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# The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25 1921

THE FALL FAIRS

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

Whole No. 4585

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

**JOBS OF DITCHING**  
I will offer for sale by public auction on Saturday, August 27, the repair of the Deacon-Winslow drain, sale to be on con. 23, lot 3, opposite Archie King's place, at one o'clock in the afternoon.  
I will also offer for sale on the same day the repair of the Stinson drain, sale to be on con. 23, lot 3, opposite James Abbott's, at three o'clock in the afternoon.  
EDWARD HURDLE, Commissioner.  
Mosa, August 22, 1921.

**FOR SALE.**  
Brick cottage, new, 6 rooms, inside entrance to cellar, 3 lots, woodshed and henhouse; price, \$1,400. Apply Mrs. Thos. Dixon, Newbury.

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

**During the time Main St. will be closed you can secure your gasoline at Snelgrove & Faulds' by driving around to the rear and up the alley between Hayter's barber shop and the garage.**

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

**RESIDENCE FOR SALE**  
The residence of the late Duncan McCallum in Glencoe is offered for sale. This is a modern home in every respect and has water heating, good rock well, 2 1/2 acres of land, good barn, garden, etc. Apply to Mrs. G. McMurphy, Glencoe.

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

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

**FARM FOR SALE**  
Old Canadian homestead for sale; 115 acres; lot 1, range 3 south of Longwoods road, township of Mosa; 5 miles from Glencoe; fairly good buildings; 40 acres of hardwood bush; best of soil; lots of spring water; mile and a half from church and school. Apply to Neil McKellar, Glencoe.

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

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

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

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

**Great War Veterans' Association of Canada (Incorporated)**

Glencoe Branch meets 1st Friday each month at 7 p.m. in I.O.O.F. rooms, Main St. All Veterans Welcome.—W. E. Mulligan, President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

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

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

## Wedding & Shower Gifts

Cut Glass Hand Painted China  
Pyrex Ovenware Mantle Clocks  
Silverware

A complete stock of 1847 Rodgers' Old Colony and Community Silverware, Adams Pattern, always carried in stock

**C. E. Davidson, Jeweler**  
OPTICIAN MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

## Chestnut Coal

We have a large stock of E. L. & W. Scranton Coal, clean, bright and well prepared. Indications point to an advance this Fall. Order now, or draw it home \$16 per ton.

**McPHERSON & CLARKE**

LUMBER YARD and PLANING MILL  
Glencoe, Ont.

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| CAPITAL      | RESERVES     |
| \$20,299,140 | \$20,763,503 |

THIS BANK solicits the business of the Farmer. When you sell any Cattle, Hogs or Farm Products, DEPOSIT the proceeds in a Savings Account with us. We appreciate your business and are always at your service.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**  
G. Dickson, Manager, Glencoe

## CENTRAL GARAGE

### "FORD"

## The Question of Depreciation

You cannot afford to overlook the question of depreciation when buying a car, because the time will come when you will either sell the car you have bought or turn it in on a new car. The loss you will have to take will depend on your choice now.

Ask the owner of any car purchased within the last 15 months, at a price varying from \$2,000 to \$4,000, what loss he would have to take on a resale. The amount will surprise you!

The more expensive the car the more the owner stands to lose. Excessive cost of upkeep kills the demand for a used car of this class.

Buy a FORD. It costs so little to run and repairs and replacements for worn parts can be so easily obtained that the demand for used Ford cars reduces depreciation to the minimum.

## SNELGROVE & FAULDS

Ford Dealers Glencoe, Wardsville, Rodney

## Peaches and Plums THIS WEEK

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

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

IMMEDIATE FREE DELIVERY.

**W. A. CURRIE**  
CENTRAL GROCER TELEPHONE 25

## 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

**H. J. JAMIESON**  
District Manager of DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO. at GLENCOE

Also the leading Companies in Fire and Automobile at low rates.  
Office, Main street Phone, 16r3

## Public Meeting

A Public Meeting will be held at Alexandria Park

## STRATHROY

at 2.30 p.m. on

**SATURDAY, AUG. 27**

**THE HON. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING**

Leader of the Liberal Opposition.

**THE HON. DR. BELAND**

Late Postmaster-General in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government.

**F. F. PARDEE, M.P., W. C. KENNEDY, M.P., D. C. ROSS, M.P.,** and others will address the meeting.

Everyone, irrespective of political affiliation, is invited to be present to hear Canada's business and other needs discussed.  
**GOD SAVE THE KING.**

## What We Do!

Parts repaired for autos  
Axles set and straightened  
Your auto springs welded

Your implements repaired  
Old plow colters made new  
Used buggies made over  
Repair anything of iron

All kinds of Horseshoeing  
Carriage repairing  
Carriage parts supplied  
Old harrows made new  
Used wagons made over  
No job too small

Truck bodies ironed

**WHAT YOU DO**  
Read first letter of each line down

**DON H. LOVE, GLENCOE**

## Irwin's Novelty Store

Phone 24

**Cheapest and Most Satisfactory Place in Town to Get**

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

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns

## EAT MORE BREAD BUT BE SURE YOU GET REITH'S

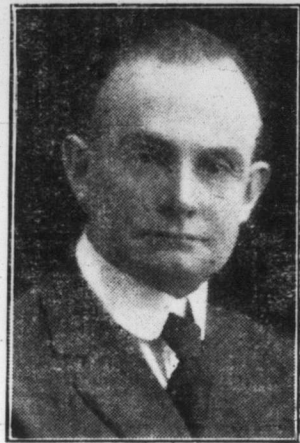
**APPETIZING NOURISHING JUST A LITTLE BETTER**

## GLENCOE BAKERY

**We Carry A Full Line**

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

**J. M. Anderson**  
GLENCOE Plumber



**HON. E. C. DRURY**  
Premier of Ontario

Who is on a visit to Glencoe to address the people at the annual picnic of the West Middlesex U.F.O.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Wallaceburg is manufacturing artificial ice.

Ailsa Craig will not grant licenses to pool rooms.

An oak tree at Chino, Cal., covers an acre of ground and can shelter 1,000 men.

A Hamilton woman was fined \$10 for opening her husband's mail without his permission.

Bruce Telephone Co. shareholders at Paisley decided against amalgamation with the Bell Telephone Co.

As the result of stepping on a rusty nail Roy Alford, aged 9 years, of Windsor, was seized with lockjaw, causing his death.

A streak of yellow has been found in some gravel dug up near Thamesville. It is thought to be gold, and an analysis will be made.

When a baggageman at Huntsville, Ala., dropped a suitcase, a pistol inside was exploded, killing him. The owner of the grip is under arrest.

Thieves at Brighton Beach, near New York, pulled out the beard of a shopkeeper, hair by hair, until, tortured by pain, he finally opened his safe for them.

The weather has turned cooler throughout the West but no reports of frost have been received. The cutting and threshing of the wheat crop are in progress everywhere.

London, Ont., is to have a new industry which, employing fifty hands, will turn out 1,500 nitrogen and tungsten incandescent electric lamps daily. Fifty of the employees will be girls.

Two bandits held up a motor car near McEwen's, Mich., by felling a tree across the road. They then robbed those in the car, two women and a man, of jewelry valued at more than \$25,000.

Specifications have been completed for the Aldborough-Dunwich townline, and tenders for the building and equipping of same are to be called for at once.

London Presbytery will meet on Friday to consider a call from the congregations of Mount Brydges, North Carleton and Komoka to Rev. C. G. Graham of Bond Head, in the Presbytery of Barrie.

In the course of an alimony suit in the supreme court of New York, Mrs. Ethel Vanatta, Brooklyn, alleged that her husband had made \$500,000 in bootlegging and that he expected to be worth \$1,000,000 by the end of this year.

It is suggested that the United States elect two presidents every four years—one to shake hands, talk in public and lay corner stones, and generally to "show off," and the other to attend to real business for the country.

A. W. Martin, C.N.R. agent at Port Arthur, who is on a holiday in Saskatchewan, writes that he captured 500 young wild ducks, and previous to releasing them banded each, requesting anyone who would shoot them to communicate with him.

Windsor led all the cities in Ontario in population gains. The gain at Windsor in 10 years was 116.17 per cent. Walkerville was next with a gain of 113.29 per cent. The present populations are: Windsor, 38,541; Ford, 5,860; Sandwich, 4,419; Walkerville, 7,040.

The printers' strike in Toronto delayed the preparation of the school text-books required by the Department of Education. It has been found impossible to complete the new geography for September, and arrangements have been made to continue the old one for another year.

Over in the Voliva community, Zion City, Chicago, women are being fined for wearing waists that come below the juncture of the pit of the neck and the collarbone. For the benefit of those who are not up in anatomy, that is just about the spot where those guaranteed 12-karat gold collar buttons leave a green mark.

A well-known and respected resident of Strathroy for many years was removed last week in the passing of Annie Mitchell, wife of George Norris. The deceased was in her 73rd year and was born in Metcalfe township.

Stop sneezing and snuffing! Hay Fever, Summer Colds and Asthma positively stopped by RAZ-MAH; and Rheumatic Capsules are just as sure for Rheumatism, Neuritis, etc. Sold locally by H. I. Johnston.

ship. She leaves her husband and four children. Two brothers and one sister survive: John D. Mitchell of Glencoe, Duncan C. Ross of Brooke and Mrs. J. J. Campbell of Davidson Saskatchewan.

While W. H. Rutledge and Loyal Tiffin were picking berries in a field owned by Barney Featherstone, on the 3rd concession, Zone, they came on a nest of rattlesnakes. There were two old ones, each three feet long, and six young ones. Seven rattles were taken from each of the old ones. The snakes were coiled up on an old stump. These are said to have been the first rattlesnakes found in these parts in many years.

J. H. Lawrence's store at Highgate was broken into early one morning recently. The noise made by the burglars when they broke the window aroused people sleeping nearby, who went to investigate, and the burglars made off in an automobile before they could get anything. Before breaking into the store the burglars relieved the proprietor's car of its gasoline so that chase could not be given. They were reported later to have passed through Chatham.

**TO BE POLICE MAGISTRATES**

Hereafter justices of the peace will have no jurisdiction in trying other than minor by-law cases. Five police magistrates have been appointed for various districts in the county. Police Magistrate Graydon of London may deal with cases arising in any part of Middlesex county but four others have been given local authority as follows: C. W. Hawkeshaw for Lucan and the township of Bidulph; S. G. McKay, for Ailsa Craig and the townships of East and West Williams and McGillivray and the town of Parkhill; D. C. McKenzie, for the villages of Glencoe, Newbury and Wardsville and the townships of Metcalfe, Lobo, Adelaide and Caradoc.

The commissioner of agriculture of Massachusetts has issued a warning against the introduction of American Flauders poppy for sentimental reasons. Those who have witnessed the havoc played by this seductive plant to the fields of Belgium and France have shuddered at the thought of similar damage to the farmers of America. Like the devil's paint brush it is said to be a very besom of agricultural destruction.

The Flauders poppy is the corn poppy and is almost cardinal red. Fields blaze with and are abandoned to it. It is described as fair to the landscape as a burning sunset to the horizon, but it has no use, either for oil, opium or feed. The work of the poppy and American daisy in meadow lands can well be compared. Once established it is difficult to rid lands of the plant.

**AILS CRAIG VETERAN DEAD**

Daniel Stewart Cameron, who died at Ailsa Craig on Thursday, aged 79, was a witness to the murder of Thos. Scott by Louis Riel and his rebel half-brothers during the Red River Rebellion. Mr. Cameron had gone West to seek his fortune and fell into the hands of Riel, who imprisoned him and several others in Fort Garry. Scott was riddled with bullets in full view of the window of the room in which Mr. Cameron and his companions were confined. Mr. Cameron pleaded with Riel for permission to give Scott a decent burial, but was refused.

In March, 1870, he was released, and made his way 200 miles afoot on snowshoes to a settlement. Later he returned to Ontario and settled in Ailsa Craig, where he married the daughter of John Fraser, a pioneer of Middlesex county. His wife died several years ago. Three sons survive.

Stop sneezing and snuffing! Hay Fever, Summer Colds and Asthma positively stopped by RAZ-MAH; and Rheumatic Capsules are just as sure for Rheumatism, Neuritis, etc. Sold locally by H. I. Johnston.

## EKFRID CENTENARY

The council and the people of Ekfrid are holding a picnic to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers in that township, on Wednesday afternoon next at the park in Appin. There will be music, sports and speeches. The addresses will review the municipal history, church development and social life in the township in the past 100 years. Suitable prizes are to be awarded for the best stories of pioneer life in the township and also for the most interesting pioneer relics exhibited at the picnic. Music and dancing by the McDonald Pipers' Band of London; songs by Mr. McCullough, baritone. A refreshment booth will be conducted by the Appin Women's Institute. After the program there will be a baseball match between Appin and Ilderton. In the evening a group of students from Guelph Agricultural College will give an entertainment in the town hall. The picnic will be free, but an admission fee will be charged at the evening entertainment. The affair cannot help but be a most interesting one throughout.

## MELBOURNE MURDER TRIAL

Among the 48 petit jurors who are selected for duty at the fall assizes at London which open before Justice Logie on September 26 are the men who will try Sidney and William Murray and Henry J. Williams, charged with the murder of Russell Campbell of Melbourne. If the men are tried jointly for the murder of the Melbourne garage man, who was killed while trying to prevent four men, including the three prisoners, from robbing the Melbourne branch of the Home Bank early in April, only 12 of the jurors will be selected to try the alleged murderers. If the men are tried separately for the crime, a selection of the jurors may sit in more than one of the juries.

## AUTO SPILL AT WARDSVILLE

Last Wednesday an American car returning from London to Detroit, and containing a man, two women and two children, struck some gravel and rolled over on the highway and turned turtle, throwing the occupants out, breaking the collar bone of one of the women and bruising and cutting severely the other. The man and children escaped serious injury. The injured woman was taken to Rodney and put on the train going to Detroit from there. The party had been in London visiting a brother-in-law in the hospital and were returning home. The accident happened just east of Wardsville.

## MCLEAN-GILLETT

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at Newbury on August 17th by Rev. C. D. Farquharson when Rhonda Olivia, youngest daughter of Wm. Gillett of Newbury, was united in marriage to Roy McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McLean of Mosa. The bride was beautifully gowned in white duchesse satin with tulle veil and carried a shower bouquet of ophelia roses. Mr. and Mrs. McLean left on the 12.35 train for Windsor and points west, the bride travelling in a smart brown suit with hat to match.

## ENDORSES REPRESENTATIVE

A meeting of the West Middlesex (Provincial riding) U. F. O. executive, held last Thursday at Mount Brydges, was attended by delegates from all parts of the riding, many lady delegates from the various U. F. W. O. clubs also being present. A resolution of confidence in Mr. J. G. Lethbridge was very heartily endorsed by the meeting.

## DUNCANSON-GRAHAM

The home of Mrs. Donald D. Graham, North Glencoe, was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding on Wednesday afternoon, August 17th, when her daughter, Clarice, was given in marriage by her brother, Duncan C. Graham, to Alexander Duncanson of Windsor, Rev. S. D. Jamieson of Delhi, uncle of the bride, officiating. The bride wore a white satin dress with panels lined with shell pink and veil of bridal net caught up with pearls and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of ophelia roses and white ribbon streamers. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Phemie Graham, who wore a frock of pink organdie and a corsage bouquet of pink roses. John Ferguson of Windsor assisted the groom. Miss Jane Shaford of Detroit was a pretty little flower girl in green organdie and carried a basket of sweet peas. Theodore Gray of London played the wedding march and during the signing of the register Dr. Calvin L. Shaford of Detroit sang "O Promise Me." After a dainty wedding breakfast was served, the happy couple left for Toronto and other eastern points, the bride travelling in a navy blue suit and jade hat. On their return they will reside in Windsor.

## WELCH REUNION

The annual reunion of the Welch family was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Syrenus Welch, Willey bridge, Ekfrid, on Aug. 4th. Relatives were there from Detroit, Petrolia, West Lorne, Dutton, Fingal, London and Niagara Falls, N. Y., and 123 people sat down to supper. The afternoon was spent in music and speeches.

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.



# Soils and Crops

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

## The Farm Flock in Late Summer.

Pullets and cockerels that feather rapidly make the best laying and most vigorous farm flock. Such birds should be banded so that they can be retained when the flock is culled in the fall. It pays to band all the hens that are held over so their ages will be known and they will not be held longer than their period of usefulness, or confused with birds of a younger age. Many yearling hens look much like pullets when the hens are through the molt and the bands help to distinguish them.

The high normal layers make the best breeders for the farm flock. Hens with high egg records have often proved poor breeders. The highest producers are apt to exhaust their energy in egg production and this means low vitality in the chicks.

Remember the mangels and cabbage and keep them growing for poultry feed next winter. Green food has been proven very necessary as a winter egg producer and a means of keeping the hens healthy. If green food saves the life of five hens and produces twenty dozen more eggs next winter, that will surely pay for quite a few hours' labor spent in weeding the mangels and setting out the cabbage.

The young cockerels that show early signs of maturity and vigor should be banded for breeders. It is assumed that they come from hens that are good layers. It pays to band a surplus to make up for any unexpected losses. If many cockerels are saved it is best to isolate them from the pullets so that the pullets will not be retarded in growth by being crowded from the feed hoppers and trampled when the scratch grain is scattered on the range.

When a breeder has a little success with poultry he is often tempted to want to raise enough to cover a county. Then it is good to advance carefully and remember that quality is very important and a few poor hens in a large flock will cut down profits rapidly. Large poultry flocks require much equipment and the work is confusing and discouraging unless the breeder is skilful and has plenty of capital and equipment on which to exercise skill.

Egg production and milk production are often compared as if they were quite similar. But the cow produces one calf a year and then furnishes food for the calf. The hens furnish the possibility of a lively chick with every egg produced. In other words, the hen that is laying heavily is constantly striving to reproduce herself and that is a greater strain on the vitality than is the case with the cow giving milk.

A few capons for home use will be greatly appreciated during the winter. But a set of capon tools is not a sure road to profit with cockerels. Capons must have plenty of feed to develop large frames and plenty of meat. At the present cost of growing poultry meat it does not seem possible to make much profit on capons. Those that are raised must be skillfully marketed where they are appreciated.

A visit to the poultry show at the Fair is often a stimulus to the poultry keeper on the farm. Visits with other breeders are often encouraging. The sight of many fine birds inspires the poultry keeper to make more effort in the management of his own stock. And the poultry show is needed to keep up the interest in the standard-bred fowls.

It seems as if the time has arrived when the home feed grinder should go with every poultry flock of any size. With these grinders it is possible to crack small grains and save the buying of fine chick scratch grain. Corn can also be cracked for the growing stock. On rainy days the grain feeder can be ground up and mixed. At the present price of grain and commercial dry mash it seems

very plausible to believe that money can be saved by grinding home-grown grain or grain purchased from the neighbors. For large flocks a power-grinder is needed. For small farm flocks, one of the largest size hand-grinders will prove very useful. Now is the time to clean and oil the stove brooders and store them for next year. If left in the colony houses they will become rusty and unclean. Stove pipes will also rust quickly and they should be drummed out and stored in a dry room. The film of oil on the iron stoves keeps out rust and helps the stove to deliver many years of service.

