarantine was extended to several more townships, effective Sept. 5th.

Near Stratford several fields of red clover have been seriously attacked by a root borer. The pest is being investigated by the Dominion entomologists. More Middlesex farmers are saving clover and alfalfa for seed this year than usual, but most attention must be paid to the source of the seed.

A German engineer has succeeded in perfecting a process for coloring living trees. It has been found that a whole tree from the end of its roots to the topmost leaf can be completely and permanently colored within 48 hours. Aniline dye is used and 50 grams of it together with 200 litres of water are sufficient for one tree.

Fifty million dollars will have been spent on improving Canada's highways when the five-year period terminates in the fall of 1923, according to reports received by A. W. Campbell, Dominion commissioner of highways. Of the total \$20,000,000 will have been appropriated by the Dominion Government, and the remainder by the different provinces.

It is stated that a number of women who attended a picnic at Springbank Park recently are to be charged by the Humane Society with cruelty. One of the sports staged was a chicken race, and so many did the race become that the women competing tore the rooster to pieces in their efforts to prove that they had won it, much to the disgust of the spectators.

A mysterious wedding was to have taken place at the fair grounds in Tillamook, Wis., connected with the Old Boys' reunion. The bride and groom were on hand and ready for the ceremony, but at the last minute it was found that no minister in town was willing to perform the ceremony in public. The general trend of feeling was against turning what was held to be a most sacred ceremony into an advertising scheme. The couple were afterwards married at the Methodist parsonage.

RETURNS FROM FT. WAYNE

CHIROPRACTIC CONVENTION
Dr. A. W. Macfie Honored by Canadian Association During Conference at Ross College

From the London Advertiser
Dr. A. W. Macfie, one of the leading chiropractors in the city of London, has just returned from an international and educational "get-together" of chiropractors held at his alma mater, Ross College of Chiropractic, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Monday of convention week was set aside as "Canadian Day" and the entire program was in the hands of Canadian chiropractors. Dr. Macfie was signally honored by his associates from Canada by being elected chairman of the day, and delivered two addresses to the delegates as well. In the morning session he took as his subject, "The Chiropractic Situation in Ontario" and at night spoke on "International Organization."

Commenting on the splendid program furnished by the Canadian chiropractors on their day, the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette of August 29 says: "Without a doubt one of the most forceful addresses given at the convention was delivered by Dr. A. W. Macfie, of London, Canada, who held his audience in rapt attention, and showed well the calibre of chiropractor practicing in our neighboring country to the north."

Dr. Macfie declared that the convention was one of the largest he ever had the pleasure of attending, and that the instructions received, and there were of wonderful value. The lectures and addresses were given in a large circus tent erected on the school grounds, the class rooms and auditorium being much too small to accommodate the large number present.

Among prominent American lecturers in the drugless profession who were present were: Dr. Benedict Lust, New York City; Dr. Jay Lohan, Pittsburgh; Dr. Clark, Chicago, and Dr. Cochrane, Chicago.

RECORD ATTENDANCE AT H. S.

Glencoe high school opened on Tuesday with an attendance of 111, 50 of whom are first year students, and there are more to come. This is believed to be the largest attendance at any re-opening since the school was established.

The staff for the ensuing term is the same as last term, namely—C. G. Yorke, B. A., principal; Miss K. R. Steele, B. A., and Miss A. M. Gilles, B. A.

SOME PREDICTIONS

The grandson of a great Indian chief, in Manitoba, predicts an open fall, with no cold weather until late in December. And another son-of-a-gun of a great Indian chief, in Washington, predicts an early and long, cold winter. The one bases his prediction on the slow movements of the big dipper, and the other on the unusually large number of summer insects. The seven stars' prediction is pleasing, but if you are wise you takes your money and you buys your coal just the same.

DIED IN FOREIGN FIELDS

The Petrolia Topic says:—On August 24th news was received by the family of William J. Anderson of his death in the Mesopotamia oil fields. Mr. Anderson was one of the best known drillers of Petrolia. This was his second year there. He also spent a year in West Africa and had drilled in different parts of Ontario and the United States. The deceased was in his 51st year. In 1895 he was married to Minnie Yeager, who, with a family of six, survives him. He also survived by his aged mother, one brother, John, of Petrolia, and three sisters—Mrs. J. Wilson, Petrolia; Mrs. R. F. Howard, Sarnia, and Mrs. A. Elliott, Winnipeg. His oldest son, Gordon, was killed in action near Arras in August, 1918.

THE ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY

What will be known as the Ontario division of the Roosevelt highway has been published. It contains 224 pages of printed matter and 50 colored plates illustrating 100 species of Canadian birds. It can be had in heavy paper covers at 50 cents or in cloth at \$1 per copy by applying to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

The Roosevelt highway is an American tourist road which spans the continent from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine. The entire stretch of the cross-continent road had been designated with the exception of the short cut through the province of Ontario. Original plans were that the Roosevelt highway in Ontario should commence at Port Huron, Mich., through Sarnia to London and on to Niagara Falls and Buffalo. But through the energies of Mr. Fultz, past president of the Kent Motor Club, the Chatham Chamber of Commerce as well as similar bodies along the proposed route, the American association has decided that the Ontario division shall commence at Windsor and follow the provincial highway through the Maple City to London, Brantford, St. Catharines, Hamilton and Niagara Falls.

SOME AUTO MISHAPS

While James Glasgow, G. T. R. watchman at Bothwell, was motoring to Glencoe last Wednesday evening he met John Allan and Dan McNaughton in head-on collision opposite the gateway of Mr. Moss's residence. Both cars were badly broken and one of the occupants was seriously hurt.

While George Gates, of Mosa township, was driving along the road with his team and wagon on Wednesday night, he was run into by an auto driven by a young man named Thompson living in the neighborhood. One of the horses had its leg broken and had to be destroyed. Mr. Gates was hurt considerably, but is able to be about again.

While Rev. and Mrs. Johnston, of London, were motoring on the provincial highway near Strathbun on Saturday their car struck a horse belonging to Roy Henderson. The animal had a leg broken and it was necessary to kill it. Mr. Henderson was engaged with his team in road construction. The work necessitated leaving only a narrow strip of the highway open for traffic. Mrs. Johnston was driving the car and in going over the narrow passage ran, as Mr. Johnston thought, dangerously close to the edge. The latter grasped the wheel and turned the car sharply in the opposite direction, with the result that the car struck the horse on one of its hind legs.

GET A PRIZE LIST

The prize lists of the Glencoe fair are now ready and copies may be had from the secretary, R. W. McKellar, or at the Transcript office. In addition to a large number of special prizes, the list this year is further enhanced by an extensive offering of prizes for children in the school exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture in connection with the fair. There will be two trials of speed, with a purse of \$200 in each event, on the second and day of the fair—Wednesday, Sept. 27. In the evening the London Dramatic Club will present the play "Bashful Mr. Bobbs" in the opera house, with specialties between acts.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Next Sunday, Sept. 10, missionary address at the 11 a. m. service (instead of usual sermon) by Miss Young, who was recently returned after 27 years' work in Japan. All welcome. Special mission collection.

COUNCIL BUYS FIRE ENGINE

At the regular monthly meeting of Glencoe council, held on Tuesday evening, on motion of Councillors Lumley and Parrott it was agreed to accept the offer of the Bickle Fire Engine Company for one Ford-Bickle combination pump and hose truck, with 40-gallon twin chemical tank mounted on trailer, according to specifications and guarantee, for the sum of \$3,160.

On motion of Councillors McCracken and Davidson it was agreed to accept from the I.O.D.E. as a donation the north half of lot 4 in block D, Ekfrid side, on which to build a Carnegie library building.

A number of accounts were passed for payment, particulars of which will be published in next issue.

VACATION'S END

The old school bells rang out their summons last Tuesday morning for the first time after the long summer vacation. Most of the children returned to their books with but little regret, as their holidays, while giving opportunity for much enjoyment, were growing more or less monotonous.

PAVING CONTRACT COMPLETED

Frank Nicholls, reeve of Ekfrid township, has about completed his contract for cement work with the corporation of Glencoe, which consisted in the laying of some 2,000 yards of sidewalk and the construction of a water tank at the corner of Main and Concession streets with a capacity of 475 gallons. The work throughout has been done in a most satisfactory manner and is a great improvement to the town. A little cleaning up now on the part of the council and citizens will still further enhance appearances, not forgetting those old hotel properties near the railway tracks.

"BIRDS OF CANADA"

A second edition of "Birds of Eastern Canada," a book that has proved very popular among lovers of birds, has been published. It contains 224 pages of printed matter and 50 colored plates illustrating 100 species of Canadian birds. It can be had in heavy paper covers at 50 cents or in cloth at \$1 per copy by applying to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

MOSEA COUNCIL

A meeting of the Mosa council was held at Newbury on Aug. 19. Members all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Moved by J. A. Leitch, seconded by E. Hurdle, that Hugh H. McLachlan be paid \$17, H. A. Gilroy \$18, J. L. McKellar \$11, D. B. Ferguson \$40, for sheep killed and injured by dogs, and that Archie McAlpine be paid \$5 for killing a dog found killing sheep. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by J. A. Leitch, that Geo. Logan be paid \$125 for work done on the Lorenzo Kelly drain; R. H. Moore, \$150, for repairing township road grader, and Wm. Thompson, \$2, for hauling gravel to Newbury to be repaired. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by E. Hurdle, that the petition for drainage work, signed by Jas. Shields, be accepted and the clerk be authorized to request Jas. M. McGregor, C.E., to make an examination of the area described in the petition and report to the council. Carried.

Moved by D. A. Mitchell, seconded by F. J. James, that the treasurer of the township of Brooke be paid \$457.37 for Brooke telephone levy in 1921. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by J. A. Leitch, that Bilton Leeson be paid \$22.73, amount in full for work done on the Lethbridge drain, and \$64.71 for constructing a breakwater on the Lethbridge drain extension, and \$5 due him on contract price on the Lethbridge drain extension. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by D. A. Mitchell, that F. J. James be paid \$36.50, fee as commissioner on the Lethbridge drain. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by F. J. James, that a rate of 18 mills on the dollar be levied on all the rateable property of the township for the year 1922. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at Glencoe on Sept. 18, at 10 p. m.

C. C. McNaughton, clerk.

Mrs. W. A. Currie will show a complete line of millinery and blouses every Wednesday afternoon, commencing Sept. 13, at the Wilson House, Wardsville.

METCALFE COUNCIL

Meeting of Metcalfe council held Sept. 2nd. Members present—C. C. Henry, Joe Blain, Geo. Bennett and John McNaughton. Minutes were read, approved and signed.

It was decided to leave the appointment of collector until the next meeting.

On motion of McNaughton and Blain the township rate was struck at 9 mills on the dollar. The county rate is 6.52 mills, making a total of 15.52 mills for 1922, an increase of .02 mill on 1921.

Council adjourned to Monday, Oct. 2nd, at 1 p. m.

Harry Thompson, Clerk.

CANADA'S FUEL INDUSTRY.

Site of St. Maurice Forges Will Be Marked

The Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior has decided to mark, as an historic sight worthy of preservation, the old St. Maurice Forges, which constituted the only important Canadian industry during the French regime and lasted through the England period up to the years 1880. The St. Maurice Forges, situated on the St. Maurice river about several miles from Three Rivers, were founded in 1730 by Poulin de Francheville. Here the first Canadian stoves were manufactured, and for many generations the Canadian people were supplied with porridge pots, axes, nails, hammers, spades and shovels from the forges of St. Maurice. There remain now but a few crumbled ruins of the furnaces and of the once substantial "habitation" of the managers, together with a chimney of the forge, which still stands in lonely dignity in the bed of a wooded valley. Around the site of the old forge there are now a few modern houses where once a village of 400 to 500 residents existed with industrial and commercial activities which constituted real community life.

The history of the forges has been set forth by Dr. Benjamin Sulte, F.R.S.C., as the sixth volume of the Melanges Historiques, recently published by G. Ducharme, Montreal. The story of the old forges will thus be preserved in literary form, and the monument to be erected by the Parks Branch will be a visible reminder for all time of an interesting chapter in the romance of Canadian industry.

Writing recently on the forges Dr. Sulte reflects rather sadly: "And now nothing remains to recall these memories but a high chimney—mais non, tout est oublié."

Yet the industrial inspiration of these old Canadian forges survives, and the aspirations of its founders are still alive. In Toronto there are three foundries for the manufacture of Canadian stoves and there are others in thirty-eight other cities of Canada. The first founders of the St. Maurice Forges had great trouble to obtain permission from France to found a colonial industry. Under the old French regime, says Dr. Sulte, an order of things existed—as in the colonies of England, Spain and Holland—based upon the principle "all for the Mother Country." Nothing must be done by the colonies which would affect the trade monopolies of the merchant companies of France. These wanted nothing from Canada but furs, and they wished to pay with their own goods. Eventually, however, permission was given to one Poulin de Francheville to establish a foundry at St. Maurice, and even some financial aid was sent from France. Dr. Sulte looks at this incident with an ironic twinkle. For a long time, he says, he could not understand it, but at last light came. Possibly cannon, bullets and war apparatus generally could be made cheaper in Canada than in France, and, therefore, permission was given to manufacture iron.

The monument to be erected by the Canadian National Parks will take the form of a cairn composed of stones from the ruins of the old St. Maurice Forges. A bronze tablet will be placed upon the monument containing the inscription in French and English: "These forges, established in 1730, by Poulin de Francheville, were the foremost industry under the French regime and continued in operation until 1880."

Japs In B. C. Fishing.

The officials of the Dominion Fishery Department at Vancouver have been instructed not to increase the number of fishing licenses to Japanese fishermen. The number is restricted to that issued in the season of 1920-21. This action has come too late to save the Orientalizing of the British Columbia fishing industry, but already it is acting as an irritant on Japanese penetrators. An official at the Japanese Consulate-General at Ottawa, Mr. Kosaku Mizusawa, went to the United States recently and there, we are told, declared that "The Canadian anti-Japanism is far more cruel, in my opinion, than the Californian anti-Japanese laws." The basis for this allegation seems to be complaints from Japanese fishermen at the coast respecting the restrictions on fishing licenses. But the Jap fishermen get about two-thirds of the licenses issued. How many do they want? There are about 5,000 Japs in the fishing business, and they can make it profitable when white men meet only a loss, because of their living and operating standards.

Our Railroad Problem.

Referring to Canada's railway problem during the course of an address at North Vancouver, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, said that the Government intended to give Government ownership the trial of its life. He said it was the intention of the Minister of Railways to appoint a board to manage the National Railway System that would be representative of all parts of Canada and of the many phases of the industrial life of the country to which the transportation problem was vital. Associated with the Board would be a highly trained technical man as manager of the system.

