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The Glencoe Transcript.

A COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER
INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING
NEUTRAL IN NOTHING

Volume 50--No. 27.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921

Whole No. 2578

CHAUTAUQUA AT GLENCOE JULY 18, 19, 20 AND 21

TEACHER WANTED
School Section No. 1, Mosa. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. State salary and experience. Apply to Charles S. Ferris, Secretary, Route 1, Glencoe.

TEACHER WANTED
For S. S. No. 3, Mosa township; holding second-class certificate; duties to commence in September. Apply, stating salary and qualifications, to H. Harvey, Route 1, Glencoe.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN APPIN
Nine-room brick house with basement; good repair; stable; good water and one acre of garden and orchard. Apply to George Seaton, 914 Bethune Ave. W., Detroit, Mich.

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

FARM FOR SALE
Old Glenshan homestead for sale; 119 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.

DR. A. C. STEELE
Dentist
Fridays, Dr. Wilson's office, Wardsville

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.

BULL FOR SERVICE
Choice registered Shorthorn Bull, Rosewood Baron, 124448, roan.

D. A. COULTHARD & SON
Route 1, Glencoe; phone 609 r 11

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.—J. A. Jones, N.G.; H. J. Jamieson, R.S.

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

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

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

Farmers and Dairyman

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.

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.

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

GIRLS AND BOYS

Don't forget the girls and boys who pass their examinations at school with a gift.

Waterman Fountain Pen \$1.25 to \$5.00
Gold Ring 10k. \$1.50 up
Boy's Watch \$2.50 to \$25.00
French Ivory Pieces 50c up
Cuff Links 50c to \$5.00
Leather Purses 75c to \$8.00
Pearl Beads \$1.50 to \$23.00
Bracelet Watch \$12.50 to \$50.00

C. E. Davidson, Jeweler
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED
OPTICIAN

Remember Glencoe Chautauqua—July 18, 19, 20, 21

Best Values

In all lines of Staple Merchandise, including
Millinery, Dry Goods and Groceries.
You will find our goods dependable, and
prices right.

Summer Millinery at greatly reduced prices.

The Keith Cash Store

CAPITAL

\$20,299,140

RESERVES

\$20,763,503

THE EDUCATION OF YOUR CHILDREN!
Have you the money with which to do it?
Start to save while they are young. Let
them commence life knowing you are at
the back of them. Savings Accounts are
a specialty with

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

CENTRAL GARAGE New Ford Prices

EFFECTIVE JUNE 7th, 1921

TOURING CAR	\$625
RUNABOUT	560
CHASSIS	520
TRUCK CHASSIS	670
Starter and Electric Lighting on above models, \$85 extra.	
SEDAN	\$1,090
COUPE	990

Above prices include Starter and Electric Lighting.
All prices are F.O.B. Ford, Ont., and do not include
Federal Sales Tax.

SNELGROVE & FAULDS

GLENCOE and WARDSVILLE

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

We have a full stock at present and can
fill your requirements. It will pay to buy
now.

McPHERSON & CLARKE
PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

All Roads

Lead to W. A. Currie's for a rest when attending the
Chautauqua Entertainments July 18 to 21

Further reductions in Sugars, Rice, Soaps and many
other lines in general Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Fruit in season now arriving daily.

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

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Elliott Grieve Elliott of Brooke township passed away on June 19th, in his 85th year.

John D. Campbell of Rodney has been appointed assistant principal of Wellington street school, St. Thomas.

The Brooke and Alvinston soldiers' memorial monument cost \$3,800. Brooke paid \$3,086 and Alvinston \$714.

Sixty farmers who sailed recently from Liverpool for Canada took with them the sum of £35,000 to invest in Canadian land.

Col. Fisher, London, postoffice inspector for many years, has been retired. He was connected with the Postoffice Department for 53 years.

A farmer near Port Hope has planted fifteen acres of potatoes. He may prove wiser than those who have been frightened off by the low price.

Farmers in Aroostook county, Michigan, dumped 45,000 barrels of potatoes in their fields, where they will be plowed in to serve as fertilizer.

The death occurred in Brooke on Friday, June 17, of Neil Leitch, a well and popularly known resident of the township. The deceased was in his 47th year.

An army of grasshoppers, estimated to be 15 miles wide and 20 miles long, is advancing on El Paso county, Colorado, destroying virtually all vegetation in its path.

Albert Bruner, near Ruthven, cut a field of wheat on June 29, and 30, which is a record-breaker in that vicinity for early cutting. The wheat is an excellent crop and perfect sample.

At Busbyville, Lambton county, a family who had been burned out were invited to the home of Jasper Dawson and showered with household gifts by fifteen of their fellow-townsmen.

The German mark, at par, is a promise to pay 24 cents in gold. The printed promise is worth now about 4 cents. What would Canadians feel like if the rate of exchange reduced the worth of our dollar to 15 cents.

Investigation of cold storage and transportation facilities with a view to promoting the export of Ontario fruit will be undertaken by the special committee of the Legislature that has had its commission renewed last session.

Nearly two hundred school teachers from Manitoba will be among the cabin passengers on the C. P. R. liner Tunisian when she leaves port Saturday night for Glasgow. They will spend several weeks touring England, France and the battlefields.

Notice has been served on county officials of a claim by Stanley Wilson for \$10,000 damages from the county of Lambton as a result of the accident on the Bosanquet and Warwick townline on May 29th last, in which Mrs. Wilson and two children were drowned.

Canada's birth rate for 1920 was 27.47 per 1,000, as against a death rate of 13.71 per 1,000. The marriage rate during the same period was 8.94 per 1,000. The totals of the Dominion show 247,219 births, 80,472 marriages and 119,827 births. The Prairie Provinces have the lowest birth and death rates.

Bronze plaques, which are being presented by Great Britain to the next of kin of all Empire soldiers who died in the late war, have been received at Ottawa, and will be distributed shortly. The plaque is about six inches in diameter, and contains the inscription: "He died for freedom and honor," and the name, number and rank of the dead soldier.

At Duart George Cope and his daughter Mina had a narrow escape during the recent electrical storm. Owing to the oppressive heat a door and window were open, and a bolt of lightning, entering at the door, threw Mr. Cope out of bed and stunned his daughter. The bolt passed out at the window without damaging the house. It was some time before both recovered from the shock.

The coconut palm supplies all the needs of the natives of the South Seas. The leaves of the tree when young are eaten, when old woven into clothes, baskets, bedding, paper, hats and thatch. Spears, arrows, brooms, torches and paddles are made of the ribs of the older leaves, while the flowers yield wine, sugar and vinegar. The fruit yields food, oil, matting and cord.

HYDRO'S BIG SURPLUS

Toronto, July 4.—A surplus of nearly three million dollars and reserves totaling nearly \$11,000,000 are shown in the financial statement of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in the Niagara system for the period ending December 31, 1920. The Niagara system embraces 167 municipalities, rural districts and counties.

The statement shows total assets of \$73,052,213.70, liabilities of \$59,362,017.20 and total reserves of \$13,619,196.50. During the period, 1913-1920, co-partners in the undertaking have been remunerated to the extent of approximately \$8,000,000 through the medium of rate reduction.

For 1920 a revenue of \$8,542,304.27 was received from the hydro customers of the Niagara system, and the total cost of supplying the service was \$7,890,585.33, leaving a surplus for the year of \$652,718.94. A sinking fund is being provided to liquidate the funded debt and rebuild the whole plant in 25 or 30 years.

ADD TEN THOUSAND TO CANADIAN FARMS

Ottawa, July 2.—On the first three months of the present fiscal year, 10,405 persons intending to find a place in Canada's rural life came in through ocean ports. Of these 6,761 were men, 1,138 were women and 1,769 were children.

Coming from the United States there were 6,458, whose destination was the farm. Of these, 4,000 were men, 1,138 were women and 1,320 were children. The large number of women and children indicates the whole families emigrating in many cases. These three months are the big months for farm immigrants.

The greatest number of farmers and farm laborers coming to Canada for any one year was 72,824 via ocean ports in 1911-12 and 63,672 from the United States in the previous year. The smallest year of all for agricultural immigrants, via ocean ports, was in 1917-18, when 802 arrived, and from the United States 12,083 in 1915-16. Just now the northward trek from the United States seems on the decline.

METCALFE COUNCIL

Meeting of Metcalfe council held June 27th. Members all present. Minutes read and approved.

Moved by Taylor and Hawken that W. Smithrim be paid \$380, township grant S. S. No. 2; D. W. Munroe, \$55, township grant S. S. No. 17; H. Thompson, \$67.47, to pay parties drawing gravel and grading, con. 3, 4, div. 2; Cecil Denning, \$42, catch basins and end wall, Davis drain; W. Smithrim, \$33.65, to pay parties drawing gravel and grading, con. 3, 4, div. 1; R. Denning, \$34.46, to pay parties drawing gravel and grading, con. 4, and 12, div. 2; Bert Buchanan, \$39, to pay parties drawing gravel and grading, con. 3, 4, div. 2; A. Taylor, \$43.50, to pay parties drawing gravel and grading, con. 5, 6, div. 2; Cecil Denning, \$57.75, to pay parties drawing gravel and grading, con. 13, 14, div. 4; Thurman Gough, \$87.50, drawing 10 cords of gravel, t. l., half to Ekfrid, div. 4; C. Henry, \$45.50, 1 1/2 days operating grader, div. 4; John Settle, \$148, drawing gravel, t. l., half to Ekfrid, div. 4, and \$290, grading t. l., half to Ekfrid, div. 4; P. Pike, \$184, to pay parties drawing gravel and grading, con. 3, 4, div. 2; C. Moyle, \$46.17, grading Butt line, div. 2; W. H. Foster, \$43.50, to pay parties drawing gravel and grading, con. 3, 4, div. 2; A. Taylor, \$43.50, to pay parties drawing gravel and grading, con. 3, 4, div. 2; H. Bradt, \$3, rep. culvert and ditching opposite lot 1, con. 5, 6, div. 2; J. A. Dodd, \$61.75, to pay parties drawing gravel, con. 5, 6, div. 2; T. Foster, \$1, rep. culvert t. l., half to Warwick, div. 1; W. L. Toohill, \$28.35, to pay parties grading, con. 5, 6, div. 2; G. F. Winter, \$300, township grant S. S. No. 3; Alex. Blain, \$100, work Perry drain, charged to drain.

Council adjourned to Monday, August 1st, at 1 p.m.

WARDSVILLE TEACHERS

Wardsville, July 4.—Miss Farrington, B.A., has been re-engaged as principal of the high school at an advanced salary. Miss Colhoun of Alvinston has been engaged as assistant teacher.

Miss Nellie Jackson will be principal of the public school and Mrs. D. McRae assistant.

DR. MICHAEL CLARK AT STRATHROY U.F.O. PICNIC

"Any man who would at any time seek to divide our people by race or creed, by Provinces, or to set East against West, is a traitor to Canada." "Every citizen should have one paramount desire at this time, and that is to see that the problems with which Canada is faced are solved in a manner that will promote the best interests of the country." So spoke Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., at the West Middlesex U. F. O. Dominion Day picnic held at Strathroy, where ten thousand people assembled to take part in the event.

There were thousand-dollar purses for horse races, foot races without number, baseball games, brass bands and pipeps. Despite all these counter-attractions, however, Dr. Clark formed the centre of interest for nearly an hour as he expounded the principles of what he calls a "new democracy."

Dealing with the recent tariff legislation at Washington, Dr. Clark urged his hearers to turn a deaf ear to the appeal for retaliation. "Retaliation, like protection, is morally wrong and economically unsound," he said. "Hatred, revenge and retaliation were all of a piece. Nations, no more than individuals, cannot harm others without being harmed themselves. The world war has taught us that much at least. Moreover, while neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, I confidently make the prediction that the United States will not persist in the policy of protection. For the first time in its history the United States is a creditor nation and sooner or later knowledge of the fact will reach the people of the U. S. that the surest way of preventing other countries from paying debts due the Americans is by placing obstacles in the way of trade. In any case, the best way to fight hostile tariffs is by freeing importation. Sooner or later those who sell to you must buy from you, as international trade, after all, is merely an exchange of commodities."

Donald Graham, ex-warden of Middlesex, was in the chair, and on the platform were Messrs. J. G. Lethbridge and Andrew Hicks, members of the Legislature.

NEWBURY CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

A correspondent writes from Newbury as follows:—

Application was made to the Newbury council Monday evening by Ed. Leach for a lease of a part of the town hall grounds on which to erect a barber shop. Considering the present condition of the grounds, it is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that some of the council might give the proposal favorable consideration, but they will probably find that a more popular move would be to arrange for having the lawn cut regularly and the grounds kept as decently at least as other places on the street. The small amount of rent that would be received from the leasing of the grounds would not compensate for the changed appearance of the town hall front and would be little more to the credit of the council than leaving them in their present condition. It is not at all to the credit of the citizens of Newbury that either the proposition to lease should be seriously considered or that the grounds should be left as they are, growing up to weeds and hay.