## What Makes a Bacon Hog?

To produce the lean, mild-cured side known as "Wiltshire" we require a long, deep, smooth pig, possessing a light head and shoulder, an even back, not too wide, but well covered with flesh, yet not fat. The sides from back of shoulder to ham must be deep and long, the ribs short and sprung out boldly and dropping almost at right angles, the underline straight and free from flabbiness, the ham smooth and tapering with the maximum amount of flesh on the outside. The pig should stand on strong, but not coarse, well balanced legs and feet and must be vigorous, healthy and a good feeder. This is the kind of pig needed for both home and foreign markets. He is a type, not a breed.

As a rule the weight limits of the bacon hog are fixed at 160 to 200 lbs. live weight. At the same time, a hog may weigh slightly more than 200 lbs. and still make a good Wiltshire side. Most hogs are, however, liable to be too fat after they reach the 200-lb. mark.

We must produce a regular supply. We cannot go into the business for six months of the year and then go out of it for six months without having a general average of price that is unprofitable both to producer and packer. Such a course breaks trade connections, loses customers and ultimately results in a cutting of prices on the part of the packer to get these customers back. The farmer must pay the price for this irregularity. The British buyer must have the assurance of a regular supply, otherwise he will utilize sources where the supply is dependable. In short, our supply must be organized to meet the supply of the trade. If the market wants hogs in September, then October marketing will not do. It may suit our convenience but it will not build up our business.

It is this irregularity in the production of our hogs that has been directly responsible for what is often wrongfully termed over-production. A study of our Canadian marketing shows such irregularity of marketing to exist.

The above extracts are from a pamphlet, "The Bacon Hog and the British Market," issued by the Department of Agriculture. Supplementing this information is the statement in a second pamphlet, "Bacon Pigs in Canada," by Dr. J. H. Grisdale when at the Central Experimental Farm, that "Pigs most nearly conforming to the requirements are found in greatest numbers among Large Improved Yorkshires, Tamworths and Berkshires and among their grades and cross-breeds. The Large Improved Yorkshires in shape come very nearly being ideal bacon pigs. They furnish a very large proportion of carcasses answering the requirements of the best bacon trade. The hams are well developed and the proportion of fat to lean is usually about right. Tamworths, red pigs, are almost invariably deep-sided and long-bodied, but are not infrequently rather light in conformation are not quite so well suited for the bacon trade as some of the other breeds, but they are very well suited for pasturing."

It seems as if the time has arrived when the home feed grinder should go with every poultry flock of any size. With these grinders it is possible to crack small grains and save the buying of fine chick scratch grain. Corn can also be cracked for the growing stock. On rainy days the grain feeder can be ground up and mixed. At the present price of grain and commercial dry mash it seems

## Good Livestock Pays More Than Good Crops.

A survey of 242 farms in Durham county, Ontario, just issued by the Department of Farm Economics, furnishes renewed proof that good livestock is a more potent factor in the success of mixed farming than are good crops. The following is a summary of the conclusions in the recent report of the survey. It shows the returns which the farmers concerned received for their year's work which varied according to the crops they raised, plus the quality of the livestock they kept:

### On Farms with poor crops:

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Labor income from—      |          |
| Poor livestock .....    | \$ 27.00 |
| Average livestock ..... | 821.00   |
| Good livestock .....    | 1,676.00 |

### On Farms with average crops:

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Labor income from—      |           |
| Poor livestock .....    | \$ 332.00 |
| Average livestock ..... | 1,568.00  |
| Good livestock .....    | 1,729.00  |

### On Farms with good crops:

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Labor income from—      |           |
| Poor livestock .....    | \$ 744.00 |
| Average livestock ..... | 1,416.00  |
| Good livestock .....    | 1,254.00  |

"Increases of \$456, \$592 and \$717 can be credited," the report adds, "to the growing of better crops, and \$985, \$1,227 and \$1,344 can be credited to

the keeping and breeding of better livestock—all about twice the increases due to growing better crops.

"Livestock is the market through which the mixed farmer sells the greater portion of his crops. If then, the quality of his stock ranks low in quality, the prices he receives for his grain, hay, silage and roots will be correspondingly low, showing the futility of growing large crops to market through poor stock."

"Thus it can be safely stated that the greatest single factor making for successful livestock farming, either beef or dairy or mixed, is a higher quality of livestock."

## Rules for Harvesting Apples.

1. Pick lower limbs first.
2. See that the ladder is pushed into the tree gently so as not to knock off or bruise the fruit.
3. Hang the basket so as to be able to pick with both hands.
4. Lay the apples in; not drop or throw them.
5. Pick no specked apples.
6. Pick no small, green ones.
7. Do not take much time picking a few little apples out of reach.
8. In emptying, pour gently, as you would eggs.
9. Do not set one basket or crate on another so that the apples below will be bruised.
10. Lift and set down gently all filled crates.
11. Use spring wagon in hauling, avoid rough ground, and go slow except on smooth road.

## Tuberculosis in Cattle.

British health officers believe that if tuberculosis could be entirely eradicated from dairy cattle, the complaint would be reduced at least fifty per cent. in human beings. How necessary efforts in this direction may become may thus be well understood. By co-operation between the Dominion and provincial departments of Agriculture a great deal has been, and is being accomplished. Canada has been proved to possess the healthiest live stock of any country. The adoption of the Accredited Herd Plan is in the way of achieving much toward the perpetuation of good health, particularly in our dairy cattle. In 1917 the plan was introduced in the United States and has proven eminently successful. Two years later it was adopted in this country, and already there is evidence of much good having been brought about, especially as animals belonging to herds proven to be absolutely clean and in receipt of certificates to that effect can be freely exported to the United States. At the end of July last in this country 522 herds were undergoing the tuberculin test to enable them to qualify for certificates. At the same time there were 100 names of herd proprietors on the waiting list, and so numerous were the applications for the service, and the consequent demands upon the Health of Animals staff, that over 220 others had to be temporarily refused. Up to the period mentioned no fewer than 30,362 tests and retests had been made and 3,319 reactors had been condemned, necessitating the payment of \$396,464 in compensation. The extent of the work carried on in the United States will be understood when it is stated that this year Congress at

Washington voted five million dollars for compensation and salaries. To receive a certificate of accreditation a herd must pass three semi-annual tests without a reactor and at the end of a year be subject to another test. So far the work has been confined to pure-bred herds, but there is a likelihood of its being extended, with increased grants for expenditure, to commercial grade herds of dairy cattle.

## How to Feed Rabbits.

A rabbit is the cleanest, most particular animal when it comes to eating: he will go hungry rather than eat something he does not want. He is a vegetarian, but does not care for sugared nor mustard; he will nibble at curled dock or pigweed, and rather likes plantain and mallow. When given the chance, rabbits search out clover; they eat the flowers first, then the leaves and stems. Sometimes even the roots are dug up, for bunny does love clover!

Young rabbits require little but their mother's milk for the first six or eight weeks. Once a day they can be given a mixture of bread and milk, and after the first month hay and grain can be gradually introduced.

Oats are the only suitable grain for rabbits, and must be crushed for the little fellows under three months of age. Also, mix in a little bran. Feed twice a day, except when a doe is nursing. Give her a noon meal. In summer the larger part of each meal should be green stuff—clover, plantain and grasses. Lawn cuttings are good.

Hay is a necessary part of the rabbit's diet, but it must be sweet and free from mold. Some breeders keep

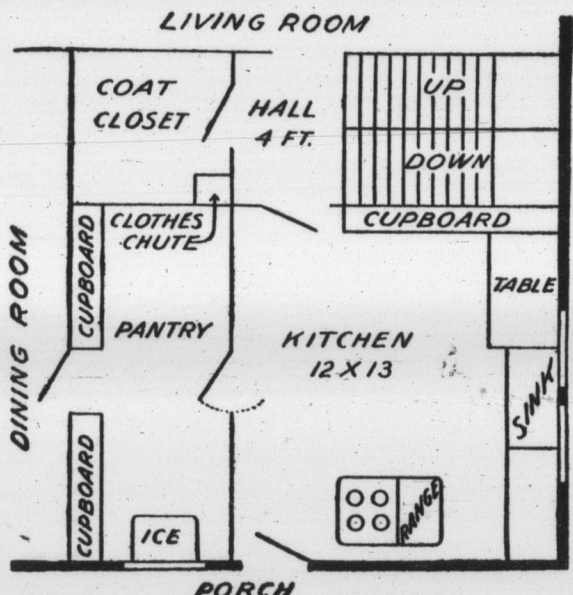
## The Ideal Kitchen

I wonder if every woman is possessed with a mania for ripping to pieces and making over. There's the matter of houses. I never moved into a house—with one exception—that I didn't immediately want to move a few rooms around, stretch some out and make some smaller, no matter how well I thought I was going to like it before. Especially the kitchens. Of course, men growl at this propensity, but that is because they do not have to do the work. The reason most houses do not suit women is because a man plans and builds them. Very seldom do you find a house planned by a woman. That is why in most kitchens the sink is so low you nearly break your back every time you wash the dishes. I was in one the other day where the only way a woman of medium height could ever make use of the sink would be to sit down. The cupboards are invariably in the wrong corner of a man-made kitchen, the stove as far from the table as it can be put, and the pantry, if they condescend to give you one at all, as far from the stove and your table as it can be put.

I had six kitchen workshops in my housekeeping days, and only one

The sink was high enough from the floor to allow me to stand upright. Indeed, I could rest my arms on the edge while I washed dishes. It was large enough to hold both dishpans at once. At the left of the sink, between it and the cupboards, was a built-in table, covered with zinc, and with one broad shelf beneath. This made an ideal cupboard for dishpans, of scouring material, extra soap, baking tins, etc. The remaining space in the bottom of the cupboards was divided into space for a flour bin and drawers for dishcloths, kitchen aprons, cutlery and paper. I kept the spices, flavoring, etc., in the cupboard over the flour bin. Without moving from the table I could reach everything I needed with which to bake.

At the right of the sink was a wooden drip board, grooved, running from sink to west wall. Alongside of this stood the range, and just north of the range the door leading into the yard. Over this door was a transom. With the transom open and the kitchen window open a tiny crack at the bottom, odors and steam were sucked outside. Standing at the sink I could by one step reach stove or cupboard. Baking was a dream, and meal-getting



look so few steps you couldn't get tired. The entry to the dining-room was on the north side, opposite the sink. Between the two rooms was a pantry with immense cupboards which held dishes and dining-room supplies. There were drawers here for table linen and silver. Under the window was space for the refrigerator, with outside drip, and the clothes chute, for dropping soiled linen into the laundry in the basement.

To me it was an ideal arrangement. Some women might object to the pantry between kitchen and dining-room, but the few extra steps it made were to me more than offset by the fact that it effectually shut off a view of the kitchen from the dining-room, and also helped to keep out odors. There was no room in the kitchen for lounging, only space for one chair next the pantry door, and this was so obviously in the way that it discouraged visitors sitting there long. This might also be a drawback to some women, but if you are one of the sort who can't work and talk, and do not like to stay in the kitchen forever, it is a good plan.

I always kept a high stool slipped under the sink board for my own use. It was the work of a moment to p it out and sit down to prepare vegetables or fruit for a meal, or even to dry dishes.

## The Welfare of the Home

### Art and the Little Child

Art is a big word to use in connection with a little child who at present is able to distinguish only the primary colors and whose drawing are a fantastic scribble. But all the child is going to be grows out of what he is, and all that he is going to have depends upon the wisdom of our giving now.

When we ask ourselves what art means to a human being we soon answer our own question by saying: Art is a means of happiness and a means of expression. If we ask further, whether it may be both to all, we reply: It may be a means of happiness to all, and although to only a few can it be a way of adequate expression, yet there is little doubt that everybody, if carefully trained, can to some degree, express himself through art. The importance of art then is not the possibility that we may discover and develop a few masters, but that we may open to all the people new pathways of self-expression and happiness.

The beginning of every art is in appreciation. The wise mother to-day does not have her child "begin music" by sitting him down, reluctant, at the piano and having him "take" music lessons, like an inoculation. She sees to it that he hears much good music from the cradle days until he is, as it were, saturated with music, and is eager to find some way of expressing music with his voice and fingers.

And so the way to help a child to art is to help him to feel for color, to rejoice in fire and sunlight and shadows, to enjoy tracing out happy designs, and perhaps best of all, to learn to love pictures.

The homeliest playthings may be used to develop the color-sense. Bright bits of pottery, marbles, scraps of cloth, shells, flowers, gold-fish, all afford daily opportunities, and even a

display of bright fruit preserves or aluminum dishes in the kitchen and the use of well-selected paint and wall-papers may accustom a child to good taste in the humblest home.

All studies that have been made of children's interest in pictures indicate that their first liking is almost wholly for the story. They are not very particular about the color, and they have no inborn taste for the Old Masters. The people in the pictures are their friends, and it is the dramatic rather than the esthetic consideration that effects them.

This suggests what we are to do. Let us select book-pictures and pictures for the home walls that tell beautiful stories in a beautiful way. Let us implant images that will always be treasures worth while, both because they are good art and because they are eternally inspiring.

Having done what we can, early and often, to help the child enjoy color and see beauty in nature and the home, having made good pictures his friends, we may expect to find him ready to make some efforts at self-expression through pictures. Good sense tells us that we should place within his reach a few strong colors, an easy medium and models largely of his own choosing. Soft crayons furnish the best first medium and adequate colors. His first efforts will be to portray an idea rather than an image. If he starts to make a night picture it will probably consist of a row of stars. Design rather than drawing, will be his mood, and his efforts to portray action will be extremely "impressionistic." Freedom, joy and vigor rather than accuracy should be the aim. Tracing is useless and copying vain, but the young child who makes pictures his other language, who tries to say something with his fingers, has begun to climb the "Delectable Mountains."

## THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

The Filipinos, like all Oriental races, use rice as their principal food. This rice is cultivated under great handicaps. Most of the large rice-growers in the vicinity of Manila plow their fields with one-handed steel plows drawn by water buffaloes or carabao. The rice is transplanted from seed-beds, harvested by hand and threshed in a community machine.

In a very mountainous section of the Philippine Islands the inhabitants have only the very steep mountainsides on which to raise their crops of rice. Those who see the hillside being wasted, as rabbit food—he is too much of an epicure to eat it unless very hungry.

If the rabbits seem troubled with looseness of the bowels, cut down on the green food, and mix some flour with the grain. Fresh water should be before them all the time, and a piece of rock salt. The latter will make salting of the food unnecessary.

In winter, rabbits should have a warm bath once a day, preferably in the morning. Give the nursing doe all of this she will eat. One good mash is made of ground alfalfa, wheat bran, rolled oats, equal parts, with some chopped-up vegetable like carrots. Corn fodder makes a pleasant change occasionally. Be extremely careful in experimenting on the rabbits' food, and guard particularly against bowel trouble.

These terraces are irrigated by streams of water far up in the mountains.

Among other interesting things seen in the Philippines are the carabao, the burden-bearers of the islands. Not only do they do the plowing in the rice and corn-fields, but they are used for heavy hauling of all sorts. Work-horses as we know them in this country are seldom seen in the Philippines, as they do not thrive in the hot climate. The carabao is small and much like our ponies, and are used almost entirely for carriage purposes. The carabao is very docile animals, and the natives seem to be able to guide them wherever they wish with only a single line or perhaps none. When they are not working they are usually found in some of the many esteros or waterways, wallowing in the mud, or grazing on the "carabao lettuce."

The picturesque nipa huts of the natives are interesting when you think that they have been constructed without a foot of lumber, a nail, a pound of hardware, without paint, plaster, plumbing, stone, brick, or tile. Yet they withstand earthquakes and storm and heat, and are as picturesque as well. In certain parts of Manila one may still see rows of these nipa huts.

Knock off the shoes and turn the horses in pasture for a week or so, when summer work is over.

**BROUGHTON'S BLOWOUT BOOT**  
Made entirely of STEEL  
Will hold 1,000 lbs. pressure.  
Saves buying new tires. Best for emergency. The Blowout Boot is the tool box. Weighs for thousands of miles. Your hands the only tools you'll need. At all jobbers and dealers. Resilient. Neat. Cheap. Quick and Nonskid. We guarantee it.  
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See us at Can. Nat. Exhibition, 1921.

## GREAT FARM INVENTORS

Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper in 1831, when he was twenty-two. The day he tried it out on a Virginia wheat field the neighbors stood around and snickered and laughed at him. He worked in poverty on his small farm another ten years before he perfected the machine. You know what it means to you to-day.

Carl Gustaf Patrik De Laval is the man who invented the cream separator. Born in Sweden, in 1845, he was the son of a soldier, a captain in the famous Dal regiment. After years of practical engineering, he became interested in separating cream from milk by centrifugal force as applied to the revolving barrel of milk. In 1878 he took out his first patent, founding the American business five years later.

William Whiteley invented in 1858 a combined mower and reaper. He was a queer citizen. Once a race with reapers he unharnessed the horses and pulled the reaper himself. He made and lost millions of dollars on his machines. He exhibited a reaper made of rosewood and gold; his carloads of reapers were accompanied by brass bands. He flung the reapers of his rivals on the junk heap and gave their owners his own make instead. He ate nothing but pie for half a week. And he holds a record among reaper men for his inventions, with 125 patents to his name.

Two hundred and forty-one years ago Christian Huygens invented the first gas engine—the same engine, in principle, that to-day runs your automobile, light plant, tractor, and other power farm machinery. Sit down and try to figure out how much you owe him. Huygens was born at Hague, in 1629. He interested the King of France in the idea of telling time by machinery—the first clock. He called it an "automaton." Huygens went insane in Paris, in 1695, from overstrain.

Jerome I Case went west from Oswego, New York, in 1842 with six threshing machines for capital. Up to this time the grain in the region of the Great Lakes was threshed in winter by being beaten with flails on the barn floor. The following year Case built his first machine to thresh and separate grain from the straw, and thus started the foundation of one of the greatest manufacturing concerns of its kind in the world. Like other famous inventors, several machines bear his name.

In the dairy industry Dr. Stephen M. Babcock stands as one of the leading figures because of his invention of the Babcock test, which supplied the means of gauging the worth of the individual cow as a producer. Dr. Babcock made his discovery in the laboratories of the University of Wisconsin thirty-three years ago, at the time when the dairy industry of America was in its infancy.

The inventor of the wheat binder, John F. Appleby, started his career doing chores for a dollar a week. But all his wits during these years were at work to find some way to get machinery to do his work for him. He contrived a knotting machine when he was seventeen, and a young school teacher loaned him \$50, but lost his nerve and wanted it back. After the American Civil War Appleby made a machine that bound a couple of sheaves before it broke—which was enough, however, to convince one of the spectators to back him for a thousand and start him on his way.

## Harvesting Pears.

Pears, while far less commonly grown than apples, are found in some farm orchards. Pears are often neglected at time of harvesting and storing; therefore they are not so fully appreciated as they might be. What is better than a luscious, juicy, properly-ripened pear, unless it is two or more?

To mature and ripen to best advantage pears should be harvested before they would ripen naturally on the trees. Summer and fall varieties are usually picked a week or ten days before they fully mature. Proper stage of maturity for harvesting comes when the dead green color is being replaced by a clearer, more transparent, lighter green.