GREEKS MEET SMASHING DEFEAT ALONG WHOLE FRONT IN ASIA MINOR

Paris of the Opinion That Angora Army Will Drive Hellenic Troops Out of Anatolia—Constantine Has Withdrawn Forces from Thrace to Smyrna Area.

A despatch from Paris, says:—Mustapha Kemal's offensive in Anatolia has probably disposed of the necessity of any further wrangling between Paris and London over the conditions under which the Greeks and Turks were to have been invited to a peace conference at Venice next month, for now it is unlikely that the meeting will take place. Paris believes that the Turks will clear the Greeks out of Anatolia by other than diplomatic means. According to news reaching the French Capital, the Turks, after capturing Afium Karahissar, have advanced 60 kilometers, almost annihilating a Greek division. The Kemalists have occupied Sinanlihasad, and have moved toward Tokatlik. In the sector of Eskişehir the Turks drove back the Greek attack on that city, while in the Izmird sector they have taken Bilogik Yarhisar. Thus the Greek front is cut in three places.

Messages from Thrace say that the Greek troops Constantine sent there when he first had a dream of marching on Constantinople have been withdrawn and will be sent to defend Smyrna. Athens despatches tell of great popular discontent being manifested there. The apparent serious defeat in Asia Minor, following the fiasco of the Constantinople plan, is said to be causing resentment toward King Constantine.

French official circles place much blame for the new war upon Britain. The Journal Debate says that it is "incontestable that the Greeks are gravely menaced," and further remarks that the allies' exchange of notes about a Venice conference now seems ridiculous, and that once more the weakness of the allied policy in the Far East is shown.

It will be recalled that one condition of the Greek-Turkish peace drafted last March was the complete evacuation of Anatolia by the Greeks. Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, agreed at that time, but when recently the project of a Venice conference was put under way the British Government favored a declaration that a complete evacuation of Anatolia by the Greeks was not an essential condition. For the last two years French Asia Minor policy has been the Turkish Nationalists, whereas the Greeks have been supported by the British foreign policy.

ORIENTAL PROBLEM OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Negotiating for Agreements With Asiatic Countries to Cut Immigration.

A despatch from Victoria says:—With one twenty-fifth of her population composed of Japanese and Chinese, California has for some considerable period believed she has an Oriental problem. British Columbia, with one-tenth of her population of 500,000 made up of Chinese, Japanese and Hindus, is beginning to feel that she, too, has a problem.

In 1910 only twenty Japanese children were born in British Columbia. In 1920, however, 657 were born. Last year the birth increase in the white population was seventeen per thousand. In the Japanese population the increase was sixty-nine per thousand.

There has been talk about the so-called yellow peril in British Columbia for years, but only within recent months have legislative bodies shown much concern.

As a result of the pressure brought to bear on the Dominion Government by British Columbia representatives, supported by business, farm and labor organizations of the Pacific coast province, Canada is now negotiating for agreements with the Asiatic countries that will severely restrict immigration. An agitation to prevent Orientals from leasing or buying farm lands in British Columbia is gaining headway, and the Government has adopted a vigorous attitude towards Japanese fishermen, many of whom are said to be operating off the coast without licenses and driving white fishermen out of the industry.

Attorney-General A. M. Manson is trying to eliminate Oriental labor from the province's basic industries. He has approached the operators of lumber and pulp and paper mills first. "I am satisfied that Orientals can be eliminated," stated Mr. Manson. "Possibly Orientals may work at a lower wage than a white man is willing to do. Nevertheless, in your industry, you are developing the natural assets of the province. The assets belong to our Anglo-Saxon people, and it is not right that white labor should be employed throughout your industry even if it does absorb a portion of your margin of profit."

"Realizing that the extent of the intrusion of the Oriental in this province is becoming greater every year, and that the menace has extended from the fishing industry to lumbering, then to agriculture and finally to mercantile pursuits, I have felt that our Government and our people should aggressively undertake to combat the movement. It would seem that the whole public of British Columbia is alive to the fact that we must fight the situation similar to that which has occurred in California."

"There has been extensive unemployment in British Columbia and it is only just that white labor should be given preference. While there are white men idle there should be no employment of Orientals except in industries that are not suitable for any one else."

**British War Planes
Equipped With Big Engines**

A despatch from London, says:—A big development in the use of aeroplanes in war is predicted as a result of giant engines which are being ordered by the British Government. These engines, six of which have been ordered, are of one thousand horsepower, and are capable of eighteen hundred revolutions a minute. The new engine was designed and built by Messrs. Napier, and is the outcome of several years of experimenting and research. It has sixteen cylinders, and has run satisfactorily for thirty consecutive hours on a bench. It weighs about three pounds per horsepower.



AN ATTEMPT TO BLOCK CORK HARBOR
The "Gorilla," one of the Coast Line ships sunk by the Irish rebels in an attempt to block Cork Harbor. The obstacle did not prevent the occupation of Cork by the Nationalist (Free State) forces.

Hear Concert While 1,000 Feet Aloft

A despatch from Paris says:—Concerts to while away the tedium of airplane touring and to drown out the roar of the motor is the latest aerial convenience. Fourteen passengers listened in on the music from Carmen, broadcast from the Lausanne wireless station. At the time they were 10,000 feet up, over the mountains, and even the pilot adjusted his receiver.

316 DROWNED WHEN CHILEAN SHIP SINKS

Overloaded Vessel Wrecked by Heavy Sea Near Coquimbo.

A despatch from Santiago, Chile, says:—Only six persons, including two passengers, out of a total of 322 on board the Chilean steamer Itata were saved when the vessel sank off the Chilean coast near Coquimbo.

The steamer sailed from Coquimbo with 250 passengers aboard. Of these 90 were laborers proceeding to Antofagasta. Heavy cross seas damaged the rudder of the vessel, which was overloaded.

In this helpless condition, caught in the strong south gale, the steamer was swept time and time again by the enormous waves. She listed badly and in a short time sank by the bow.

The Chilean warship Chacabuco, which speeded to the rescue, found only scores of drowned floating on the ocean and remnants of wreckage. One boat carrying twenty persons capsized and seventeen perished.

Another boat with many passengers and sailors aboard, and in which Captain Caldera, who had been grievously injured, was placed, also capsized near the beach. Only two passengers and a sailor of this group escaped.

Not Ready.

The story is told of a man who went to Zoroaster, the Greek philosopher, to learn the secret of wisdom. Zoroaster gave him a lighted lamp and told him to light the lamp in front of him from it. The man tried in vain, but the wick would not light. He examined the light and found it contained water. Zoroaster told him to pour out the water and fill the lamp with oil. And still it would not light. He then told him to dry the water out of the wick. The man did so, and lighted the lamp.

"But," said Zoroaster, "I came to you to learn wisdom. The philosopher replied that he was not yet ready for wisdom any more than the lamp was ready in the first instance for a light."

The Friendless Man.

The man who doesn't make friends isn't worth his salt. Man is a social animal. He needs friends to talk to and to listen to. They are the solace of his leisure hours. They are his confidants in his time of trouble. Without them he might as well be an outcast on a desert island.

Make all the friends you can. At best you will make but a few, for there will be but a few men who will take you at your own value, and have enough interests in common with you to be really your friends.

But never use friendship as a means of advancement. Put business on a business basis.

Never make the mistake of depending on a friend in a business relationship. Often your friend can and will help you. But that sort of help is not the help you want.

Sooner or later, if you are going to get anywhere, you will discover that you must depend on yourself and yourself alone.

Interest yourself in what friends are doing, and interest them in what you are doing. Spend your leisure with them. Enjoy their comradeship. But never depend on them. Friendship was not meant for a ladder by which to climb to higher places in the world. It is too sacred for that.—M. Moredith.

CANADIANS EAGER TO EXTEND THEIR CREDIT TO DOMINION GOVERNMENT

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—"Canadians for Canada" seems to be the slogan in the conversion loan drive, on the part of investors to get an opportunity to extend their credit to the Dominion in these times when money to keep the country's business going "is not growing on the lower branches."

The Federal Government is highly pleased with the success thus far of its money project.

On August 15 an invitation was extended to all those who held Victory loan bonds of the 1917 issue, and which were due this fall, to convert their paper into new bonds which would be given by the Government at the same rate of 5 1/2 per cent. The new bonds to mature in either five years or ten years. The total sum of the 1917 issue was \$178,000,000. It is estimated that at least 90 per cent. of the holders will extend their loan to the country.

Small holders all over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific are asking for the new bonds, and now the big holders are coming in carloads, the individual applications running as high as \$2,000,000, and most of them are asking for the 10-year bonds. Many of those who are asking for their 1917 bonds are apologetic for so doing, explaining that their financial circumstances prevent them from converting to the new loan. On September 30, when the books close, a splendid response by the Canadian people to assist in the financing of their Government will have been completed.

Austria Appeals to League for Assistance

A despatch from Vienna says:—On the occasion of the opening of the session of the League of Nations, the Austrian League has addressed an urgent appeal to Geneva stating that Austria is no longer able to wait for actual help. If assistance is not immediately forthcoming, says the appeal, order in Central Europe will be seriously imperilled, and complete chaos is inevitable, this being the last signal of a foundering ship.

Great Britain Paying Interest to U.S. in Gold

A despatch from Washington, says:—Great Britain is shipping gold from her reserves to the United States in preparation for the interest payment due on the British war debt to this country in October, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, at London.

Of the total of about \$43,000,000 of gold imported by the United States during July approximately \$88,000,000 came from Great Britain.

New Western Crop of Excellent Quality

A despatch from Winnipeg, says:—Shipments of new wheat received here from Manitoba points are grading high, and earlier reports that the crop was clean and of a high grade have been all justified. Out of 512 cars inspected on Wednesday only 16 graded below No. 2 northern. Of the total 324 were graded No. 1 northern, and 140 No. 2.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.17 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.09. New crop, No. 1, \$1.13 1/4; Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above better, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c, all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 55c to 58c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, 65c to 70c.
Milled—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included; bran, per ton, \$22 to \$23; shorts, per ton, \$24 to \$25; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Ontario wheat—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95c to \$1.01 out 1/2 points.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—New, 33c to 35c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—1st patents, in jute sacks, 93c, \$6.80 to \$7.10 per ton; 2nd patents (bakers), 86c to \$6.80; Straight in bulk, reboard, \$4.80; Toronto bag, \$4.20 to \$4.25.
Manitoba flour—1st patents, in jute sacks, \$7.50 per ton; 2nd patents, 17c.
Cheese—New, 18 1/2c to 19c; twins, 19c to 19 1/2c; triplets, 20c to 20 1/2c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24c to 24 1/2c. Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26c to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.
Butter—Finest creamery, 39c to 40c; ordinary creamery, 34c to 35c; 38c; No. 2 creamery, 34c to 35c. Dairy, 29c to 31c. Cooking, 21c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33c to 38c; roasters, 25c; fowl, 24c to 27c; duckling, 20c; turkey, 35c to 40c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens 25c; roasters, 17c to 20c; fowl, 20c to 25c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30c to 35c.
Margarine—20c to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1, candied, 81c to 82c; set, 36c to 37c; cartons, 40c to 42c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, 42c to 43c; prime, \$3.75 to \$3.90.
Milk products—Symp, per imperial gal, \$2.20; per 5 imperial gals, \$2.10; Maple sugar, lb, 20c.
Honey—60 and 70 lbs, 13c to 13 1/2c per lb; 5 and 2 1/2-lb tins, 14c to 15 1/2c per lb; Ontario comb honey, per doz, \$4 to \$4.50.

Potatoes—New Ontario, \$1 to \$1.15.
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 34c to 35c; cooked ham, 48c to 52c; smoked rolls, 28c to 31c; cottage rolls, 35c to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32c to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41c to 43c; backs, homeless, 39c to 43c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17c; lightweight, ribs, in tins, 14c; heavyweight ribs, 14c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 16c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14c to 14 1/2c; tubs, 15c; pails, 15 1/2c; prints, 17c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do., good, \$6 to \$6.50; do., medium, \$5 to \$6; do., common, \$4 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do., medium, \$5 to \$6; do., common, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do., medium, \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do., common, \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do., fair, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, good, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do., fair, \$4 to \$4.25; milkers, \$30 to \$30; springers, \$30 to \$100; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do., medium, \$8 to \$9; do., common, \$3 to \$7; spring lambs, \$10 to \$11; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do., good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do., common, \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$6 to \$7; do., common, \$4 to \$5; fogs, fed and watered, \$12.50; do., f.o.b., \$11.75; do., country points, \$11.50.
Montreal.
Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 56 1/2c to 57c; do., No. 3, 53c. Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.20. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs, 33c to \$3.80. Bran—\$23. Shorts—\$25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$18 to \$19.
Cheese—Finest easterns, 14c to 15c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 24 1/2c to 25c; Eggs—Selected, 35c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 75c to 90c.
Calves, good veal, \$9.50; heavy veals, \$8; common ones, \$6 and up; grassers, \$3 to \$4; lambs, best, \$9 to \$9.50; lambs, common, \$8; culs from \$7 down; hogs, \$12.50 to \$12.75 select.

"PAR" QUOTED FOR CANADIAN DOLLAR

For First Time Since Aug 15, 1915, Dominion Money is Equal to U.S. Currency.

A despatch from New York, says:—The Canadian dollar is once again at par in the New York money market. "Par" was the quotation announced by local banks on Wednesday for the first time in seven years. August 15, 1915, was the last date upon which Canadian dollars were on even terms with those of the United States in this market. During the interval the discount rate soared to as high as 16 1/2 per cent.

The position of the Canadian dollar has been gradually improving during the past year, due largely to Canada's greatly improved trade position. For the past six weeks it has been practically at par, the discount rate being nominal, ranging from 1-1/2 to 1 1/4 of one per cent. At many border points, however, the Canadian dollar has been accepted at 100 cents value for some time past.

Trade balances obtaining in favor of the United States in the final months of 1921, were reversed in January of the current year through a decline in exports to Canada. From that time until the present, trade, from the Canadian standpoint, has improved steadily, with figures for the four months ended July showing a balance of \$7,011,000 in favor of the Dominion.

While Canadian financing in New York and London during the past few months has not been very extensive, it has been sufficient to care for Canada's invisible import items, according to information here.

Sources in touch with international finances give several other reasons for the return to par of the Canadian dollar. Among these are:

A large demand for Canadian dollars is anticipated during late Autumn. Several large internal issues are expected to be marketed shortly and it is expected that foreign investors will participate to a large extent.