PECULIAR DROWNING ACCIDENT

Stanley Gage Gordon, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon, Lake Road, Southwell, was drowned in a peculiar manner in Lake Erie on Sunday. The little lad, along with his father and brother, had gone to the lake for a cooling-off dip. While walking along a clay ledge on the bank, right on the edge of the water, the little fellow touched a protruding piece of clay over his head and the clay broke away, fell on the lad and carried him into the water. The father and brother at once went to his rescue but before they could recover the body life was extinct.

CHICAGO RESIDENCE HAS A GIANT STILL

Chicago, July 2.—A giant still, which police said cost at least \$2,500 to build, and so large that it may be necessary to dynamite the house in which it is located to destroy it, is being guarded here by police and federal authorities. The still has vats in the basement of the house that measure 14 by 13 feet and are 6 feet deep, while the coils run through the entire house. Wines, alcohol, mash and moonshine worth many thousands of dollars were found in the house and destroyed. The still was discovered when a passerby saw smoke and turned in a fire alarm. One of the great vats, it was found, was overheated and was smoking. No one was found at the house and proprietors have not been located.

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. There are now numbered in many thousands. We suggest a trial of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's by every sufferer from Asthma.

HEAT KILLS FARM HAND

Isaac Hamilton, aged 62, a farm hand employed by Duncan C. Graham of Mosa, was overcome by the extreme heat on Tuesday and died within two hours. Deceased and four other men were at work in the wheat field adjoining the fair ground at Glencoe. At noon he complained of feeling ill and shortly afterwards became unconscious, passing away at two o'clock.

Mr. Hamilton was employed by Mr. Graham for about a month, having been engaged through the employment agency at London. He appeared to be of a strong, robust constitution and was above the average in size. He was of a quiet disposition and but little was known of his relatives. After his death, however, it was learned that he had relatives at Milton. These were communicated with, and a brother arrived yesterday morning and took charge of the remains. The funeral taking place from Gough's undertaking rooms at 10 o'clock yesterday to Oakland cemetery.

STRATHBURN

Mrs. Mary Dobie of New York is visiting her brother, W. B. Dobie. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan of London spent the week-end with the former's sister, Mrs. D. C. McKenzie. Miss Anna McIntyre of Chicago is spending her holidays in this vicinity.

Glad to see Wm. Thomson home from the hospital, much improved in health.

Miss Mae Simpson is holidaying in London. Mr. and Mrs. C. Hurley of London spent Saturday with Miss M. Hurley. Miss Lila McQuillan has gone to Petrolen for a visit.

Mrs. H. Childs spent last week with her daughter in Stratford. About 700 autos passed through Strathburn last Sunday.

Pleased to hear that Charles Kelly of Willow Hill, who has been sick with rheumatism, is on the mend. Miss Marion Roosevelt and Miss Annie McIntyre left for Chicago last Sunday after spending two weeks visiting here.

Miss Mary McKee and brother, D. H. of Chicago returned last Saturday after visiting in Niagara Falls and with friends here.

Some of our young sports spent last Sunday at Port Stanley. Longwoods road for the last two weeks has been well patronized by American cars.

KILMARTIN

Mrs. Dugald McAlpine of Detroit is a visitor at Duncan McAlpine's. John Dewar and sister, Mrs. Tyrrell, of Detroit are visiting at Alexander Dewar's.

Miss Elizabeth Leitch, who has taught in S. S. No. 17 for the last few years, has resigned and has been engaged to teach in No. 23, Brooke. Miss Chambers of Muncie has been engaged to teach in No. 17.

Hugh, little son of Mrs. -Wm. Leitch, received a severe scalp wound this week when he was struck by a wagon.

Donald Moore of Walkerville is holidaying at Joseph Moore's. Miss Malcolmina Munroe of Belle River is at her home here.

Mrs. Johnston of Thamesville was a week-end visitor at A. L. Munroe's. Miss Mary Quirk of Glencoe spent the week-end with Miss Mae Moore.

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.

Auction Sale

Household Effects, etc.
ON PREMISES FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MRS. MCGRAE, APPIN ROAD, NEAR GLENCOE, ON

Saturday, July 16

commencing at two o'clock

The list comprises Furniture, Piano, Dishes, Stoves, Window Shades, Lamps, Automobile, Coffer, Garden Tools, Lawn Mower, Harness, and numerous other articles of use, all in first-class order, having been used but a few years.

Terms cash.
L. O. McTaggart, L. L. McTaggart, Proprietors, Auctioneer.

Garden Party Lighting

Committees in charge of this work will do well to make early arrangements for good lighting.

THE DELCO LIGHT is the only satisfactory light for this purpose. Terms on application. Satisfaction guaranteed.
M. C. MORGAN
Delco Light Products - Kerwood

Soils and Crops

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

Grass and Clover Mixtures

In large sections of Eastern Canada, the importance of well-balanced grass and clover mixtures, particularly for pastures, is not yet clearly realized. If it were, the commonly used mixtures consisting of timothy and red clover or timothy, red clover and alfalfa would be seen less often than is now the case.

These mixtures may yield, the year after they are sown, one or two crops of hay composed largely of clover; the following year or years the hay crops secured will consist almost exclusively of timothy. As timothy, however, produces a rather scant and slow-growing aftermath, it follows that fields sown to clovers and timothy and harvested for hay furnish a pasture, after the hay crop has been taken off, that becomes comparatively poor, both in quality and returns, as soon as the clover has disappeared.

For this and other reasons it pays well to add a few other grasses and also other clovers of a persisting nature to the ordinary timothy and clover mixtures. On land of normal fertility a clover and timothy mixture, sown primarily for hay in a rotation will produce more hay if a little meadow fescue and perhaps also orchard grass are added. On account of their rapid growth after cutting, the latter grasses also help a field to produce more pasture after the hay crop has been removed. The same applies also to other grasses, known as bottom grasses, such as Kentucky Blue grass, Red Top, and others, and also to White Dutch clover.

For permanent pastures it is of still greater importance that the mixtures sown contain a variety of grasses and clovers. It is obvious that the most valuable permanent pastures are those which provide green pasturage from the early spring until late in the fall. Under the circumstances it is equally obvious that the most valuable mixtures for permanent pastures are those which contain early as well as medium late and late pasture plants.

This is a point that is too often overlooked in Eastern Canada. It is not so in Europe, where the great value of pastures of proper composition is being more appreciated and where, as a consequence, pasture mixtures holding ten or more grasses and clovers are common. As an example may be mentioned that Sutton & Sons, Reading, England, recommend, among others, a mixture "specially adapted to produce the most profitable crops four to six years grazing or mowing" which contains seventeen different grasses and clovers, and for permanent pastures on medium soils a mixture which consists of not less than twenty-one different pasture plants.

It is impossible in a short article to discuss what particular grasses and clovers ought to be recommended as additions to the timothy and clover mixtures now commonly used, as different rates and combinations of quite a varied nature are required for different soil and climatic conditions. Furthermore, such a discussion is outside the scope of this article, the object of which is simply to emphasize the advantage of including a greater number of grasses and clovers in mixtures than is now the case.

Marketing the Surplus Stock

Distribute the sale of market birds over as many of the twelve months as possible. Sell when the price is good and the birds ready. As far as possible, get out of the bulk of marketing everything in the fall of the year. Watch the markets and have your birds ready when you can get the prices.

Hens.—The best prices are received for hens in the spring of the year. A good plan is to cull out all the hens you do not intend to keep over for breeding purposes another year and sell as soon as the egg yield drops. This will occur after the breeding season is over and usually along about the 1st of July for the poorer ones, the better layers a little bit later.

Whether these birds should be killed before selling will depend upon the demand. In some large cities, a better price is paid for the live bird than for the dressed. The killing, therefore, will depend upon the prices paid.

Which Hens to Market.—When trap-nesting is followed the matter is simple, for the non-producers can be picked out at any time. Where trap-nests are not used the selection is made much more convenient if leg bands are used to distinguish the hens from the pullets, and the early-laying pullets from the later ones. With these marks the hens and the low-producing pullets can be disposed of. The aim should be to keep over the summer months only the birds that are paying well for their keep; and that are to be kept for breeding purposes the next spring.

In the case of Leghorns or other light breeds, it may pay to keep all pullets over the summer, but this must be determined by the number of eggs they are laying as soon after their egg production comes below their cost of keep even Leghorns should be disposed of.

Broilers.—Broilers are chickens weighing not over four to five pounds to the pair. In recent years the demand and the prices have risen for

broilers and now for those who are close to a good broiler market it pays to sell their cockerels as broilers rather than hold them until fall and sell them as roasters. It is a good plan, therefore, to get rid of as many cockerels as you intend to sell, during the broiler stage, if the price available at that time makes it worth while, and usually it does. The selling of broilers at this time of the year cuts down on the feed bill and leaves more room for the pullets to mature.

Ducks.—The only time to sell market ducks is when they are about ten weeks of age and can be marketed under the trade name of "green ducks." Usually where there is a demand for this class of ducks they will bring a bigger price per bird at this stage than at any later stage, and the cost of production is materially less.

Roasters.—In spite of the number that can sell broilers, the bulk of the cockerels will be sold as roasters, weighing from 4½ to 6 pounds in the fall. In disposing of roasters it pays to crate feed. The last pound of flesh is the cheapest part of the whole carcass and enhances the value of the entire bird. Do not dispose of any class of poultry stock without special feeding, and for the larger cockerels, especially, the crate feeding system is best.

Turkeys and Geese.—Geese are becoming more popular each year and deserve more attention on the average farm than they have received. The grass feeding habit of the goose is an added reason for goose flesh being one of the cheapest poultry meat produced.

Turkeys continue to be our highest priced poultry flesh and no doubt will maintain this position for some time, for the ravages of blackhead each year seem to make it harder to produce turkeys. In marketing turkeys almost more than any other class of poultry meat, it is essential that they be well-fed. Turkeys cannot be fat and in disposing of them keep in mind that turkeys are used for festive occasions. Have them ready, therefore, in plenty of time for Thanksgiving and Christmas, and do not leave the marketing of them too near the time at which they are required for eating.

For further detail, write the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., for their bulletin No. 88, "Preparing Poultry Produce for Market."

Preparing for the Next Lamb Crop

Successful sheep husbandry requires careful preparation for the next lamb crop. It matters little what time of the year it is, whether the ewes are just bred, the lambs just weaned or the lamb crop just due, preparation for the next crop should be kept in mind. So time is more important than during the previous lambing season. At that time notes and records should be kept of all important items regarding the behavior of the ewes, the number of lambs each raises and whether they are good mothers or not, whether their udders are healthy and well-balanced, or any other valuable notes of this kind. Any ewe that does not successfully raise her offspring should be culled rather than re-bred.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of the ram to be used. He should be a typical, uniform, good-sized, purebred animal, full of vigor, active, and in good bloom. It is wonderful the influence a ram may have upon the offspring of a flock of ordinary ewes.

The selection of the ewes is also a very important feature in connection with the lamb crop. This selection may be done when the previous lambs are weaned and again at breeding time. The shepherd has in mind at this time uniformity in type. The more uniform in appearance the ewes are, the more uniformity will be shown in the offspring and hence the better the prices to be obtained when marketing time arrives. Nothing attracts the buyers like uniformity not only in good condition, but in size, age, appearance and type. The ewes should be examined and if any defects are found the ewes should be culled. As a rule ewes are not profitable for breeding after they pass five years of age. Not only should severe culling be done to the mature ewes but careful selection should be practiced in choosing future breeding ewes for the lamb crop, always being careful to retain those as near the ideal type as possible. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the culling process.

After the culling and selection work has been completed the ewes are prepared for breeding. They must be well fed and put in good condition but not overfat. As the breeding time approaches they should be flushed on some good, green, succulent pasture. As many as possible should be bred at the same time so that the lambs arrive in a group and the lambing period will not then be spread over a long period, which is objectionable.

As the lambing period draws near the shepherd appreciates the fact that his busy time is approaching. He looks to the increased comfort of his flock. If the lambs are to be born in the barns the buildings are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; hurdles,

lamb-creeper, feeding racks, disinfectants, record books, docking and castrating tools are all put in readiness for the coming harvest, which will represent his profits on the business.

Last Year's Yield of Potatoes

Dominion statistics show that 1920 saw the largest crop of potatoes in Canada on record, both as regards the average yield per acre, 170½ bushels, and the total yield, 133,881,400 bushels. It was thought that large quantities would be lost in the winter by rotting and freezing, but the mildness of the season reduced the losses so incurred to a minimum. As a consequence the surplus in the hands of farmers on March 31, 1921, was exceptionally large, the largest on record in fact excepting only 1910, when it was 44 per cent. compared with 40 per cent. this year and 25 per cent. last year. Last year the surplus on the date mentioned was 31,646,000 bushels while this year it was 53,313,000 bushels. The loss from frost and rot up to March 31, 1921, was only 16 per cent., or 20,686,000 bushels. As a consequence of all this there has been something like a glut of potatoes and quantities have been fed to live stock. This year there has been a decrease in the number of acres sown; consequently, it is safe to predict that the next annual report, that is for the year ending March 31, 1922, will show a diminution in the merchantable quantity and in the surplus, the annual average of which for ten years has been 26,343,000 bushels, or less than fifty per cent. of what it was at last reports. The average annual merchantable quantity in Canada for the same period was 69,730,200 bushels. In 1920, that is for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, it was 105,608,000 bushels.