After picking, the pears should be ripened in a cool, dark place, preferably in single layers on racks of some sort. They should not be piled in heaps. Summer varieties are usually at their best from one to three weeks after harvesting. Fall or winter varieties, which are most satisfactory for eating purposes in from two to four weeks after picking, should be taken from the tree when of the same color as earlier varieties.

Careful handling is essential to success in keeping pears. Specimens with bruised spots or with broken skins should go down quickly after having reached the highest degree of edibility. Nor may we expect wormy or diseased specimens to keep well in storage.

It's a good plan to give the boy a day off now and then, with a little spending money; it's a still better plan to go along with him and be a boy yourself once more.

When you meet a man for the first time, and carry away with you a vivid impression of a remark, the tone of his voice and expression of his countenance, and perhaps a memory of a look into his soul, his Personality has played its part and won.



## Happenings in Canada.

Farmers of Saskatchewan invested approximately \$4,000,000 in new tractors in 1920, no less than 2,000 tractors being sold to purchasers during the year at a cost averaging \$2,000 each. Saskatchewan farmers are depending every year upon mechanical contrivances to a greater extent.

Stewart Moore, a Winnipeg prospector, has rediscovered a rich deposit of mica in the district adjacent to Point du Bois, Man., and staked a fifty-two acre claim. The mica is traceable for fifteen hundred feet in length and several large blocks have already been taken out. A small crew is now working on the deposit.

A large deposit of sodium sulphate has been discovered on Baxter Lake, east of Wainwright, Alberta. From analysis it appears that the lake itself is strongly impregnated with this chemical, while a test made at the lake's edge gave thirty-two per cent. sodium carbonate and thirty per cent. each of sodium chloride and sodium sulphate. A company has been developed to exploit the find.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association reports a heavy demand for binder twine, one local branch, which ordered 24,000 pounds last year, having requested 70,000 pounds this year. Canada imported from the United States last year 24,641,000 pounds of twine.

A total of 7,110 persons entered Western Canada from the United States during the six months ending June 30, 1921. They brought with them personal wealth to the value of \$2,445,864, and effects worth \$702,453. Out of the total number of immigrants 2,600 gave their occupation as agriculturists and will engage in farming on the prairies. Of the total, 4,892 were United States citizens; while the balance of 2,218 were composed of Britishers, Frenchmen, Canadians and Scandinavians.

Development work is being carried on at the Sinclair asbestos property in Hancock township, Matthewan district. Samples of first class asbestos have been brought out from the property and arrangements have been made to bring out a carload of "crude." Owing to transportation difficulties only the better grade of fibre is being considered at present. As No. 1 crude brings over \$1,500 per ton, transportation on this class of material is not prohibitive. The new light railway which is now in the course of construction in Northern Ontario will aid development to a great extent.

## Under Deep Blue Skies.

The sky at great elevations is of a richer, deeper blue color than anything we experience down at sea level. When the philosophical De Saussure made his famous ascent of Mont Blanc towards the end of the eighteenth century, he experimented in a singularly interesting way on this phenomenon.

Before he left Geneva he prepared some sheets of paper of sixteen graduated shades of blue, from a deepest color to the palest tint, and these he numbered from one to sixteen.

Three sets of papers were made. One he left at Geneva, the second at Chamouni, and the third he took to the summit.

The result was as follows: On the top of Mont Blanc the sky at noon was between the first and second tint—that is, the deepest "bleu de roi"; at Geneva it was of the seventh tint, and at Chamouni between the fifth and sixth. Thus from the summit of Mont Blanc the sky was of a deeper blue than it was below.

One can hardly imagine what it must be like in that respect on the top of Mount Everest.

The explanation of this intense blueness is that the smaller the particles in the atmosphere the less strong the light, but the greater proportion of that is blue.

Near the horizon at lower altitudes the sky lacks that rich blue tint, because the particles in the atmosphere which scatter the light are larger, and there are more of them proportionately.

Mount Everest's peak rises into an atmosphere which must be as pure as it is rich in color.

A Swift Boy From the Country.

"How fast can you run?" the humorously inclined bell boy of a Toronto hotel asked the country lad who was on his first visit to the city.

"Well," replied the lad bashfully, "Not very fast, I guess."

"How fast is that?" asked the bell boy, winking at some of his friends who had gathered to see the fun.

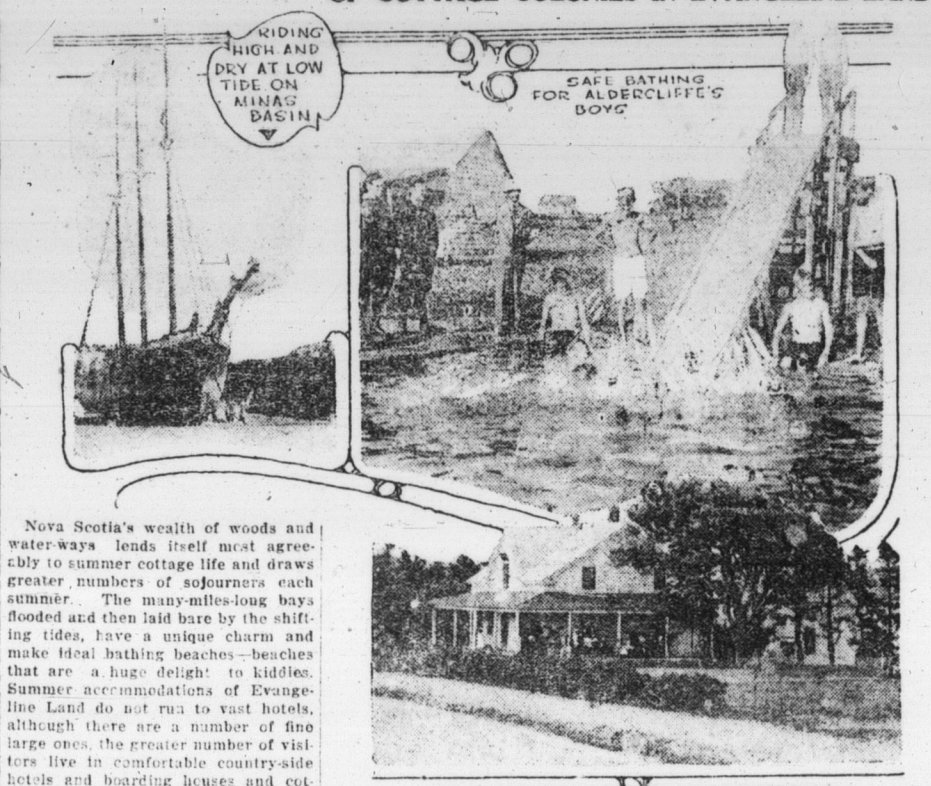
The country lad frowned thoughtfully, then replied:

"Well, now, seeing as you've asked me, the fastest I ever ran was one time last summer. You see fellows, 'twas like this. I took my gun one morning and started out to get some game. I hadn't any more than stepped out of the house before I saw a woodchuck sitting by his hole on a hillside. So I fired at him.

"But I'd heard that a woodchuck might drop back into his hole when you hit him. So, having that in mind, I threw down my gun as soon as I'd shot and started for the woodchuck. Well, fellows, I'd have got him, but just as I stooped over to grab him by the hind legs, the shot I'd fired hit me in the back."

The Forestry Authorities of Great Britain are planting comparatively large areas with Douglas fir and Sitka spruce. The seed for this planting was gathered by the officers of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

## SIMPLICITY: THE KEYNOTE OF SUMMER LIFE OF COTTAGE COLONIES IN EVANGELINE LAND



RURAL SUMMER HOTEL OVERLOOKING LAKE AT HEBRON

Nova Scotia's wealth of woods and water-ways lends itself most agreeably to summer cottage life and draws greater numbers of sojourners each summer. The many-miles-long bays flooded and then laid bare by the shifting tides, have a unique charm and make ideal bathing beaches—beaches that are a huge delight to kiddies. Summer accommodations of Evangeline Land do not run to vast hotels, although there are a number of fine large ones, the greater number of visitors live in comfortable country-side hotels and boarding houses and cottage colonies.

First among the latter stands the Kedgemahoe Rod & Gun Club, located on the shore of Lake Kedgemahoe, at the end of thirty miles of good motor road which begins at historic Annapolis Royal. Kedgemahoe is in the heart of a wild, rich sporting country. Here the fishermen may enjoy excellent fishing, and here the hunter may bag the biggest of moose. The cabins are rustic in design, but modern in equipment, fitted with fireplaces and running water. The general club house is all that a country club should be.

Other well known and popular cottage colonies are found at North West Arm,

near Halifax, Annapolis Royal, Evangeline Beach, Millford, Port Lorne and Smith's Cove. Cottages are run in connection with The Pines Hotel at Digby, the Bay View Hotel at Yarmouth and The Gainsborough at Hantsport. The Camp Acadia for girls, located at Hebron, a short five miles from Yarmouth, and Aldercliffe Camp for boys at Weymouth, are old established institutions.

These resorts are either in or close to farming centres and guests are fed on fine fresh dairy and garden products. Bathing, boating and fishing are the principal pastimes. Tennis,

golf, squash and croquet grounds are provided at most resorts. Then there is always the lovely historic country to be explored. One cannot travel to the spots of historic interest. Here the painter finds inspiration for new canvases; the writer for songs and stories; the tired business man and weary teacher find balm and strength for mind and body, and the busy mother peace and rest while her lively youngsters, safe from city perils, disport themselves in daisy fields or on the red mud flats that at high tide are glorious bathing beaches.

oner to have school playgrounds kept open all day, is very commendable. Popular sympathy is nearly always with the injured child, but when youngsters are allowed to play indiscriminately on the streets it is practically impossible to lay the blame entirely to the motor driver. It should be made a criminal offence to allow children under six on a city street without a parent or guardian. Children, however, must play, and the school playground seems the most suitable recreation place for them in large cities. Arrangements might be made to have vacant lots or institutional grounds set apart for children to play in. To prevent damage to property extra caretakers would of course be necessary, but reforms and precautions of this nature are of such vital importance that the question of expense should not be allowed to enter especially when human life is at stake.

Then, of course, there are avoidable accidents in industry, to lack of protection for the worker, at his trade, and often to carelessness on the part of the worker himself.

Add to this the appalling list of deaths of children resulting from improper feeding in childhood and some idea is given of the tremendous but preventable infant mortality amongst us every year.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera, infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

How They Advertise in the Orient.

Oriental countries, having awakened within very recent years to the worthwhileness of advertising, have adopted methods of their own which are rather odd and picturesque.

In particular they go in for street processions. Enterprising advertisers in Chinese and Japanese cities arrange parades, with banners and strange devices, such as dragons and other monsters, carried by men or on wagons.

This is real jazz as applied to publicity work. We have nothing equal to it in its way. In the Philippines similar methods are pursued. Not long ago, in Manila, to advertise a new cigar, there was a very striking procession in which gigantic walking carriers took part, accompanied by men carrying huge placards lettered in English and Spanish, extolling the product and inviting the public to try it.

Africa embraces nearly one-fourth of the total land area of the globe.

## THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Only in Rare Cases Does Backache Mean Kidney Trouble.

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in these muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case, pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys, any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any event to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these 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.

## Scouting and the Kiwanis Clubs.

If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door.

Literary men have been having a squabble over the author of this mouse-trap quotation. Some credit it to Elbert Hubbard. But he has been eliminated as he did not begin to write until after the quotation had become famous.

Then Emerson's words were looked into. But no comfort has been found there.

But who cares who wrote it? It is the Boy Scouts. That is the only reason it appears in our thoughts today.

Business men are peculiar ducks. To say they are egotistical is putting it so mildly as to be complimentary. They have such confidence in their own powers that one cannot interest them in a proposition which does not entail miraculous accomplishment. They really believe that they can work miracles.

So when a gang of fellows goes parading by, hearing of their miracles with them, the Kiwanis Club blinks its eyes, stares, wonders, and then, as if seized by one common impulse, falls in behind to do what it can, as tickled as a boy carrying water for the elephant at the circus.

It's hard to fool men. But you can't fool boys at all. And when men realize the work of the Boy Scouts, they are not being fooled. Neither are the boys who compose the Boy Scouts.

They get training, mentally and physically, and if there are any other ways they get them too—real down-right valuable stuff, that makes men out of them. And they like it, just as our boys who entered the army liked the intensive training that was handed out to them by superior officers.

The Scouts have made good in spite of the ridicule which was heaped upon them only a few years ago, when their elders first heard of them. The police and the rest of us laughed at the idea of having Boy Scouts help handle big crowds. But now—why, they are the first ones we turn to when something big and difficult has to be done.

That is the reason why the Kiwanis Club is for the Boy Scouts. Their lives are open books by virtue of the honesty which they are taught. They preach better sermons than the rest of us usually hear—right in the lives which they lead. They make better mouse-traps than the rest of us—and in the woods—and our happiest hours are spent in our pilgrimages to them. They have done much. They have dared much. They have done that which was assigned them. Worthy of our confidence! Not worthy of our confidence? Who, then, is worthy of our confidence?

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Like Father Like Daughter.

The tendencies of the father are usually handed down to the daughter, while the son inherits those of the mother.

BROUGHTON'S BLOWOUT BOOT

Made entirely of STEEL. Will hold 1,000 lbs. pressure.

Saves buying new tires. Best for emergency. The Spare Tire in the tool box. Wears for thousands of miles. Your hands the only tools you'll need. At all jobbers and dealers. Resilient. Neat. Cheap. Quick and Non-skid. We guarantee each B.B.B. tire.

Agents wanted by The GEO. H. BROUGHTON CO. 124 Wellington St. W. Toronto. See us at Can. Nat. Exhibition, 1921.

## BITS OF HUMOR

FROM HERE & THERE

Hen Made. Mrs. Newlywed—"And these eggs. Are they real country eggs?" Shopkeeper—"Yes, mum; genuine hen-made."

Nothing Lower. Jack—"I don't think I should get a zero on this examination." Professor—"Correct, but that's the lowest mark I know of."

Knew How to Use It. The clerk of the works of a new building was short of help. One morning he stopped an old tramp who was passing by, and said: "Are you looking for a job?"

"Yes," said the tramp. "Can you do anything with a shovel?" asked the clerk of the works. "Yes," replied the tramp, rubbing his eyes: "I can fry bacon on it."

He'd Been. "How far do you travel in crossing the ocean from Liverpool to New York?" asked the teacher. "Four thousand miles," replied the bright youth.

"Oh no. Think again," said the teacher. "I'm right," persisted the youth. "It says three thousand miles in the book, and that's what it is in a straight line. But I'm counting the ups and downs. I've been across!"

Mighty Awkward. "You've made a mistake in your paper," said an indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum of a country newspaper. "I was one of the competitors at that athletic contest yesterday and in your report you have called me 'the well-known light-weight champion.'"

"Well, aren't you?" inquired the editor. "No, I'm nothing of the kind, and it's mighty awkward, because I'm a coal merchant!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. How It Was Done. An American poultry farmer went over to England to have a look round the poultry farms there and see where the farmers were making mistakes.

He did not hesitate to tell how far advanced was the art of poultry keeping in the States, and spun several very tall yarns on that subject. Twenty chickens from twelve eggs appeared to be an everyday occurrence in the United States, if the stories he told could be believed.

But a bluff old English farmer was game for him. "Happen, maister," said the old man, "ye have never seen as many as a hundred chickens hatched by one hen at a setting?"

"Waal," answered the American, "I can't say that I have, but—" "Well, then, listen here, maister; happen I have," returned the farmer. "Down Ipswich way we allus fill a barrel with eggs and set the hen on the bumble!"

NOTHING TO EQUAL MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

For Sprains and Bruises.

The first thing to do when you have an injury is to apply Minard's famous Liniment. It is an antiseptic, soothing, healing, and gives quick relief.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Carlots TORONTO SALT WORKS G. J. OLIFF - TORONTO

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, E. C. GAY, 111 West 11th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" only is Genuine

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

## FEARED SHE HAD HEART TROUBLE

MRS. SMITH SUFFERED AFTER EVERY MEAL.

Toronto Woman Says Since Taking Tanlac All Her Troubles Have Disappeared.

"Before I had taken half a bottle of Tanlac I began to straighten right up and now I feel just fine," said Mrs. O. E. Smith, 163 Yarmouth Road, Toronto, Ont.

"I was told that I had high blood pressure, but whatever my troubles were they began to disappear when I got Tanlac and now I haven't a trace of any of them. For one thing, I suffered from indigestion something awful. After eating, the gas from my undigested food would press up like my chest until my heart fluttered frightfully and at times I actually thought it would stop beating.

My head ached terribly at times and I got so dizzy I couldn't stand up. My kidneys also bothered me and my back and legs hurt constantly. My legs hurt worse while lying down and nights I couldn't sleep any to speak of, so that I always felt tired and worn out.

"But all my troubles are gone now. My digestion is just perfect and I never have a headache or dizzy spell any more. Even those pains have disappeared from my back and legs and I'm so thankful for my good health that I just want to praise Tanlac all the time."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Pine Needles.

If Mother Nature patches The leaves of trees and vines I'm sure she does her darning With needles of the pines!

They are so long and slender; And sometimes in flev; They have their threads of cowbells And thimbles made.—Wm. H. Pay.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Old Greek Coins.

Coin collectors regard the collecting of old Greek coins as their most formidable task, not because of their rarity, but because fully 1,000 independent cities had a distinctive series of coins.

In Honduras 90 per cent. of the people cannot read and write.

Cuticura Is Just Right For Baby's Tender Skin

Bathe him with Cuticura Soap and warm water. Dry gently and if any sign of redness, roughness, irritation or rash is present anoint with Cuticura Ointment to soothe, soothe and heal. Finally dust on a few grains of the fragrant, delicately medicated Cuticura Talcum.

See Dr. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Ltd., 245 St. Paul St., W. Montreal.

Use Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

DO ALL MY HOUSE WORK

Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I could hardly get about.

Cobourg, Ont.—"For many years I have had trouble with my nerves and have been in a general run down condition for some time. I could not do my work half of the time because of the trouble with my monthly sickness. I was told of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by friends and advised to try it. It has done me good, and I strongly recommend it. Since I have taken it I have been able to do all my own work, and I also know friends who have found it good. You can use these facts as a testimony."—Mrs. ELIZABETH FLATTERY, Box 761, Cobourg, Ont.

Why will women continue to suffer so long is more than we can understand, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound!

For forty years this good old fashioned root and herb remedy, which contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (consultants), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and I held in strict confidence.

1894 No. 35-21.

**This food builds strength**

Maximum nourishment with no burden to the digestion is secured from that famous food—Grape-Nuts.

The nutriment of wheat and malted barley, from which Grape-Nuts is made, builds strength and vigor—and delights the taste.

**"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts**

Sold by all grocers



## MEN'S SUITS AT \$16.75

New Fall Clothing shows a marked change in Prices and big improvement in Quality.

This store is taking forward steps to bring prices to where they ought to be. Every article of merchandise entering this store is bought from very best reliable sources and at best prices spot cash can procure.

### Our First Shipment of Clothing for Autumn

The quality and price at \$16.75 will bring back that satisfactory smile of approval. These Suits are equal or better than we could offer at \$35 up till Christmas.