The outlook for a bumper wheat crop and the heavier demand for Canadian products as a result of the strike in the United States are also important factors in the situation.

Music in the Red Sea.

Phonographs, accordions and mouth organs are supplanting Indian pipes and drums and hand-clapping in the Red Sea district, according to United States Consul Cross at Aden. In a recent report to the Department of Commerce at Washington, D. C.

While the natives in this region, says the Consul, have no music of their own except a rhythmic hand-clapping, accompanied by chanting, and the Indian community, which composes 20 per cent. of the population of Aden, has only Indian pipes and drums for its musical needs, all the natives enjoy phonographs and mouth organs.

Practically no instruments have been imported since before the war, and the old ones secured from Germany and Austria are worn out, the Consul says. Devoid of music except of the most primitive type and that given by performers on carillons, accordions, mouth-organs and phonographs, Aden is looking anxiously for a speedy supply of musical instruments by reason of the fact that the growth of music appreciation in the district has been phenomenal.

Little Business.

Big business monopolizes the conversation of a large part of the public. In the usual acceptance of the term, it refers to mercantile affairs, involving huge investments in dollars. There is another kind of big business which implies the investment of a life—making a life count for the most and the best. Many of us have no hope of becoming captains of industry, even if that seemed the highest ambition. But we all can choose whether we will fill our days with important things, the things that really matter, or with mere "drift and debris," trifles light as air, the sweepings of life's central avenue.

If one has the smallest realization of the swift pace at which time flies and youth recedes, he scarcely can be happy if he spends his precious days with people who contentedly live at the subway level. The street level is a different thing. It is the level of the average man. It is the level of the man in the street, is not a bad fellow. He is decent, he is honest, he is kind; he pays his way, he supports his family, he is true to his wife, not because of the law, but because he loves her. The welfare of the country rests on such as he, whether in the city or on the farm, in whatever manual or mental employment, and wherever it may be. Only the snob and the high-brow will decry the man in the street.

But below him, far below him, is the plane on which they live who see no values in human existence, save those that are material. They do what they can to strafe any whisper of the spirit. They are occupied with the satisfaction of the body, which is so soon to go the way of all the bodies that have been on earth before our time.

What happiness does it bring, to labor desperately to increase one's income, when all the money that accrues is merely spent on what the physical appetites assimilate?

How can an immortal soul be satisfied with the pabulum on which certain among us choose to feed it? The newspapers have their share of the blame, when in the name of news-gathering enterprise, or "what the public wants," they feed the crowd on garbage.

It is little business to circulate uncharitable gossip. Many a summer veranda amuses itself with the sort of chit-chat that would wreck a reputation with a rumor. In certain circles it is not a sin to lie; but the grave offense is failure to be amusing. A fresh sensation is demanded. The weary and the jaded, the blasé, seek novel stimuli. Astute purveyors make their livelihood by supplying the cynical, sophisticated worldlings with new games. If in the fashionable amusement there is the tang of fruit forbidden, so much the better. It is romantic to defy the law, whether it be the law of the land or merely those ethical standards that are the aspirations of decency and self-control.

It is always little business to discourage with false witness those who carry burdens and are doing their best. It is little business to occupy ourselves with games and trifles while others are at work. But in the long run there is discrimination, and the lasting honor goes not to those who frivolous but to those who toiled.

British Premier Writing "Memoirs."

Premier Lloyd George has made it known that all the proceeds of his forthcoming book will be devoted to charity.

There has been much criticism in certain sections of the press over the propriety of a head of Cabinet writing in book form his memoirs containing official information while he is still in an official position and making money thereby. It was in reply to this that Mr. Lloyd George authorized a statement which says:

"There have been a large number of articles, pamphlets and books published from time to time containing criticisms of his (the Premier's) direction of the war, some of them written for obviously partisan reasons and promulgated by partisan organizations hostile to his Government. These publications contain distortions of fact calculated to mislead the public. The Prime Minister feels impelled, therefore, to publish at the earliest moment his account of the great struggle."

"He already has made considerable progress with writing his story and means to devote some part of his holiday to further prosecution of the work. The Prime Minister feels unable to take any personal advantage for himself out of the story of the struggle and suffering of the nation during the great war, and intends that the whole profits of his book shall be devoted to charities connected with the relief of suffering caused by the war."

Bobby's Preference.
Little Bobby Beeton one day went to buy a pair of trousers with his mother. After being shown almost every pair of trousers in the store, he said that he wanted the pair in the window. When the salesman took the pair from the window they bore the sign, "These trousers cannot be heat."

Largest Camera.

The largest camera of its kind when operated from an aeroplane can be used 35,000 feet from the ground, when it will photograph an object as small as an automobile.



Harvesting Bananas
At the fruit store you will notice that the big bunch of bananas is usually hung with the fruit bending downward. That position, we learn from Mr. Philip K. Reynolds, is not the natural position of the growing fruit. As the single flower bud on the individual banana plant increases in size it bends downward; then the covering bracts drop off and disclose the young bananas, which point outward. As they become larger they point upward toward the sun.

Each banana plant—popularly but incorrectly called a tree—bears only a single bunch of bananas, which is made up of so-called "hands," or clusters. The "hands" grow separately in spirals, and each contains from ten to twenty-five bananas, or "fingers." Commercially bananas are classified according to "hands." A bunch that has less than six is not readily marketable; the standard bunch has nine, and all bunches with nine or more clusters are classified as nine-hand fruit. A nine-hand bunch varies in weight according to the variety of the fruit and to the soil and the climatic conditions under which it is grown; the average weight is from fifty to seventy-five pounds. Occasionally you see a bunch that has as many as twenty-two "hands," and more than three hundred bananas; a bunch as large as that might weigh approximately one hundred and fifty pounds.

When a bunch of bananas is cut the individual plant is destroyed, but the root is still able to send up shoots. After the first crop of fruit from two to five of the most promising shoots are left to grow and supply fruit later. Cutting out the extra shoots is called pruning. As the season of harvest is drawing near, young plants are coming to maturity to replace those that will have to be cut down. There are areas where as a result of a single planting the plants have continued to produce bananas for twenty years.

What Shape is Your Tongue?

"Glossomancy" is the name which has been given to the newest "science." It consists in reading people's characters by the shape and size of the tongue.

According to glossomancers, those who possess short and broad tongues are apt to be untruthful, while people whose tongues are short and narrow are shy and bad-tempered. When the tongue is long and broad, it is a sign that its owner is inclined to be a gossip. A tongue that is long and narrow denotes a frank, open disposition.

Girls with small, round, plump tongues possess trustful and affectionate dispositions; but men with similar shaped tongues are apt to be inconsistent.

What glossomancers term the rectangular type of tongue—one that is almost square in shape—is indicative of a strong, virile nature. Men with these shaped tongues are ambitious, active, and likely to get on in the world. Square-tongued women, however, are likely to be self-assertive.

"One Apple a Day Keeps—"

Eat well, sleep well, live well, and be happy by simply masticating one sound good apple per day! Sounds strange, but it is a fact nevertheless. The acids of the apple, also, are of invaluable use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, these acids serving to eliminate from the body the noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice, or skin eruptions, and other allied troubles.

Some such experience must have led to our custom of taking apple-sauce with roast pork, rich goose, and like dishes.

Furthermore, the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter of the brain and spine.

A ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with the whole process of indigestion being completed in about eighty-five minutes. Furthermore, there is nothing more conducive to a good night's rest than eating an apple before retiring.

The Spur.

When Lord Erskine was a poor struggling barrister and made his great plea in court which brought him fame and financial success, it was the thought of his starving children at home that loosed his tongue and made him measure up to the occasion that confronted him. He said afterwards that while he spoke he could feel his poor children tugging away at his coat-tail, asking him for bread. That was what stirred the depths in him and brought forth the flood of eloquence that carried men off their feet and in an hour put Erskine at the top of his profession.

Sticking Up for Father.

Three boys were boasting about the earning capacity of their fathers. The first said, "My father can write a few lines and call it poetry and sell it for twenty-five dollars."

The second said, "My father can draw a few lines, put a few dots on them and call it music, and sell it for fifty dollars."

The third said, "That's nothing. My father is a preacher and he can write a few lines and get up in church and say them, and it takes six men to carry the money down the aisle."

WORRIED WOMEN NEED RICH BLOOD

If the Blood is Not Kept Pure
Health Will Break Down.

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take life easily and not to worry. To do so is to ask the almost impossible. But, at the same time, it is the duty of every woman to save her strength to meet any unusual demands. It is a duty she owes herself and family, for her future health may depend upon it.

To guard against a complete breakdown in health the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. No other medicine does this so well as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This medicine strengthens the nerves, restores the appetite and keeps every organ healthily toned up. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep their strength by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among those who have found benefit from this medicine is Mrs. Cora Conrad, Broad Cove, N.S., who says: "My system was very much run down, and my blood poor and watery. I suffered a great deal from headaches and dizziness, my appetite was poor, and I tired easily. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and have every reason to be glad that I did so. Soon I felt better, and under the continued use of the pills the headaches and dizziness were gone, and my blood seemed in a better condition than before. For this reason I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

Sticks.

The Boy—"Sis, why can't Mr. Cuthbert spell his own name?"
Sister—"I don't know, Tommy. Why?"
The Boy—"Because he comes to C U, and there he sticks."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Carry yourself with a self-confident air, and you will not only inspire others with a belief in your strength, but you will come to believe in it yourself.

Surnames and Their Origin

HEBER
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A place name.

Through one of the first Milesian Kings of Ireland, back some 1,700 years or so B.C., was named Heber, it would be drawing a very long bow to attempt to connect the modern family name of Heber with this ancient Gaelic chieftain.

As a matter of fact, our family name of Heber is not of Gaelic origin at all, but is the development of an Anglo-Saxon place name.

Up in the north of England is a place called Haybergh, which today, if we were naming it, we might call "Hedge-ton." For the two names are synonymous.

And like other place names, it was often used in the Middle Ages as a personal surname, indicating that a person had come from that place. In some twelfth century records there is an entry of the name of one "Ernulfus de Haybergh," and from that time on the name is clearly traceable in its various changed forms. From "Haybergh" it became "Heibire" (the "gh" having been silent), then "Heiber" and finally "Heber."

On the Seaboard.
The surf is pounding on a white beach leagues away.
A ridge of snow that rides and rides Upon the shoreward moving tides That roll from half across the world beyond the gray.

A distant surging steamer trails her smoke clouds far
Faint sixth upon the misty rim
A craft outbound from province dim,
Or silver bay beneath the burning tropic star.

Untiring seagulls dip and wheel in graceful arc,
White wings above the foam and spray
That swing across the seaboard day,
Until from main mysterious comes the edging dark.

—Thomas J. Murray.

Weighing Liners.

When you are told that the largest ship in the world has a tonnage of 56,551, you realize that these figures mean something enormous, but do not know how they are discovered or what they really convey.

Tonnage is of two kinds—the gross register and the displacement. The first means the cubic capacity of the whole of the interior of the ship's hull, added to that of all erections on deck, but not including the space occupied by machinery. This is calculated in units of 100 cubic feet. Thus the gross register of the White Star liner Majestic is 56,551.000 cubic feet.

The displacement of a vessel is the actual weight, which is discovered by measuring the amount of water that its hull displaces. The hull under the water is measured, and the amount of water which would occupy its place is calculated in cubic feet. The result is divided by thirty-five—or, in the case of a ship measured in fresh water, by thirty-six. Thus the tonnage displaced is discovered.

This method was introduced by Archimedes, the Greek scientist, who found that the amount of water displaced by a floating object is equal to its weight.

Electric Flotation is Made in Complete Sections.

Feeling that there was a demand for an electric iron that could be varied in weight, an inventor has developed one made in sections, each of which is a complete unit with heating element, sole and pressure plates, and terminal pins.



A NEW CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT

Which is to be erected at Orillia, Ontario. It is the work of Vernon March, an Englishman. The monument measures twelve feet, and the pedestal, which is eighteen feet, will give it a total height of thirty feet.

Never Look Back.

One of the last messages that Cardinal Gibbons left for young people was the excellent bit of advice "never look back." He said that, no matter what their age, when men begin to look backward they are getting old. He never allowed himself to look back; he was always to the last, looking forward, to something better than had ever come to him in the past.

Any one who forms the habit of looking back, of living in the past, regretting that he had done this or hadn't done that, will never accomplish much in the present; and his future will be like his present.

Another bit of advice from Cardinal Gibbons to young men was: "Expect great things of yourself."

What we expect is what comes to us, if we expect it with enough intensity, and struggle intelligently enough and persistently enough to realize the thing we want.

When you expect great things of yourself you prepare for great things; you have faith that they are coming to you, and you get ready for them. There is a mental law at work that draws to you the thing you expect and work for. If you don't expect anything unusual, anything but the ordinary experiences of ordinary mortals, you will get nothing extraordinary, nothing unusual, nothing great; for always the thing you expect, the thing you hold in mind is what will come to you whether you like it or not.—Success.

A Marital Obligation.

"I must say these biscuits are fine!" exclaimed the young husband.

"However could you say those were fine biscuits?" whispered his mother as the fair bride went to get more from the kitchen.

"I didn't say they were fine, mother," replied the young man; "I merely said I must say so."

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly relieve these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Loyal to Dad.

Little John was sent alone to the barber shop for a haircut.

The barber, in his joking way, inquired what kind of a haircut he wished, and then pointed to the man in the chair. "Do you want one like this man is getting?"

"No sir," the little fellow returned after he had looked at the man. "If you had, to cut it like somebody's just cut it like my dad's, with a little hole in the middle."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

The Substitute.

Knicker—"What has succeeded the old fashioned family album?"
Bocker—"Passports, thumb prints and motorists' cards."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Settlers Thronging to British Columbia.

The plow has become the rival of the buzz-saw in British Columbia. Time was a few years ago when lumbering overshadowed all other industries in the province. The prosperity of the province depends largely upon it.

It is still a basic industry. The saw-mill has decimated the once magnificent forests of the United States. The vast virgin woods of British Columbia offer the lumberman the most profitable field on the American continent.

By wrecking the industry in Russia, the greatest lumbering nation in the Eastern Hemisphere, the war gave renewed importance to the Pacific slope of Canada. Not in history has there been such a demand for lumber as arose for home building in devastated Europe after the war. In the years following the armistice the export lumber trade of the province has broken all records.

But this is also a record era for settlement. For the first time the influx of homeseekers into British Columbia has rivaled that of the prairie provinces. The farmer has followed the lumberjacks. Where forests stood are golden grain fields.