Transportation and Care of Fruits

Increased attention is being given to the carriage and storage of fruits. Every year owing to the shortage of help and the briefness of the picking and shipping season large quantities go to waste. This can only be obviated by improved methods of handling and by rapid distribution. It is gratifying to know that fruit growers in all parts of the country are vigorously taking these matters up and that the various departments of agriculture are showing an earnest desire to co-operate. Efforts are being made to reduce waste to a minimum transportation and to increase cold storage facilities to an extent that all fruit-growing centres will find accommodation. The whole future of Canada's fruit trade depends on the success and perfection of these efforts. It is gratifying to know that the tomatoes grown in Ontario can with the proper facilities be successfully marketed in Alberta in competition with shipments from the western States. It rests with express, steamships and railway companies to co-operate with the fruit growers' associations and government operatives who are working in these directions.

Lambchop or fat stains: Saturate with kerosene. Wash with soap and water.

Half the value, perhaps more, of a pure-bred lies in having the animal registered. If you don't believe it, keep your eyes open when you attend public sales. The pure-bred that isn't registered sells for much less than the registered animal.

Making Better Silage With Less Work

That many farmers make extra work for themselves by cutting their silage too green is clearly shown by a simple bit of arithmetic. Making silage of green corn means hauling a lot of water from the field to the silo, and furthermore, the nutritive value of the silage per pound is greatly reduced. I have tried this problem on a lot of silage experts who were not convinced until they had figured quite a while for themselves. So get out your pad and pencil and you will be surprised at the results.

Now for the silage problem. We will assume a case: Suppose that a field of corn when cut at a certain stage yields 20 tons of ensilage with 80 per cent. water content. Suppose we decide to allow the corn to stand in the field and dry out until the water content has decreased to 60 per cent. To simplify the problem we will assume also that there is no further production of dry matter. Such would not be quite the case, but then this is a problem of arithmetic. The problem is, how much would this 20-ton yield shrink in weight with the dropping of the water content from 80 to 60 per cent.?

Men accustomed to handling silage all their lives come back as a rule very glibly with an answer. The reason for this is that the difference between 80 and 60 per cent. is 20 per cent.; 20 per cent. of 20 tons is 4 tons, and this figure will be the amount of shrinkage. The problem is not so simple, nor so unimportant. The true solution of it is as follows:

The silage in the first place contained 4 tons of dry matter and 16 tons of water, or 20 per cent. dry matter and 80 per cent. water. In the second case there is the same 4 tons of dry matter, but only 6 tons of water, or 40 per cent. dry matter and 60 per cent. water. The silage loses just one half its weight, the 20 tons shrinking to 10 tons. The usual error

Poultry

At no time of the year does cleanliness count for more in the poultry business than during warm weather. Fowls kept in closed, stifling, sleeping quarters cannot be in a really healthy condition, or give very good returns. It would be much better to have the windows removed from the poultry house, to have them cleaned and stored away in some place where they could not be damaged until needed again, and pieces of wire netting put in the place of the windows. This will keep out any vermin and at the same time allow more fresh air for the fowls. Many of the losses among adult fowls in the summer season are the result of unhealthy roosting quarters.

The poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned. Give the roosts a good coat of kerosene or some liquid ice killer, clean out the nests and burn the old nesting material, then give the nests a thorough white-washing inside and out, leaving them to dry in the sun for a while. A thorough spraying with white wash of the whole interior of the house will make the place more sanitary. If the floors are of earth, remove a few inches of the top soil and replace with some fresh sandy soil. If they are of wood or cement, scrape and sweep them clean, then wash with a fairly strong disinfecting solution. Sunshine, combined with fresh air, is one of the best germ destroyers we have, but it is impossible to have too much sun for the fowls if some kind of shade is not provided in very warm weather, to be used when needed.

Colony houses scattered through an orchard make a very desirable place for fowls or growing chickens. Always provide plenty of pure drinking water in clean pans and keep it in a sheltered place, out of the sun. Be sure the adult birds are not too heavily fed, especially on corn or buckwheat or any of the fat-producing foods. Select the fowls that you do not intend to hold over for another breeding season and sell them early while the price is high and while they are in good condition, before they commence to moult.

The fowls which are to be kept over as breeders, and also growing chickens intended for stock birds, should be given liberal range.

Free range where there is an abundance of green food and animal food in the form of insects, worms, etc., to be had, is very essential to the best growth, health, vigor and vitality in stock intended for either breeding or laying purposes.

Sheep and Swine Problems

The sheep and swine marketing courses or classes recently held in Ontario constitute a new interesting and valuable departure. These courses were of three days duration, two days being devoted to the sheep and wool and a third to the bacon hog. Besides demonstrations on the problems of sheep management including shearing, dipping, docking and castration, attention was paid to marketing conditions. Demonstrations were also given in killing, dressing and quartering of lambs. Regarding the bacon hog, lectures were delivered with illustrations on all related problems, with special consideration of the requirements both of the home and export trade. Points to be considered in the selection of a good brood sow and in the choice of a boar were explicitly set forth.

The Welfare of the Home

Is Marriage a Help or a Hindrance?

The platitudes says that "when poverty comes in at the door love flies out of the window." But it does not say truly in all cases. Indeed, marriage, as is well known, is really an inspiration to financial and final achievement. This has been demonstrated many, many times. But the skeptical are not content merely to accept the examples of success achieved in life by life partners; they must take for illustrative purposes those men who, burdened by large families, are "in the rut."

A young man, who had hired out successfully for three years in order to get a start on a piece of his own, found that he was not one whit better off financially than he had been in the day when he began work. His intention had been to work and save faithfully and then to marry.

"How about trying it together?" he asked his prospective wife one evening.

"As you think best, John," she told him.

Thereupon they were married—and they succeeded splendidly. They were good, conscientious workers. The wife showed herself an excellent house-keeper and economist, and the husband was well versed in managing and dairying. At the end of three years the place they had leased on practically nothing was their own, the cattle were well on the road to what is generally termed a good living.

There is a typical case. On the other hand, there are, quite naturally, as many who have failed irreparably under the same conditions. But the failures did not build together.

An unmarried man is restless and seeks excitement elsewhere than in his own home, with the result that by increasing degrees he becomes a stranger to his own hearth. It is for this reason that many men do not wish to be "hooked up," but prefer to be restless, foot-loose and free. Eventually, however, they find that men are better off at home, both financially and physically, than when roaming over the globe, and still better off with good wives and comfortable homes of their own than without these blessings. Nine-tenths of all wanderers readily advise a young man to stay at home and settle down, lamenting that they themselves did not receive such sound advice when of a similar age.

Investigated cases prove that, though "tied down," married men do not generally deplore their condition, and that, with a few exceptions, they are happy in having assumed responsibility. A young man, who had been considered somewhat "unsettled" before his marriage, was asked how he liked married life and its duties. His reply was a surprise.

"Why," he said, "I consider getting married the best thing I ever did in my life. Oh, I don't mean," he hastened to add, "that I am better off

merely because I am compelled to stay at home. I mean that I am happier. Before my marriage I considered the least sacrifice as something very great. But now I have something to work for, and sacrifice is often a joy. Something to be conquered is something to take infinite pleasure in."

Another instance of the good influence of home was that of the man who had a great desire to wander. From the age of sixteen, he had wandered from place to place, finding work in many localities but occasionally returning to his home town. His frequent home-comings were surmised to be due to his desire to see a certain young lady who had always interested him. Finally she consented to marriage, provided he would stay at home and settle down. Sometime later he went away to work. Friends declared he would never give up his wandering, although they admitted that he was a good husband, and always careful to provide his wife. When his distant work was completed, he returned and declared he had never been so lonely in all his life. Except in cases of absolute necessity, he has not been away since.

A wife may be a burden or a help to her husband. She may be the inspiration of his life in more ways than one. Those who are inclined to point toward the life of a man with a large family and small means as an example of married life and "living suicide" are the pessimists of society. They do not think of the chances which come rather to a man who is married and permanently settled than to the one who is not tied down by responsibility, and therefore, not always to be relied upon.

A home is something to work for—one of the really worth-while things in life. But a house without a wife or children is not a home; it is a mere shelter from storm. On the other hand a house that holds a family can be a heaven or merely a place in which to stay. Which it shall be depends upon both husband and wife.

Wonderful things have been accomplished by men who have married without means; and a couple, by working together, have accomplished things which would have been impossible were they still single. When John Flaxman, one of England's great artists, married Ann Denham, both were very poor. Sir Joshua Reynolds, meeting the bridegroom, remarked that the artist's career was ruined. Flaxman went home and told his wife what the bachelor had said, and she replied bravely: "And a great artist you shall be, and visit Rome, too, if that is necessary to make you great." Her resolve that his marriage should not ruin her husband made her struggle and economize with him, through good times and bad, until at last they rested from their labors upon the summit of the mountain called Fame.

and so anxious was she to try it that she fidgeted about and Oliver Elephant's sharp ears caught the crackling of the twigs.

"See what that is!" he whispered to Johnny. Johnny's bright eyes soon spotted the old witch crouched in the hedge and he was just about to tell Oliver, when up from nowhere, apparently, floated the fairies, their little red lanterns twinkling like fireflies in the dark. Oliver could not see them distinctly, but the little, vague dancing forms delighted him. A fierce whisper in his big ear almost made him sneeze.

"Blow!" cried Johnny Giraffe.

"Put your trunk higher than the fairies' heads and blow!"

Without stopping to think Oliver obeyed and a mighty good thing it was, for just above the fairies flew the witch with her shaker of magic powder. Away she blew into the top of a tree and the powder was scattered in every direction, not one speck falling on the little fairies, though all of them were blown over.

An old wise man snatched out his spy-glass and caught sight of the witch blowing through the air and of the giraffe and the big friendly elephant, and quickly told the queen of their deliverance. And after that Oliver Elephant and Johnny Giraffe often visited the fairies at nighttime and the little creatures perched on Oliver's trunk and flew close, so he could see how lovely they were. As for the old witch, Oliver threw her into the deepest pool in the jungle and she was put out, for witches disappear at the first touch of water—a fact to remember if you ever meet one.

Rancid butter can be sweetened by washing in lime-water and rinsing in clear, cold water or by soaking in water to which a handful of bicarbonate of soda has been added. Then wash in sweet milk. Butter will remain fresh longer if put in a crock containing charcoal.

A steel fence post, with the top six inches bent slightly inward for carrying a few strands of barbed wire, designed in this way to give better protection to orchards and gardens, has been recently placed on the Canadian market.

Grain is not needed to make first-class lambs if an abundance of good pasture is provided. Cheap corn can be profitably fed. Rape is a valuable pasture crop for lambs.

Controlling Rabbit Diseases

In its natural environment a rabbit will have a burrow or a brush heap for a home and it will have a range over plenty of territory and a chance to select a wide variety of food. When rabbits are kept in confinement in the usual type of hutch, each breeding rabbit has a range consisting of twelve square feet of board floor. It is evident that much attention must be given to rabbits in hutches or they cannot be expected to thrive.

Many rabbit breeders have started out with plenty of enthusiasm and good breeding stock, only to drift gradually out of business with the death of the first rabbit from disease. Often before the last rabbit dies it will be bumping its head against the top of the hutch because of the accumulation of manure on the floor.

Rabbit hutches should be cleaned every few days and then sprayed with one of the commercial coal tar disinfectants. This destroys disease germs and gives the hutches a more agreeable odor. There should be a surplus of hutches so that some of them can be empty at certain times. The empty hutches can be placed wide open in the sunshine. This helps to disinfect the hutch and gives the lumber a chance to become thoroughly dry.

I believe that the hutch plan of raising rabbits is such an unnatural environment that it will pay rabbit breeders to have a few fenced yards in which the breeding stock can often be placed for exercise. It gives them a chance to get their feet on the ground and this seems beneficial for all kinds of animals. The yards can be enclosed with strong wire and a trench can be dug around the outside and filled with stones or any material that will keep pests from digging in and the rabbits from digging out.

Of course, the hutches will still be necessary but the yards will be used as exercise runs in which the breeding stock can be placed in turn. It will improve their vigor and help in keeping down disease. One successful breeder has such a system of yards on well drained soil and the rabbits have a deep burrow in the ground in each yard. They seem to enjoy the chance of returning to conditions more or less natural and present the owner with large litters of husky young rabbits.

Sick rabbits can sometimes be cured but the best method is to keep them free from disease. If doctoring becomes a constant practice in a rabbitry it means that something is wrong with the breeding stock or the system of management and prompt measures must be taken or the losses will be large.

What is Scent?

There are certain substances—such as radium—which are continually throwing off a stream of minute particles without materially affecting their nature or their weight.

A piece of radium will go on giving off an unending stream of tiny pieces of itself, and at the end of the year even the most delicate balances will fail to detect the slightest difference in its weight.