### Men's Trousers and Boys' Bloomers at Special Prices

### Another Big Drop in Overalls and Smocks

No. 1—The heaviest quality Walker's, Peabody, Snag-proof, Gordon, at \$1.85.  
No. 2 Grade, which is often sold for best, priced now at \$1.50.  
No. 3, not quite as heavy, yet free from starch and filling, at \$1.25.

### Work Shirts, Formerly Sold at \$2.35, Now Go at \$1.25

### New Autumn Shoe Prices Show Big Reductions

|  | Old price | New price |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Men's Fine Velour Calf                 | \$9.00    | \$5.75    |
| Men's Box Calf                         | 7.50      | 4.75      |
| Men's Heavy Uris Calf                  | 6.75      | 4.50      |
| Men's Calf Glazed                      | 6.00      | 3.75      |
| Women's Vic Kid, French heel, high cut | 9.50      | 6.50      |
| Women's Dong Kid, military             | 7.50      | 5.00      |
| Women's Glove Grain, cap toe           | 6.00      | 3.85      |

Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes, made for service, all at new low prices.

### Final Clearing Sale

of remnants of Summer Goods—Wash Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Middy Blouses.

Men's Wool Sox, special at 30c, 45c and 60c.  
Staples at new low prices, half old prices—Cottons at 15c, best Ticking 35c, heavy Cottonade 30c, best standard Shirts 35c—all down one half in price in six months.

Best prices for Butter and Eggs.

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

## The Transcript

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

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

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

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1921

J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent of agricultural societies in Ontario, has circularized officials that positively no countenance will be given to gamblers and fakers on fair grounds this year, and directors must appoint special officers to arrest gamblers or operators of illegal machines and seize all devices and instruments used by any person in connection with any kind of gambling or games of chance or immoral or indecent side shows.

The Bowmanville Statesman says:—In the olden days the reports of the examining board of candidates writing on the departmental examination for entrance to the high schools were sent to the newspapers in greater detail. For instance the name, school and teacher and the aggregate marks made by the candidate were given. Why should not this amplified statement be supplied for publication? We have never considered any argument advanced against this common sense method worthy of serious thought. If a girl or boy makes a high record at examination why not get credit for the work?

The Bothwell Times registered its opposition to wholesale gambling being allowed at race meets in the town park, and the Labor Day celebration committee retaliated by sending out of town for their printing. We congratulate the Times on this evidence of its influence for clean sport.

Peter McArthur, the sage of Ekfrid, suggests a movie film which will show the Canadian people how their pioneers converted a forest wilderness into smiling farms and thriving towns and cities. Such a production would be most instructive, but it is not likely any film-producing concern would be willing to undertake it unless it could weave in it some way a story of martial infidelity, or a picture of the villain still pursuing her.—Brantford Expositor.

Sir Sam Hughes, former minister of militia in the Federal Government, died at his home in Lindsay Wednesday morning.

## Advertising

Advertising is one of the new and astonishing developments of modern life. It was made possible in its present form by the development of the modern newspaper. It assisted in making that development possible. The newspaper and modern advertising have in a large measure grown up together and the growth of both has been phenomenal.

There was a time when advertising was merely an adjunct of business, something that anybody connected with the business from the proprietor down to the boy who swept up and built a fire might attend to. It has now become a highly specialized profession, an art and a science. Not many years ago a writer of ability who had acquired popularity, more or less fame, and a good income would have fiercely resented an offer to write advertisements. At the present moment famous writers of both prose and verse add to their fame as well as to their incomes by this method of writing, and artists of established position do not think it at all beneath them to draw or paint pictures for advertising purposes.

In fact, advertising is one of the forms of activity in which men of the highest talent are now engaged. It is no wonder that people find advertising matter often as interesting to read as the rest of the publication in which the advertisements appear. When an able artist or able writer turns his attention to advertising he is bound to make the result interesting.

The habit of reading advertisements is a good one to form. They should be read not only for their excellence, not only because of the pleasure one takes in seeing a thing well done, but because of their value to the reader. Most of us of the present day owe a lot of the information we possess about many things, automobiles, for a good instance, more to the advertisements we have read than to any other source of information.

The modern advertisement not only entertains, it informs. And one of the characteristics of modern advertising is reliability. The information we get from an advertisement is just as trustworthy in every respect, as a rule, as the information we get from any other article in newspaper or in magazine.

Read the advertisements. They are a valuable and important part of this paper and of practically every other paper and magazine published and well worth every reader's time.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

"Travelling brings out all that is in one," remarks a writer. This man must have crossed the Atlantic in rough weather.

Success in life is achieved by picking yourself up and going around to the front door after you have been kicked out at the back door.

## THINGS ATMOSPHERIC

How They Relate to Agriculture and Production.

Old Sol Must Be Considered—Frosts a Little Later on—Early Decrease Farm Profits—Moist Air a Better Blanket Than the Dry

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**A**TMOSPHERIC temperature has ever been a matter of much concern to agriculturists. A high temperature, although necessary and beneficial in some cases, is detrimental in others, but in each case requires a liberal amount of precipitation. On the other hand the destructive frost of late spring and early autumn is an unpleasant but frequent visitor to the agriculturist. Man has harnessed much of nature and made it his servant, but as yet no one can say that man can control the atmospheric temperature, although he may modify it in a few instances or overcome some of its disastrous effects.

The primary source of all heat is the sun. Old Sol shines and heat and light travel the intervening 92,000,000 miles of space with a velocity of 186,000 miles per second. Some of this heat is absorbed in its transit by dust particles, water-vapor and the air itself, thus increasing the temperature of the air. The remainder is absorbed by the earth and thus raises its temperature and the temperature of the air in contact with it. The latter has the greatest effect on air temperature.

Local conditions have a great effect on temperature. Water requires about five times the quantity to raise its temperature one degree as does soil, thus large water areas tend to prevent high temperatures. Also, as there is always slow evaporation and it requires about 300 times as much heat to evaporate one gallon of water as to raise its temperature one degree, the temperature is kept more moderate. Large swamp and bush areas free large quantities of water to the atmosphere, as well as retaining the spring water longer in the country and consequently have a moderating effect.

Frosts are also prevented by water, swamp and bush areas because they produce a high humidity and are not so readily cooled as large land areas. Air of high humidity acts as a better blanket as it were, than the dry air. Also the temperature at which dew is formed is higher and the lowering of the temperature may be sufficiently arrested to eliminate any danger of frosts.

The type of agriculture in any section is decided by its air temperature. Any new crops which are imported must first become acclimatized to that section before they are a success. Winter cereal crops of Ontario and hay crops are not successful in extremely low temperature unless growth is started by warm weather followed by low temperature or by heaving of the soil about the roots. Late spring frosts cause much damage. If the temperature does not drop below 28 degrees Fahrenheit only the tenderest vegetation suffers, but, if below it, wholesale destruction results. High temperatures cause stunted growth and the leaves of plants and thus the need of a large amount of precipitation to prevent stunting or death itself.

In a pamphlet by A. J. Connor of the Meteorological office, an interesting relation between the growth and yield of wheat and the temperature is set forth. Both yield and growth are increased by a low temperature and a low range in temperature. A critical period appears to exist in the latter part of the 90 days following sowing and if the weather in this period be warm and dry, with great temperature range, the wheat plants will heat quickly and the harvest be light, but if the cool moist conditions exist heading will be postponed and the yield increased. Thus it remains a matter of seeding at the proper time to insure the cool moist weather in the critical period. In the Western Provinces the sowing is early, namely, the last of April, throwing the critical period about the middle of July, the variability of the temperature of which is the critical factor. However, the rule there is the earlier the better, while in Ontario we are unable to sow spring wheat sufficiently early to procure that desired cool moist weather, nor can it be obtained by late sowing.

Most cereals are best adapted to the temperature regions, and especially to those of low temperature and small temperature range. Consequently the above temperature effect is applicable to all. Fruits as a rule require a higher temperature region but not a high temperature range. Many fruits, however, have a wide distribution and is the result of variety.—R. C. Moffatt, O. A. College, Guelph.

### The Rural Teacher and Agriculture.

For a teacher to be able of covering the subject as a whole even in a most superficial way is not to be thought of after one month of training at a Summer School. Certain teachers may develop certain hobbies such as nature study or the school garden; one may be an amateur botanist and interest the school in collecting weeds and grasses; one may make collections of insects; another may lead the school in making a survey of the crops grown in the school district, or the breeds of live stock. These and other studies are important contributions to the study of agriculture, and may be followed to great advantage as diversions from the regular school courses.—President J. B. Reynolds, O. A. College, Guelph.

Don't fail to whitewash the stable once a year; twice would be better.

## ORCHARD EXPERIMENTS

Cultivation and Pruning Tests by Government Agents.

It Pays to Enrich the Soil—Late Cultivation Not Advisable—Pruning and Spraying Advocated—Thrifty Ewes Mean a Big Lamb Crop

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**F**IVE leased orchards in the Counties of Simcoe, Norfolk, Prince Edward, Lambton and Ontario, all being in apple growing sections, were looked after by the Ontario Department of Agriculture during the year. Four of these have been very profitable. In the Prince Edward county orchard it was successfully demonstrated that new heads could be put on old trees.

The Department found that leasing apple orchards is a profitable business, but several things must be done to make it so. On the lighter soils many of the trees are positively starving while on heavier lands this may not be so apparent. In the experiments very little commercial fertilizer was used, but the Department depended on the use of barnyard manure, mostly secured from Toronto. About seven tons per acre are sufficient for one application, which gives about 400 pounds per tree and the total cost is about \$21 per acre. The amount looks big but there is no doubt that it will pay well to spread that much on light land nearly every year.

About six or seven years ago we began ploughing, in the fall, several rows of trees in all the leased orchards (a portion being left in sod to test the sod mulch). This was done in order that we could answer from experience the frequent question—What about fall ploughing? When the land is first ploughed and cultivation can be begun much earlier in the spring. It costs much less to get land in good condition when it has been ploughed before winter, but we can see no advantage in ploughing closer than five feet from the tree. The troublesome part in orchard cultivation is close to the trunk and it is frequently difficult to work near the tree without injuring the bark.

We have tested cultivation against sod mulch, and have concluded that nearly all the orchards will be more profitable when cultivation is carried on. Unless the land is first-class and there is plenty of barnyard manure for mulching. When to stop cultivation is rather hard to answer. It depends on the season, the weather and the soil. When the cultivation should be carried on. On rich land apples will grow long after cultivation has ceased. We are stopping our cultivation earlier and earlier every year because our Ontario apples lack color; less cultivation means more color, more color higher priced fruit. Medium apples slightly colored seen preferable to larger ones lacking color. When cultivation is stopped a cover crop is frequently sown. The principal object is to rob the trees of nourishment in order that the fruit will color and the leaves will ripen before winter. Some low growing crop from cheap seed gives most satisfaction.

Trees must be pruned to get high class apples. The best time to prune is early spring but we cannot give any definite rule when the weather is not too cold for our men. If there are large cuts to make we leave a stub about one foot long and cut it off in the spring, as cuts of two inches or more do not heal well when made in the very cold weather; large cuts should be kept until to keep the wood from decaying. Pruning is a slow business and it costs a lot to get a big orchard pruned. It is absolutely necessary if good apples are expected. High trees are difficult to spray thoroughly. Twenty feet is high enough for any tree and several feet of top may be removed with a saw with no bad effects. The tree with a low head is easier pruned, easier sprayed, and can be picked for half the cost, and the wind will not blow down so many apples.—W. F. Kydd, Fruit Branch, Toronto.

### Thrifty Ewes Mean Bigger Lamb Crop.

The best results from breeding are obtained from ewes that are in a thriving condition. If they are thin on having been kept on short fall pastures, they should have a little grain—from one-quarter to one-half a pound a day. This will put them in good condition and they will breed earlier and increase the lamb crop.

Some fairly accurate record should be kept when the ewes are bred in order that when lambing time approaches the ewes may be separated from the main flock and given extra feed and care. If ticks, lice or scab appear in the flock, the sheep should be dipped even though the weather is a little severe. This is extra work, but the flock will be more healthy and thrifty. A warm place should be provided the sheep until they dry off. The ram should also receive extra care at this time. In order to keep him active, vigorous and in fair flesh during the breeding season he should be fed a pound or two of grain every day. "Extra care of ewes and breeding ram at this time," says Mr. Anderson, "will insure a larger and stronger lamb crop and well repay the flockmaster for his extra labor."

### Farm Notes.

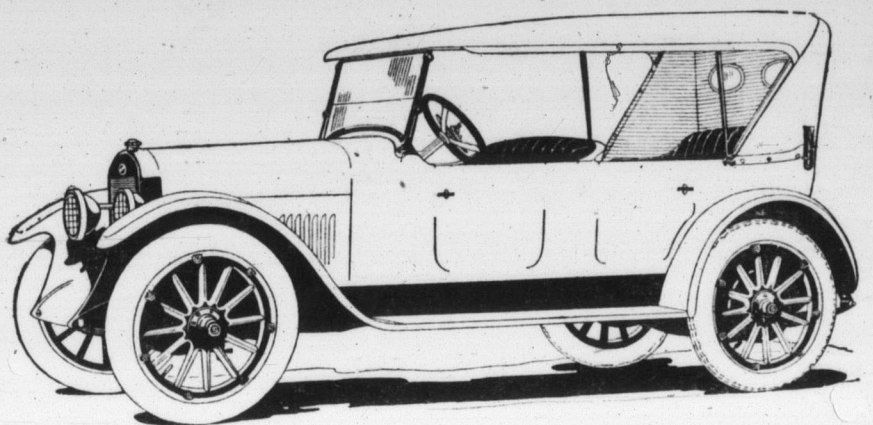
From now on empty the hopper of the gasoline engine after using, and protect batteries from frost. Do not forget that salt and water are as necessary for the cow as is feed. A tablespoonful of charcoal mixed with the feed aids digestion.

The dairy farmer not only studies how to feed his cow, but how to feed his land. He is not a soil robber, as he realizes that the farmer who reduces the fertility of his land robs without reason, since he steals from himself.

## "Built in Canada"

# Studebaker

## LIGHT-SIX



**Studebaker invested \$20,000,000 so that you could buy this LIGHT-SIX at the low price of — \$1885**

Twenty million dollars invested in modern manufacturing facilities make it possible for you to purchase the Studebaker LIGHT-SIX at a price much less than any other car of comparable quality. These unexcelled facilities and the great demand that keeps Studebaker factories running at peak production, are responsible for the low price of this wonderful car.

See the Light-Six at your earliest opportunity. Ride in it—put it to every test—and see just how much real quality you get in this car for \$1885.

## REDUCED PRICES, EFFECTIVE JUNE 1st

Touring Car—\$1885 Coupe-Roadster—\$2385 Sedan—\$2885

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville, Ontario. Exclusive of sales tax.

All Studebaker Cars are Equipped with Cord Tires

**WM. McCALLUM**  
Dealer Glencoe

*This is a Studebaker Year*

## SCHOOL REPORTS

**Wardsville Public School**  
Promotion report for primary room of Wardsville public school. Names are arranged in order of merit.

II, to III.—Madeline Fisher, Katie Ryerson, Elsie Hasser, Alice Walker, Ben Senior, Allie Hubbard, Audrey Willis.

I, to II.—Tom Ryerson, Arthur Brauner, Emerson Faulds, Lynn Henderson, Ollie Pickering, George Willis, Glen Walker, Gladys Walker, Arthur Hutchison, Elliott Woods, Francis Cuckey, Ronald Sewell, Gerald Bilton.

## AN EDITOR'S HAPPY THOUGHT

The editor of the Eaton (Colo.) Herald suggests to his subscribers that, in order that they may keep track of the expiration of their subscriptions, they date their subscriptions on their birthdays and make it a point to always come in and pay a year's subscription on that day. He adds: "The beauty of this scheme is that you are bound to live for another year. No man ever died who had his subscription paid up. Nine times out of ten when a man dies he owes the editor for subscription."

## THE WESTERN FAIR

London, Ont., Sept. 10 to 17

The Management of the Western Fair, London, Ont., are putting forth extra efforts this year to make the Agricultural and Live Stock part of the Exhibition more prominent than ever before. \$6,000.00 has been added to the Prize List and several new classes. A Boys' and Girls' Calf Feeding Competition is attracting a great deal of attention. A Boys' Judging Competition seems to be a popular thing and several other new features. The Pure Food Show will again be a feature where exhibits of interest may be seen. All the buildings will be filled with exhibits of all kinds. The Poultry Building is always a place of interest at the Western Fair. The Dog Show will commence Tuesday, Sept. 13; an increase has been made in the Prize List this year. Arrangements have been made for parking cars. Automobile entrance at the corner of Dundas and Egerton Sts. Admission for car and driver, \$1.00, including parking of car. All information from the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ont.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears

the Signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.*

Blank oil leases may now be had in any quantity at the Transcript office.

A party of motorists go down an embankment and emerge with broken skulls, ribs and limbs. Next day the papers speak of it as a joy ride. Life.

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

**Be good to your pipe**

**feed it**

**ORINOCO**

There are no barb wire entanglements around us no sentries to challenge you. The door is open and you are welcome. See our stock.

ROY SIDDALL  
Glencoe

## VOTERS' LISTS, 1921

Municipality of the Township of Mosa in the County of Middlesex

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies required by the said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office in Mosa on the twenty-third day of August, 1921, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

C. C. McNAUGHTON,  
Clerk of the said Municipality.

## Geo. Highwood

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

## THE NEW STORE

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

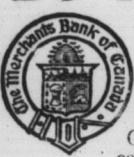
Some exceptional bargains in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes. All goods bought at greatly reduced prices and marked at very close margins. Groceries fresh and clean. Hardware lines will be added to stock later.

Call and see us. We will do you good.

**J. H. McIntyre, Wardsville**



## Do You Use This Bank



—to deposit your money where it will be safe from fire and theft, and earn interest?—to cash Cheques?—to collect Sales Notes?—to issue Bank Money Orders instead of sending actual cash in a letter?—to help you increase your acreage and improve your Live Stock?—to obtain sound advice on investments in Stocks, Bonds and Farm Lands?

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.  
GLENCOE BRANCH, R. M. MacPHERSON, Manager.  
BOTHWELL BRANCH, J. R. BEATON, Manager.  
NEWBURY BRANCH, N. R. HENDERSON, Manager.  
Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

## Opera House - Glencoe

Saturday, August 27th—starting 8.15 sharp

One of the most massive productions of the year  
**GERALDINE FARRAR**  
With LOU TELLEGEN in  
**THE WORLD AND ITS WOMAN**  
A Story of Modern Russia and its Revolution  
Also CHARLIE CHAPLIN  
In ONE A. M.

Don't miss one of the mightiest dramas of the year  
Note new prices—Children 20c Adults 30c

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between  
MONTREAL  
TORONTO  
DETROIT  
and  
CHICAGO

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

## FARM IMPLEMENTS

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

20 per cent. reduction on  
Tractors.

Call and see me before you buy.

## D. M. McKELLAR

MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT  
GLENCOE

Born.

RANKIN.—In Glencoe, on Satur-  
day, August 20, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs.  
George Rankin, a son.

TOWN AND VICINITY

Glencoe public school reopens on  
Thursday, September 1st.  
Thomas Fauds has purchased G.  
H. Townshend's residence at Rodney.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and  
Mrs. Russell Dobson, Glencoe, in the  
death of their little son.