How agriculture has gained on lumbering is shown by recent statistics of the British Columbia Manufacturers Association. According to these figures the volume of business of basic industries in the province last year was: Lumber, \$64,970,000; agriculture, \$60,065,000; mining, \$23,066,641; fishing, \$22,329,000; other industries, \$68,000,000.

Caricature is one of the oldest forms of art.

ISSUE No. 36-22.

Two in Family Are Restored By Tanlac

One of the outstanding features of Tanlac is that very often several members of the same family are restored to health by it. Thousands of such cases are on record and it is now the family medicine in countless homes throughout the U. S., Canada, Mexico and Cuba. Mrs. Bert Hower, 193 East Ave., North Hamilton, Ont., says: "My health was so broken down that I was unable to do my housework, but Tanlac built me up wonderfully and I now feel fine. My son and daughter also took Tanlac with good results. We call it our family medicine."

There is not a single portion of the body that is not benefited by the helpful action of Tanlac. By enabling the stomach and other vital organs to perform their functions properly, the whole system is nourished, purified and strengthened. Get a bottle today at any good druggist.

Why Black for Mourning?

The custom of wearing black as a sign of mourning originated with Anne, the wife of Charles VIII., of France, who, at the death of her husband, surrounded her coat-of-arms with black, and wore black in token of her widowhood. This was then in direct opposition to the usual custom, which was to wear white as the symbol of mourning. The royal fashion was adopted, and has ever since remained.

What One of the Best Known Travelers in Canada Says.

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

**PETRIE'S
MACHINERY
TORONTO**

**CUTICURA HEALS
SCALP TROUBLE**

On Child, Broke Out in Pimples, Head Scaly. Used To Itch.

"When my little girl was two years old she had a severe case of scalp trouble which broke out on her head in pimples. When the pimples came off her head was scaly and used to itch so that she was always scratching."

"I tried all kinds of remedies but in vain. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which helped her. I bought more and after two weeks she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Lillian Fortier, 104 Unit St., Providence, R. I., Feb. 11, 1921.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for every-day toilet and nursery purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 556, P. O. Box 348, Portland, Me. Sold everywhere. Soap, Ointment and Talcum. Cuticura Soap shares without using.

Classified Advertisements

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES WITH Good Education. Train as Nurses, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

LADIES—DO YOUR OWN SEWING STITCHING and plotting; attachment fits any machine, \$2.50; buttonholes, \$1.50; free; agents wanted. E. STEPHENSON, 22 Quincy Street, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

WHOLE OR PART TIME TO SELL our complete line of electric fixtures and appliances from our catalogue. Liberal commission. W. P. Earle Electric Supply Co., 1284 St. Clair Ave., Toronto.

SEASON OF 1922 OFFERS AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to earn from ten to fifty dollars weekly with our line of personal greeting cards; there will be a big demand this year; whole or spare time may be devoted to the work; samples free; write for full details. Carlton Publishing Co., Dept. W.P., 325 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

YARN—WONDERFUL VALUES AND Colors, samples free. Georgetown Woolen Mills, Ont.

HENS WANTED ALIVE 25 CENTS a pound, Albert Lewis, 666 Dundas West, Toronto, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED ACRE FARM ON Huron Road (Provincial Highway) near Clinton; two spring wells, splendid buildings, good orchard and fence. For terms and further particulars apply to: G. A. P. Brickenenden & Co., Barristers, 8c., London Loan Bldg., London, Ont.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WANTED.

WE HAVE A CASH PURCHASER for a weekly newspaper in Ontario. Price, \$100.00. Send full information to Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 71 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

THRESHER BELTS AND SUC- TION HOSE, new and used, shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. York Belting Co., 115 York St., Toronto, Ont.

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Medicated Food to Any
Dog by the Author,
E. Clay Glover, D.V.M.,
119 West 34th Street,
New York, U.S.A.

**WONDERFUL
THE WAY IT
HELPED HER**

So Writes Mrs. Lemery of Brockville, Ontario, Regarding Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brockville, Ontario.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weakness and female troubles. I was so weak at times that I could not stand up. I had been this way for nearly three years and the different medicines I had taken had not done me any good. I found one of your little books in my door one day and thought I would give it a trial. I am now on my fifth bottle and it is wonderful the way it has helped me. I am feeling much better, have no weak spells and can do all my work now. I am recommending your Vegetable Compound to all I know and you can use my testimonial to help other women."—Mrs. CASER LEMERY, 176 Abbott St., Brockville, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for women's ailments and has a record of nearly fifty years behind it.

The right breakfast makes the day's work easy

HEAVY, starchy foods slow down both body and mind. Grape-Nuts speeds them up for the day's work.

This wholesome, healthful cereal food is made from prime wheat and malted barley, baked for 20 hours to insure easy digestion and perfect assimilation.

All the nutritive and mineral elements of the grains, which Nature needs to feed the tissues, glands, bone and blood, are retained in Grape-Nuts.

Weight for weight, there is more actual nourishment in Grape-Nuts than in roast beef. A Dominion Government analysis shows that Grape-Nuts contains 1799 calories to the pound, whereas a rib roast of beef as purchased (with its 20% of refuse) is known to contain but 1110 calories to the pound.

Delicious Grape-Nuts is most economical, too, affording more breakfasts in less bulk than any other cereal food.

Sold by grocers everywhere

Grape-Nuts

—THE BODY BUILDER

"There's a Reason"

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ontario



ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Genuine

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monach. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE WEDNESDAY HALF-HOLIDAY OVER FOR THIS YEAR

We appreciate the loyalty on behalf of our many customers and friends in their assistance in observing the Wednesday half-holiday during the summer months.

Discriminating Buyers

Of the better grades of merchandise will find an agreeable change in "quality" in all Autumn and Winter stocks at this store.

The new Autumn stocks of merchandise now being delivered to this store. The very best "values" obtainable from the best manufacturers and mills that "spot cash" can buy will be on our shelves.

Prices are down on all lines, as low as they will be for some months at least.

Our prices are cut, in many cases, below present values.

Drop in each week and see the new goods, and make closest comparison in values.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Farmers and Dairymen

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

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

INSURANCE

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

FLOUR AND FEED

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

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

J. D. McKELLAR, Manager.

J. A. RAEURN

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

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

H. J. JAMIESON

**FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE**

PHONE 92 GLENCOE

District Agent
Manufacturers' Life

Irwin's NOVELTY STORE

Phone 24

Best place in Glencoe
to buy

**STATIONERY,
SMALL WARES,
FANCY GOODS,
CROCKERY, ETC.**

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and
Pictorial Review Patterns

PICTORIAL REVIEW FASHION BOOK



IRWIN'S NOVELTY STORE,
GLENCOE

REBUILDING OF LOUVAIN

CANADIAN STUDENT WILL HELP
TO RESTORE TREASURES.

Plans Have Been Made to Restore Famous Belgian University Which the Huns Destroyed — Valuable Books Contributed by the British and Money-Grubbed United States Will Provide Cash.

By the free-will offerings of the British people and by the forced gifts of the German universities, the treasures of the library of Louvain University are being restored. From Canada and the United States will come the money and plans for the building itself, to replace that which Kultur ravaged.

Britain vainly attempted to save this great mediaeval treasure, and now hastens to come forward with hundreds of thousands of volumes as gifts toward the restoration.

America, entering the war too late to have any effect on the course of events in Belgium, endeavors handsomely to recognize the valor and worth of that stricken land.

The case of Germany is vastly different and needs no great elaboration. Kultur, so far as has been ascertained, did not steal the books. It simply annihilated them.

On the night of August 25, 1914, the beautiful old building was willfully destroyed. There was no military necessity for it. Perhaps it was drunken fury. Perhaps it was a deliberate attempt to insult Christendom and civilization.

German apologists have said that the treasures of the library were not burned, but that thousands of volumes were taken from the place before the torch was applied. If that is so, where are the books that were saved? Certainly they are not in Belgium.

By the terms of the treaty of Versailles, Germany is compelled to send ten thousand books a month to Louvain in reparation. These books are picked by a committee of scholars selected by Louvain University and confirmed by King Albert.

Are the books in Germany? The libraries of Heidelberg, Leipzig, Jena and Bonn are being carefully combed for literary treasures that will help to repair the damage. But so far not one of the books which filled the old Cloth Market, as it was called, has been found.

Only one manuscript of the old library was saved. Prof. van der Essen, of the university, happened to have at his home manuscript No. 906, which contains the official correspondence of the university from about 1583 to 1637. The rest is dust.

The facts are sufficient verbal condemnation of Germany, as they are also full of honor to the powers that saved civilization. As soon as the war was over, M. De la Tour, president of the French Institute, headed an international committee for the reconstruction. It was felt that a building which had been housing literary gems from 1425 on was not to be left where Germany left it.

De la Tour invited Whitney Warren, of New York and Paris, to become the architect. Last year, Cardinal Mercier approved the plans and President Butler, of Columbia, laid the corner stone. This summer the American Colleges are raising the funds among the undergraduates. If they fail, Pierpont Morgan and other financiers will pay the shot.

Meanwhile Britain has been pouring forth her treasures in bound volumes, manuscripts and prints to provide something which Germany can never yield. The German universities do not hold the greatest treasure trove in literature, for the glad offerings of Oxford and Cambridge, London and Manchester are intrinsically more valuable and sentimentally incomparable.

Already there are enough volumes on hand to make a library which few universities on this continent could approach. Three hundred thousand volumes, including many from France and Italy, are already stored in Louvain, and a fireproof structure must soon be made available, or chance might precipitate a second holocaust.

"Destroyed by the Germans, 1914; restored by America, 1922," reads the inscription on Mr. Warren's plans. That applies to the building, which is the body of which a collection of rare printed matter is the soul. Visible on the balustrade will be the inscription in Latin which, freely translated, reads: "Destroyed by Teutonic Fury; Restored by American Gift."

The cost of the new structure will be \$1,000,000. The memorial tower will rise to a height of 275 feet. The chimneys will play the National Anthems of the four nations, Belgium, France, Britain and America, every hour. Ultimately, two million books will be stored there in the stock rooms inside the Flemish Renaissance pile.

Before the Louvain campaign closes Canada may hear a good deal about it. It is planned to invade the Canadian universities next fall, when the students are in funds. So Canada will have her share in peace as in war in the succor of Belgium. Like Britain, this country rushed to Belgium's aid, crossing the Atlantic with an Armada in weeks instead of years, but alas, too late. This country, however, cannot aid like Britain with books, for our libraries are too young to supply many rare manuscripts. Our gifts will be in money in 1922 as it was in lives seven years ago. And when 1924 rolls around and the final ceremonies are being staged, the Canadian universities will be represented. Their crests will adorn the walls and the names of their students will appear forever (or pending another Hun irruption), on the golden book of donors to the new Louvain. Toronto, McGill, Queens, and all the smaller universities will be asked to participate.

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

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

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

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

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

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

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Farms for Sale

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

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

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

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

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

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

We Carry A Full Line

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

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE
Tinmith Plumber

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

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

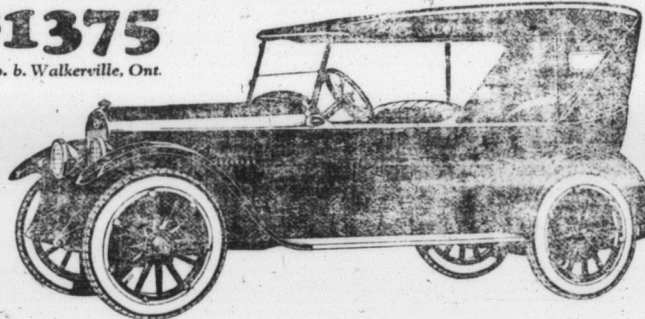
J. B. COUGH & SON
Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone day 23, night 100

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

STUDEBAKER LIGHT-SIX

\$1375

f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont.



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

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

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

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

MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. Walkerville, Ontario			
LIGHT-SIX	SPECIAL-SIX	BIG-SIX	
5-Pass., 112" W. B., 40 H. P.	5-Pass., 119" W. B., 50 H. P.	7-Pass., 128" W. B., 60 H. P.	
Touring.....\$1375	Touring.....\$1795	Touring.....\$2275	
Roadster (3-Pass.) 1375	Roadster (2-Pass.) 1795	Speedster (4-Pass.) 2500	
Coupe-Roadster (2-Pass.) 1775	Coupe (4-Pass.) 1795	Coupe (4-Pass.) 3175	
Sedan.....2225	Sedan.....2950	Sedan (Special) 3550	

Cord Tires Standard Equipment

Studebaker
"Built-in-Canada"

WM. McCALLUM - Dealer, Glencoe

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

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

THE WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, ONTARIO
Sept. 9th to 16th, 1922
WESTERN ONTARIO'S POPULAR EXHIBITION

\$38,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS

Everything to Educate and Amuse—Nothing to Offend
Exhibits of all kinds. Speed Events
Calf and Yearling Competition

Dog Show. Auto Races, Saturday, 16. Music all the time
Wonderful Program Twice Daily. Fireworks Every Night
C. A. W. THAM'S SHOWS ON THE MIDWAY. Something Doing all the time

Admission: 9th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 25c. 12th, 13th, 14th, 50c
Children Free on Monday, Sept. 11th. All information from Secretary
J. H. SAUNDERS, President A. M. HUNT, Secretary

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 2:30 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 10:05 a.m.; No. 18, express (daily) 3:00 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 6:05 p.m.; No. 114, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 9:52 p.m.
Westbound—No. 21, Detroit express (daily, no local stops) 4:43 a.m.; No. 76, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7:25 a.m.; No. 117, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12:26 p.m.; No. 11, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 6:37 p.m.; No. 115, international limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 9:52 p.m.

Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 10:06 a.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4:10 p.m.
Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9:10 a.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2:50 p.m.

Kingsport Branch

Leaves—7:30 a.m., 6:40 p.m.
Arrives—7:10 a.m., 5:30 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12:25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4:17 p.m.
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4:48 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9:27 a.m.; No. 633, 8:18 p.m.
Trains 22, 634, 635 and 636, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9:45 a.m.; G. T. R. West, 6:00 p.m.; London and East, 6:45 p.m.

Mails received—London and East, 6:00 a.m.; G. T. R. East, 7:00 p.m.; G. T. R. West, 10:20 a.m.
Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between
MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

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

FREE

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

We also carry a complete line of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens.
Self Fillers.....\$2.50 up.
See our Special Pen at \$1.25.
Waterman's Ink per bottle 15c.
Waterman Pencil.....\$1.00.
Special this week Boys' Watches \$1.50.