All substances, without exception, give off a never-ending flow of small particles. No artificial apparatus yet invented can check or measure them; there is only one thing that can do so, and that is the nose, which in point of delicacy beats even the most accurate of scientific apparatus.

Take a piece of iron and smell it; then do the same with a piece of lead. You will find that each has its own particular scent. Now, scent can be caused only in one way, and that is by the emission of small particles which strike upon the membrane of the nose. The nose can detect the most minute quantities of a substance in the air which it breathes; one part in a million of ozone is distinctly noticeable to the ordinary person. And the human nose is a mere clumsy and inaccurate organ when compared with the nose of a dog.

There is no man living who could track a fellow man, or even an animal so strangely scented as the fox, by means of his nose. Yet the dog can do this, for his sense of smell is so delicate that the bloodhound can follow the tracks of an individual human being, even though they may have been crossed by quite a number of people.

A rub-down after the day's work is appreciated by the horse.

Keep a supply of salt before the stock.

The good points of a garden are determined by the good points of the man who tends it.

It has been figured out that the loss in bruised hogs amounts to half a cent a pound of meat for each animal marketed.

Chocolate or grease stains: Wash with soap and cold water, to which borax or ammonia is added. Soften old grease spots with turpentine or kerosene before washing.

Warbles are detrimental to thriftiness, as well as to the hide of the animal. Every grub squeezed out and destroyed is one less to mature and propagate its species.

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

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS OF CANADA

CHIEF AID TO BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE.

Start Immigrant on Road to Success—Prime Factor in Dominion Expansion.

Agriculture is the first industry of the Dominion and likely to remain so, and recognizing its importance as such, no pains nor efforts are spared in developing and promoting it by every means possible. The Government of Canada and many influential organizations unceasingly are exerting every effort to induce colonization and people the nearly one hundred million acres of fertile unoccupied arable land in the Prairie Provinces as well as the undeveloped lands of Eastern Canada and the Maritimes. But their zeal does not end with getting immigrant peoples settled on the land. It is the country's aim to make each a successful agriculturist both to his own profit and that of the Dominion, to this end maintaining the supremacy of Canadian agriculture.

One of the principal and most successful means in accomplishing this is the experimental farm. Canada has established and developed an excellent system of experimental farms which cover the country and adequately serve, with their branches, every settled portion of the country. The central experimental farm, which is headquarters for the Dominion, is located at Ottawa, whilst branches and auxiliary farms and stations are to be found in every province. There is one farm to each of the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Ontario, two in Nova Scotia, four in Quebec, two in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan, two in Alberta, and four in British Columbia. There are also two sub-stations in Alberta, two in the Yukon, and one in British Columbia. An addition to the system is the tobacco stations at Farnham, Quebec, and Harrow, Ontario.

Research and Assistance. At all these farms, experimentation and research are carried out on every phase of agriculture, and advice and assistance tendered on every aspect of farm life. Their operations have proved of immeasurable benefit in ascertaining the adaptability of certain plants to specific crops, originating plant life, proving the crop values of newly settled areas, and extending information on every point in farm life. They are at the continuous service of the Canadian farmer who is confronted with some problem in his daily round or who is in doubt as to how to proceed with some operation.

At the central experimental farm at Ottawa, thousands of inquiries are received yearly on subjects covering a very wide range. Advice is given on economy in purchasing feed, on the purchase of livestock, on labor-saving devices in farm work, and in one year more than seven hundred sets of blue prints with specifications for farm homes and buildings were distributed. The Horticultural Branch in its various spheres of activity has been responsible for originating new varieties of apple, plum and strawberry, and has given genesis to new varieties and species of flowers.

The poultry Branch operates poultry plants at all the farms throughout the country and is interested, among other things, in providing for the farmers the best laying strains. Disease investigation work is carried on, and through the branch's extension work, exhibitions are held, assistance and advice given to poultrymen, laying contests instituted, and lectures, judging, and demonstrating conducted at fairs. An active Bee division has done much for the apiculturist in Canada in experimentation upon the reduction of labor and production of honey. Canada's tobacco industry in its every phase is the care of the Tobacco Division, whilst the Division of Economic Fibre Production is continually making tests of new crops and has achieved some fine results, notably in flax fibre.

The Division of Chemistry.

The Division of Chemistry receives all agricultural produce for analysis, and more than seven thousand samples have been received in one year. These include seed, flour, feeds, meats, etc. The Botany Division is interested in the extermination of insectivorous pests, diseases in grain, etc. The Cereal Division tests cereals for the best conditions of growth and also distributes free samples of seed to farmers, and conducts baking and milling tests of field products. The Forage Plants Division is concerned with the supervision of tubers throughout the Dominion and the ensurance of an adequacy of seed.

The farmer in Canada is recognized as the most valuable asset the country possesses. He is at the basis of the nation's wealth and progress; he is the hinge upon which swings national development. To make better farmers and promote agriculture generally is recognized as a prime factor in Dominion expansion, and to effect this warrants the nation's utmost endeavors. Canada has already surprised the world with both the quality and quantity of her agricultural products, and this in some little measure is due to the system of experimental farms at all times at the farmer's service.

MARTHE LESNER'S AWAKENING

Translated by Wm. L. McPherson

She was a tall young woman, with pale cheeks and dark hair. She entered the office on the ground floor, where the minor officials had their quarters, and asked if she could speak to the Colonial Service Director.

"Yes, but you will have to wait some time—half an hour, possibly three-quarters," she said.

She took a seat on a bench where some others were already waiting. There was a working woman, who had a baby on her arm; also a very old sister of charity and two squires with worn tunics. Although it was 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the electric lights had to be turned on in the gloomy, ill-lit room, and they brought out all its ugliness.

Marthe closed her eyes and asked herself once more why she had come. She was astonished at the ease with which she had decided to take a fresh start in life. A disappointment, a shattered dream! Certainly she knew well that such setbacks are common in the lives of over-sensitive people who let their hearts carry them away too quickly in the hard competition for happiness. Others take up the struggle again and buoy themselves up with eternal hope. But she, through weakness or pride, had renounced that bitter effort. What she sought now was another sky—and forgetfulness.

Plunged in her reverie, she didn't notice that her companion had left the bench and that she was sitting there alone. A door opened and an employee approached her.

The director has been called out. You will not be able to see him to-day. But his secretary will receive you."

It made little difference to her. She followed her guide through a corridor that seemed interminable. Then she found herself, without knowing how, in a clear, bright room, whose windows opened on a garden. A young man arose and bowed to her. On his desk was a bouquet of fresh red roses.

"You want some information?" She felt embarrassed. To speak of herself and tell her story seemed utterly impossible. Nevertheless, his courteous manner inspired confidence. She answered, after a slight hesitation:

"Yes. It is for a friend of mine who thinks of expatriating herself. She is of my age—twenty-two—and consequently legally a major and free. She has diplomas, speaks several languages and doubtless could be of some service where you sent her."

"Doubtless," the young man repeated. "We need, in fact, all kinds of assistance, all sorts of willing workers. Let your friend make out a formal application and I will do what is necessary. I promise you, to obtain a prompt answer for her."

"Thank you!" said Marthe Lesner, with a glance that conveyed her gratitude.

"Since your friend is free," the young man continued, "she will have a good opportunity to establish herself satisfactorily, if she becomes acclimatized in her new place of residence. We encourage marriages among the French colonists. That is the best means of assuring a prosperity which is too often lacking."

She blushed and didn't dare to look at him. She had expected to find her in the presence of some gruff-mannered personage, perhaps an old-man, and she hadn't recovered from her astonishment. The cordial voice rattle on, with a frankness in which there was perhaps a touch of irony.

"It is a good example to follow. Does it tempt you?"

"Not in the least," she assured him. "One can do one's duty anywhere," the secretary added. His voice had become grave.

She took her leave without offering him her hand. He conducted her to the end of the interminable corridor.

Now she was walking on the quays, along the Seine. It was a spring day, clear and mild. The stream flowed in a scintillating mass, reflecting the golden rays of the sun. The trees on both banks were beginning to bud. Their little green leaves opened in the light as if with hands greedy to seize it. And the old buildings, in their robe of grayish stone, seemed to be rejuvenated.

Marthe was not in a hurry to go home. A sudden change had come over her and she wasn't able to analyze its causes. She had got up that morning with her will firmly fixed and her reason in accord with her will. She had weighed everything for and against. She had ardently desired to have the matter settled as promptly as possible. But when she came into the presence of the man who could aid her she had changed her mind. She hadn't even dared to tell him the truth, to admit that she herself was the applicant. Why? Had she felt some sudden attraction toward this unknown, who had talked so sympathetically with her and had seemed for a moment to be interested in her fate?

Not the least in the world! But...

THIN, WATERY BLOOD MEANS ILL HEALTH

Rich, Red Blood Brings Bright Eyes and Rosy Cheeks.

The girl who returns home from school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown, because this getting tired so easily is probably the first warning symptom of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved.

When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes pale. She not only tires out easily but often suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite.

In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found to have a beneficial action on the blood. Miss Delima Lafreniere, St. Ambrose, Man., has proved this in her own case, and advises others to use these pills. She says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I felt like a complete wreck from my former self. My blood was poor and thin. I suffered from faint and dizzy spells, and had backaches and headaches almost every day. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and by the time I had used three boxes I felt much better and I continued taking the pills until I felt as well as I ever did. For what they did in my case I cannot recommend these pills too highly."

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

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera, infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets relieve these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sea Soup.

In some fascinating lectures to children at the Royal Institution in London Prof. J. Arthur Thompson, the biologist, had much to say about the conditions of life in the deep-sea "meadows."

Away to the west of Patagonia, said Prof. Thompson, there is a great sea desert where no birds come and no fishes are caught. When the bottom of the sea is examined it shows nothing except a few sharks' teeth or the occasional ear bone of a whale.

But little of the open sea is like that. The professor described it as consisting chiefly of great sea meadows where young creatures can live and feed in the easiest possible way. As an example he cited a delicate little animal that would be unable to live on the seashore. It feeds and moults and then becomes a megalops. It feeds and moults again, and now begins to look like a shore crab. So it ticks its tail underneath it and begins its long journey over the sea meadow and up the continental shelf to the shore.

The sea meadows, he explained, have just about the depth of water that the light of the sun can penetrate. When there is plenty of light untold millions of Infusoria and other drifting microscopic creatures breed and multiply. They furnish food to myriads of copepods, or water fleas—tiny insects that are the chief food of the fishes. When the light is bad the "sea soup" is thin, and the fishes have a hard time. Then the mackerel fishing is poor. The mackerel, he said, is a particularly clean-feeding fish and depends entirely on the sea soup. In seasons when the light is bad it is likely to starve.

Hopeloss.

Little Grace was met by a strange lady on the street who endeavored to question the child as to her father's first name.

"What does your mother call your father?" was the question first put.

"She calls him my daddy," but when she wants to speak to him, what does she say?

"Oh, she says, 'Get, please,' " was the child's reply.

"I don't mean when she calls him at the office. When she tells him to get up in the morning, what does she call him?"

"Oh, she says to be ready in about five minutes."

A good conscience is a precious possession. A guilty conscience is better than none at all.

The Jenolan caves of New South Wales, discovered in 1841, rival the Mammoth cave of Kentucky in grandeur, magnitude and variety.

If you want to know just how well paid you are, figure out how much work you would have to do to be paid an equal amount on a farm.

Mother—"Come, Bobby, don't be a little savage—kiss the lady." Bobby—"No, she's a naughty lady. If I kiss her she'll give me a slap, just as she did to papa."

The minimum charge for an automobile license in Texas is \$7.50, which includes any motor from one horsepower up to 21 horsepower. From 22 horsepower on up, there is a charge of 35 cents per horsepower.

then, two youths had smiled at each other, and that was enough to rid her of her desire to go away. She would not return to that clear, bright office in which he had received her. She would probably never see him again. But out of that brief interview had come an idea of compelling force.

To go away! To exile herself and seek beyond the seas a different destiny, troubled, undoubtedly, with the same inquietudes? "One can do one's duty anywhere," the young man had said, in his calm, sure voice. She no longer saw life under the same desolate aspect. Hope had revived in her heart.

Because she had suffered, because she had shed the first tears of disillusionment, she had believed that there was no longer either loyalty or justice on earth. Now she thought differently.

Go away! What was the use? Springing its cradle song, the eternal words which we listen to and only half believe. There was an immediate promise of joy in the air. She wouldn't go. She would try to meet again on her old pathway the changing visage of happiness.

The odor of the red roses was with her still.

Words That Miss Their Way.

Words have a fatal habit of taking the wrong turning.

In certain old versions of the Bible Christ is called the "ringleader of our salvation," a word changed later to "captain," whilst Paul called himself the "knave" or "lad" of Christ. Similarly, in old church books, the Virgin is described as "God's wench."

The words "crafty" and "artful," which invariably carry an unpleasant meaning, used to mean skilful and artistic, while the word "blackguard" was formerly quite an honorable term. It referred to the humble but perfect reputation of carrying coal in the King's household.