The railways announce reduced  
rates for Toronto and London fairs,  
amounting to single fare and a third.  
Mrs. Charles Sutherland entertained  
a large gathering of ladies at a  
mission tea held at her home Friday  
afternoon.

Mrs. Mayhew, sr., has been in Vic-  
toria Hospital, London, for some  
days and is making good recovery af-  
ter an operation.

Mrs. Hacker was taken to Victoria  
Hospital, London, on Tuesday for  
treatment for blood poisoning caused  
by a mosquito bite.

Keep in mind the date of the chick-  
en supper to be held in the Presby-  
terian church on Labor Day, Sept. 5.  
Watch for particulars next week.

Mr. Westcott, who has been under  
treatment in Victoria Hospital, Lon-  
don, for some weeks, is making good  
progress towards recovery and is ex-  
pected to be home shortly.

Town Constable Henry has been in-  
structed by the Attorney-General's  
Department to strictly enforce the  
law prohibiting gambling and games  
of chance.

Heavy work trains are at work on  
the Grand Trunk-Wabash lines bal-  
lasting the roadbed for the winter.  
Freight business is reported to be  
very heavy and considerably on the  
increase.

Not in many years has the spirit of  
residence improvement been so  
noticeable in Glencoe as it is this  
summer. There are few of our citi-  
zens who are not adding to, remodel-  
ing or otherwise improving their  
houses or the grounds about them.  
If the good work is kept up there will  
practically be a new Glencoe in a few  
years.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. Montleth of Paris is visiting  
Mrs. W. W. Stuart.

—Miss Ella King of Chatham  
spent the weekend at M. L. Farrell's.  
—Miss Evelyn McLachlan is visit-  
ing friends in Thamesford and Strat-  
ford.

—Miss Ella Martin of Alvinston is  
visiting her cousin, Miss Lorna Luck  
ham.

—Samuel Acton of Melbourne is on  
a month's visit to Winnipeg and Rose-  
town.

—Mrs. W. A. Currie attended the  
millinery openings in Detroit last  
week.

—Mrs. E. Watterworth of Toronto  
is visiting her nephew, Hugh McCut-  
cheon.

—Miss Grace McLachlan has re-  
turned home after a week's visit in  
Detroit.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ackert of  
Ingersoll are visiting her sister, Mrs.  
Sutler.

—Mrs. Thomas Gardiner is visiting  
relatives in St. Thomas and Port  
Stanley.

—Mr. J. G. Lethbridge was called  
to Toronto on Monday on Government  
business.

—Miss Anna Calvert of St. Thomas  
is spending a week with Mrs. (Dr.)  
McIntyre.

—Mrs. Brown and Miss Hoson of  
London visited Mrs. Robert Coulthard  
last Sunday.

—Dr. L. E. Cochrane and daughter  
Lottie of Port Huron, are visiting  
friends here.

—Miss Ruby Sutler spent last  
week the guest of Mrs. Herman Gal-  
braith, Appin.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dan. A. Leitch and  
son Archie visited at George F. Mun-  
roe's last Sunday.

—Mrs. Adams and four children of  
Detroit are visiting at the home of  
George Precious.

—Miss Lottie Cochrane of Port  
Huron is spending a few days with  
Miss Annie Jones.

—Mrs. A. J. Wright and daughter  
Mabel are spending a few weeks with  
relatives in Toronto.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jones of Wind-  
sor are spending a few days with his  
brother, John D. Jones.

—Mrs. Herman Galbraith spent the  
week end visiting friends in London  
and Port Stanley.

—Miss Mary Munroe holidayed  
with her uncle, Duncan Hollingshead  
and other friends at Walkers.

—Mrs. A. E. Archer and two child-  
ren of Tilbury are visiting Mrs. Ar-  
cher's mother, Mrs. Blackwell.

—Miss Mabel Black has returned  
home after spending two months in  
Detroit, Mich., and Bremen, Ind.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLachlan at-  
tended the Reunited-Hollingshead  
wedding at Dutton last Thursday.

—Miss Nellie Farrell has returned  
from Government Park, where she  
was the guest of Chatham friends.

—Mrs. Tobie and son Harold and  
George Snell of Toronto are visiting  
Mrs. Tobie's sister, Mrs. Robert Reith.

—Mrs. Keith and daughter Flor-  
ence and Miss McLean attended the  
fall millinery openings at London on  
Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Howard of  
Edmonton are on a trip to visit  
friends in Ontario, including Glencoe  
and Port Stanley.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sutler and daugh-  
ter Ruby motored to Ingersoll and  
spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs.  
Clarence Ackert.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jackson and  
baby have returned to Port Huron  
after spending a week with Mr. and  
Mrs. Roy Siddall.

—Mrs. Howard Watterworth and  
Mrs. Harry Harvey and family have  
returned home after holidaying at  
London and Port Stanley.

—Nurse Jean K. Taylor of Detroit  
is visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. L. Far-  
rell.

—Mrs. G. Harvey and daughter  
Florence have returned home after  
spending a couple of weeks with Mrs.  
Harvey's aunt, Mrs. Hugh L. Walker.

—Mr. and Mrs. George F. Munroe  
and daughter Mary and Mr. and Mrs.  
Dan A. Leitch and son Archie motored  
to Springfield and London Tues-  
day.

—Mrs. W. A. Currie has returned  
from Pearl Beach, Ohio where she  
was visiting her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.)  
Murphy, and family at their summer  
cottage.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCutcheon  
and Stanley and Mrs. Watterworth of  
Toronto and Mrs. Cochrane of Port  
Huron motored to Dresden and spent  
a few days there last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Siders of Wash-  
ington, D. C., Mrs. Mary O'Keefe and  
daughter Norma of Toronto, and  
Annett of Glencoe visited at the home  
of J. R. Sloan West Lorne, Saturday.

—Ross McAlpine, Mrs. McRae and  
son John, Misses Jessie and Maudie  
Allan and Will Coad motored to  
Woodstock on Friday and spent the  
week-end with Mr. and Mrs. John S.  
McAlpine.

—Mrs. Wallace Smith left for her  
home in Edmonton yesterday after  
spending a few weeks with relatives  
here. Mrs. Smith had a visit on  
Tuesday from her mother and brother  
of Detroit.

—Mr. and Mrs. Christopher McCal-  
lum, Appin, announce the engage-  
ment of their daughter, Mary Alma,  
to Stanley Alexander, son of Mr. and  
Mrs. John T. McLean, Melbourne, the  
marriage to take place early in Sep-  
tember.

GLENCOE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Following are the names of pupils  
in Glencoe public school who passed  
the promotion examinations in June,  
as furnished by Inspector Johnson.  
Promotions from the junior grades to  
the senior grades will be published  
when reported by the teachers.

I. to II.—Dorothy Watterworth, Em-  
ily Abbott, Genevieve Cowan, George  
Blacklock, James Grover, Della Ste-  
venson, Robert Miller, Kenneth Mil-  
ler, Janet McMurphy, Hugh Mc-  
Murray, Clara George, John McMur-  
phy, Mildred Blacklock, Charlotte  
Smith, Mercedes Heal, Albert George.

## FREE OF TERRIBLE KIDNEY TROUBLE

After Three Years of Suffering,  
"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Relief



MADAME HORMIDAS FOISY

624 Champlain St., Montreal.

"For three years, I was ill and  
exhausted and I suffered constantly  
from Kidney Trouble and Liver Disease.  
My health was miserable and  
nothing in the way of medicine did  
me any good. Then I started to use  
'Fruit-a-tives' and the effect was  
remarkable.

I began to improve immediately  
and this wonderful fruit medicine entirely  
restored me to health. All the old pains,  
headaches, indigestion and constipa-  
tion were relieved and once more I  
was well.

To all who suffer from Indigestion,  
Constipation, Rheumatic Pains or  
great Fatigue, I advise the use of  
'Fruit-a-tives'."

Madame HORMIDAS FOISY.

Box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.  
At all dealers or sent postpaid by  
Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Richard Brand, Kenneth McRae, Win-  
nie Smith, Helen Heycraft, Marie  
Stinson (trial).

II. to III.—Helen Clarke, Florence  
Cushman, Gordon Cushman, Bert Di-  
mond, Sidney Ewing, Jean Grover,  
Alvin Hagerty, Florence Hills, Cath-  
erine Leonard, Ethel McAlpine, Robert  
McCallum, Katie McCracken, Margaret  
McLachlan, Campbell Miller,  
Willie Ramsey, Irene Reith,  
Llewellyn Heycraft, Nelson Heycraft,  
Carrie Smith, Albert Squires, Irene  
Squires, Mervia Stuart, Harold Wil-  
son, Kathleen Wilson.

III. to IV.—Mildred Anderson, Glen  
Abbott, Lowell Best, Thelma McCaf-  
fery, Irene McCaffery, Gordon Mc-  
Donald, Margaret Smith, Blake Tom-  
linson.

THE SOD BUSTERS

"A bunch of O.A.C. students are  
touring the country, giving entertain-  
ments to raise money for a Memorial  
Hall in connection with the college.  
This bunch of young fellows are cer-  
tainly a credit to their alma mater.  
It is good propaganda. They are  
modest young chaps and each of  
them carries a punch of some kind.  
The satisfying part of it is that every-  
one of them saw service overseas,  
and two of them starved and endured  
in Hun prison camps.

The show is a good show. The ru-  
ral communities are fed up on the  
professional entertainer who eats up  
all the profits of every church, social  
and garden party in the land."—  
The Khan, in the Toronto Telegram.

Appin Town Hall, August 21. Ad-  
mission, 50c.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Carload of cement just arrived.—  
Bruce McAlpine.

For sale—apple barrels. — Reid  
Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

I still have some fertilizer on hand.  
—J. D. McKellar, Glencoe.

Tomatoes by the peck or bushel.—  
W. R. Sutherland; phone 81.

Big bargains in shirts, overalls and  
pants at Lamont's annual sale.

Bruce McAlpine, dealer in flour,  
feed, coal, wood, salt, cement, etc.

Am still buying wheat at North  
Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar; phone 623  
ring 23.

Come to Newbury on Wednesday,  
August 31, to see four good games of  
baseball.

Wonderful silk values; serges and  
gabardines for dresses, at J. N. Cur-  
rie & Co's.

Portable engine suitable for silo  
filling, for sale cheap. Box No. 294,  
Transcript.

Meet me at the big baseball tour-  
nament at Newbury on Wednesday,  
August 31st.

Wanted—all kinds good fat poultry,  
every Tuesday, at Appin. For  
further particulars apply E. McIntyre,  
Appin.

Our customers can with safety and  
convenience reach J. N. Currie &  
Co's store from side entrance during  
street paving.

The Moss & Ekfrid Co-operative  
have a few hundred pounds of binder  
(wine left at Edwards' store, Glencoe;  
600 ft. at 20c; 650 ft. at 21c).

Mrs. W. A. Currie's fall millinery  
opening takes place on Friday and  
Saturday of this week. Everything  
in the very latest in fall and winter  
hats.

The new low prices for fall cloth-  
ing came as such a surprise to every-  
one. All wool well-tailored suits at  
\$16.75, \$14.75 and \$11.75. Drop in  
this week and make comparison.—J.  
N. Currie & Co.

Dr. H. C. Bayne, dentist, Newbury,  
expects to resume his practice the  
latter part of this week after being  
disabled for a few days owing to an  
injury to his arm.

Lamont's annual sale of harness  
and harness parts, from Saturday,  
August 27, to Saturday, September 3.  
It will pay you to buy at this sale as  
the prices will be very low.

## CANADA MUST HELP.

Urgent Appeal Made By the Red  
Cross Society.

The Canadian Red Cross Society  
has been informed of the appalling  
conditions of disease and distress in  
the war-stricken areas over a broad  
belt of Europe, extending from the  
Baltic to the Adriatic and the Black  
Sea. Some twelve nations, many of  
whom were either Allies or friendly  
to the allied cause during the war,  
are in dire distress and need outside  
help.

Under the patronage of H. M. the  
King, and with the approval and sup-  
port of the leaders of all political  
parties and national organizations,  
arrangements have been made for the  
raising of a British Empire Relief  
Fund, to be administered by the  
British Red Cross Society in co-opera-  
tion with the League or Red Cross  
Societies of the world—some thirty  
nations belonging to the League.

The Canadian Red Cross Society  
has been urged to take charge of the  
appeal in Canada, and to make it dur-  
ing Armistice Week. Though fully  
appreciating the changed attitude of  
the public towards campaigns and  
appeals in general since the end of  
the war, the Red Cross could not de-  
cline, under the relentless circum-  
stances, to do its best to obtain, from  
the people of Canada, a substantial  
contribution to that fund in order to  
mitigate one of the most terrible and  
terrifying calamities of all times.

The conditions of disease and dis-  
tress are all the more pitiful and  
appealing when it is remembered that  
there are over 10,000,000 children in  
Europe fatherless from the war;  
Poland has about 500,000; in Czecho-  
Slovakia, Austria and Hungary there  
are at least 1,000,000 war orphans of  
whom some 5,000 were recently  
found wandering almost like animals  
in the Rhenish Mountains. No  
words could adequately describe the  
greatness and urgency of the need,  
the humanitarian nature of the  
appeal, some aspects of national  
safety to our own people, and the  
good they would get from extending  
a helping hand to those who are suf-  
fering under conditions of perhaps  
the worst calamity that has over-  
taken humanity since the days of the  
"Black Plague" in mediaeval times.  
It is an appeal that Canadians are  
too noble to overlook.

Hot Springs in the Arctic.

Several times during the past de-  
cade the men of the Royal Northwest  
Mounted Police have investigated  
what are known as "mastodon finds,"  
in various parts of the frozen north.  
The remains of several of the ani-  
mals have been found so perfectly  
preserved that the flesh has been  
fresh enough to eat," says a contribu-  
tor to World's Work, "and in the  
stomachs of at least two of them  
there have been found the undigested  
tropical foods upon which they fed."

Supt. A. E. Snyder, commanding  
the Royal Mounted at Whitehorse,  
Yukon Territory," continues the  
writer, "reported to the commissioner  
in 1909 that from north of the Por-  
cupine river there had come repeated  
reports of the existence of a wonder-  
ful tropical region that was still in-  
habited by mastodons. 'The Indians,'  
continued Supt. Snyder, 'report hav-  
ing seen the gigantic tracks of these  
animals.' Little attention was paid  
to these stories until in November of  
1912 Mr. C. J. McIntyre and two com-  
panions made an amazing discovery  
north of the Porcupine river. They  
were traveling by dog-sledge, with  
the thermometer at forty below zero,  
when to their astonishment the tem-  
perature began to rise so rapidly that  
within a space of two hours they had  
thrown off their warm garments and  
the snow was soft underfoot.

"It seemed," said McIntyre, 'as  
though we were suddenly passing  
from winter into spring.' They soon  
came upon the first of numberless hot  
springs. The snow disappeared en-  
tirely, and dense vegetation took the  
place of the stunted bush and tim-  
ber of the plains. Because of necessity  
slow travel on foot, the explorers  
were unable to determine the extent  
of the wonderful oasis in the midst  
of an Arctic desolation, but they found  
several good-sized rivers, flowing  
with warm water and teeming with  
fish; the country was alive with bear,  
caribou, duck, pheasant, wild geese  
and other game, and they found gold  
in a number of the creeks.

McIntyre was to have made a se-  
cond trip into the mysterious coun-  
try, but the outbreak of the war pre-  
vented him. Now that the force has  
been increased in numbers, explora-  
tion is to be resumed. For five hun-  
dred miles east and west of the Por-  
cupine river and from two to three  
hundred miles north of it there is a  
vast unexplored region as little  
known as the planet Mars."

Society, at Prayer.

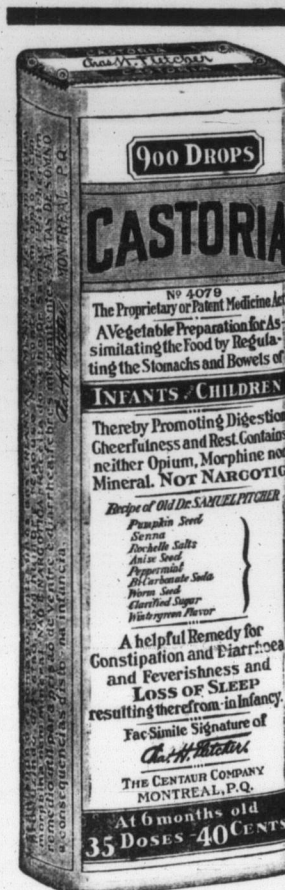
Earl Grey's daughter tells the fol-  
lowing story of her father and the  
late General Booth. As Governor-  
General of Canada, Earl Grey enter-  
tained the general and his family at  
Government House. In the midst of a great dinner  
party, he unexpectedly came to bid  
his host and hostess good-bye, and  
suddenly announced that he was go-  
ing to pray. "Then and there," says  
the daughter, "we all had to get up  
and kneel down at our chairs, while  
funkeys in scarlet stood with dishes  
in their hands like so many statues  
looking down at us. I am afraid a  
great many people, overcome by the  
odds of the situation, had to put  
their handskerchiefs to their mouths;  
but no sooner had we got up from our  
knees, the ladies in their silks and  
diamonds, and the men in their uni-  
forms and Orders, than my father ex-  
claimed with the greatest enthusiasm,  
'Wasn't that a beautiful prayer? I  
think that was the most beautiful  
prayer I ever listened to!'"

Not All a Dream.

Wife—Oh, Tom, my new dress is  
a dream.

Husband—I'll warrant the bill isn't.

Wife—No; I expect that will open  
your eyes.



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria

Always  
Bears the  
Signature

of  
*Dr. J. C. Hatcher*

In  
Use

For Over  
Thirty Years

## CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto

AUG. 27—Inclusive—SEPT. 10

To be opened by  
Lord Byng of Vimy,  
Canada's new  
Governor-General

Color of the  
Orient

Gaiety of a  
Mardi Gras

Complete exposition  
of Canada's resources,  
skill of men,  
wealth of material.

Canada's Greatest Live Stock and Farm  
Display—Machinery and Equipment of  
Endless Design for increasing the Efficiency  
of the Farm and the Comfort of the Home.

Reduced Fares on All Lines of Travel

JOHN G. KENT, Managing Director ROBT. FLEMING, President

## MILLINERY PARLORS

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

## MRS. W. A. CURRIE

THE WESTERN FAIR  
LONDON

Sept. 10th to 17th  
Seven Full Days This Year

THE POPULAR EXHIBITION OF WESTERN ONTARIO

\$6,000.00 Added to the Prize List

Boys and Girls Calf Competition  
Speed Events—Dog Show—Auto Races

The Wortham Shows on the Midway  
Wonderful Programme Before The Grand Stand Twice Daily

Plenty of Music—Fireworks Every Night  
Admission—10th, 12th, 16th & 17th—25c. 13th, 14th & 15th—50c.  
Grand Stand usual prices

ALL INFORMATION FROM THE SECRETARY  
Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

## COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office



# The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

## Synopsis of Later Chapters.

Darting, in possession of Dartign's fortune, has to pay Haverton, silence money. On Stella's birthday, Baxenter gives her the Dartign's locket. Stella's mother recognizes the crest it bears as the same as that on a ring handed down from Stella's great-grandmother, the long lost Sylvia Dartign. Baxenter, his suspicions aroused, accepts Dartign's invitation to Adderbury Towers. On the hall table ready for the post, Baxenter notices an envelope in the same handwriting as the scrap of paper picked up in Mortimer Terrace. Haverton, unobserved, was watching Baxenter, and the two secondals are on their guard. They drug Baxenter, leaving him bound in a cellar. Two days later he makes his escape to Barchester.