G. E. DAVIDSON

Jeweler Phone 104 Optician
NORTH GLENCOE

Miss Flora McKelvie has returned from a visit in Detroit, accompanied by her brother Hugh, who is renewing acquaintances here.
Miss Mary Gillies has returned to Detroit after an extended visit at her old home.
Miss Elizabeth McAlpine, of Detroit, is visiting friends in this district.
Miss Aline, of Leamington, and nephew, Stuart Finlayson, of New York City, were week-end guests at the home of Mitchell Innes recently.
Mrs. Alex. Duncanson, Windsor, is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. D. Graham.
Miss Elizabeth Munroe is visiting in Bothwell.

SPECIAL NOTICES

25c trade and 24c cash for eggs, at Mayhew's.
For sale—baseburner, with oven, Harry Vause.
Pears this week, \$1 bus.—W. A. Edwards, Newbury.
Chopping mill running daily.—R. E. Laughton, Glencoe.
Good baseburner for sale. Apply to Wm. Gould, Glencoe.
Gloss starch 9c pkg., ammonia 7c pkg., at Mayhew's.
Ripe tomatoes for canning, \$1 per bush.—W. R. Sutherland, Glencoe.
For sale—baby's crib on rubber tire wheels, also folding buggy. Phone 81.
Theodore R. Gray resumed his classes in vocal and piano instruction on Sept. 6th.
Onions, cabbages and tomatoes for sale, David Squire, Main street; phone 14 r 11.
Fine yellow peaches for sale at Wm. Gould's this week and next. Prices moderate.
Tomatoes, onions, cabbages, cauliflower and corn for sale.—W. R. Sutherland; phone 81.
Wanted—everybody to try our whole wheat for breakfast. Get it from Newbury flour mill.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Mayme Grant is holidaying in Detroit.
—Frank Brown was home from Detroit over the week-end.
—Wm. McCallum is spending a few days this week in Toronto.
—Miss Annie George was home from London over the week-end.
—Miss Margaret Morrison visited friends in Ridgeway over the week-end.
—Mr. Bovey, of Buffalo, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. John Tait.
—Miss Susie Gardiner is attending the Westervest Business College at London.

—Mrs. Nancy Black, of Yale, Mich., is the guest of her niece, Mrs. G. McMurchy.
—Miss Evelyn MacLachlan is spending a week with friends in Hamilton and Toronto.
—Mrs. Grace McKinnon left on Tuesday to spend a month with relatives in St. Catharines.

—George Colwell, of the Wallaceburg News, gave The Transcript a fraternal call on Tuesday.
—Mrs. R. W. Oxley and daughter Miriam have returned home after an extended visit in the West.
—Misses Bessie and Lila McCallum have returned home after spending a week with friends in St. Thomas.

—Mrs. Bovey and daughter Alice have returned to their home in Buffalo, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Tait.
—Evang, and Mrs. H. D. Anderson are visiting at the home of W. R. Sutherland before leaving for Spencer, Iowa.
—Miss Ruby Snitter returned to Toronto on Monday to resume her duties as teacher in one of the city's public schools.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce McAlpine are on a motor trip to Drayton to visit Mr. McAlpine's sister, Mrs. Herman Short.
—Mr. and Mrs. G. McMurchy and family, and Mrs. Black attended the McCallum reunion at Mr. K. McCallum's, Iona, last Friday.
—Miss Alma Carr, of Dresden, and Miss Annie Gardiner, of Ekfrid, spent last week with their cousin, Miss Florence Gardiner.

—Rev. John Crawford, of London, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Peter L. Campbell, and on Sunday occupied the Presbyterian pulpit.
—Mrs. Ed. Smith and baby Dorothy, of St. Thomas, have returned home after spending ten days at the home of Wm. McCallum.

—Miss Winnifred Eastman and Dalton McKenzie, of Arkona, and Roy Bishop, of Strathroy, spent Sunday at Mrs. T. C. Reyecraft's.
—Miss Mary Urquhart, of London, and Mr. Stewart, of Hamilton, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Waterworth.

—Misses Mary and Ena Miller have returned to their home in Warton after spending a couple of weeks with their grandfather, R. Dunlop.
—Mr. and Mrs. Nell Munroe, of Kilmartin, and Mr. and Mrs. Nell Simpson, of Mooretown, motored to Bad Axe, Mich., and spent a week with friends.

—While motoring home from the east on Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hueston and family, of Dresden, called on her cousin, Mrs. Gordon Waterworth.
—Mr. J. Franklin Reyecraft, of First Methodist church, London, and his family and Miss Verna Reyecraft, of London, spent the holiday at the home of Mrs. T. C. Reyecraft.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Clue, Miss Gertrude Clue, Theodore Clue, and Miss Grace Clarke, of Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. L. Fuller, of Chatham, and Misses Irene, George and Ida Smith, of Detroit, were guests at the home of C. O. Smith over the week-end.
—Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Cowan and Dr. Lawson Grace, of Detroit; Dr. and Mrs. Colin Smith and family and Miss Smith, of London, and Miss Jean Cody, of Toronto, motored to Glencoe and spent the holiday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cowan.

—A very enjoyable holiday was had at the home of W. R. Sutherland when Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bundock, of West Hill, Ont., and H. G. Bundock, Misses Florence and Winifred Bundock and Misses Helen and Christina Sutherland, of Toronto, spent the week-end there.

—Visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Arch. MacLachlan for the holiday.—Mr. and Mrs. Donoghue and family, George Lee, Harold Saunders and Hugh McKelvie, Detroit; Mrs. Byn, Wyandotte, Mich.; Mr. Kildare, London; Mr. and Mrs. Loder, Flint, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. John MacLachlan and family, Newbury.

—Mr. and Mrs. John S. McDonald and daughter, Mrs. Herman Galbraith, of Appleton, have returned from visiting the former's son, D. S. McDonald, and family, Stranraer, Sask., and many other friends throughout the West, also taking in the beauties of the Canadian Rockies as far west as Lake Louise.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

THE TORTURE OF INDIGESTION

Thousands Made Miserable By This Trouble

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Relieves It

What is indigestion and what causes it? As you know, solid food must be changed into a liquid by the stomach before it can be taken up as nourishment by the blood.

The stomach acts as a churn. It is covered by a strong, muscular coat and lined with a soft, delicate membrane which secretes the Gastric Juice which digests or dissolves solid food.

When food enters the stomach, the muscular coat squeezes and presses the food from end to end, or churns it, with the gastric juice to dissolve or digest it.

But—if the stomach muscles are weak—or if the dissolving fluid is poor or insufficient—then food cannot be digested properly and you have indigestion.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the most wonderful medicine in the world for strengthening the stomach muscles and providing an abundance of pure, full-strength dissolving fluid to completely digest every meal.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" does this because it keeps the kidneys active, the bowels regular and the blood pure, which issues pure Gastric Juice.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" will correct your indigestion or dyspepsia and enable you to enjoy every meal.

Get a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-A-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

DESTROYING MUSTARD

How to Get Rid of a Very Unwelcome Weed.

Iron Sulphate Will Give Satisfaction—Clean Cultivation Will Eradicate Bladder Campion or Cow Bell—Fitting the Horse Collar an Art.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Following is a continuation of last week's discussion on the best methods of destroying certain weeds affecting Ontario farms:

Spraying With Iron Sulphate to Prevent Mustard From Seeding in Cereal Crops.

Iron sulphate or copperas can be successfully used to destroy mustard in standing grain without injury to the crop.

Preparation of Solution.

A 20 per cent. solution should be applied. This can be prepared by dissolving 50 pounds of iron sulphate in forty gallons of water. Iron sulphate is dissolved quite readily in cold water. The solution should be strained through a cheese cloth, as it is put into the spray pump tank. This will remove dirt and small particles that are apt to clog the nozzles.

Time to Apply.

Apply on a calm clear day just as soon as the first plants in the fields show down. It is very important to spray early. If the plants are left too long the treatment is not nearly so effective. If a heavy rain comes within twenty-four hours after the solution is applied, it will be necessary to spray again.

How to Apply the Solution.

An ordinary hand pump barrel sprayer, such as is employed to spray fruit trees may be used, or a potato sprayer can be rigged up to do this work. Many of the up-to-date sprayers have a special broadcast attachment for spraying weeds. These are excellent for large areas, as they cover a wide strip at each round. Care must be taken to see that every mustard plant is covered with the solution in the form of a fine spray.

The results of the ten years' co-operative experiments show that mustard may be prevented from seeding in oats, wheat or barley by spraying with a twenty per cent. solution of iron sulphate without any serious injury to the standing crop or to the fresh seedlings of clover.—J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Method of Cultivation For the Eradication of Bladder Campion or Cow Bell.

Badly infested fields should be ploughed deeply in the fall and then cultivated and cross-cultivated with a broad-shared cultivator in order to break up and weaken the under root-stocks. In the spring this cultivation should be repeated frequently enough to prevent the plant making any growth above ground until it is time to put in a hoed crop, which must be kept thoroughly clean in order to be effective. A well-cared for corn crop planted in hills so that it can be cultivated both ways has been found to give excellent results. Special attention must be given to hoeing out any bladder campion plants which may appear in the corn crop and which are not destroyed by cultivation. One fall and one spring's thorough cultivation, followed by a well cared for hoed crop, has been found to destroy practically all the bladder campion in a field, except in exceptionally wet seasons.—J. E. Howitt.

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THE TRANSCRIPT
Glencoe, Ont.

Newbury Flour Mill

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

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

B. W. Williams

THE FARM LOAN SYSTEM

Government Plan for Developing Farm Property.

Loans Limited to Specific Purposes—Reasonable Rate of Interest for Long Term Loans—Helps to Straighten Estate Tangles—About Repayments.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

On October 28th last the Agricultural Development Board passed the first loan under the long term farm loan legislation of the previous session. Since that time loans to the amount of about \$800,000 have been passed.

In noting the progress as shown by the figures quoted it is necessary to remember that the loans are limited to certain specific purposes. Acquiring land, erection of buildings, straightening up an estate—these were the purposes in the original Act and loans up to 65 per cent. of the value of the property could be made. To these purposes have now been added the discharging of encumbrances where such encumbrances do not exceed 40 per cent. of the value, and the cost of installing the drains.

Three Features.

There are three features of the plan which have been commented on favorably by applicants. These are:

1. Money is available.
2. Rate of interest.
3. Amortization of repayments.

There has been a general impression that there was always plenty of money available in rural Ontario to finance all farm mortgages offered. This is not as true now in any section as formerly, and is not true at all in some sections. Victory bonds attracted large sums of money from rural Ontario and moreover developed an understanding of bonds and their advantages for investment which did not previously exist. Consequently many applicants for loans have stated that there was now little or no money available in their community for farm mortgages.

Then the rate of interest at six per cent. is regarded as reasonable for a long term loan. It is, of course, two or three per cent. less than prevailing rates in New Ontario, and there is reason to believe that in old Ontario it has a stabilizing influence.

But the feature which appears to appeal to many is the basis of repayment. When the repayment is divided into annual instalments of principal and interest and spread over a period of twenty years, it gives a sense of permanence and enables a man to make his plans accordingly. A payment of \$7.17 per thousand dollars borrowed, will discharge the entire loan in 20 years, and this is not much more than the interest payments which would be asked in some cases otherwise. Most mortgagors are looking forward to having the entire loan discharged long before the maximum period, but when they are told they can pay as much as they like on due date after the third year they are quite satisfied.

As to Red Tape.

It is perhaps asking a good deal to expect a skeptical public to believe that any Government or semi-Government organization operates without red tape. Certainly it is the aim of this Board to do so. To comply with the Act and to see that the interests of the Province are properly safeguarded there are some conditions with must necessarily be rigidly insisted upon. Within these lines, however, the Board has endeavored to make the operation of the plan as simple as possible from the standpoint of the borrower. Sometimes there is a slight flaw in the title, making it necessary to get the signature of someone now several thousand miles away. It is in the interests of the borrower, as well as of the Board, that the title be made absolutely clear, even if it takes a few weeks to do so.

In this work it will be obvious that inspection and valuing is a most important part. The Board is expected and desires to serve the whole Province. Covering such a large territory with such a variety of conditions is a big job and the Board must necessarily place reliance on the information which comes to it from its inspectors.

Estate and Buildings.

One of the purposes for which loans are authorized under the Act is for straightening up estates, and this has been found an advantage in a considerable number of cases; for instance, where the property has been left to the oldest son, with instructions to pay off obligations to other members of the family.

In Old Ontario naturally the applications for loans to erect buildings have not been numerous, but a number of such applications have been passed. Here is a case of a hundred acre farm with buildings, but down as worth \$7,500, free of debt. Yet the house is only valued at \$200. Hence the owner secures a loan of \$2,500 to build a new house and spreading the payments over a period of years will enjoy the additional comfort while it is being paid for. In other cases it has been a new barn or improvements to some of the existing buildings. Not many loans have been granted on small holdings.

Repayments.

Repayments are probably the final test of the success of any loaning scheme. No repayments are given under this scheme until next fall, and hence no evidence on this point is available. Every precaution has been taken, however, to assure repayment, and every borrower is given to understand that a loan is a business proposition and must be treated on a strictly business basis.

A good sire is the beginning of a good herd; a bad one is the end of any herd.

FACTS ABOUT NIAGARA.

Hydro-Electric Development May Add to Beauty of Falls.

Pretty soon the Americans will be called upon to consider an international agreement with Canada for augmenting the usefulness of Niagara Falls as a source of power. Objection has been offered to the plan of hydro-electric development on the ground that it would mar the scenic effect of the falls—the proposition being to take out of the river twice as much water as is now diverted therefrom for power production. This notion, however, is declared to be a mistake. Engineers say that the thing could be done in such a way as actually to improve and render more impressive our greatest natural wonder.

The crest of the Canadian, or Horseshoe, Fall is about 2,600 feet across; that of the American fall is 1,000 feet. Sixteen times as much water passes over the Horseshoe Fall as over the American fall. The middle part of the Horseshoe great is deep in a curve, and more than four-fifths of the flow plunges over the cliff behind a thick cloud of mist. That portion is seldom more than partly visible, and then only when a favorable wind blows the spray to one side. Thus much more than five of the water of the cataract adds nothing at all to its grandeur, unless by increasing the volume of sound, while it actually injures the scenic effect by the mist it creates.

The general effect of the falls would be much improved if more of the water passed over the cliff on the American side. In other words, it would be an advantage if the flow were equalized to some extent. This, say the engineers, could be brought about by the simple expedient of dumping large quantities of rock into the river above the falls to form a lower submerged dam between the upper end of Goat Island and the Canadian shore. The dam, or weir, thus created would raise the level of the water above the falls and spread it away from the middle toward the sides, enhancing the scenic beauty of the cataract.