Three hundred years ago an officious man was one who was always ready to do offices of kindness. A pagan was a rustic, and a heathen was one who dwelt on a heath. Our word "silly," now an insult, is in old manuscripts applied to the Babe of Bethlehem. He is called the "harmless, silly babe," the word "silly" meaning "blessed."

The word "charity" is one which has had a great fall. It is used almost exclusively nowadays to mean dependence upon doles and gifts, while the word "importunate" has gone through a remarkable change. It now means "cheeky." Originally it meant a remark that was not pertinent to the subject under discussion, and gradually got to mean a remark to be resented.

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, after being inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

New Sunflower.

A variety of sunflower has been developed that grows only three feet tall and produces white blossoms that yield more seeds than any other kind of the same plant.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

The United States leads the world in commerce, but ranks ninth in education.

In Australia, motorcycles are altered for the use of badly incapacitated veterans of the war. The maimed soldiers travel in the business section of the city of Melbourne with perfect ease.

Patricia was told by her mother to stand still while the band played "God Save the King," and not to wriggle.

"But why mother?" she asked. "Won't God save him if I wriggle?"

It is a peculiar quality of the eye known as the persistence of vision that makes the moving picture possible, for it allows time for a separate picture to pass behind the lens of the projecting machine, while the shutter is closed, before the image of the preceding picture has disappeared.

When sixteen pictures a second pass before the lens they appear to the spectator as one continuous picture, but there is really an interval of darkness one third as long as the period of illumination.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

THIN, WATERY BLOOD MEANS ILL HEALTH

Rich, Red Blood Brings Bright Eyes and Rosy Cheeks.

The girl who returns home from school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown, because this getting tired so easily is probably the first warning symptom of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved.

When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes pale. She not only tires out easily but often suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite.

In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found to have a beneficial action on the blood. Miss Delima Lafreniere, St. Ambrose, Man., has proved this in her own case, and advises others to use these pills. She says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I felt like a complete wreck from my former self. My blood was poor and thin. I suffered from faint and dizzy spells, and had backaches and headaches almost every day. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and by the time I had used three boxes I felt much better and I continued taking the pills until I felt as well as I ever did. For what they did in my case I cannot recommend these pills too highly."

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

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Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

A New Course.

Caller—"Is Miss Jones in?"

Servant—"No, madam, Miss Jones is going to be married, and she goes to the college every afternoon to take lessons in domestic science."

Not Intimidated By Food.

"Don't be afraid of the meat, Mr. Grant," said the landlady to the new boarder.

"I'm not afraid of it, ma'am," said Grant. "I've seen twice as much meat, and it didn't frighten me a bit."

A Regular Scholar.

Little Bess was proud of her older sister, who took honors in college, being valedictorian of her class.

"Katherine did fine," she informed the neighbors after commencement, "she was Queen Victoria of her class."

Feminine Finance.

He (looking at wife's cheque book) "—You don't mean to say you have given out a cheque for \$100. Why, you've only got \$40 in the bank to meet it."

She—"That's all right, dear. If the cashier says anything about it I'll tell him to charge it."

Discarded Style.

The City Nephew—"I'm glad to see Aunt Hetty dresses her hair sensibly instead of wearing those silly puffs over the ears."

Uncle Talltimber—"She tried 'em once an' they got tangled up with the telephone receiver an' she missed more'n half the gossip goin' on over twenty party lines."

Positively Absurd!

An aeroplane flew over an Irish asylum, to the consternation of the inmates. Next day two of the lunatics were discussing the machine.

One said: "Do you know I dreamt last night I made one of those contrivances and flew to Australia in sixty minutes."

"That's strange," said the other. "I had a similar dream. I went to Melbourne in fifty seconds."

"How did you go?"

"Right through the earth."

"Look here, my friend, you're not a lunatic—you're a blithering idiot, that's what you are."

A Cautious Hint.

The dear old Scotswoman tramped miles over the hills to get a bottle of medicine for a small boy who was ill in her remote village.

When she had described the symptoms, the doctor set about preparing the mixture, one ingredient of which was a poison which could be administered only in the smallest quantities.

She watched him pouring it out with the utmost care into the measuring glass. He poured a little from the bottle, held the glass up to the light, and then put a few drops back again.

"Ah, doctor," she said, reproachfully, "ye needna be sue stingy. Remember it's for a pair wee orphan laddie."

Disposition.

A certain Irish railway company has a regular printed form on which to report any mishaps which occur to animals on the line. Recently a stray cow that had wandered on to the line was accidentally killed, and Tim O'Toole, who had lately been promoted to be traffic inspector, was asked to send in a report.

In answer to the question, "Disposition of carcass," he wrote, "Kind and gentle."

Wouldn't Believe It.

Hostess—"Well, Tommie, you can tell your mother for me that you are the best-behaved boy at table I ever met."

Tommie—"Thank you, ma'am, but I'd rather not."

Hostess—"Rather not? And why, pray?"

Tommie—"She'd think I was ill, ma'am, and send for the doctor."

MINARD'S LINIMENT

Blistered Feet, Sore Feet, Fret Feet, Burning and Aching Feet.

After a hard day's work or a long tramp and your feet are completely used up, bathe them in hot water, then rub them well with MINARD'S LINIMENT. It will relieve you and you will never be without a bottle.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed and Care for any Dog by the Author, H. Clay Oliver Co., Inc., 111 West 21st Street, New York, U.S.A.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots TORONTO SALT WORKS G. J. CLIFF TORONTO

DAWSON WOULDN'T TAKE \$1,000 FOR IT

DECLARES TANLAC ENDED TROUBLES.

"It's the Best Medicine I Ever Heard Of," Says Toronto Man.

"Honestly, I wouldn't take a thousand dollars in gold for the good Tanlac has done me," said Delbert F. Dawson, 174 Browning Ave., Toronto, Ont., well-known carpenter and builder.

Besides relieving me of a bad case of stomach trouble of many years standing, Tanlac has built me up 150 pounds in weight and I never felt better in my life than I do now. I suffered so I could hardly stand the pressure of my clothes against my stomach and the way it pained me was simply terrible, and often I had choking spells, when I almost lost my breath. I was so nervous I couldn't sleep and mornings got up feeling blue tired and sore all over. I was going to bed, I felt weight considerably and became so weak I was constantly losing time from work, and many times got so dizzy I had to grab hold of something to keep from falling. Nearly all the time I had headaches and sometimes it hurt me so bad I could hardly endure it. My liver was in an awful condition and I had liver spots all over my body.

"Well, I just kept getting worse, in spite of everything I did, until I got Tanlac. But this medicine seemed to get right after my troubles, for it wasn't long before I was feeling lots better. I've taken eight bottles in all and am a well man, never lose a day from work or feel bad in any way. It's a fact, Tanlac is the best medicine I ever saw or heard of."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

A Cute Young Man.

"Sir," said the young man, with enthusiasm, as he seized the lecturer's hand and shook it warmly, "I certainly enjoyed your lecture last night very much indeed."

"I am glad to hear that," replied the lecturer; "but I can't remember seeing you there."

"No," admitted the youth, "I was not there."

"But," asked the puzzled speaker, "how could you enjoy my lecture if you were not present?"

"Oh, I bought tickets for my girl's parents, and they both went."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

A Circus Inside.

\$1.10 Instead of \$2.40

Designer and Woman's Magazine for One Year

ALL PATTERNS HAVE BELROBE SYSTEM

The most wonderful assistance to amateur or professional dressmakers. Miss Ward of Toronto will be at the store this week demonstrating the Belrobe Patterns. While here, this special subscription offer of \$1.10 holds good. After this week, regular price of \$2.40 will prevail.

Special Orders for Clothing This Week

at new low prices for fall and winter. You get your suit today at guaranteed price against lowest fall and winter quotations.

Come to this store on Thursday and Thursday evening and glance over the new goods at new low prices.

New Shipment of Much-wanted Organdie This Week
In White, Maize, Nile, Helio, Jade, Blue and Flesh.

Further big reductions in Work Shirts, Overalls, Shirting, Ticking, Cottonade.

Looking more like pre-war prices all the time.

A Big Hosiery Sacrifice

Prices about half. Regular 75c for 39c. No more than 2 pairs to one customer at this price.

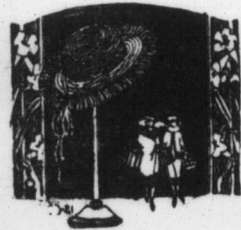
Remember the Big 4-Day Chautauqua—July 18, 19, 20, 21.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

EAT MORE BREAD BUT BE SURE YOU GET REITH'S

APPEZIZING NOURISHING JUST A LITTLE BETTER

GLENCOE BAKERY



'Exquisite,'
WOMEN SAY.

THAT'S the general verdict pronounced when women see our new display for Summer. It's most gratifying to us to be talked about in that fashion. And we believe you'll hold the same opinion once you have seen the new Hats. Every desirable shape, material and color in turbans, toques, tams, sailors, sport effects and elaborate picture Hats is now shown.

MRS. W. A. CURRIE
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

When a baby cries in a man's arms he immediately discovers that it wants to go to its mother.

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, JULY 7, 1921

The contention of the Federal Government that Sir Adam Beck's proposal to export surplus electrical power from United States points should only be carried out on short term agreements is sound. There should be no possibility of the people of Ontario being deprived of the power which they are developing for themselves.

Our best country roads today are those which have been taken care of by the township councils, and these roads have been made to give the tax-payers of the townships the best possible service. Under the new roads policy of the Government, and in the face of rapidly increasing taxation all along the line, the tax-payers' money which should be used to make and keep these township roads in fit condition for auto traffic, is being diverted for the construction of pleasure highways to gratify the whims of city motor leagues. Any claim that these highways are being built for the benefit of the rural sections is a poor attempt to camouflage. They never were contemplated for the benefit of the tax-payers, and if some sections get any benefit it is merely incidental. Not only will the townships be taxed to build and maintain these highways, but their control will be taken out of the hands of the township councils. No matter who pays out the money, the tax-payers have to contribute every cent of it.—Forest Free Press.

The Toronto Globe quite properly argues that "the water powers of Ontario belong to all the people." But why then should not the Hydro pay a fair rate of taxation to the provincial treasury, so that those who have all the benefits of cheap electricity should pay something to lighten the taxes of those who get none of them, although having a share in the ownership of the water power used?—Financial Post.

What is heroism? Is a man a hero because he faces death with an appearance of courage? Not necessarily so. Many of the world's greatest criminals have

faced death stoically. There is a kind of courage which may mean no more than the lack of moral feeling. It seems necessary to emphasize this fact, because many people are so easily influenced by appearances. They read about a condemned criminal going to his death without flinching, and they are likely to entertain a perverted notion of heroism. Sometimes it requires more real courage to live than to die. It may require more moral courage to repent of one's crime than to show indifference to the consequences.

If we must have heroes, and presumably we must, it is not necessary to look for them among the criminal classes. The world is full of heroes whose names never get into the paper. They are around us and we pay no attention to them. Think of the number of people who are under sentence of death in homes and hospitals, of a lingering and painful death from accident or disease, and who are bearing their sufferings without complaint and facing the end with resignation! There is nothing of bravado about their courage. It is genuine. But it attracts no public attention. In the nature of things it cannot attract public attention; but it is such heroism that reveals the real qualities of the human race.

Why cannot our Government see that any policy they can adopt which will build up the rural districts—farms, villages and small towns—will be beneficial to the province as a whole. Better many prosperous contented centres scattered all over the province than one or two over-crowded cities. Yet the present Hydro policy builds up a few cities at the expense of the country.—Farmers Sun.

DAME FASHION'S FROLICS

Dame Fashion, though an ancient crone, Still keeps the world a-guessing To know in what new freakish clothes The women will be dressing. Our grandmas wore the crinoline, In circumference extensive; To buy the cloth to go around Our granddads found expensive. Our mothers found it cumbersome For those who had to hustle, So gathered up the extra cloth In one place for a bustle. The skirts our sisters wore, again, Were sensible, though tighter, And they could walk, or even run, In clothes that were much lighter. Our daughters next, in tubes, encased, A-down the street went tripping With but a scanty yard of cloth Around their ankles whipping. Their children now have shortened skirts Till some their knees are showing, And to the air their bosoms bare When wintry winds are blowing. The thought of what they'll next take off Fair makes one's life-blood curdle For fear there'll soon be nothing left But fig leaves or a girdle.

He—"What did your father say when you told him that my love for you is like a rushing brook?" She—"He said, 'Dam it!'"

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

How Organized and Conducted in This Province.

Over 900 Branches With 30,000 Members—Three Annual Conventions—Some Outstanding Varieties of Field Crops—Fresh Fruit For the Farm.

(National Crop Improvement Service Agriculture, Toronto.)

In Ontario there are 916 branch institutes, with a membership of approximately 30,000. The province is divided into three divisions, eastern, central and western Ontario. Eastern Ontario contains three, central Ontario eleven, and western Ontario three subdivisions.

The delegates to the annual convention in each division name a representative from their respective subdivision to form a Board of Directors for the Provincial Federation. These directors, from among themselves, elect officers on the executive, and also name representatives to the Dominion Federation.