## CHAPTER XIX.—(Cont'd.)

The solicitor ordered a cab to be ready in half an hour and, his tea finished, sat gazing out on to the street. The "Crown" and listening to the sounds of it, the hissing of the steam as it rubbed down the horse, his guttural admonitions to the animal as he led him across the cobble with harness hanging, jingling, and backed him between the shifts of the crazy old lantern in which Robert was to make his journey to Mayfield.

Then the cab, throwing his cap into the harness room, took down a battered silk hat from its peg, changed from outer to chimney, and presenting himself at the open window, intimated that all was ready.

But when the express for London left the station at Mayfield, Robert Baxenter was not among the passengers, for even he had happened when he had considerably altered that gentleman's arrangements. At the time the train left, he was moodily peering the High Street of the manufacturing town in the vicinity of the Post Office.

Every ten minutes or quarter of an hour he entered the ugly red brick building and inquired anxiously if a telegram had arrived for him, and at last his impatience was rewarded. He crossed over to the light that struggled in at the long, dirt-encrusted windows, and eagerly tore open the buff envelope. The message was quite short:

"Leaving Euston seven, arrive eight-thirty."

Robert glanced up at the clock which hung in the centre of the clock bare wall, and saw he had the better part of three hours in which to kick his heels in Mayfield. A warm, drizzling rain had commenced to fall, and he made his way to the comfortable inn in the market square where he had been deposited by the cab which had conveyed him from Barchester.

He drew up a chair close to the old-fashioned bow window and sat looking out through its blurred panes across the deserted square. At the best of times an unattractive town, it was on this particular evening in its most cheerless mood. The factory chimneys, tall chimney-stacks of which showed above the houses of the market place, were sending out shrill siren-shrieks to tell their workers that the hour of release had come and that they were free to attend to their personal affairs.

Below him in the street a few miserable figures shuffled past, or from the doorways of the shops opposite surveyed the weather.

A moment, and the square teemed with life, men and women, stunted and pinched, hurried past their shoulders bent to snatch such poor shelter as shawls and sacking afforded. Their rough iron shoes made a not unmusical clatter on the wet cobbles.

With the coming of darkness the scene grew more than ever depressing. Little patches of blurred light flickered out from the public house across the square and the houses surrounding the town. Hall loomed a shapeless mass through the curtain of sooty rain. A clock in the neighboring street chimed dolefully seven times, and Robert, with a little shiver, rose and pulled down the blind, as though to shut out the scene of sordid squalor.

He sat down to write a letter to Stella. It was fortunate for her peace of mind and his own independence of action that the girl was that week playing in the west of England and would not be expecting to see him. Robert hoped that he would be able to see his affair with Dartign through to its conclusion without her needing to know or worry her little head about it at all. Any anxiety she may have felt when she did not receive a letter at the theatre would have been dissipated by the telegram he had sent.

"And how far is it?" Baxenter thought for a moment. "Seven miles, I should say there or thereabouts. I know the car they were using, a great six-cylinder affair; it would eat up that distance in no time. That decided me. As they were north, it seemed a waste of time for me to go south; hence my wire. I'm rather anxious to come to grips with Mr. Dartign."

The investigator nodded his approval. "You did quite right, Baxenter; we're not far behind now. Just that touch that bell, will you, and ask that antiquated waiter to let us see a map."

And when it was spread out on the table before them:

"Those bits of charred paper you showed me seem to point to France, don't they? I'm afraid they're useless

unless further than that they show us that your man is acquainted with the French language. I expect, when he said to you that they were crossing the Channel, he wasn't far from the truth, only I should say that they altered their plans and chose the North Sea. You see here, and Barchester placed his index finger on the map, "either Google or Hull would suit their purpose."

"Google is only a few miles off Doncaster, and there are boats going from there to the Dutch ports continually, from any of these they could reach Paris."

"You think they've gone there, then?" Berwick gave a little laugh and shrugged his shoulders. "It's a shot in the dark—but it's really surprising how many fugitives make a bee line for that city. Paris and Brighton are the two places I always get into touch with as soon as possible when I am after some like Dartign. There are rookeries enough and to spare in Montmartre and the Quartier. Given a knowledge of the language, there are few better places to hide in than Paris."

"You see, it will take them a little longer, via Holland, and I'll work through to France to-night, to a friend of mine in the police, to keep an eye on the arrivals. They won't expect anybody on their way yet."

The two men, having seen to the sending of the telegram, sat late over their cigars, but were early astir in the morning and pursuing their inquiries in the ancient city of Doncaster. The car, by reason of its size was not hard to trace, and they ran it to earth in the garage of the "George." The gentleman who had left it, the proprietor of the hotel in form, Barchester, had expressed their intention of returning for it in a day or two. They had not done so.

The hours spent in Doncaster by the two men, making inquiries, had no result, and later, at Google and at Hull, their questions received no satisfactory answer. It was known that there were many of the smaller craft which crossed the North Sea which did not officially carry passengers, but he also knew that some captains did not disdain to earn a pound or two did the occasion serve. On the subject, however, they were discreetly quiet.

In this way the best of two days was wasted, and Berwick began to have doubts as to whether the men they were after had really left the country. It was after midnight on Friday when a reply came from Monsieur Brioux, his friend in the Paris force, stating that two arrivals by the Amsterdam train bore a strong resemblance to the telegraphed details. M. Brioux added that this was strong enough to warrant his having their movements watched.

The message was vague enough, but it was sufficient to decide the movements of Barchester and his companion. The deadlock with which they had been faced at the ports of the Humber had been broken by the action. The man had been sent to the Post Office at Hull, and there was ample time to reach King's Cross in order to catch the boat train for Victoria.

(To be continued.)

## "Many Cargoes."

A Greek warship in the Sea of Marmora stopped a Turkish vessel coming from New York and searched it for munitions. Instead of the means of making war the searchers found nothing but food for the horde of refugees in the Levant.

The episode suggests how much better off this world would be if the common carriers could be employed in the transportation of bread instead of bullets.

As long as one part of the world has an abundance and another part suffers from an insufficiency there will be shiftings of the surplus in the direction of the deficit, and there will be work for boats and trains and planes and dirigibles to do. Camel caravans across the desert and laden files of porters in the jungle will have their occupation for many years after long air voyages with passengers and freight are the diurnal commonplace.

There is such an overwhelming task for every transportation system in feeding the hungry among mankind that the provision of manna-fodder cannot too soon be relegated to the realm of "old, unhappy, far-off things." It is deplorable to think of armored ships filled with armed men and their accoutrements, sailing to distant places to kill other men, burn their houses and ravage their lands, when the white harvest fields of peace when the white harvest fields of peace cry out for the ingathering. It is becoming more difficult to persuade men as public education grows in all the lands, that there is glory to be gained and honor to be won in spraying the soil with the bullets from machine guns where it should be sown with wheat.

## Reforestation on Forest Reserves.

The supply of trees for reforestation on the Dominion forest reserves was obtained largely from the nursery stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan, but, in order to develop such work on the forest reserves convenient to the places where planting is to be done and in order to give training in forest nursery and forest planting work to the staffs on reserves where planting is necessary, small nurseries have been started on several of the reserves. These reserve nurseries will not be increased to large dimensions, so as to be the source of supply, but will be developed to serve the full requirements of the reserves on which they are situated.—Annual Report, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.



## Woman's Interests

### Scoring White Bread.

Readers who are planning to exhibit at one of the Fall Fairs will find this score card an excellent one for judging bread. It is also a good one to use for scoring bread in the home as the average bread-maker learns to advance more rapidly in the art if she has a standard loaf in mind and a measuring unit by which she can judge her results.

Good bread is the staff of life and tends to produce health, morality and happiness.

"It is the most essential of all cookery and the ability to make good bread is one of the most desirable accomplishments. The modern housewife no longer depends on 'luck.' She realizes that it is only by careful work, thought and attention to details that she will become successful."

If good ingredients are used and care is exercised in the manipulation, a loaf should score 100 per cent. The following points should be carefully considered in judging bread:

General appearance ..... 5  
Proper cooking ..... 10  
Odor and taste ..... 20  
Flavor and texture ..... 20  
Grain and texture ..... 20  
Lightness ..... 10  
Crumb ..... 10  
Color of crumb ..... 5

General Appearance—The loaf should be well rounded over the top, not flattened, not extending over the sides, and be evenly baked. The size of the loaf should be such that the crust need not be baked too hard in order to bake the crumb thoroughly.

Proper Cooking—This is indicated by color and thickness of crust and condition of the centre of the loaf. The crust should be a chestnut-brown on all sides of the loaf and about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The centre of the loaf should be well done, not soggy. The best results in baking bread can be obtained by using the smaller pans, which can be moved around in the oven. Most ovens have different temperatures in the centre than at the sides and if small pans are used, a more even crust and better baked crumb can be obtained.

Odor—The odor should be sweet and nutty, with no suggestion of a sour or rancid smell.

Flavor—The flavor should suggest the taste of good wheat. There should be no approach to sourness.

Grain and Texture—The cut surface of a loaf of bread should be silky in appearance, evenly honey-combed, and the holes of aeration somewhat small but not close and compact.

Lightness—A well-risen loaf is about twice the size of the dough when placed in the pan. When the cut surface is pressed with the finger, it is elastic or springy to the touch. The loaf should feel light.

Crumb—The crumb should be glossy and moist, not gummy when pressed between the thumb and finger, not dry and crumbly but soft and flaky. There should not be heavy streaks at the sides and bottom of the loaf.

Color—The inside of the loaf should be creamy not a chalky white, and the color should be uniform not streaked or spotted.

Factors which influence the quality of bread are yeast, flour, liquid, salt, temperature, manipulation, baking and cooling.

For best results, the yeast, which consists of microscopic plants, must be fresh and vigorous, and plenty of it used. A large amount of good yeast does not cause bread to smell or taste "yeasty." Too little or poor yeast (hence slow rising) often results in a "yeasty" flavor in bread.

A temperature of 75 to 85 degrees F. should be maintained uniformly throughout the process of baking. Too high or too low a temperature of liquid when setting bread, and too much or too little heat when dough is rising, result in a poor quality of bread. Temperatures of 110 degrees or more destroy the yeast, those below 75 degrees retard its growth.

Flour of good quality, namely that containing a large amount of gluten, is essential. The starch in flour furnishes food for the growth of yeast. The gluten stretches with the growth of the yeast and holds the dough in shape until by baking the gluten is stiffened.

The liquid, which may be milk, water or both combined, furnishes the moisture required to satisfactorily blend the materials and assists in the growth of the yeast, thereby producing a light elastic dough. Potato water can be used for the liquid. In using potato water, it is preferable to add freshly mashed potatoes to clear warm water.

Salt is used in bread to develop flavor. The proportion is important. One teaspoonful to a loaf gives a good flavor. Too large an amount causes the crust to lose in color and the crumb to lose some of its tenderness.

## STAMMERING

Cured in 30 days. Particulars mailed free.—H. O. Reynolds, 359 Wellesley St., Toronto.

## NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desiring of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the school, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

## Bits of Canadian News.

It has been intimated that the census returns for the city of St. John, N.B., will show an increase of about 5,000 in population, making the total about 47,000. Most of the city's growth since the previous census has been outside the city limits.

Authority has been granted to the Minister of Agriculture to purchase a piece of land at Rimouski, Que., for the sum of \$5,700, on which will be erected a medium-grade agricultural school, which will be opened next spring. Construction will start immediately.

An aerial week-end fire prevention patrol has been instituted by the British Columbia government to protect valuable timber on Vancouver Island and along the coast. The patrol will cover an area on the mainland for between three hundred and four hundred miles long.

Oil claims have been staked along the Mackenzie River right up to the Arctic Circle. The staking extends from a point several miles south of Fort Norman, which is 1,500 miles north of Edmonton, to another point within some fifty miles of Good Hope, a post just sixteen miles south of the Arctic Circle. The total distance of the oil staking along the Mackenzie River in this territory is now approximately 150 miles, though not continued over this entire length.

Saskatchewan co-operative marketing societies had an increase of 1,125,193 in the amount of business handled last year, compared with the turnover in 1919. The membership was increased by 646, making the total at the end of the year 18,894. The paid-up capital invested increased from \$362,251 to \$466,095. Fifty-four societies marketing livestock shipped 312 carloads and received therefor \$1,239,309. The value of supplies sold was \$5,885,385. The total business handled amounted to \$7,214,605.

Paying for an irrigated system in one year is the unique experience of the Taber project, comprising 17,000 acres, in Alberta, just east of the irrigated area operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It cost sixteen dollars an acre to build the ditches and laterals and conservative estimates of the average yield on the 13,000 acres under crop are twenty bushels to the acre, as against eight bushels on the dry land adjoining. This is the first year that the Taber project has been in operation.

The Financial Times, Winnipeg, in its latest survey of Western Canadian crop conditions, states that the wheat yield this year should be the most valuable the West has ever produced, worth at least half a billion dollars.

## New World and Old.

Map makers are having a busy time in these days of ever-changing boundaries. Europe has re-grouped itself, and the old map of our school days is wrong from top to bottom.

But what tremendous changes have taken place in the Christian Era, a comparatively short time in the history of the world. The Roman's map of the world was the Middle Sea—the Mediterranean—and the lands washed by its waves. To sail out of the Straits of Gibraltar—the Pillars of Hercules—was as great an adventure as being shot in a rocket to Mars would be today.

For another thousand years, after the decline of Rome, very little progress was made. India was a sort of fairyland, China—or Cathay—might have been in the moon, Russia and Siberia were wholly out of bounds, America was not dreamed of, Australia had never been heard of, no European ship had ever sailed on the Pacific ocean.

Then, quite suddenly, came the age of exploration. The Spanish and Portuguese navigators, followed by the great English adventurers, doubled the world's land area for the map-makers. But even then the maps were fearful and wonderful. America was a piece of guess work. Even Europe part of Africa the same. Even Europe looked like nothing on earth, and where they were at a loss they drew fabulous beasts and birds to fill up the spaces.

The Oxford University Press will publish shortly a collection of verse written by women from the sixteenth century to the present day.

The people of the United States eat sufficient candy and ice cream every year to build half a dozen super-dreadnaughts—in two years, enough to build another Panama Canal.

## 300 MILE BREAKIE

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## USED AUTOS

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ISSUE No. 35-21.

## Fifty Years Agricultural Production

The vast fertile plains of Canada, the world's largest potential grain producing area, has predestined the Dominion to a future of the greatest agricultural prosperity and agriculture has never ceased to maintain a substantial lead over other activities of the land. Despite the priority of establishment secured by the fur trade, the rapidity of increase in manufacturing, the greater exploitation of forest and mine, agriculture by her giant strides of progress has kept well in the lead, for after all, with agriculture the fundamental of national development the progress of other phases are reflections of the movement of the prime industry. And still there are millions of fertile acres to be settled upon, which ensures for the agricultural industry, for at least many years to come, the premier place among national activities.

The progress of Canadian agriculture since Confederation makes an astounding record, and in the steady and substantial strides taken may be obtained a foretelling of the status of this industry in Canada in the years to come. From 1870, three years after Confederation, when the first Dominion census was taken, until 1920, the value of Canada's field crops has increased fourteen fold. Surely a notable achievement, indicative of the extensive settlement which has taken place and the growth of the area rendered productive.

Though one is prone to regard Canadian development from the period when the provinces were confederated into a United Canada, the land has a notable history before that time in many activities of national importance and agriculture, carried on on a main scale, was the leading source of revenue. In the year 1870 for instance its field crops were worth \$111,116. The progress since that time in ten years periods is pitifully summed up in the following table:

| 1870          | 1880          | 1890            |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| \$111,116.696 | \$155,277,421 | \$194,766,994   |
| 1900          | 1910          | 1920            |
| \$237,766,934 | \$507,185,500 | \$1,445,244,000 |

The basic reason for this increased value of production is naturally the extensive settlement which has taken place in this fifty-year period, though during the war period crop revenue was considerably augmented by the prices beyond normal which prevailed at that time. The settlement of the Western provinces and the consequent cultivation and production has been the most instrumental factor in the period in swelling Dominion crop values. By the filing on thousands of government homesteads, by the extensive purchasing of raw lands, millions of additional acres have been rendered productive and been responsible for the yearly increment of national revenue. The progress of Western crop production, is illustrated in the following table of yearly field crop values for the four provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia:

| 1880          | 1890          | 1900         |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| \$4,761,339   | \$27,129,268  | \$36,674,389 |
| 1910          | 1920          |              |
| \$105,926,400 | \$636,501,900 |              |

For four years now Canada has exceeded one billion dollars in the annual value of her crops, with increases each year which in 1920 brought the total value to nearly one billion and a half. The increased acreage of 1921 will add further to the year's crop value. Even the most casual study of Canadian affairs gives indisputable evidence of unprecedented progress for Canadian agriculture in the immediate future which will in all probability create a more remarkable record than that of the last fifty years. But granted only the same measure of progress for the Dominion's first industry, in fifty years from now the total value of her field crops would be worth more than twenty billion dollars at the low prices which prevailed in the fall of 1920, or about four billions more than the annual value of the field crops of the United States at the present time.

## His Only Error.

The long-suffering professor smothered his wrath and went down into the cellar. "Are you the plumber?" he inquired of a grimy-looking person who was tinkering with the pipes. "Yes, gov'nor," he answered. "Been in the trade long?" "Bout a year, gov'nor." "Ever make any mistakes?" "Bless yer, no, gov'nor." "Oh, then, I suppose it is quite all right. I imagined you had connected up the wrong pipes for the chandelier in the drawing-room is spraying like a fountain and the bathroom tap is on fire."

## A Dutiful Son.

A settlement worker was speaking of the relaxed moral standards that she found among the people in her district in New York—owing, she thought to the upsetting conditions of the war period. "One boy I knew," she said, "was recently sent to the reform school, and a neighbor was trying to console the lad's mother. " 'Yes,' said the mother, 'it is a shame. He was such a good boy, too. Everything he stole he used to bring right home to me.' "

Precious stones were classed as male and female by the Romans, according to the darkness or lightness of their color.



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## PARTNERSHIP OF GREAT POWERS TO ENSURE PEACE OF THE WORLD

British Premier Hopes That An Alliance Between British Empire, Japan and United States Will Result From Coming Conference at Washington.

A despatch from London says:—"If the alliance with Japan could be merged into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States on all the problems of the Pacific, that would be a great event, and it would be a guarantee for the peace of the world."

Thus spoke David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, before the House of Commons on Thursday in outlining the work of the recent conference of the Imperial Premiers.

The Premier was dealing specifically with the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the time, and explaining how the conference had unanimously recognized that Japan loyally had carried out her obligations to Great Britain during the war in letter and in spirit.

Mr. Lloyd George asked if it was to be suggested that Great Britain now should turn her back upon Japan with a mere thank you and good-bye after Japanese aid had proved one of

the turning factors in the war, in that it had given protection to the transit of Dominion and Indian troops across seas.