In less than eight miles the river falls 314 feet. At the American fall it drops 164 feet sheer. The water, as it passes over the Horseshoe, is eight feet deep. Both the Horseshoe and the American cliff are vertical precipices. The river runs twenty-three miles an hour, and under average conditions has a flow of 210,000 cubic feet per second. Its total potential energy is 7,500,000 theoretical horsepower.

At the present time 390,000 horsepower has been developed on the American side, or thereabouts, and 370,000 horsepower on the Canadian side. The total quantity of water taken out for the production of power is 55,000 cubic feet per second.

The hydro-electric development at Niagara has already added to the welfare and prosperity of this country. There is plenty of demand for the additional power, which would be furnished by a total diversion of 80,000 cubic feet per second around the falls and 40,000 cubic feet per second around the Whirlpool and Lower Rapids.

One advantage of taking away the excess water would be a consequent lessening of the rate at which the cataract eats its way backward. It operates as a gigantic grinder, the Horseshoe Fall wearing away the cliff over which it drops so rapidly that within a century it has reached something like 300 feet. It is, in fact, the river that has created by erosion the Niagara Gorge.

The water that passes over the fall represent the drainage of an area half as big as France. The water surface alone within that area is 95,205 square miles, with a shore line exceeding 8,300 miles in length.

An interesting fact well worth considering is that the hydro-electric developments as they exist to-day present a spectacle of beauty, grandeur and sublimity almost rivaling that of the falls themselves.

Treasure Seekers.

After twenty years as a pilot on the Mersey, Capt. J. Irlam Jones, a retired pilot of the Allan Line, has come with his wife to Canada to claim a fortune which he believes lies awaiting him in the soil of Northern Ontario. The property in question is in the neighborhood of New Liskeard, and consists of 350 acres, which Capt. Jones believes is richly seamed with silver, nickel and cobalt, only waiting to be tapped. It has been owned by Capt. Jones for the past twenty-five years, but it was only two months ago that he accidentally learned that it is believed in the north country to be a veritable storehouse of rich minerals. The old pilot and his wife, who, having been living at Moville, in County Donegal, Ireland, for the past six years, packed up their household effects and sailed for Montreal on the White Star-Dominion liner Canada. They brought with them several specimens of ore sent them twenty-five years ago by one John Orr, Mrs. Jones' brother, who died in the north country many years ago, after willing his land to his sister, and brother-in-law.

Canada's Buffalo Herds.

In a general way, it is known that the Dominion of Canada purchased the Michael Pablo buffalo herd at the Flathead Reservation some years ago, and used it as a basis for the Canadian national herd at Wainwright, Alberta. That herd is now the largest and best on the North American continent. It lives practically on open range and comprises, this year, 4,325 head. In all, Alberta has 4,548 buffalo preserved against her rainy days. There is an estimate regarding the wood-bison herd of Athabasca, placing the number at 500 head. This herd is more or less an uncertain quantity, as it ranges a remote and little-known portion of the far north. In all Canada there are, according to the best obtainable figures, and as given by the bison society, 5,080 head of buffalo.

Soils and Crops

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

THE CONTROL OF WHEAT STINKING SMUT.

Each year stinking smut or bunt of wheat causes enormous damage. Stinking smut causes loss in many ways. It lessens the crop and spoils its quality. When it is present the farmer gets for a bushel of wheat about half the market price. Few elevators or manufacturing places are equipped with devices to clean such smutty wheat, so that the crop is only salable for chicken feed. When smutted grain is mixed in with a carload of otherwise clean wheat, the bad spoils the grade of the good—and the whole carload suffers. The federal graders sharply discriminate against the smutty product.

The smutty grain of stinking smut with its vile, fishy odor is well known and dreaded on every farm. Stinking smut is a fungous disease. In the field, when the grain is in the milk stage, the smutted stalks can be detected by their peculiar gray-green color and by the slightly greater spread of the spikelets. But the sure test is to shell out the grain which, when stinking smut has taken possession, consists only of the swollen distorted hull. This puffy grain instead of being filled with starchy "milk" as in the normal kernel, is filled with a black smut powder. This black mass consists of the fungous spores.

The Cause of the Disease.

Since control of stinking smut depends upon our knowledge of the life history of the fungus it is necessary that the farmer understand this life story perfectly. The puffy grain of stinking smut dries as the grain matures and becomes a light smut ball filled with spores. The light walls of many of these balls are easily broken in threshing and the wheat becomes dusted with the smut powder. Some of the smut balls do not break until the grain is drilled and as will be seen this is the most dangerous time of all.

A smut ball under the microscope is seen to be made of smut spores. A single smut ball has been estimated to contain 500,000 spores, each one capable under the right conditions of reproducing the smut. A trace of smut one year, distributed in the dust at threshing time, liberally coats the wheat kernels. The spores lodge in the groove, and on the germ of the wheat, and thus fairly clean seed one year may become badly smutted the next.

When wheat is planted the smut gets in as the grain sprouts. This smut can only enter the tender sprout as it pushes out from the grain. The bulk of the infection occurs before the sprouts are three-quarters of an inch long. This period and this only is the danger time for the wheat. Every farmer has noticed that some years are worse smut years than others. A bad smut year for winter wheat is one when the fall is cold and wet and the grain sprouts slowly. This gives the smut splendid opportunity to get in. Time of planting is important. Very late planted wheat meets bad growing weather for wheat, which, however, is good growing weather for smut. Hence smut is usually worse

with late plantings. With spring wheat the later plantings usually meet faster growing periods hence the reverse condition holds. There is no mystery about the matter. Outside the grain there is a parasite growing when the grain sprouts and developing as the grain grows. If it can grow to or be washed to the tender sprout it enters and the stalk becomes diseased.

The subsequent story of the smut is interesting. Once inside the grain the smut grows as the grain grows, keeping pace with the progress of the developing shoot. The microscope reveals the threads of the fungus, in the affected stalks, but outwardly there is no visible sign. When the wheat stalks, the smut grows out into the air shoots so that usually all heads produced from one smutted grain are smutted. The exception comes when by some rare condition the wheat in its growth outstrips the parasite and accordingly we sometimes find wheat with a stalk or two clean and the rest smutted or we may find a head, half smutted and half sound.

The smut gives no evidence of its presence until the wheat heads and grain begins to form, and then the hidden enemy takes possession of the kernel and makes smut powder instead of grain. This powder distributed by the thresher is ready again to infect next year's crop and repeat the story over and over to the disadvantage of the farmer.

The Control of Stinking Smut.

Since stinking smut is carried to the field in the grain, and gets in only in the short period when grain sprouts are emerging, a method which will kill the smut on the grain without injury to germination of the grain will prevent smut. In the early days the farmers washed the grain and got fair control. Some used brine and reduced smut slightly. Then pickling grain in copper sulphate or blue-stone solution was introduced with good success in smut control, but with bad effects on germination.

Finally, formaldehyde was discovered to have value for treating grain and farmers were advised to soak wheat in weak formaldehyde solution made with one pint of formaldehyde in forty gallons of water, skimming off the smut balls which rise to the top. This gives perfect control, even when the smuttiest of wheat is treated. If the treated grain is dried and planted at once it gives along with this perfect control of smut little injury to germination.

This treatment has its drawbacks. The grain when soaked is hard to plant, and is troublesome to dry. If it molds, sprouts or freezes it is injured. It sows unevenly and often gives a poor stand. If held more than a short time, the formaldehyde spoils the germination.

Many farmers simply sprinkle the grain with the weak formaldehyde solution. This works almost as well as the soak and skim method provided the grain is fanned before treatment to remove smut balls.

lation of about 30,000, is making several hundred dollars every summer selling flowers. She plants the beautiful garden varieties, asters, pink phlox, gladioli, and the like—the kind which require little care in her climate. She picks these two or three times a week, arranges them in small bouquets, and takes them to one of the largest grocery stores in the city, where they sell for 10 or 15 cents a bunch. It is astonishing to see how rapidly they disappear.

Two other farm women I know make a specialty selling pansies and sweet peas in a similar manner, but on a smaller scale.

In a sparsely settled district an acquaintance of mine and her two children are spending their few spare hours during the summer gathering native ferns in the woods on their farm, and sending these by parcel post to large city greenhouses.

Ordinary horse-drawn offers possibilities to the ambitious woman. One homemaker grinds these roots, mixes them with vinegar, and bottles the product, which she sells to stores and individual customers.

Cottage cheese will sell in many vicinities. Both stores and individual customers are interested. One of the most attractive ways of selling this product, especially when directly to housekeepers, is to pack the cheese in small paraffin-coated paper jelly glasses, covering them tightly. This sanitary way of handling the product gives one farm woman the corner on the market in her community.

Canning Garden Truck.

In my own neighborhood this last summer a farm woman who has had egg customers in town for several years took orders from them for canned garden truck, particularly string beans and corn. She has "cashed in" on being able to pick and can the vegetables the same day, which is impossible in the city. The women furnished the cans and hired the farm woman to fill them, paying for the labor and food. The profit made by selling these vegetables canned is something to be proud of, and there was but one delivery.

Fruits may be canned and marketed in the same fashion, but again observation and experience show that more success is obtained when a woman has a specialty of some particular fruit product.

One farm woman has a large trade for her delicious apple butter. Another housekeeper, who lives on a farm where gooseberries grow abundantly, is doing a worth-while business in selling gooseberry marmalade. The sale of red cherries is another woman's method of boosting the income.

Marmalades, jellies, honey, maple syrup, and fruit butters offer attractive possibilities when a special market can be developed. A tearoom or a restaurant, or an exclusive club, frequently desires to buy such foods,

in many instances wishing to secure them in individual paraffin-coated paper containers. I know a woman who makes many dollars every year selling home-made sausage to an exclusive trade.

In some communities, located within tramping or motor-car distance of a city having more than 20,000 inhabitants, farm women are earning money by supplying meals, served by special order, to parties of motorists or hikers who like to get back to the country occasionally, drop into an "honest-to-goodness" farm home, and have a real meal.

Farm women can capitalize the atmosphere of the open fields and autumnal woods, which are different to city folks just as the theatres and decorated white way of the city are to you. City persons can telephone and ask for a dinner for six, suggesting that chicken or chops with the usual trimmings be served. One farm woman has been successful in this kind of a business venture.

Winter Profits.

Many women fill in their spare moments, particularly in the winter, with sewing and fancywork. Crocheting, tatting, and embroidering are general favorites, and in sewing the making of baby clothes and aprons are most popular, largely because there is no fitting to be done. Two women who made a good profit from this business have excellent marketing places. One has her sewing on sale in a little shop where machine hemstitching is done, and the other one has her fancy work on exhibit in a restaurant of a dry-goods store. If the clerks in the store sell the merchandise, they receive a small commission for their help.

Home-made doughnuts from the farm, direct to you, have an appeal, just as do fresh coffee cakes and cookies. One farm woman has a remarkable cookie trade, especially at Christmas time. These festive cookies are made by order, and a few are sold in stores.

They are cut in various shapes, from those representing Christmas trees, people, animals, and the like, to the plain round and star-like ones. They are iced sometimes, and are decorated with red sugar, currants, raisins, citron cut in shapes, and nut meats.

After a woman decides what she wishes to sell, she is ready to consider her market. This may be obtained by talking to friends who might be interested and asking them to speak to their neighbors about your project. If this brings no returns, advertising in the local paper, taking up the project with local merchants, or placing exhibits in stores are possible ways of arousing interest.

When the customers are obtained, the only way to hold them is to give satisfaction by selling high-quality goods. This holds old trade and brings new business.

POULTRY

No poultry-keeper, either upon a large or small scale, can expect a profit from his operations if his flock and his poultry house are infected with lice and mites. Both are easily brought upon perfectly clean premises, possibly by the introduction of fowls purchased elsewhere. Sparrows are frequent spreaders of these pests.

Lice may be readily controlled by providing a good dust bath and by the use of blue ointment or one of the many lice powders that are on the market. The control of mites, however, is not so simple. Unlike the hen louse these are not, as a rule, found upon the fowl; neither are they killed by dusting. They are found usually in cracks around the roosts and nests and will be readily detected upon examination of these parts. At night, when the fowls are on the roosts, these mites may be seen issuing from cracks and running along the roosts.

The only method of control is thorough cleaning and disinfecting of the premises. Remove all droppings, litter and nesting material, scrape and sweep out every particle of dirt, and give the house a thorough soaking with a good strong disinfectant, forcing it by means of a spray pump into all cracks.

Whether mites are known to be present or not, the roosting and nesting quarters should be treated weekly during the summer, since the mites breed very rapidly.

Ordinary coal oil will kill mites but as it evaporates quickly its effects are not lasting. A good disinfectant mixture may be made at small expense by adding crude carbolic to the kerosene, about a quart to a gallon of the latter, or by adding one of coal tar disinfectants.

A Hint for Fall Fairs.

A live stock exhibit which might be usefully copied at every fall fair in eastern Canada was seen at the recent Edmonton Exhibition. The members of the Live Stock Exchange put on a campaign to illustrate by immediate contrast the commercially good and bad types of cattle, hogs and sheep. Side by side with each pen of desirable stock was a pen of undesirable, poorly-marketable stuff. The plan was explained in the "Market Examiner" as follows:

"A notice of stock breeders explained that the Edmonton Live Stock Exchange were not advocating any particular breed of beef cattle, hogs or sheep, but that they were emphasizing the necessity of:

"1. Raising the highest grade of commercial stock by better breeding methods;

"2. Better finishing of stock before marketing to command the top market prices;

"3. To prevent flooding the market at any one time by a more even distribution of shipments throughout the year."

So much has been written about bacon type hogs during the past year that the hog exhibit of the Exchange was even more attractive to the farmer than last year. Two hogs, which were splendidly representative of the best type had been secured, and when the pen in which they were were reached in the progress from the large rough type, the contrast was most striking. Over above this pair was printed: "Grade select bacon type. This is the type that produced Wiltshire bacon sides. In demand for export trade. Will in future command a premium. Why not raise this class of hogs? Select weight from 150 to 220 pounds. Top market price—the kind to raise, 220 pounds at 13c—28c."

Besides these in the next pen were found the light heavy weight hogs from 220 to 250 pounds. The placard above again told the market story that this grade sells at \$1.00 per cwt. less, so that a 230 pound hog at \$12 would bring \$27.50. The next grade—that of medium heavy weight—is from 250 to 300 pounds. This grade sells at \$2.00 per cwt. less and a 260 pound hog at 11c would bring \$28.60. In the next pen was an extra heavy weight hog of 310 and over which at the present market price would bring 10c, or 3c less per pound than the select. A 310 pound hog would bring but \$31. The pertinent question printed above: "Why produce the extra weight and get nothing for it?" goes a long way in convincing the observer that there is no object in working for nothing and giving away the feed into the bargain."