The principle and designation of the standing committees and the system of holding and financing their meetings is provided for in the constitution of the provincial organization and the following committees have been named: Health, Education and Better Schools; Immigration, Agriculture, Legislation, Home Economics and Publicity.

Annual conventions are held at Ottawa, London and Toronto; plans for the same being made in co-operation with representatives of the provincial committee and local committees chosen at the time of the conventions.

The Institutes are entirely independent of the Department, so far as their local meetings are concerned. The provincial organization is also quite independent of the department, but it is utilized in an advisory capacity. The superintendent of Institutes suggests lines of work for the Institutes from time to time, and places before them reports of what the Institutes are doing in various sections of the province, as well as other sections of the Dominion. The Department furnishes lecturers for single meetings, and instructors for short courses as outlined in circular No. 18.

The membership fee of twenty-five cents per member is wholly used for local purposes. The Government grant is \$2 to each branch having a membership of fifteen and holding at least six meetings a year and furnishing the reports asked for by the Department, including a list of members, financial statement and brief reports of meetings. A grant of \$10 is also given to the district organization, with an addition of \$3 account for each branch in the district which makes a satisfactory report.—Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent, Farmers' Institutes, Toronto.

Some Outstanding Varieties of Field Crops.

Rye.—Of the spring varieties of rye, the O. A. C. No. 61 has not only given the highest average yield of grain per acre at the college but has surpassed the common spring rye in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in each of the past nine years, the average being practically three bushels per acre in favor of the former.

Field Peas.—The Canadian Beauty variety of field peas is one of the best of the large, smooth, white kinds. The Arthur, originated at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, is coming into prominence. It is a medium late white pea of medium size. The Golden Vine is a small white field pea and one of the most suitable for animal feed, oats in the production of green fodder or of hay by using one bushel of peas and two bushels of oats per acre. The Golden Vine peas and the O. A. C. No. 72 oats make an admirable combination.

Field Beans.—The Small White pea bean is the commercial variety of Ontario and is one which is grown extensively. The Pearce's Improved Tree bean is a medium late large yielding variety, producing large seeded white beans of excellent quality. This variety has given excellent results in some localities.

Buckwheat.—The Silver Ball buckwheat produces a grain of excellent quality and is used considerably throughout the province. The Rough buckwheat is not so well known but it is an exceedingly heavy yielding producing about fifty per cent, larger yield of grain per acre than the Silver Ball. Although the last named variety is a high yielding, the grain possesses a thick hull and is not of an attractive appearance.—C. A. Zavitz, Professor of Field Crops, O. A. C., Guelph.

Dairying in June.

Cows in clover or good June-grass pasture require very little attention. This is the ideal month for dairy operations. More milk and better milk, are produced in the month of June, than at any other time of the year, in Ontario. If there are any hot days, be careful to cool both milk and cream, by setting in ice water, or cold well water. Sour milk and cream are too frequently sent to the factory. Don't forget to wash the cream separator and strainer daily, or after each time of using.

Fresh Fruit For the Farm.

For a very small sum any farmer may have a few rows of strawberries, two or three dozen of raspberries, currants, etc., which will give fresh fruit at cheapest cost. A few grapes will also pay. Selling strawberry plants and berry canes will also bring in an odd dollar or two for the wide-awake man or woman, or boy or girl.

VETERINARY SPECIMENS

Submitting for Bacteriological Examination.

How to Prepare for Testing When Animals Die Suspected of Such Dangerous Disease as Rabies, Anthrax, Blackleg, Contagious Abortion, Etc.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The amount of care and judgment necessary in selecting and forwarding specimens for bacteriological examination is not generally realized, and as a result a good deal of material received is either in a state of putrefaction or taken from an unsuitable part of the animal and is consequently useless. Take, for example, blackleg. In this disease the bacteria producing the condition are localized in the black, gassy swellings, and are not found generally throughout the body. If a blood sample, or portion of muscle other than the blackened part, is sent to the laboratory the bacilli are not found in the specimen, whereas if a small piece of the black muscle had been sent they would have been present.

It is necessary to collect the specimens in a careful manner, using instruments that have been sterilized by boiling; and placing the material in a container that has been similarly sterilized. If this is not done, the harmless bacteria which are present everywhere, will gain entrance to the tissue, and will multiply very rapidly and completely overgrow the disease producing ones, which do not as a rule multiply as readily under the same conditions, and on examination at the laboratory nothing may be found but these harmless organisms.

A complete report should always accompany any material to be examined. The absence of definite information about the case causes delay, and makes it difficult to give reliable information, because there are a great many different kinds of disease producing bacteria, the isolation of which requires different technique, whereas specific information may assist the search for the probable causative agents.

Material intended for examination must not be placed in preservative fluids, which would destroy the bacteria. Large specimens, such as an entire organ, should be removed with sterile instruments, at once wrapped in several layers of cheesecloth moistened with a 10 per cent. formaldehyde solution, then in oiled or wax paper and packed in a wooden box.

It is often inconvenient to use ice, in which case the organ may be liberally sprinkled with borax or boric acid, wrapped in several folds of dry cheesecloth and packed in shavings in a wooden box. If borax is not available wrap in the formaldehyde moistened cheesecloth and pack in shavings. Material should never be placed in unsterilized packing material unless protected from contamination by one of these methods. Small specimens should be placed in wide-mouthed bottles or fruit jars that have been boiled and cooled before using and no preservative of any kind should be used as it would penetrate small specimens and kill the bacteria.

Pus.—Pus for examination may be forwarded in a small bottle, previously sterilized by boiling. Care should be taken to avoid getting it on the outside of the bottle or stopper, as this is at least unpleasant, and may be dangerous, to handle.

Rabies.—The head of a dog suspected of rabies should be wrapped in a protective covering of cheesecloth or oiled paper (packed in crushed ice and sawdust during hot weather), and sent as quickly as possible to the nearest laboratory doing this work—in Ontario the Provincial Board of Health Laboratories, at Queen's Park, Toronto, or its branches at Port William, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Kingston and London. Never kill a dog suspected of rabies, as in the early stages it may not be possible to find the Negri bodies in the brain cells; but restrain the animal and properly look after it for ten days, before which time if rabid it will have died.

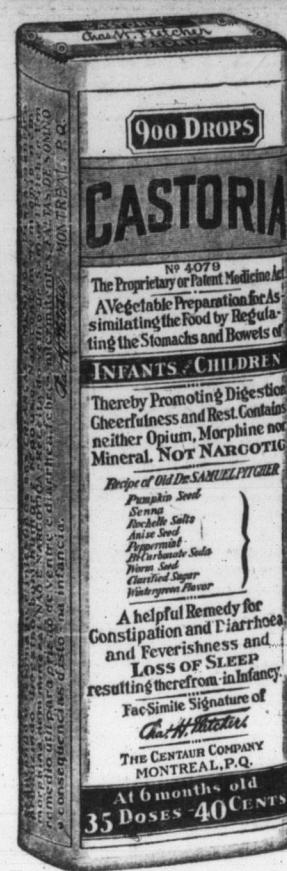
Hemorrhagic Septicemia.—The pneumonic lung, or liver or other organs showing lesions, should be forwarded, packed in one of the ways already described. It is well to include the heart, the vessels having been tied before removal with string soaked in a disinfecting solution. Wrap each organ separately before placing in the box.

Anthrax.—If Anthrax is suspected never open the carcass, as this permits the anthrax bacilli to form spores in the presence of the air, in which condition they will live for years, and form a centre of infection. Remove an ear and send to the laboratory in a sterile container, or wrapped in disinfectant moistened cheesecloth, and packed as already described.

Blackleg.—In a case of suspected blackleg send a small bit of the blackened and gas-filled muscle in a sterile wide-mouthed bottle.

Contagious Abortion.—The most convenient method is to send a blood sample from the cow for the agglutination and complement fixation tests. The blood is collected from the jugular vein by means of a sterile hypodermic needle, and a small sterile bottle is used up to the cork. As soon as the blood clots it should be mailed to the laboratory, where the serum is separated and the tests carried out.

Where the owner of animals wishes to send specimens for examination he will find it to his advantage to consult his veterinarian, as he is in a position to advise as to what material should be submitted and how best to send it.—Dr. Ronald Gwatkin, Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

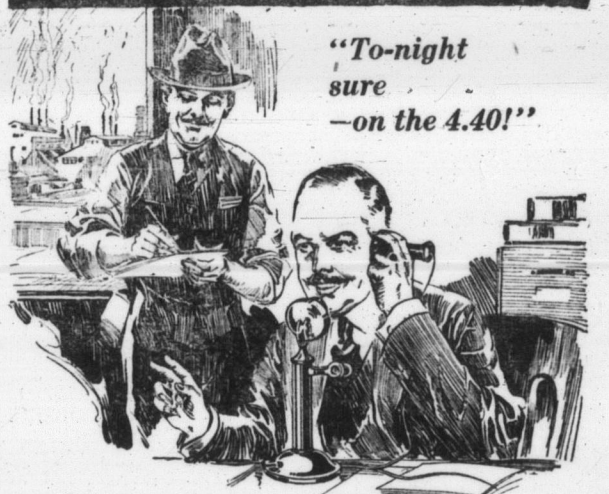
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Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hutchins

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



For the Quick Service—that brings repeat orders

"LET me get him on Long Distance, and I'll soon settle this"—says the shrewd business man, as an emergency arises. His personality, with the persuasive tones that helped him build up his business in the old days, is still the greatest force at his command, and it never fails to bring the needed results.

Long Distance permits him to retain that personal contact and influence with men in distant places, on which his success was built. "If one of our travellers fails to secure an important order, he gets me on Long Distance before the interview is over, and I nearly always land it."

The power of Long Distance as a business-getter is only beginning to be appreciated. "Use the Bell" to sell, and see how economically it produces results. Many of your Long Distance calls can take advantage of the Station-to-Station rate. Ask your Local Manager to explain how, or ask for our booklet, "A Few Ways to Speed Up Business."



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

GALL STONES

"MARLATT'S SPECIFIC"

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

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

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

A FULL LINE OF HAYING MACHINERY

Beatty Hay Cars and Track,

Mowers, Rakes & Loaders,

Also a few second-hand Binders, in good shape.

1 Buggy, 1 Side Rake.

Terms to suit on second-hand goods.

D. M. McKELLAR

MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT GLENCOE

VOTERS' LISTS, 1921

Municipality of the Village of Glencoe 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 a Glencoe on the fifth day of July, 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.

CHARLES GEORGE, Clerk of the Municipality of Glencoe.

To Head Your Herd

get a Pure Bred Bull from proven stock. As one successful Stockman said, "A Pure Bred Bull is more than half the herd, but a scrub bull is mighty near all of it". If you are anxious to improve your cattle, and wish to purchase a worthy sire to head your herd, come in and talk over the matter with the Manager.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

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

Opera House - Glencoe

Saturday, July 9th—starting 8.15 sharp

TOM MIX

—IN—

The Terror

A DRAMA OF LOVE, STUNTS AND ROMANCE

also a Special Christie Comedy

KISS ME CAROLINE

DON'T MISS THIS

Adults 37 cents Children 27 cents

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. Gartsshore, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

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

We Carry A Full Line

—OF—

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson
 GLENCOE
 Tinsmith Plumber

Be good to your pipe

feed it

ORINOCO

You know what you want. Let us know what you want. We will get what you want. It's our business to please particular smokers.

ROY SIDDALL
 GLENCOE

Say you saw it in The Transcript.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Levi Smith spent a few days at his home here.

—Earl McDonald is home from Ingersoll for the holidays.

—Miss Jeanne Reclus was home from Detroit last week.

—Calvin McAlpine was home from Windsor for the week-end.

—Mrs. Ann McCallum is on a visit to her son George in Glencoe.

—Miss George Smith was home from Detroit for the week-end.

—Miss Sadie Young was home from Petrolia for the week-end.

—Miss Ruby Sutter is home from Toronto for the summer vacation.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davidson and family spent the holiday in Chatham.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hicks of Detroit spent the week-end in Glencoe.

—Miss Lily Timms of Mitchell is spending a few days with Miss Grace Dalgety.

—Wm. Beckton of London spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Beckton.

—Mrs. Levi Smith and daughter Carrie spent a few days in London last week.

—Mrs. Charles Lewitt of Detroit spent the week-end at her former home here.

—Miss Eva McCallum of Alvinston spent a few days with her friend, Helen McKellar.

—D. A. Coulthard, J. M. Beckton and D. Trestant were at Elora and Guelph last week.

—Miss Laura Coyne of Detroit spent the week-end with Mrs. Aldred and Mrs. Leonard.

—Miss Anna Laurie of London spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. James Poole.

—Miss Marjorie McLarty of London is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Robert Eddie.

—A. B. Gardiner, B.A. of Toronto spent the holiday with Miss Kate Gillies and brothers.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Dickson and family motored to Hamilton for the holiday week-end.

—Miss Melva MacAulay of Seattle, Wash., spent a few days last week with Mrs. (Dr.) McIntyre.

—Mrs. (Rev.) Kerr of Bothwell visited her sisters, Mrs. Aldred and Mrs. Leonard, on Monday.