Even countries disliking the Anglo-Japanese alliance would despise the British if, after such services, Great Britain turned her back upon Japan.

The Premier said he saw no reason why it should be impossible to remember obligations to Japan and at the same time preserve a spirit of fraternity with the United States.

It was a cardinal principle of British policy, the Premier continued, that Great Britain should act in as complete accord with the United States as possible. He did not know of any country in the world with whom it was more important to act in concert. He declared that the surest way to make a success of the disarmament conference was first to reach an understanding on Pacific questions, and he hoped his view in this respect would be taken at the Washington gathering.

## TWO BOY SCOUTS FOR ANTARCTIC CRUISE

Shackleton Selects Fortunate Youth as Cabin Boys on the Quest.

A despatch from London says:—"Two Scottish boy scouts will shortly embark on a cruise of adventure, such as their comrades throughout the world daily dream about, for Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, has selected them from among 10 competitors to accompany him in his coming Antarctic expedition as cabin boys aboard his ship The Quest."

The youths are Patrol Leaders J. W. S. Marr of Aberdeen, aged 19, and N. E. Mooney of Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, aged 17. The 10 picked applicants came to London from all parts of the United Kingdom. Sir Ernest interviewed them to ascertain their qualifications and found so much talent that he could not make a decision until Thursday.

Young Mooney came all the way from the stormy Orkneys, a journey of 600 miles. He had never seen a passenger railway train before and was so confused by the big city and its strangers that Sir Ernest could not get him to talk. However, Mooney has a winning personality and knows all about boats and the sea, so does Marr.

The Quest will sail at the end of this month, to be gone two or more years.

## Turkish Cavalry Annihilated by Greeks

Smyrna, Aug. 21.—After four days' fighting the Greeks have reached several points on the west bank of the Sakaria River, while the right wing, marching through the salt desert, was crushed beyond the river, the Turkish left wing capturing 170 officers and 4,000 men. The Turkish cavalry here was annihilated. In the centre, on the west bank of the Sakaria, strong fighting is continuing and a decisive battle is expected within a day or so.

## QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HEALTH CAUSES GRAVE ANXIETY

A despatch from London says:—"A sudden change for the worse in the state of Queen Alexandra's health is causing the greatest anxiety to the Royal family. It has resulted in her cancelling all of her social engagements on the urgent advice of her physicians. Queen Alexandra has not been in the best of health for the past three years. In recent months ear and throat trouble has been causing her intense discomfort, which explains why she has been seen so little in public."

Much against her own wishes she has been obliged to participate in important functions, but even this has been stopped for fear of overtaxing her strength. At the present moment she requires the most careful nursing at Sandringham, where it is hoped that the quiet and the bracing air may aid in her recovery.

King George and Queen Mary are most anxious about Queen Alexandra's condition.



Hon. Herbert Greenfield  
The new premier of Alberta. A seat has yet to be found for him in the Legislature.

## SINN FEIN REPLY MAY BE DELAYED

Leaders in No Hurry to Deal With British Government Offer.

Dublin, Aug. 21.—To-morrow the Dail Eireann meets in secret to evolve a reply to the Government's offer. In connection with this fateful session there was a conference of the Sinn Fein "Cabinet" at the Mansion House this afternoon.

It is gathered that the Dail's secret debate on the reply may last some few days. The leaders appear to be in no hurry, and display a leisureliness which quite probably is induced by an expectation at some conciliatory development in the Ulster attitude, remote though this appears to be at the moment. Political gossip goes so far as to specifically mention certain members of the Ulster Cabinet as favoring a rapprochement with the South, but the rank and file of the North are adamant.

Meanwhile the man in the street is quietly confident of a successful issue to the private discussions, and The Dublin Evening Herald, commenting upon Lloyd George's speech, says: "It is generally conceded that the tone was friendly," and infers that "his attitude is not so unbending as not to permit of the outline of the scheme being altered or the basis changed."

## A University Course for Housewives.

In its desire to serve all the people of the province in every way possible and to spread the advantages of university education, broadcast over Ontario, the University of Toronto has arranged an extension course in Household Science. This course will extend over ten weeks, beginning October 4th, with two lectures and one laboratory period each week. It is not a course in fancy cooking but will deal with foods and diets, food values, and the cause and prevention of malnutrition. If, later, there is a general demand for a course in household management, this will also be arranged.

The provincial university has arranged so many of these extension courses that most people have come to realize that when one wants something in the way of education one should first consult the University of Toronto to see what it has to offer. An enquiry directed to the Extension Office always brings a prompt and cordial answer.

To develop its extension work as the people of Ontario wish it to be developed, the provincial university will require a much larger revenue than it receives at present. United States universities of smaller size than the University of Toronto have, as a rule, more than twice as much money for extension work as has the provincial university of Ontario.

## Fire Menace in N. B. Ended by Rain

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says:—"A heavy downpour of rain throughout the province on Thursday destroyed the fire menace which still lingered in many parts of New Brunswick. The rainfall during the day was almost as great as the entire precipitation during the month of July."

## SPANISH FORCES IN SEVERE FIGHT

Moors Reported to Have Captured Sheshuan.

London, Aug. 21.—There are persistent rumors of serious fighting in the Sheshuan district, western Spanish Morocco, says a Tangier despatch to The London Times, which adds that it is impossible at present to confirm the rumors. Communications between Sheshuan and Tetuan, 40 miles to the north, are reported cut.

A special Tangier despatch to the Havana Agency at Paris, forwarded to New York Saturday, reported that Sheshuan had been taken by the Djebel tribesmen.

Melilla, Morocco, Aug. 21.—Moors arriving here report that the rebellious Moroccan tribesmen who recently wrested some positions from the Spanish forces are continuing fighting among themselves over division of the loot captured, many of the Moors having been killed in the conflicts.

Spanish prisoners who have escaped from one of the Moorish camps say the Spanish prisoners in that camp, numbering 319, received good treatment at the hands of the Moors, Abdul Krin, the Moorish leader, having threatened to punish disobedience of his orders in this respect with death.

## PREPARE GERMANY- U.S. PEACE TREATY

No Reference Made as to Who Caused the War.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The guilt of Germany in being responsible for the recent world conflict will have no place in the negotiations between Germany and the United States for a separate peace treaty, according to a well-informed despatch in the Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung here.

The negotiations have proceeded so far that the Government is certain that it can use this argument in its efforts to overcome the political objections of the opposition in the Reichstag.

"If this point is dropped, Germany will be grateful," the German newspaper states. "It would send Germany into the wildest rage if it were forced again to admit guilt for the war, as in the Versailles Treaty."

The principal outlines of the treaty have already been agreed upon, the newspaper continues, and special commissioners will be named to negotiate the details of the document.

## WHEAT PRICES DOUBLED IN PUNJAB

British Forces Are Warring Against Hostile Tribes in India.

London, Aug. 21.—A Reuter despatch from Lahore, India, says that food prices in the Province of the Punjab are creating grave anxiety and Government intervention is being solicited. Wheat prices have doubled in the last year and are still rising.

In Simla the floods have damaged communications and in Waziristan some of the rivers are impassable.

British artillery are shelling Makin Centre, Mahsud, and the resistance is causing damage and casualties. The enemy is fruitlessly attacking in the Ladha, Prazha and Raghza areas. Operations have been carried on by the British army for nearly two years on the north-west frontier of India, mainly against the Waziris and the Mahsuds, who have kept up a continuous disturbance.

## Germany Has Cash Ready for Indemnity

A despatch from Berlin says:—"Germany has bought all the foreign exchange necessary to pay the remaining 750,000,000 gold marks for reparation due before August 31, according to semi-official statements. If the Government really has the reparation sum, the mark will rise, otherwise speculators expect to see it fall to 100 to the dollar."

All goods imported into Canada after December 1 must bear the name of the country where they were manufactured.

## EUROPE MUST HAVE GOLD TO AVOID BANKRUPTCY, SAYS ENGLISH ECONOMIST

London, Aug. 21.—"If Europe is to be saved from a wholesale bankruptcy, two things are essential; she must have gold and she must stop printing paper money."

"Another year of the printing presses and all Europe will have paper money which can never be redeemed."

So declares Austin Harrison, noted author and economist, and editor of the English Review.

"Should that point be reached the depreciation will lead to such soaring prices and such fear of the value of the paper, that it will be repudiated the same as it has been in Russia," continues this economist. "Then we will have automatic Bolshevism, collapse, revolution, and night-mare."

"Only America can prevent this tragedy. At the present time her gold is no good to her; whereas, if given to Europe, it would enable Europe to buy and America to sell. That

is the only way to rebuild Europe's pre-war wealth which was shot away during the war."

"Every country with 'mad' exchange should be given gold in order to 'peg' their exchange. By this means the flow of goods and credits could be restarted. In the end it would pay America handsomely."

"Will America act? If not, she will find her European trade killed, and both Great Britain and America growing poorer and poorer."

"America has made a colossal financial mistake. Unless we are all to become involved in the most shattering disaster in history, gold must be used to adjust our broken economic mechanism."

"To save Europe from bankruptcy, America must throw out her gold—her whole billion sterling if necessary, with the Allies cancelling their war debts to each other as they become due. This must be done quickly to avert the crash."

## IRISH EMIGRATION REVIVING AGAIN

Since 1851 4,388,199 People Have Left Ireland.

A despatch from London says:—"Irish emigration, which practically ceased during the war on account of the British Government's restrictions, is now reviving, according to an official report just published. In 1920 the emigrants numbered 15,885, as compared with 5,975 in 1919, when the prohibition was still on. Last year's figure, however, is only about half the pre-war rate, and this undoubtedly is partly because the 'Irish Republican Government' discouraged the emigration of able-bodied men. In fact, there were only 6,044 men as compared with 9,887 women."

"The seasonal feature of the report is the statement that from 1851 to the end of last year, 4,388,199 Irishmen and women emigrated—only 131,801 less than the present population of the country."

## FIRST IMPERIAL STATION OPENED

Wireless Chain Around Empire Inaugurated in Britain.

A despatch from London says:—"Hon. F. G. Kellaway, British Postmaster-General, on Thursday sent the first messages through the first link in the chain of Imperial wireless communications. The transmitting station at Desford, Oxfordshire, has just been completed."

Kellaway sent a message to all British stations within range, and another message to all European and other foreign stations in range, receiving within a few minutes messages of felicitation from stations in Malta, France, Rome, Budapest, Posen, Norway, Sweden and Germany."

The links to follow, as decided by the recent Imperial Conference, will be: Cairo, East Africa, South Africa, India, Singapore, Australia, with a branch from Singapore to Hong Kong, and a link from Britain to Canada."

## Weekly Market Report

**Toronto.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.83½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.78½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.66½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.48½.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47½¢; No. 3 CW, 46½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 46½¢; No. 1 feed, 45½¢; No. 2 feed, 44½¢.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75½¢; No. 4 CW, 73½¢; rejected, 69½¢; feed, 68½¢.  
All the above in store at Fort William.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 72¢; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.  
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44¢.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, \$1.18 to \$1.22; No. 3 Winter, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 1 commercial, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 Spring, \$1.13 to \$1.18; No. 3 Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal.  
Barley—Malt, 69 to 72¢, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.  
Rye—No. 2, \$1.07.  
Manitoba flour—First pat, \$10.50; second pat, \$10, Toronto.  
Ontario flour—\$6.25, old crop.  
Milled—Delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.  
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, \$1, \$22; No. 2, \$21; mixed, \$18.  
Eggs—No. 1, 43 to 44¢; selected, 48 to 50¢; new-laid, cartons, 50 to 52¢.  
Butter—Creamery, fresh-made extras, 42 to 43¢; do, fresh-made firsts, 41 to 42¢; dairy prints, 33 to 34¢; bakers' 20¢.  
Oleomargarine—Best grade, 20 to 22¢.  
Cheese—New, large, 25¢; do, twins, 25½¢; do, Stilton, 26 to 26½¢; old, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 34 to 35¢.  
Honey—Extracted—White clover, in 60-80-lb. tins, per lb., 14 to 15¢; do, 10-20-lb. tins, per lb., 16 to 17¢; Ontario No. 1, white clover, in 2½-lb. tins, per lb., 17 to 18¢; clover honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.  
Smoked meats—Rolls 27 to 28¢; hams, med., 40 to 42¢; heavy, 29 to 31¢; cooked hams, 57 to 63¢; boneless backs, 42 to 48¢; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38¢; special, 45 to 47¢; cottage rolls, 30 to 31¢.  
Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.  
Barreled meats—Bacon pork, \$50; short cut or family back, boneless, \$41; pickled rolls, \$40 to \$41; mess pork, \$34.  
Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 18 to 21¢; in cases, 18½ to 21½¢; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½¢; backs, 14½ to 16½¢.  
Lard—Tierces, 19 to 19½¢; tubs, 19½ to 20¢; pails, 20 to 20½¢; prints, 21 to 22¢; shortening tierces, 14½ to 14½¢; tubs, 14½ to 15¢; pails, 15 to 15½¢; prints, 17½ to 18¢.  
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.50; butchers' steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, com., \$3 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.75; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 300 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$7.50; do, spring, \$9 to \$9.50; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$13 to \$13.25; do, f.o.b., \$12.25 to \$12.50; do, country points, \$12 to \$12.25.  
**Montreal.**  
Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 22¢.  
Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 58½ to 59¢; do, No. 3, 57 to 57½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 58 to 58½¢.  
Barley—Man. feed, \$44 to \$45 per ton.  
Flour—Man. spring wheat firsts, \$10.50, car lots; seconds, \$10; strong bakers', \$9.80. Rolled oats—bag, 60 lbs., \$3.25. Bran—\$27.25, car lots. Shorts—\$23.25, per ton. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$34 to \$35.  
Cheese, finest easterns, 21½ to 21½¢; butter, choicest cream, 40½ to 41½¢; eggs, selected, 45¢; do, No. 1 stock, 40¢; do, No. 2 stock, 38¢; potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$3 to \$3.25 per 80-lb. bag.  
Dairy heifers, med., 700 pounds, \$4.50 per cwt.; canning heifers, steers and bulls, \$2.50 to \$3; canners, \$1; cutters, \$3. Lambs, \$7.50 to \$8; med. lambs, \$6 to \$7; ewes, \$1 to \$3. Good veal calves, \$7 to \$7.50; grassers and drinkers, \$3 to \$5. Hogs, selects, \$13.50 to \$13.75; lights, heavies and roughs, \$9 to \$10; sows, \$8.50 to \$8.75.

## Spain Investing Heavily in Aircraft

London, Aug. 21.—Outside of Japan, Spain is now the heaviest purchaser of aircraft in Europe. It developed to-day that the Spanish military mission, which arrives here this week, has been instructed to buy eighty fighting airplanes from British firms. Immediate delivery is asked on "scouts" and "bombers" for use in the campaign against the Moors. Spain, it is said, is prepared to spend a million dollars to augment her air forces.

## BRITISH RECRUITS FOR SPANISH ARMY

Former Service Men Join Foreign Legion to Fight in Morocco.

A despatch from London says:—"Scores of unemployed former British service men are reporting daily to the Spanish Consulate here for enrollment in the Foreign Legion of the Spanish army."

Information which led to this recruiting is said to have been circulated secretly among the unemployed. Applicants for enlistment are asked only two questions: "Can you fight?" and "Will you fight?"

Although the men are informed of the dangerous nature of the prospective campaigning against tribesmen in Morocco, they readily enlist in view of the inducements offered. These include a bonus of 700 pesetas for a five-year enlistment, and 400 pesetas for a four-year enlistment. Other attractions are eligibility for medals, decorations and promotion to commissioned rank, as well as daily pay of four and one-half pesetas on final acceptance at the headquarters of the Foreign Legion in Ceuta, Morocco.

Volunteers rejected in Ceuta are promised return transportation. It is stated that the number of enlistments acceptable for the Foreign Legion is unlimited.

## Germany Going Straight.

After September 15 the Rhineland economic barrier is to be taken down by the Allies. The customs penalty will be no more after this date, if Germany continues her reparations payments and lifts the present boycott against French goods.

This will be a sort of mixed blessing for the Teutons. The French will profit, as they are not aware to doing a bit of trade with their old enemies, and the boycott has hurt. Nevertheless, it is a good and hopeful sign.

If Germany continues to keep her agreement, the Allies are going even further. The cities of Ruhrort, Duisburg and Dusseldorf may be freed of the occupying allied forces after the next meeting of the Supreme Council. Great Britain favors it, but France is not so certain that this will be a good thing. However, Paris is likely to yield.

It depends upon Germany's going straight. Thus far Berlin, the Wirth Government and the Germans generally have given no cause for criticism or censure since signing. Germany put her signature to the agreement and has kept it.

All this tends to make French suspicions ridiculous and to weaken the French party that is anxious to occupy more of Germany. It is creating a new respect for the Germans and is opening the way for German readmission into international circles. More important than anything else, it is making for quiet, for stability and for peace in Europe.

## A Gigantic Job.

There have been famines that have menaced more millions of people than are now threatened in Russia. In famine-stricken districts in India the British have dealt with 70,000,000 people endangered by lack of food.

The trouble in Russia is that civilization, government and transportation have broken down. A further difficulty is that the whole population in many districts has been on the verge of hunger for years. There is no reserve strength in the nation. It is all burned out, wasted, used up in mad experiments.

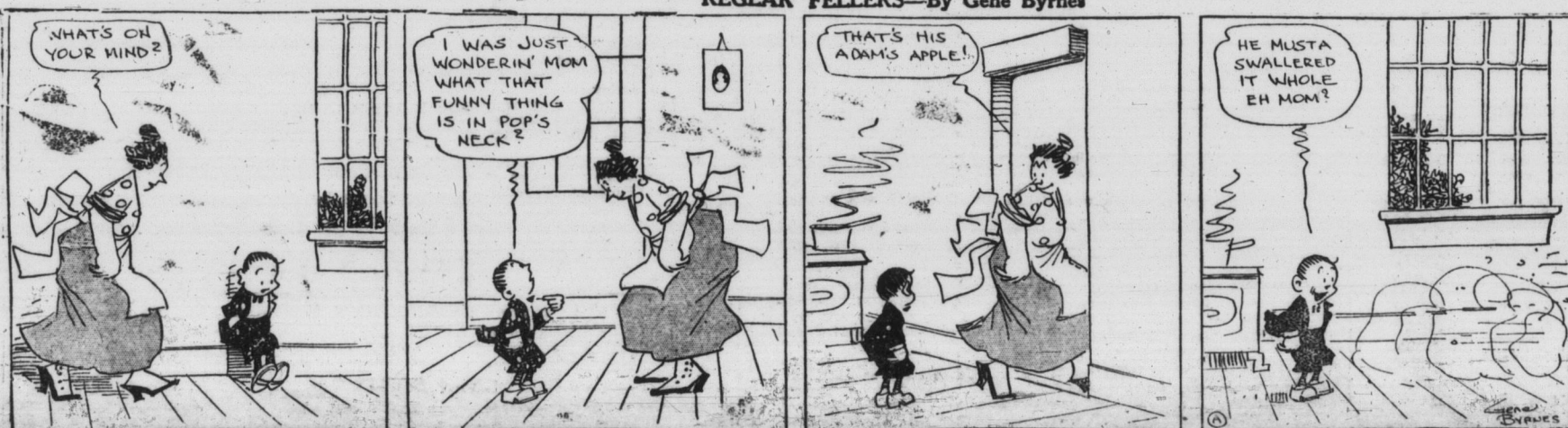
That is what makes the Russian problem the most gigantic job of all famine relief undertakings. The British in India were dealing with an orderly people who had not been hungry long, and they had rail lines and unaffected sections of the land to aid them. There was a trained official class ready to take over the work.