One day it was rumored in the garden that a family was about to move into the little brown house. The news got round somehow that in the family there was a little blue-eyed girl. The pansies fluttered with excitement when they heard that, and even the hollyhocks looked interested.

On a golden afternoon in June there was a stir and a bustle in the small house.

"The little girl will soon find her garden," all the flowers said to one another.

"Now, pansies," the tallest hollyhock said, "if you want the little girl to like you, have your faces clean and hold up your heads as high as you can. Don't lean over and sniff the grass."

The pansies promised to do their best. But when the day came they were in such a flutter and bobbed about at such a rate that they got their faces smudged with dust.



Parents as Educators

Beans and Boxes—By Mary Collins Terry.

It is often hard for the mother to find lasting and pleasant pastimes for her little child. He may be too young to play outdoors alone. During the winter months many hours a day must be spent indoors.

My knowledge of a two-year-old child's play instincts and the use of some very ordinary household material, have developed several occupations which might be found useful and helpful to others.

There are his beloved "Beans." He has already spent days and days with them and still shows a ready interest when they appear from the shelf in the pantry. A little cup of beans, the hard red kidney beans, and a glass dish were the extent of his materials to begin with. He loved to pour these out and refill his cup, becoming absorbed in his occupation for as long as thirty minutes at one time. Later I added a glass fruit jar, and mixed with the red beans some large white navy beans for him to sort out and drop into his jar. This also was found to be a successful experiment, giving training to his powers to discriminate in color and size.

Our "Beans" lend themselves to many occasions. They were the means of keeping two little visitors happy while the mother, who had left them in my charge, went to town. She told me afterward that she has borrowed the idea for their playtime at home. My son's irrepressible desire to pound

the chairs and tables or hammer on the furniture with almost any article he could get hold of led to another occupation. The material this time consisted of a box which the grocery boy had left, a good sized nail, and the coveted household hammer. Although he does not do anything so far but fit the nail in an old nail hole and pound, he is safely giving vent to a growing instinct to handle and wield, in imitation of his elders. Later two or three nails could be given, and still later a bit of board to nail to the box, anticipating future crude but effective toy making and carpentry.

Speaking of boxes, I might mention our "toy house" which was made by nailing together two boxes of the same size, one above the other. This is kept in the kitchen because the children are often playing here during the time that meals are under way or kitchen work being done. This low and convenient place having been provided for them, toys formerly left discarded on the floor are kept picked up and stowed away in the toy house. One shelf holds a large basket of little things, "Jim-cracks" of all descriptions to easily lost and so dear to every child's heart. The rest of the space is given to a box of blocks, dolls and balls, while a few old magazines and picture books are kept on the top. The house is enjoyed by the children, and is a big help to Mother in keeping her rooms in general good order.

Every flower was ready. The pink roses by the gate were already nodding a welcome, blossomy bushes were ringing their golden bells, and the graceful lilies had practiced their manners perfectly. The little pansies nudged one another and tried to keep from laughing aloud.

Suddenly the gate was flung open and a voice cried, "Oh, the garden, the dear, dear garden."

There was a flutter of white skirts and apron strings, and down the garden walk a joyous little girl came running. The flowers knew by the look in her eyes that she was going to love them.

A group of bright nasturtiums peered anxiously from behind a snowball bush, and a row of frilly pinks ducked their heads and curtained politely. The hollyhocks, straight as soldiers, glanced over toward the corner to see if the pansies were in order.

"I should like to shake them!" the tallest hollyhock snapped. "Just look at the silly little things hanging their heads."

For the pansies, suddenly shy and timid, were hiding their faces in the grass. Already they loved the little girl, but in their hearts was the thought: "What if we should not please her?"

The child danced merrily up to the row of hollyhocks. "Hello, you nice old things!" she said.

The proud flowers stiffened. They wondered whether she were treating them with just the proper amount of respect.

She had a happy greeting for the graceful lilies, for the snowball bush, for the roses, the petunias and the pinks.

Then, all at once, she gave a little cry. Running to a corner of the garden, she clasped her hands and bent low.

"Oh, you darlings!" she said. "You blessed little things! I hoped you would be here, and here you are!"

An instant later she was running toward the house. "Mother," the flowers heard her call, "didn't I say I knew there would be pansies?"

That night when the pansies had gone to sleep, each with a happy smile on its small face, the other flowers, wakeful, talked the matter over in the moonlight.

"I wonder," said the proudest hollyhock of all, "why she loved the pansies so when they didn't even hold up their heads to greet her?"

A pink rose nodded thoughtfully. "I think," was her answer, "our little girl understood why the pansies hung their heads."—Youth's Companion.

The Dairy

A dairy expert says that rosy milk is caused by an organism usually occurring in stale water. These bacteria may gain access to the milk through rinsing utensils in water from a tank, or they may adhere to the bodies of the cows as they wade through stagnant pools and later drop into the milk pails.

Many people have misunderstood this trouble and have disposed of certain cows thinking they were the cause of it. But rinsing the utensils in clear, fresh water and steaming, scalding, or sunning them will prevent most of the trouble. Washing the cows' flanks and udders in a mild disinfectant before milking should eliminate the remainder of it.

Most of this trouble occurs at this time of the year and will cause a thickening of the milk in a few hours so that it may be drawn out in long threads. The milk may be entirely sweet, yet present this thick rosy appearance.

Stay in Bed.

A correspondent, who is just getting back to health after a long illness, tells me that he has lost weeks and weeks of time because he hurried back to work too soon after an attack of "flu." He thinks people should be warned against this folly.

The moral is that you cannot hurry nature in her work of tissue building. When you have suffered a destructive illness, in which there has been waste of tissue, the part of wisdom is to rest quietly in bed until repair has been accomplished. You may manage to fool yourself into the idea that you are ready for work, long before the time has really occurred, and you may work up the "pep" that will send you back to your work, but do not think that there will be nothing to pay. It is not certain that you will be thrown back to your bed in a hurry, as was this man. But a worse thing may befall you. You may manage to keep on with your daily tasks, though performing them at a big disadvantage, and meantime, while you are congratulating yourself on how well you are defying nature, there is some organ of your body that is carrying a double burden and beginning to give way under it.

Quite frequently this overtaxed organ is the heart. A few months or perhaps years later some doctor tells you that you have a "heart murmur." You don't see how this can be, because you have always had such a strong heart; and it never enters your head that perhaps you did not treat your heart exactly fair when you placed all that extra load upon it in getting back to work so much too early. But that was the time when your heart began to go, and the fact that you thought that you were pulling the thing off so successfully at that time is now little consolation.

Parents should be especially careful of young children who have had measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, influenza or typhoid fever, to make very sure that they have made a complete recovery before resuming their usual occupations. Under no conditions should they be allowed to jump right into the old strain, but it should always be insisted that play and work be taken up gradually. In a general way, the same rule applies to adults. Take time to get well, and resume your occupations gradually.—Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

Essentials of a Good Wheat Stand.

If we are plowing a stubble ground for wheat we like to do so at the earliest possible opportunity. Early plowing liberates plant food which is necessary for growing large crops of wheat, and the earlier it can be done the better the results.

The ground is then rolled and harrowed alternately until a fine, thoroughly fitted seed bed is prepared, so firm that the horses feet will not sink into the soil more than an inch or two while drilling. Where wheat follows beans we often start fitting the seed bed before the beans are removed from the field. Usually a couple harrowings with the spring tooth harrow is sufficient.

Wheat likes lots of readily available plant food. Barnyard manure is good but we like it best on the new seedling or for the cultivated crops, so what we can spare for the wheat goes on the higher spots and is valued chiefly for winter protection. We use 200 lbs. or more of a good complete commercial fertilizer. No doubt the greatest profit comes from the phosphorus, but we like a little nitrogen to give the crop a good kick off, and we are convinced that a little potash pays.

Nothing but the best of seed from a variety that has been tried and proved is good enough. It must be thoroughly cleaned and graded, treated to kill the smut germs, and sown at the rate of two bushels per acre.

Often a good growing of a crop is spoiled by a poor harvesting and marketing of it.

A good cement floor in a henhouse is economical, durable, ratproof, easy to clean, dry, and sanitary. It costs a little something, but is worth a lot more.

Don't stop feeding either chicks or laying hens this summer. It is the worst mistake a poultryman can make, say specialists on the subject, and it never pays.

Farm Wives I Know Who Are Earning Extra Money

By Nell B. Nichols

I have talked with a great many farm housekeepers in the last few months, and I find that, while they are eager to economize, they are equally eager to maintain a high standard of living, even though money is not so free as it was in the after-the-war period.

Many of these women have asked me, as a farm woman who meets farm women, to suggest how they may earn money. I believe farm women are joining their city sisters in the movement of doing something in connection with their housekeeping which will bring an income. I have met several farm women who are cashing in on their outside efforts. For example, one woman makes a few hundred dollars every year selling rhubarb; another one grows garden flowers, and markets them through a grocery store in the nearest city; one has a unique cottage-cheese trade, and still another rural woman takes orders for canned vegetables and fruits from city women who furnish the cans. In this way the garden and orchard products are sold with very little delivery expense.

And here is another thing I discovered. The woman who earns this money buys home improvements with it. They have labor-saving devices. I have talked with a great many women who want these devices, provided they will pay for themselves. Anything we can do to point out that labor-saving devices are not a luxury, but an economy, since they save time, doctor bills, etc., will do a mighty fine service.

Almost every woman has something on her farm, or has the ability to make something which will sell. Experience and observation have led me to believe that selling to city or town customers—the people who have the

highest value for the direct-from-the-farm appeal—brings the greatest success.

The first thing in starting the business, however, is to decide what you have to sell. Specialize on some particular thing. That's the game. Then comes the problem of finding the market and holding it.

I am going to tell you some of the ways the farm women I know are making a good income without neglecting their homes.

Of course, the old stand-bys, chickens, eggs, and butter, continue to do excellent work. With the nearness to markets, due to the parcel post and motor cars, there are many other avenues open to business, if the farm woman wishes to make the adventure.

Growing Rhubarb and Onions.

In one district, for instance, a business-like housekeeper is capitalizing the rhubarb which grows in her garden. Her business is quite remarkable in that she furnishes most of the rhubarb consumed in the nearest town, with about 4,500 inhabitants, every spring. While she sells directly to a few customers, most of her marketing is to the local grocery stores, which makes the work of delivery smaller.

Another farm woman is selling onions in much the same way, only on a smaller scale. The winter onions, which come as the first greens after the last snows and before the other garden stuff is up, are mighty welcome in the town or city where hot-house vegetables are scarce and prices are high. So this farm woman pulls these early onions, ties them in bunches, and sells them in town to local merchants.

A farm woman, living within motor-car distance of a city having a popu-

Shop at Mayhew's The Store of Real Values

White Voile Waists.—A special offering this week, featuring the popular Cascade front. All sizes, at, each, \$1.59.
Boys' Suits.—Get the boys' outfitted for school now! Every boy's suit in this store at reduced prices. Many to select from.

Suits for Boys 8 to 12 years; splendid patterns and very serviceable; this week \$4.98.

Suits for Boys 13 to 18 years; all this season's patterns; this week \$7.95. Also many other kinds and prices.

Big Sale of Boys' Blouses.—Neat patterns and durable. This week for 95c.

Boys' and Girls' School Shoes.—Very Special Prices this week, \$2.19 and \$3.00. Brown and Black.

Girls' and Ladies' Brown Brogue Shoes; sizes 3 to 6. On sale this week \$4.48.

Men's Brown Shoes; plain or Brogue toes; sizes 6 to 10. On sale this week \$4.95.

Boys' Jerseys, all sizes, for 58c each.

36-in. White Flannellette, regular 35c, for 27c per yard.

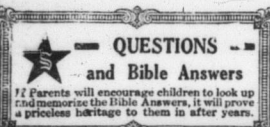
\$15.00 Summer Dresses for \$8.75.

New Monarch Knitting Yarns.—Dove, Silvertwist and Down, in all the new shades. Demand Monarch yarns; they are best.

36-inch Factory Cotton, splendid quality. This week 18c per yard.

Notice.—Commencing Sept. 6th, we will be open all day Wednesday.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.



What did Jesus say about passing judgment on others?—Matt. 7: 1-5.

NEWBURY

Mrs. Edward Powley, of Winnipeg, called on friends in town last week.

Miss Vena Chalk and brother, of Aylmer, and Miss Zeta Martin and brother, of Ridgeway, spent Sunday at Wm. Bayne's.

Mr. Chambers and family, of Petrolia, spent Labor Day at Dr. McVicar's, "Ingleside".

Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay returned to Mount Brydges on Monday after visiting Dr. Gordon.

Mrs. Horace Liddington, of Glenora, has been visiting at the home of her father, E. Woods.

Miss Mary Moran, of Windsor, and Miss Annie McIntyre, of Walkerville, visited at their homes at North Newbury.

Arrangements are being made for harvest thanksgiving services in Christ church, Sept. 17th.

Miss Jean McEneaney, of Windsor, spent the week-end with Miss Anna Fennell, at the Eau.

Mr. Sizer, who is relieving at the Bank of Montreal, gave a beautiful solo in Christ church and Knox church on Sunday.

Friends here will sympathize with Richard Everett and family in the death of his brother, the late George Everett, who passed away early Sunday morning at the home of his brother.

H. D. McNaughton and family spent the holiday week-end at Simcoe.

Mrs. A. B. Dobson and daughter, of London, spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Lamb.

Miss Gertrude Burr, nurse in training at Victoria Hospital, London, arrived home on Saturday for three weeks' vacation.

George Dear and wife, of London, spent the week-end at A. McCready's.

Ed. Hoxie and mother, of Detroit, spent the Labor Day week-end at B. F. Jeffery's.

Among the teachers leaving this week for their schools were Misses Winnifred Owens to Leamington high school, Nessie Archer to Elora high school, Mabel Moran to Port Colborne, Myrtle Pringley to Annapolis, Lillian Owens to Hamilton and Mamie Fennell to Woodgreen.

R. H. Moore spent the week-end at his old home, Flesherston, with his parents.

Mrs. Vanduzer returned last week from Parry Sound.

Ed. J. Grant and family, of Belmont, and Albert Grant, of Windsor, spent the holiday week-end with their parents here.

The W.M.S. of Knox church were entertained at the home of Mrs. W. H. Parnall, Wardsville, on Thursday, together with the local branch. Mrs. Charlie Teller gave a paper on Trinidad and Miss Margaret Bayne gave a report of the summer school held at Alma College, St. Thomas. At the close of this pleasant meeting lunch was served by the hostess.