—Miss Ann McIntyre of Dutton is spending a couple of weeks with her cousin, Miss Fern Graham.

—Mrs. Henry Coyne and Mrs. David Carle visited Mrs. Rosser at West Lorne a few days ago.

—Miss M. Weldon is spending a few weeks' holidays at the home of Rev. R. Fulton Irwin, Lucknow.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lenover and son Morville of Detroit were guests at C. E. Davidson's over the week-end.

—Mr. and Mrs. Batten and two daughters of Essex spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Oxley.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKellar and daughter, Marjorie, of Asylmer were recent visitors at Glencoe, Alvinston and Appin.

—Miss Annie Aldred attended the wedding of Miss Marie McCormick and Charles Alkan in Amherstburg on June 30.

—Miss Otille Doherty, who spent a week with Miss Estelle Smith, left on Friday to spend a few weeks in Chatham and Sarnia.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Earl and family and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hodges and family of Toronto spent the week-end with Mrs. Mary McRae.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Goodship and R. L. Bagnall of Detroit motored to Glencoe and spent the week-end with the former's cousin, Mrs. Levi Smith.

—Willie M. Eddie is spending his holidays in London visiting his uncle and aunt and cousins, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Mawhinney and family.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Smith and two daughters, Hattie and Gladys, and Miss Helen Pringle motored from St. Catharines and are guests at the manse.

—Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham and family, Mr. and Mrs. Dugald McTavish and Mrs. Dugald McTavish, and family spent Sunday at the lake.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McAlpine left for Quebec on Saturday to see Mr. McAlpine's mother and Dr. A. D. McAlpine and wife of Detroit on board ship for their trip to France.

—Mr. and Mrs. Highwood and daughter Dorothy, accompanied by Mrs. Arthur Wilson of Belmont, were on a motor trip to visit relatives in Hamilton and Jarvis last week.

—Miss Annie Davidson of Toronto, Miss Florence Bond of Woodstock, Mrs. Charles and Jack of Glencoe and Wm. Hill of Niagara Falls spent the week-end at Dr. McIntyre's.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hollingshead of Dutton announce the engagement of their only daughter, Elva, to Stanley James Richard Remnant of Vancouver, B.C., younger son of Henry C. Remnant of Ottawa.

Wm. McRae, teamster, a respectable and industrious citizen of Glencoe, while at Port Stanley on July 1st, happened to get into a crowd where pickpockets were active and among a number of other men was accused by a Londoner who lost his purse containing some \$60. Several arrests followed and among others Mr. McRae was taken in a summary manner by the police. It was not till after midnight that he was released and allowed to go on his way to the extent of \$4,000 being given for his appearance to answer to the charge before the magistrate at St. Thomas on Wednesday.

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.

Rev. G. S. Lloyd of Rosetown, Sask., formerly minister of the Presbyterian church at Glencoe, has accepted the call extended to him from the congregation at Virden, Man.

Crops, generally, throughout Middlesex are looking fine, particularly wheat. Hay is a trifle light this season. The only thing the farmer has to worry about is the price his produce will bring on the market.

Goderich is preparing for a reunion of her Old Boys and Girls to be held August 7th to 11th. Anyone interested in donating information with regard to the event should write the secretary, W. S. Bowden, Goderich.

In an effort to stop a runaway team of horses, which was attached to a mowmen, Helen Robinson, aged 2, daughter of Robert Robinson, Dorchester, had one foot nearly cut off and three toes taken off the other foot.

Karl, the eight-year-old son of Gordon Waterworth, had the misfortune to break his hip on Tuesday morning. He was climbing over the farm gate at his home which loosened at the hinges and fell with him to the ground.

Mr. Huston, census enumerator for Glencoe, has completed his work and made his returns to the Census Department. He finds the population of the village to be 860, about the same as it was when the last census was taken.

Glencoe people observed Dominion Day in various ways, some going to the lakeside at Rondeau or Port Stanley and a large number to the U. F. O. picnic at Strathroy. The day was an extremely hot one and many just simply stayed at home and rested.

The friends of Miss Pearl George are congratulating her on having passed the graduation examination in piano with first-class honors and having won the gold medal for general proficiency presented by J. J. Willgoose, principal of the London Conservatory of Music.

The regular monthly meeting of Glencoe council was held on Tuesday evening, July 4, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. George Blacklock, a son.

McPHERSON.—On Tuesday, June 28, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce McPheron, Aldborough, a daughter.

Card of Thanks

Mr. Duncan McNaughton and family wish to express their appreciation of the kind assistance and sympathy extended to them by friends and neighbors during Mrs. McNaughton's illness and in the time of their bereavement.

TOWN AND VICINITY

Give the label on this paper a squint.

Talk happiness; the world is sad enough without your woes.

Wheat-cutting was begun on some farms near Highgate on July 1st.

Railways are again given the privilege of running excursions if they see fit.

There will be another funeral for John Barleycorn on July 19. Pity he couldn't be made to stay buried.

We met a man last night who was saying it with flowers. They were dandelions in the fermented state.

If you know of any news of interest for publication please phone No. 15.

Keep your district before the public eye.

A sitting of the division court was held at Glencoe on Tuesday before Judge Judd. The docket was a small and uninteresting one.

Mrs. H. D. Johnston, wife of School Inspector Johnston, slipped and fell at her home in Strathroy Saturday night and fractured her hip.

Glencoe defeated Newbury in an interesting and closely-contested game of ball here on Wednesday of last week. The score was 5 to 6.

The number of public school scholars who wrote on the high school entrance examinations at the various centres in West Middlesex was 220.

The results of the high school entrance examinations will not be ready for publication until the middle of July at the earliest, it is announced.

Sunday was one of the hottest days this summer, 98 in the shade and about 110 in church. There was a great exodus of citizens towards the cool spots on the lake shore.

Those who go with the crowds to Port Stanley incur the two-fold danger of having their pockets picked or being arrested on suspicion of picking the other fellow's pocket.

D. M. Stuart, cement contractor, has moved his family from London to Glencoe. They are occupying the house belonging to Wm. Columbus, corner of Main and Wall streets.

HER CASE SEEMED HOPELESS

But "Fruit-a-tives" Brought Health and Strength

29 St. Rose St., MONTREAL.

"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'. This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well.

I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good. I read about 'Fruit-a-tives' and tried them. After taking a few boxes, of this wonderful medicine made from fruit juices, I am now entirely well."

Madame ROSINA FOISIZ.

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

Best Methods in Preservation of Hay

In a season of labor scarcity haying is a problem on the average farm. It is necessary to make use of all the modern machinery available in order to expedite the saving of this important crop. First, then, we must emphasize the use of machinery in curing and storing. Men are not to be had in plentiful supply, but in most cases some form of co-operation may be resorted to in order to obtain the use of tractors, hay loaders and horse forks to handle the bulk of the crop. By all means plan to use machinery in place of men this year or otherwise considerable of the crop will not be harvested in the best possible condition.

It is usually safe to cut after a rain when the weather appears to have cleared. Red clover should be cut when about one-third of the heads have turned brown. The tedder should then be used until the crop is dry enough to rake—a period which will vary according to the weight of the cutting, the weather and the amount of sap in the stalk. Gather with a side delivery rake if possible, or in small windrows with an ordinary dump rake. The hay loader works best with a small windrow. By all means use a loader if possible and to facilitate matters a sliding rack may be used so that when one-half the rack is loaded it may be pulled ahead and the remainder loaded. In a pinch this will save a man. The horse fork and slings save much time in unloading. We mention red clover because it is the commonest and most satisfactory hay crop, and is used in all general farming mixtures.

Timothy should be cut after it is out of the first blossom or after the second blossom has fallen—generally the latter. It will require less tending than clover, is more easily cut, and may be drawn in sooner after cutting. Do not let it get too ripe and woody.

Alfalfa should be cut when the young shoots are noticed starting out from the axils of the lower leaves on the stem, and should be handled much like red clover, only greater care is necessary to preserve the leaves, a very valuable portion of the plants.—Wm. Fools, O. A. College, Guelph.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
 In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Watson*

CHAUTAUQUA AT GLENCOE JULY 18, 19, 20 AND 21

BINDER TWINE

GOLD MEDAL, SILVER SHEAF, GREEN SHEAF, PLYMOUTH SPECIAL

We have in stock all the well known brands of Plymouth Twine; quality the best, prices the lowest for quality of twine. "PURE MANILA" does not always mean "GOOD ROPE."

There are many grades of Manila fiber. Plymouth Rope is Pure Manila—more than that it is GOOD ROPE. It is the Rope you can trust. We have it, and at prices right.

JAS. WRIGHT & SON

HAY TOOLS OF ALL KINDS
 SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
 CHAUTAUQUA AT GLENCOE JULY 18, 19, 20 AND 21

SOUND INVESTMENTS

Gold Bonds

Victory Bonds, due 1922 to 1937, 5 1/2 p.c., at market.
 Province of Ontario, due Jan. 24, 1941, 6 p.c., to yield 6.25 p.c.
 Province of British Columbia, due June 15, 1941, 6 p.c., to yield 6.40 p.c.
 City of Toronto, due 1925 to 31, 6 p.c., to yield 6.25 p.c.
 City of Toronto, due 1932 to 38, 6 p.c., to yield 6.20 p.c.
 City of Niagara Falls, due Nov. 15, 1925, 5 p.c., to yield 6.40 p.c.
 Town of Oshawa, due 1927 to 35, 6 p.c., to yield 6.50 p.c.
 City of Port Arthur, due Aug. 1, 1928, 5 1/2 p.c., to yield 6.75 p.c.
 City of Fort William, due Aug. 1, 1927, 5 p.c., to yield 6.75 p.c.
 City of Edmonton, due June, 1941, 7 p.c., to yield 7.10 p.c.

Issued by Hydro-Electric Power Commission and unconditionally guaranteed by the Province of Ontario.

Any of the above bonds delivered free of expense to your local bank subject to inspection.

T. R. Harrison

303 Royal Bank Chambers, London, Ont.; Phone 1063

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

Get Your Pictures Framed

Before they get Soiled and Broken

Up to July 15th we will allow 25 per cent. off all Picture Moulding. A few odd ends as low as half price.

We carry a full line of first-class Mouldings, also Framed Pictures and Mirrors.

J. B. GOUGH & SON

CHAUTAUQUA AT GLENCOE JULY 18, 19, 20 AND 21

DOMINION TIRES

Electric Supplies—Irons, Toasters, Grills, Washing Machines, etc.
 Muresco, Floglaze and Sherwin-Williams Paints.

Beatty Bros. Hay Cars and supplies.

Barrett's Slate Surface and Everlastic Roofing.

Perfection Oil Stoves, Lawn Mowers, Hammocks, Harvest Tools, Auto Accessories, Buggy and Auto Rugs—in fact, just about anything you need in hardware, at prices that are "exactly right."

GOODYEAR TIRES

C. T. DOBBYN, NEWBURY

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELEAF.

Synopsis of Later Chapters.
Dartign, in possession of Dartign money, has to pay Haverton silence money. On Stella's birthday Baxeter gives her the Dartign lock. Stella's mother recognizes the great it bears as the same as that which had been down from Stella's great-grandmother, the long lost Sylvia Dartign.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Cont'd.)
"May I ask, Mrs. Benham, where this ring came from?"

"It has been in my husband's family for many years. I believe it was originally in the possession of the girl who married Stella's great-grandfather. I think a year or two before Waterloo. As far as I can recollect, the story, as my husband told it, was that the girl had been adopted by the uncle of the man who married her. Joshua Benham was a doctor, and it seems that he was called in to a case in which the patient died, leaving to the family a large fortune. The girl, who was about four years of age, Joshua's wife, who had no children of her own, took the child to her heart and, all inquiries failing to establish her identity, they brought the girl up as their own. Beyond this ring and the few French words the child could prattle they could learn nothing concerning her."

"There is little doubt that she belonged to some French family in hiding. But, perhaps, she did not press her inquiries as much as he might. I suppose the child grew dear to them, as adopted children often do, and they had the excuse that the political state of France prevented them from pursuing their inquiries on the spot. Then there came the war between the two countries and the chance of finding out the history of the lovely little girl passed."

Robert was standing, gazing out over the garden, when he told him that what Mrs. Benham was telling him was all ancient history and that he knew it all before. Truly, fate had marked him out as an actor in a romance that was stranger than any stage drama. He turned to Mrs. Benham.

"Does Stella know anything of this?"

"I was going to tell her to-day, her birthday. I have the ring."

A look of relief passed over the young solicitor's face.

"Then I want you to wait a little while before you tell her. I have good reasons for what I ask. Your story has interested me as much as Stella's. I want to hear the whole of it."

"But you will stay and take lunch? Stella will be—"

"I think not, Mrs. Benham. I have a busy day before me. The flowers are for Stella and there is a letter with them. In the light of what you have just told me I want you to remember that that letter was already written before you showed me the ring."

"Yes, Robert; but what's all the mystery?"