In Russia there is none of these things. Rail and river transportation had ceased to exist in many areas. Roads have not been mended for years. The people have been hungry for a long time. There are no officials accustomed to dealing with such problems.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario is seriously ill.

Unemployed in the United States number nearly 6,000,000.

It will not be a job of a month or six months or a year. It is likely to require several years. As Herbert Hoover says in his cable to the Swiss President, famine in Russia is beyond the reach of charity and will recur yearly until the economic system is changed.





## Everyone is Tired of the Old Things, So Here Are Some of the New Things

And the Trail Leads Here to Mayhew's Store

YOU WILL SEE:

New Fall Blouses, in Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Satins, at very much lower prices—  
\$3.75, \$5.50 and \$6.50

New Fall Hosiery and Gloves

New Fall Shoes, at half their former prices

Look, Mother! Here is your opportunity

Girls' School Clothes at special prices

All Wool Serge, just the thing for school dresses, extra wide, for \$1.50 and \$2.19 per yard.

Girls' School Stockings, extra fine and heavy ribbed, 25c and 35c.

Girls' School Shoes. We specialize in this line and carry a very large assortment at right prices.

Boys' School Clothes at special prices

Boys' Dark School Suits, smart styles and bloomer pants, at \$4.95, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$8.95.

Odd Bloomer Pants, \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Boys' "Bull Terrier" School Stockings at 25c and 35c.

Boys' School Shirts and Blouses, 50c and 75c.

Boys' Belts, 25c, 35c and 45c.

Boys' Braces, 35c.

Boys' School Caps, 50c and \$1.00.

800 Men's and Young Men's New Fall Suits at extraordinary low prices

Everything in the Men's Furnishing Department at reduced prices

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

## The Transcript

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1921

### WARDSVILLE

James O'Hara is spending a few days with relatives in Ruscombe.

Mr. Keys of Kansas City, Mo., spent a few days with his brother, George Keys, last week.

Curie York spent Wednesday in town.

Mary Snary has returned home after holidays spent in Chatham.

Duncan McIntyre of Chicago is visiting his sisters and brothers here.

Miss Tena Cunningham of Chatham is visiting Miss Campbell.

Fred O'Malley of Bonham, Texas, is visiting his brother, Pete O'Malley.

George Smith of Port Huron is visiting Miss Ward.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is spending a few days in Ruscombe.

A number of the young people of the town motored to Port Glasgow on Friday evening where they enjoyed a corn roast. After the corn roast they also enjoyed themselves at the dance.

Miss M. C. Farrington and Miss Boston of Buffalo spent a couple of days in town last week.

Cecil Sheppard of Berry, Ohio, is visiting relatives and friends here.

Miss Muriel Willis has returned from a week's holiday spent in Windsor.

Mrs. McRoberts of Kenora is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Randles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kirk and family of Buffalo have returned to their home after a week's holiday with Mrs. G. A. Love. While here they visited friends in Sarnia, Alvinston and London.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Love and Jean and Mrs. Bowles have left for a two weeks' holiday in Buffalo and Toronto.

Miss Ruth Sheppard of Detroit is spending a week with her grandmother, Mrs. Milligan.

Jim and Harvey Clare left for their home in Toronto Friday after spending several weeks in the village.

Miss Nellie Jackson returned from a boat trip down the St. Lawrence to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sheppard and Miss Margaret McVicar of Detroit are at the latter's home for a two weeks' visit.

A Michigan Ford roadster, with six occupants, turned over in some new gravel on the Longwoods road opposite Sandy Point. One lady had her shoulder dislocated but the others escaped injury.

A ball game between Wardsville and Newbury, which was played on Wednesday afternoon, drew quite a crowd. The game ended in a victory for Newbury.

Mr. Hay is relieving Mr. Love in the bank during Mr. Love's absence.

### CAIRO

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Young have returned from Walkerville where they spent nearly a week visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leeson of Thamesville visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie McGugan on Sunday.

On Friday evening, 19th inst., Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burr received quite a surprise when the reeve of Euphemia, W. J. Davis, and members of the council, accompanied by a large number of their friends, appeared at his gate and soon made themselves comfortable in their commodious parlor and well-lighted kitchen. Games were indulged in and about midnight, while all were seated, at the suggestion of the reeve, Councillor John Barron was called upon to read an address and at the proper moment the members of the council presented Mr. and Mrs. Burr with a beautiful bookcase. Mr. and Mrs. Burr, although taken by surprise, replied effectively, after which a tasty lunch was provided by the ladies present.

On Wednesday evening a very pleasing affair took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Burdon when their eldest daughter, Miss Winona, who on Monday was married to Chas.

Coxen, was presented with a shower. Many were the articles presented by her numerous friends, after which games were played by the young people and all enjoyed themselves to the full.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burr, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Smith of Aberfeldy, motored to Detroit and returned on Sunday.

Mrs. D. M. Smith, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Mary Nelson, and her daughter, Ila, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. H. Munroe on Monday.

An accident occurred to our genial mail courier. When meeting an auto while approaching Cairo his horse took fright and darted towards the side of the road, throwing Mr. Osier into the ditch with the buggy over him.

Mrs. W. H. McKown, who saw the accident, quickly gave the alarm, and Mr. Osier was liberated and the horse removed from the ditch where he was lying square on his back.

After the horse was loosened from the rig he regained his feet and was soon on the go again. No damage was done save a bad shaking up of bread, which was gathered up speedily.

**Mothers Value This Oil.**—Mothers who know how suddenly croup may seize their children and how necessary prompt action is in applying relief always keep at hand a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, because experience has taught them that this is an excellent preparation for the treatment of this ailment. And they are wise, for its various uses render it a valuable medicine.

### MELBOURNE

On Saturday evening the Longwood baseball team came over and played a friendly game with the boys of this village, the visiting team winning by a score of 17-12. A few evenings previous the Springfield team came over and played a game here, also winning. Many of the citizens attended these games and were much interested.

Mrs. Bell of Toronto, who has been ill for some time, is now improving slowly.

Miss Blanche Laing is now improving after having her tonsils removed.

The W. M. S. of the Presbyterian church held a quilting bee in the Sunday school room. Two quilts were quilted, after which tea was served. The proceeds going toward the W. M. S. fund.

Miss Patterson of Kerwood is spending her vacation here with Miss Mildred and Miss Muriel Richards.

Miss Patterson sang a solo in the Methodist church here Sunday morning, which was much appreciated.

The many friends of Harold Parr will be pleased to know that he has been successful in the recent examination and will enter Toronto University this fall. Mr. Parr is preparing for the Methodist ministry.

### NORTH EKFRID

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roemmele and Mr. and Mrs. John Chisholm motored to Sarnia Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cobbin.

Miss Edna Cobbin and sister returned to their home in Sarnia on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Goller and Mr. and Mrs. O. Goller and daughter motored from Ohio last week and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ramey.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pettit were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Chisholm Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Stewart of Dutton gave

an interesting discourse Sunday afternoon in the Presbyterian church.

His text was taken from Judges 3, 20th verse: "And Ehud said, 'I have a message from God unto thee.'"

Will Down had a bumper crop this year. He had over a thousand bushels of grain. His wheat turned out thirty-three bushels to the acre and his oats were exceptionally good. Pettit Bros. and Bert Pierce were the threshers.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Dewar of London are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Klemm.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Webber motored to Watford Sunday and called on Mr. and Mrs. Bert Condrick.

A large number from this vicinity attended the Irishmen's picnic last Wednesday at Port Stanley.

Mrs. Ernest Irwin has returned to her home in Davenport, Iowa, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Roemmele, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Irwin and Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roemmele motored to London Sunday.

Miss Linton of Caradoc is visiting her sister, Mrs. David Down.

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

### MIDDLEMISS

Three threshing outfits are in this vicinity at present. With the exception of wheat the yield is light.

Kenneth Lucas was home on Sunday.

H. B. McArthur will have about three tons of hay this season.

Graham McDonald is visiting friends at Aylmer.

James McArthur has most of the timber on the ground for the Muncey bridge.

Riverside anniversary is to be held next Sunday. Rev. R. Stewart of Dutton will preach at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. On Monday evening a social will be held on the school grounds, where an excellent program will be given.

In town our sicklist are: Dr. B. McArthur, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. F. Early, G. H. Lucas, D. McArthur and Wm. Falkick.

The low water bridge, which has been closed several weeks for repair, is again open for traffic.

Last Friday evening a motorist found he had no gas on a hill in Muncie. On the same evening another found he had no air, and no place to put it. After causing the occupants considerable inconvenience the necessary was procured and all went along rejoicing, although some were walking.

Willie Burdon has been taken to Buffalo for treatment for a broken leg. We hope to hear of his rapid recovery.

Wm. Graham, who was jerked on a rope by a steer and severely hurt, is able to be out on his feet.

John Wrightman went out West on the harvesters' excursion.

Carl Ladouceur of Belle River spent the week-end here.

Miss Flossie Wrightman has returned home after spending a couple of weeks in Dutton.

Miss Mildred Wilson is renewing old acquaintances in the village.

There will be no services in the Middlemiss church Sunday on account of Riverside anniversary services. On Sept. 4 anniversary services will be held in the Middlemiss Methodist church.

**Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.**

### EKFRID STATION

Willie McLean of Bothwell spent last week with Kenneth McLean.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou. Hill left on Saturday on a motor trip to Toronto.

Miss Annie M. Johnson of Riverside visited her aunt, Mrs. Duncan McLean, last week.

Christopher McCallum spent a few days of last week in Detroit.

Appin Junior ball team played at Ekfrid Saturday evening. The score was 7-7.

Misses Ella and Sadie Switzer entertained a large number of their friends on Tuesday evening of last week to a corn roast. Everyone had a delightful time.

Mrs. Holmes of Bothwell and Miss Lillie Dickie of Ekfrid and Edith Hayden of London are visiting at J. T. McLean's.

Estella McDonald is holidaying in London.

Services will be conducted in S. S. No. 4 next Sunday at 7.30 p.m.

### KNAPDALE

Miss Mae Turner has returned home from Flint, Mich.

Miss George of Detroit is visiting Miss Carrie Wilson.

Mrs. Will Teller is suffering from painful injuries the result of stepping on a rusty nail.

Miss Mildred Beaker of Detroit is visiting her cousin, Miss Mae Turner. Jack Barron of McCready has been engaged to repaint the interior of the school.

Misses Alizena, Christina and Phe-mia Mitchell of Chatham are visiting their cousin, Mrs. Nell Leitch.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Armstrong of Woodstock and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McGugan and grandson, Mack McGugan, of Cairo visited at Nell Leitch's on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. McGeachy of Sarnia was a visitor at Mr. Seaton's last week.

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

### NEWBURY

Mrs. F. Carson and daughter of Detroit are visiting their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Callan, of Second avenue, Duluth, Minn.

Alvin Burr of the Merchants Bank is spending his holidays at Port Stanley.

Miss Primrose Williams left on Friday for Toronto where she will stay for a few weeks. Master Cyril Pritchard, her nephew, who has been visiting here during vacation, will return to his home in Toronto.

Walter Dobbey and family and T. S. Derbyshire of wife of Wheatley visited G. D. and C. T. Dobbey.

Will Gray and wife of Windsor and Miss Jessie Gray of Detroit are visiting their mother here.

Mrs. Willett of Detroit is visiting at Wm. C. King's.

Wm. Bayne and son Adair and Miss Graydon left last week for Garry Owen, Lake of Bays.

G. I. Murdoch of Embro was in town last week.

Miss Ruth McGeorge of Detroit is visiting Miss Carrie Wilson.

E. V. Squires and sister, Mrs. Laur-ance, Wyoming visited in town on Friday.

Mrs. Robert Bailey and children of Galt are visiting her brother, Thomas Fletcher.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Joseph Bailey and family in the death of her husband.

Miss Mamie G. Bayne is spending a week with friends at Embro.

The V. P. S. of Knox church spent a social evening at the home of Amos Fennell Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Prangley have been taking a motor trip to Woodstock, Plattsville and Delhi.

Miss Dora Sinclair of Detroit has been visiting her sisters here.

Miss Margaret Nicholls of London is visiting her cousin, Miss Elsie Teller.

John Teller and family motored to Sarnia one day last week to see his brother, who is seriously ill.

Miss Annie O'Dell of Montreal, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Owens, left on Sunday for Denfield, where she and Mrs. Owens will spend a week before she returns home.

Miss Marjorie Owens of Denfield is visiting her cousin, Miss W. Owens.

Miss Smith of Highgate is visiting Mrs. Herb Gould.

The village rate has been struck at 10 mills. This may look high but when the cost of the new bridge, about \$800, and an old debt at the bank of \$600 and the much larger demand from the school board are all counted for we may hand out our taxes without a murmur. Next year will be easier.

### WOODGREEN

Miss Anna Foster has returned to Detroit after spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. T. Simpson.

Miss Florence Simpson has returned from a three weeks' visit with Mrs. I. C. Green, Windsor, and Mrs. Lorne Mitchell, Detroit.

Alf Nethercott, who has been ill, is much better.

Miss Mary Whitfield is on the sick list.

Threshing is the order of the day. A number from here attended a meeting at Mount Brydges last week.

Miss Verna Watterworth is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Paddick, Florence.

A good number are attending the services in the Disciples of Christ church here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Turk, Mrs. M. Walker and Mrs. Robert Yates called on Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Simpson on Sunday.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. George Paddick (nee Marjory Watterworth) in the loss of their infant son.

A number from here attended the picnic in Weekes' grove Wednesday.

A community picnic is to be held on S. S. No. 3 school grounds on Friday afternoon, August 26th. Everybody is cordially invited to come and bring their baskets and pleasant loads.

Mr. and Mrs. Billy Winger and children are visiting friends here.

The Petrolia Bridge Co. have started putting in a new block floor on the bridge and the same is now closed to traffic.

Gravel teams are busy at the government pit on the Currie farm.

J. M. James has purchased a new car.

Tobacco growers are harvesting this year's crop, which certainly looks fine.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Stephens of Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer and son Stanley of Kitchener are visiting at W. A. Daum's.

### CASHMERE

Mrs. Earle Linden of Aldborough is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Saylor.

Mrs. B. F. Jeffery of Newbury and Franklin McVay of Southwell visited Mrs. Calvin Sitter on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Davis of Detroit spent a few days with relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Allen Sitter of Bothwell spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Earle Tunk.

Miss Fern Webster of Dutton is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Webster.

Miss Hazel Bobier of Bothwell spent Friday with her sister, Mrs. Hugh Taylor.

Miss Muriel Willis is visiting friends in Windsor.

### MOSA

The Misses Mitchell of Chatham have returned home after spending a couple of weeks at M. C. McLean's.

Miss Isabel McAlpine of Shields visited her sister, Mrs. A. B. McLachlin, recently.

Miss Sara McLachlin has returned home after spending a week with friends in Brooke.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Armstrong of Woodstock and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McGugan and grandson of Cairo visited at M. C. McLean's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter McNeil and daughter Muriel of Metcalf and P. D. McCallum of Saskatchewan visited friends in this vicinity recently.

Mrs. Mary McLean visited her son Malcolm one day recently.

# Give us a Hand!



**CITIZENS of Ontario**—The only salvation for Ontario's revenue-producing forests is the prevention of forest fires. Your support and co-operation is absolutely essential.

Forest fires are rapidly diminishing our resources of timber and pulpwood. Over 90 per cent. of Ontario's forest fires are caused by human carelessness.

If everybody was careful to prevent the start of fire, Ontario's Forest would be safe.

## Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

### BUSINESS MEN of

Ontario—Lend us a hand. The various business associations—of bankers, boards of trade, manufacturers, merchants, lumbermen;

engineers, educationalists, tourists, and sportsmen, and all other bodies of weight and influence, can do a great work for this province and for their own interests as well by actively promoting educational propaganda to reduce forest fires.

**RAILWAY OFFICIALS** can help. Railways cause 40% of Ontario's Forest fires. The Forestry Branch is being well supported by improved co-operation on the part of railway officials and by the Dominion Railway Board. Let us reduce the number of railway fires one-half this summer. (The train passenger in Northern Ontario who nonchalantly throws his cigarette or cigar out of the window during the forest fire season is deserving of a jail sentence!)

**CAMPERS**, tourists, fishermen, picknickers, berry pickers, prospectors and hunters should

feel their responsibility even though out of sight of the policeman.

**SETTLERS** can co-operate by exercising more care in setting out fire on their own property.

**LUMBER FIRMS** can help by impressing on all foremen the need for carefulness. River-drivers in dry seasons should be specially warned. Gangs of men going in and out to the camps need special attention, because of the danger along the slash-lined trails from the inevitable cigarette.

**THE PRESS** could do more public-spirited constructive work to reduce forest fires than any other single agency. This is a non-political campaign in which the whole press could join.

**LEADERS of PUBLIC OPINION** in every community should be the first to extend a helping hand. Tell the Chief Ranger or write the Head Office any time you have information or suggestions to impart, or questions to ask.

**GIVE US A HAND!**

Ontario Forestry Branch

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

18

tell me what kind I should plant to get the best results."

"Let me first ask you," replied the engineer, "are you planting these trees for pleasure or profit?"

"For profit."

"How old are you?"

"Seventy-four next birthday."

"Then it is my duty to tell you that there is no species of trees which will grow quickly enough to return a profit in your lifetime."

"Yes there is, and you can help me to find the right kind."

"How do you make that out?"

"I have a good farm, and each part is devoted to the use to which it is best adapted—meadow, pasture, arable land, garden—but right in the middle is that eyesore of sixteen acres. That sixteen acres grew good timber when my father settled on the land, and no doubt

it will grow good timber again. I have not many years to live and I want to put my property in the best possible shape for my heirs. At present that sixteen acres is a blot that will injure the sale of the farm, but if it were covered with a growth of the best sorts of trees for the locality, even if it were only four years old, it would complete the farm and increase its value."

The forest engineer admitted the argument was sound and advised as to the best kinds of trees to plant and how to plant them. The old farmer before he died had the satisfaction of knowing that the farm had been increased in value by the young trees.

I will not be home on Wednesday, August 31st, but you can find me at the Newbury baseball tournament.

## LABOR DAY

# Kilmartin Annual Picnic

will be held in Archie V. Munro's Grove, just North of M.C.R. track, Mosa-Brooke Townline

**Monday, Sept. 5th**

The program will consist of Solos, Duets, Quartettes, Character Readings and Monologues by the

**Londonian Concert Company**

Miss Josephine Campbell, Soprano; Miss Viola Williams, Contralto; Mr. Lewis Christiani, Tenor; Mr. Gordon L. Knapp, Baritone and Comic Entertainer, and Miss St. Clair, Accompanist.

**Scotch Comedy Numbers in Kilts by Mr. Knapp.**

Short Addresses by some of the Prominent Speakers of the District.

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