James H. Bayne, of Detroit, spent the week-end with his brothers here.

Mrs. Deacon and daughter, Mrs. Sutherland, of Denver, Col., have been visiting Mrs. Deacon's brother, John A. Robinson.

Miss Anna Foster has returned to Detroit after a lengthy visit here.

Mrs. Margaret Lamb, while moving about in her home on Thursday, fell and broke several ribs. She is resting nicely and it is hoped she will be fully recovered soon.

Miss Mabel Connelly and Miss Walker, of Detroit, spent the week-end at the former's home here.

John A. Robinson was in Toronto this week attending the embalmers' convention.

Jack Ward, wife and baby, of Detroit, visited at Miss Sinclair's and Wm. J. Armstrong's last week.

Mrs. Fowler, of Petrolia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. Jeffery.

Mr. and Mrs. Onelle and daughter Marion and son Wilfrid and Mr. Laird and Mr. Hansen, of Detroit, spent the holiday at W. C. King's.

A game of baseball which promises to be especially interesting will be played here on Saturday at 4.30 between the commercial travellers' team of London and the home team.

The visitors will bring two comedians as coaches and a quartette to sing.

WARDSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Harvey and children, of St. Thomas, spent the week-end and Labor Day with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Minna.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Sheppard left on Monday for a holiday to be spent in Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis.

Miss Zillah Oliver, of Calgary, visited at J. Bliton's this week.

Miss Ivy Henderson spent a few days at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Stinson and Archie and Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Ellwood spent Tuesday in London.

Dr. and Mrs. Clare and children have returned to their home in Toronto. Mrs. Elliott and Janet and Malcolm accompanied them home for a short visit.

Mrs. George Love and Jean have returned from a week's visit in Buffalo.

Helen Snary, of Croton, spent a few days with Miss Flossie Palmer.

Rev. R. J. Murphy and Frances spent a few days in Dutton.

A meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Thursday afternoon at the home of Miss Ward.

The chair was taken by the president, Mrs. (Dr.) O. J. Glenn, and the members answered to roll call with the name of an author and one of his quotations. A short program was given, consisting of a recitation by Miss Zillah Oliver, of Calgary, a solo by Mrs. Geo. Pauls and several stumpy speeches. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess.

School reopened Tuesday morning, with a goodly number in attendance.

Joe Creagan and Jim O'Hara have taken positions in connection with the provincial highway. Their work consists of taking the traffic census of all vehicles passing east and west on the Longwoods Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and children have moved to their new home in the hotel here and have taken full possession of the hotel.

Mrs. Nethercott spent a few days with Mrs. Chas. Minna here.

Miss Clara Miller is clerking in Parnall's store during Mrs. Elliott's absence.

Miss Farrington has returned to take up her school work again, after the summer's holiday.

CAIRO

Dr. C. L. Forman, wife and little daughter Betty, of Detroit, are visiting the former's mother before leaving for California.

L. McGugan and wife, Bruce McGugan, and A. D. McGugan, wife and children, of Chatham, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John A. Armstrong.

Gordon Smith, of Windsor, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. John Baird, of Windsor, is spending a week with her father, Richard Burr.

Orville Forman and mother are leaving this week for California for the winter.

Maurice Baird has returned to Windsor after spending his holidays with his grandfather.

Renew your daily newspaper subscriptions at The Transcript office.

SHOE REPAIRS

WHILE YOU WAIT

Old Shoes made like new.

Quality, Durability, and Neatness in every job guaranteed.

Let me fix your broken Harness.

Charges reasonable.

J. PARKE

Shoemaker, Newbury, Ont.

Agent for the City Laundry, St. Thomas.

NORTH EKFRID

Herbert Musgrove, of Paris, is visiting his parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Musgrove.

Mrs. Campbell is the guest of Mrs. Bolton, of Metcalfe.

A number from here motored to Springbank last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Adair and family, of Detroit, motored here and are calling on relatives.

Will Down has erected lightning rods on his house and barn, which improves the looks of the buildings.

Mr. Musgrove is shipping two carloads of oats from Appin this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Daniels, of Coldstream, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Down, of Strathroy, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Down, Jr.

Mr. Musgrove is having a cement block foundation put under his house, which adds much to its appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chisholm motored to the Government Park Sunday.

Miss Belle McKenzie, of London, is the guest of Mrs. Orey Ramey.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith, of London, and Mrs. Chas. Foster and family, of Komoka, were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Foster Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Balfour and Mr. Palmer, of Mitchell, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pettit.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Richardson, August 31, a daughter.

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

DAVISVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. C. Armstrong and baby, of Detroit, are spending their vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Armstrong.

Mrs. Wm. K. Duffey and son William, Mrs. S. McMillan and C. G. Powers, of Detroit, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Dan Hillman and daughter Mabel spent the week-end in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Tomlinson have returned to their home in Port Huron.

Paul Shoemaker has returned to school in Cobourg after spending his vacation with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lunley and family, of Detroit, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Duffey.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McEneaney, of Glenora, spent Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Armstrong.

Friends of Mrs. D. F. Fletcher will be pleased to learn that she is improving after an operation.

Mrs. D. McLean has returned to her home after spending a week in Detroit.

MELBOURNE

Melbourne, Sept. 4.—A painful accident happened to Mrs. Robert Alexander. While about the farm a cow kicked her over, fracturing and dislocating her shoulder.

Dr. A. H. Brown and Mrs. Brown, of Woodside, spent a few days at the parsonage.

Miss Elizabeth Cornelle has returned from Victoria Hospital after having her tonsils removed.

Rev. John Elder, Mrs. Elder and son Arthur have returned from their visit to Florida and other southern States.

Miss Mariel Richards has left to assume her duties as school teacher near Oil City.

Ernest Stevenson and Harold Parr, of Victoria College, Toronto, are spending a few days at their homes here. Harold preached at Mount Brydges on Sunday.

SHETLAND

Mrs. Edwin Hoxie and children, of Detroit, spent Friday with her uncle, Fred Jeffery.

Annett Laing has returned to his home in Detroit after spending two weeks with his uncle, Fred Jeffery.

A very pleasant time was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Palmer on Thursday evening, when about 35 members of the T.T.S. club gathered there in honor of Mr. Ronley, who is leaving to take up his duties as teacher near Alvinston.

The evening was spent in games and contests, after which refreshments were served. The class presented Mr. Ronley with an auto-strapped safety razor in an ivory case.

Miss Verda Badgley has gone to Armour where she will begin her school duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jeffery spent Sunday in Newbury.

Wm. Siddall spent the week-end at Strathburn.

Robert Gray is holidaying in Toronto this week.

A number of young people from the surrounding country took in the picnic in Mason's grove in the afternoon and the dance on the pavement at night on Wednesday last week.

Royal Badgley is holidaying in Toronto this week.

MOSA

Miss Margaret Campbell and nieces, Dorothy and Lueza Russell, left for their home in Pennsylvania on Thursday.

Miss Helen Douglas was the guest of Miss Margaret Bayne a few days last week.

Miss Mizena Walker, of Brooke, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George McCallum.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Douglas and little sons, accompanied by the Misses Munro, motored to Komoka on Thursday and spent the day with Mrs. E. McCready and family.

Mrs. Will Minnick and family, of Port Stanley, were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. E. Walker.

Miss Mable Walker and Miss Edith Hayward, of Detroit, spent the holidays in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McLean, of New York, spent the week-end with the former's aunt, Mrs. Jas. Corbett.

KILMARTIN

Between four and five hundred people attended the 31st annual congregational picnic of Burns' church, held in Hugh McLachlan's grove on Labor Day. A splendid dinner was served by the ladies from 1 to 3, after which an enjoyable program was given, consisting of the following:—

Readings by Miss Ella McLean, gold medalist, of St. Thomas; Scottish songs by Master Donald McEneaney, the young Harry Lauder, of Glenora, and addresses by Rev. W. A. Leitch, of Kintyre, and Rev. Andrew Leitch, of Bethany, W. Va. Through some misunderstanding the Harmonic quartette, of London, were unable to fill their engagement. Selections were rendered by the Alvinston orchestra. During the afternoon a program of sports was a big attraction. Rev. D. Robertson was chairman for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Munroe and child, of Walkerville, are visitors at Neil Munroe's.

Rev. D. Robertson is holidaying for the month of September, and leaves this week to visit his son in Ottawa.

Mr. Cyrus Smith, of McTavish, is in Toronto this week.

Miss Margaret Little, school teacher, went to Toronto on Monday to resume her duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Alpin McAlpine and son Russell, of Royal Oak, Mich., visited relatives here last week.

Miss Prudence Moore has returned home after spending some time in Walkerville.

Will Moore, of Walkerville, spent Labor Day at his home here.

Miss Mary E. McAlpine, of London, is holidaying at her home here.

George Cornelle and Miss Ha Quigley, of Wardsville, called on friends here last week.

Miss Gwendolyn Campbell, who has been the guest of her cousin, Christine Leitch, has returned to London.

Miss K. Chambers, of Muncey, has returned to resume her duties in S. S. No. 17.

Thos. Moore, of Walkerville, spent the week-end here.

Duncan R. McAlpine is visiting in Detroit.

CASHMERE

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Radley and daughter Aileen, of Detroit, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Saylor.

Miss Letty Saylor, of Detroit, spent the week-end with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Smith and son Douglas, of Walkerville, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sitter and son spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jeffery, Newbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome and children, of Caledonia, visited with Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Saylor.

On Tuesday morning school started. No doubt the children will be able to work harder after the long holiday.

Mrs. Mary Schwenker and daughter Ruth, of Chatham, are visiting the former's brothers, Hugh and Willie Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sitter and son and Mr. and Mrs. Earle Tunks and two sons were among the guests at the birthday dinner of their grandfather, David Smith, Bothwell, August 23. Mr. and Mrs. Will Saylor and Clement and Miss Merle Saylor were guests also. Mr. Smith is 82 years old and is quite hale and hearty.

Mr. Allen Sitter and Mrs. Will Saylor are daughters.

One of the most effective worm-powders on the market is Miller's Worm Powder. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in the composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

MODEL CENTRE

(S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid)

School reopened on Tuesday, with Miss Jessie McAlpine in charge again.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Armstrong and children, of Blythwood, spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Zac. McCallum.

W. J. Hammond, of Detroit, spent a couple of days last week at Alex. McKellar's.

G. W. Sutton and family spent Sunday in St. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewen McEwen, of Toronto, spent a day last week at Dan McAlpine's and with other friends.

Miss Margaret Eddie left on Monday to take charge of a school near Woodstock.

Mrs. Ben Hammond, of Detroit, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Alex. McKellar.

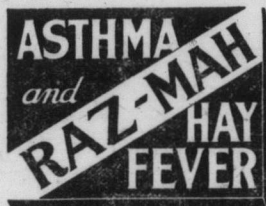
Mr. and Mrs. Dan A. McCallum, Mrs. Zac. McCallum and Hector and John McCallum attended the McCallum reunion which was held near John Station last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Spackman, of London, spent the week-end and holiday at Dan A. Graham's.

Mrs. A. A. Berdan underwent a surgical operation in London last Saturday.

Miss Cleo Sutton left on Monday to teach in Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McTaggart motored down and visited friends in Windsor last week.



The Standard Remedy for HAY-FEVER and Asthma. Sold by all good Druggists. For Free Trial write Templetons, Toronto Sold by Johnston's Drug Store

CULTURES FOR SILOS

Helping Out Poor Fodders Turned Into Ensilage.

Lactic Acid Cultures Now Applied—Good Fodder Requires No Treatment—Sealing the Silo—Make a Compost Heap of Garden Rubbish.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Attempts have been made to control or direct acid bacteria. Bacillus lactic acid has long been known to be beneficial in silage making, and its product, lactic acid, is found to the extent of one per cent. in well made silage. Experience has demonstrated that the addition of bacillus lactic acid in quantity to the fodder as the silos were being filled gave good results, particularly so when the fodder material was past the best stage for making high-grade silage.

The addition of the bacillus lactic acid in quantity to the more or less spoiled fodder provided an active agent to check and override the other bacteria present and thereby control the fermentative process, and bring the silage mass to a fairly uniform condition with lactic acid predominant in the silage.

Add Lactic Acid Culture.

This addition of lactic acid culture to the fodder at the time of silo filling is easily accomplished by securing a small quantity of a pure culture for lactic acid, from a creamery as a beginning. The pure culture obtained from the creamery is placed in a three-gallon can of clean skim-milk. This is placed in a warm position for three days, it can then be added to more skim-milk, increasing the bulk sufficiently to have one gallon for each load of material that goes into the silo. This skim-milk culture carrying a vast number of bacillus lactic acid is sprinkled over the cut fodder as the silo filling proceeds.

Good Fodder Requires No Culture Treatment.

If the corn is in prime condition for silage making at the time of ensiling, nothing is to be gained by adding culture, however its use is strongly advised if the corn or other fodder is a bit off in condition due to damage through unseasonable weather, delays, etc.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Sealing the Silo.

Several methods of sealing the silo after it has been filled have justified their use. What is wanted is a heavy blanket of material on top as near air tight as possible. A Minnesota writer says:

Some times weeds or heavy green grass are run through the cutter as a finishing layer. Some prefer to jerk the ears from the last two or three loads of corn used so no grain is lost and allow the corn itself to make the air-tight layer needed to preserve the silage below. At any rate, it is a good practice to tramp the silage around the edges at intervals of three or four days for about two weeks. This helps to prevent the settling away from the wall, which often occurs.

Spilling at the surface may be prevented entirely by covering the top of the silage when filling is completed with a layer of tar paper cut to fit snugly around the walls and overlapping between the strips. If this is used, it is advisable to weight it with some green material of some kind or with boards. Most farmers, however, think the use of corn itself with the ears removed and with proper tramping is more economical than the use of paper.

In filling the silo the usual recommendation is to keep the surface higher at the sides than in the center and to do most of the tramping near the wall. The last two feet had best be kept about level with the same amount of tramping in all parts of the silo.

MAKE A COMPOST HEAP.

Save the Garden Rubbish and Make Cheap and Valuable Manure.

Garden waste, decayed vegetables, dead vines, weeds, and the organic rubbish that collects about the place during a busy summer may be cleaned up and put to work again through the agency of a compost heap. Start the heap by laying down a bed of stable manure which has not been burned or heated. The size of the plot will vary with the amount of refuse to be used for ordinary use. If the bed is made 8 feet long by 6 feet wide and 2 feet deep it will serve the purpose. Over the manure spread a two-foot layer of refuse and cover with another layer of manure. This last layer need be only a foot in thickness. Repeat the layers until all the waste has been disposed of and