"Because, Mrs. Benham, the letter is my capital, my unconditional surrender to Stella. In it I have ignored our year's contract, which is not quite up, and have asked her to marry me. Had I not written it before hearing your story I could never have done so without laying myself open to a grave misconception. I have told her that I will meet her at the theatre to-night. Please do as I wish and tell her nothing of the story you have told me."

And Mrs. Benham promised, and after Robert's departure she locked the trinket away again in the dressing-drawer. Stella's roses she placed in water in the centre of the table, daintily set out for luncheon, and the letter she put by her daughter's plate.

Robert walked most of the way back to his office. He felt that exercise was what he needed if he were to unravel the romantic tangle of the Dartigns. Stella, evidently, was the legitimate heiress to what was in the chest left by her great-grandfather, Marie Brissac de Dartign, more than a century ago.

But Dartign had come upon the scene in the nick of time, and his present possession gave him the nine provincial legal points. It would be no easy matter now to dislodge the owner of Adderbury Towers. That the inheritance had turned out better than Dartign had hinted was apparent from the style kept up at Barchester. He wondered why the man had been so reticent as to what the chest had contained.

Robert had seen little of Dartign during the last year. He was not one to whom he was attracted, and although the owner of the Towers had

tried to be friendly, the solicitor had not unduly encouraged him. At that moment there was an invitation on the desk at his chambers asking him down for a few days to Barchester, an invitation which Robert had made up his mind to decline.

In the light, however, of what he had just heard, he changed his mind and decided to accept. There might be an opportunity of finding out how the land lay, and in Stella's interest he felt he was justified, if not in spying, at all events in keeping his eyes open. There was no shadow of suspicion in his mind against the claimant to whom he had surrendered the chest. He accepted as a fact that Dartign was in truth a descendant of the Dartigns, more distant than Stella, certainly, but the solicitor told himself that he had fulfilled to the letter the condition of the trust. He felt a bitterness against the man, or, rather, against the luck that had given him a fortune to which he had no moral right, but that was all. Doubt as to the honesty of the man at Adderbury Towers had, as yet, not crossed his mind—that was to come later.

CHAPTER XV.
The Seeds of Suspicion.
Robert Benham was a happier man than he had been for months as, at half-past ten that evening, he approached the stage door of the Garden Theatre in Hackney. In his own mind he felt but little anxiety as to the result of his letter to Stella, and, as the stronger, he told himself that it has been his part to hold out the branch of peace.

As he noticed the neighborhood he told himself that he had not taken the step any too soon. The crowd that had infected the stage door of the Odeon had been neither intellectual nor desirable, but it had at least been fairly clean. The solicitor shuddered as he glanced at his present surroundings.

The place which gave access and exit to the artists taking part in the Garden productions was a narrow, low door set in a high brick wall, covered with ragged posters and worn shiny near the doorway by the shorn heads of the loafers who nightly gathered there, just within Robert caught sight of an untidy individual behind a little window, reading the evening paper by the light of a wire-globed gas jet.

The denizens of the place were there now, filling the narrow pavement in little shapeless groups. Their hats were thrust back from oily foreheads, cheap cigarettes hung from their expressionless lips; they seemed waiting and waiting. Perhaps the crowd changed sometimes its individuals; if so, it was not apparent; the type remained.

At the end of the little lane in which the stage door was, Robert could see the night life of the crowded suburb, the teeming mass of people and the dusty atmosphere lit up in yellow patches by the glare of huge naphtha lamps flaring over the costers' barrows. The cries of vendors mingled harshly with the roar of traffic. At the corner of the lane, a great gin-palace shone out, and Robert wondered, as he saw the mob of humanity through its large plate-glass windows, to which atom of it belonged the little girl who sat half-asleep on the doorstep, a ragged doll clutched in the crook of her fragile arm.

It was a scene sordid in the extreme, and the waiting man felt as though he were a stranger in a strange land—a land in which it was hard to breathe. The cigarette-smoking youths, too, seemed to represent his presence in the domain they had made their own, and Robert had difficulty in keeping to what he knew was the wiser course of ignoring their audacious remarks.

The chiming of a nearby clock tolled eleven. Already two or three tardily dressed girls had come through the stage door, attended by their cavaliers. Robert could see that in the confusion they had not quite removed the mud-up from their faces. As they stood beneath the gas lamps they seemed consciously pleased at the attention they received from the gilded youth of Hackney. Then Stella came.

She stood for a moment, framed in the doorway, looking out, before she caught sight of Robert. Then she ran to him and gave him a little squeeze and looked up with a great gladness in her gray eyes that told him that all was right with their world and heedless of the remarks of the interested spectators, he bent and kissed her as he hurried her away.

As they passed the corner Robert saw that the child was still on the step of the public-house. She was asleep now and had covered over the little doll with a corner of her threadbare jacket. He tried to hide the sight from the girl by his side, but Stella saw the pathetic little figure and she clutched the man's arm.

"Can't we do something? Oh, Robert, what was that you said once about little children and that a woman's life should be found in their eyes? I have thought of it so often since you said that, and I have grown to hate my audiences—the people who pay to see me."

She broke away from him, and he watched her as she went to the sleeping child and placed something into the little lap; he recognized it as a box of chocolates he had sent her that evening to the theatre. When she joined him again Robert saw that there were tears in her eyes.

Mrs. Benham was still up when the next day, the first of June, she saw Stella's radiant face, and she needed to make her completely

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 desirous 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.



Woman's Interests

Let Us Be as Beautiful as We Can.

I watched her drive up to the store to make some purchases. I could tell by the fresh wholeness of her, the capable way she handled the car, that she was one of us and so I kept my eye fixed on her as she brought the car to a stop, leaned over and picked up a basket from the tonneau and got out.

And what a disappointment! Perhaps she had come away in a hurry, perhaps the mirror in her room was not large enough for her to see herself completely; but even so, she was not justified in presenting herself thus for friends and tradespeople in town to see.

Nature had been good to her but—she had not done one thing for herself, had not taken care of and completed what nature had begun.

Her hair was blown and wispy—a ten-cent hair net or a veil would have kept it in place; her blue serge skirt hung unevenly around the bottom and was splashed with mud—old mud, for it was not a muddy day; her heels were run over and we know that it is not only unforgivably untidy but it is bad for the feet; and the briefest glimpse of her hands showed me that she bit her fingernails!

I had wanted to like her and be interested in her and now all I could think of was, why would she neglect herself so?

You and I want friends, both men and women friends, but they have to judge us at first by externals and few outside of our own families will patiently look below the surface for our likable qualities, after that first impression has repelled them. To attract people at the first impression means just thought and care given to our bodies and our clothes.

Let us see, what are a few of the general principles of this essential care? As you read them over, check them off and see how you live up to them.

First the frequent bath that opens the pores of the skin, keeps it fragrant and gives us the clean look that must be the foundation of the most elaborate beautification process in the world. Cleanliness is beauty.

Then the hair. It need not be done in extreme fashion but it must be kept clean and smooth and glossy by lots of brushing; and since we have the blessing of nets, it can be kept in place and need never be wispy or stringy.

Then the complexion. If the face is washed carefully once a day and the pores closed with cold water, it will be healthy looking, unless we stuff ourselves with rich food and do not take lots of exercise.

Five minutes each day with an inexpensive manicure set will do wonders for hands that are engaged in the roughest work.

An outward tidiness makes for an inward tidiness. When our bodies are as well cared for as possible, we shall do our work better, think more clearly, have more self-respect and be able to command more from others. Keeping our bodies clean and wholesome and our clothes neat and orderly is a part of character building. Some people do it the other way about and say that untidiness and uncleanliness are the outward come from bad mental housekeeping. Surely one works on the other. If the mind is not spruce and fit, the body will show it; if the body is neglected, the mind will feel it.

Earache.
Earache is so painful that the person suffering from it thinks of little except the pain. The physician, however, is interested in it as a symptom. It may have various underlying causes. Although it is generally owing to the state of the ear itself, it may be what we call indifferently a reflex, a sympathetic or a referred pain; that is, one caused by trouble not in the ear but in some other part of the body.

World's Longest Aerial Tramway.
The Premier Mine, in British Columbia, to tidewater, has been awarded to a Spokane company. The line will be nearly twelve miles long, with a drop of about 120 feet to the mile. The train line, bunkers, and unloading devices will cost a quarter of a million dollars.

Argentina maintains a meteorological station at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea.

Earache may attack either the young or the old, but it oftenest attacks children. When babies are in acute pain the doctor should observe them closely until he discovers the seat of the pain. If the ear is at fault, the baby will scream or start when anyone approaches it; or it may roll its head on the pillow or lift its hand to the ear.

In older children earache often means that the nasopharynx is in an unhealthy state or that the teeth need attention. It may mean that the child has adenoids, for a child with adenoids catches cold easily, and the cold may result in inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Parents used to regard toothache as one of the inevitable ills of childhood and thought they had done their duty when they had applied some old wives' remedy, which did more harm than good. It is painful to reflect on the dreadful tortures that young children then endured.

If your child has persistent earache, you should call a specialist in ear diseases, for the pain caused by inflammation of the middle ear is relieved most quickly and permanently by making an incision in the ear drum. That not only gives relief to the sufferer but often prevents his becoming deaf in later life. The ear specialist is the only person competent to decide whether or not the incision should be made, and he is the only person who is competent to make it.

Butter for the Picnic.
Where it is desired to take butter on an outing the following simple plan will ensure that it keeps cool and firm, no matter how hot the weather may be. Get a small, wide-mouthed pot or bottle that has a good-fitting cork. The butter is then put into this. Now soak a large, clean duster in water, and when it is damp wrap it in as many folds as possible round the pot containing the butter. Take care to cover the top and bottom as well as the sides.

Finally make a parcel fit to put into the basket, by enclosing the wet duster in grease-proof paper. This is practically waterproof. It will be found that the butter keeps in perfect condition, very much as if it had been cooled. Owing to the layers of wet cloth being poor conductors of heat, the warm air is not able to reach the jar at all.

Tips to Housewives.
Currant sauce is often served with baked ham.

A freshly whitewashed cellar will give butter a taste.

Wrap heaps of lettuce in waxed paper to keep them crisp.

Never serve a white pasty gravy with a roast of any kind.

When getting ready to dress a chicken, if the fowl is boiling hard in the kettle, it is too hot, and is apt to cook the flesh, so that the skin will come off and make the chicken hard to clean, and also spoil the look of it. I always put a half or two-thirds of a cup of cold water into the boiling water, and then it will be scalded just right. When I am dressing the chicken, I use warm water, as it cleans much easier than to put it in cold water. Some put some baking soda on the chicken and rub that over the chicken, so it has a tendency to clean easier. After dressing the chicken, just put it into cold water at once, and add just a little salt, as it helps to draw out the blood and makes the flesh white and clear.

Woods Heavier Than Water.
Wood floats. That is a fact so familiar as to need no comment. Nevertheless, there are certain woods so dense of structure and therefore so heavy, as to sink in water.

One of them is the "mancoo" wood of the Philippines—unknown to us until recently, but which, it is hoped, will serve as a substitute for the costly lignum vitae.

Lignum vitae is the wood of a tree native to the American tropics. Some of the best of it comes from Cuba. Its name, meaning "wood of life," was bestowed upon it by the early Spaniards, among whom a belief arose that it possessed almost miraculous properties as a cure for various diseases.

The best bowing balls are made of lignum vitae; also heads for golf clubs and other things requiring an extremely hard and heavy wood. But the most important use of this material is for the steering gear of ships. The propeller shafts of every warship and commercial steamship revolve in bearings of lignum vitae.

The great strength of this remarkable wood is due to the fact that its fibres are woven tight and forth in layers that cross and crosscross. Its

Used Autos

BREKNEY SELLS THEM. USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 100 miles or less of same distance if you wish, in as good order as purchased, or purchased by order as purchased, or purchased by order as purchased, or purchased by order as purchased. Very large stock always on hand.

Brekney's Used Car Market, 608 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Admitting Your Ignorance.

We are all ignorant, high and low, great and little, wise and foolish, educated and uneducated. Some may know a trifle more than others; but as compared with the vast possibilities of knowledge the difference between ignorances is too insignificant to be much account, says Youth's Companion. Since that is so, it might be supposed that we should all be ready to admit our deficiencies, to acknowledge at once how little we know and to be only concerned humbly and patiently to supply the gaps in our information with such makeshifts as we may. On the contrary, it is amazing how most of us toll and struggle to conceal our ignorance. No device seems too petty, no pretense too mean, if only we can cover up from others the fact that we do not know any more than they do. Sometimes life appears to be spun over with a web of artificial culture that has no solidity and no permanence.

People seem to think that it injures their authority and standing to admit frankly that they have made a mistake, that their information was incomplete and that their calculations were incorrect. Teachers are possessed with this delusion. Ministers are led astray by it. Statesmen suffer from it. Parents constantly find that it vitiates their simple and natural relations with their children. They go miles round, evade, elude, palter and prevaricate, rather than say right out that they were wrong. They do not realize that what injures our characters and our usefulness more than anything else is to make a pretense of omniscience and have it exposed as only a pretense.

The truth is that nothing secures the confidence of all men so much as the humble, frank, free, straightforward admission of ignorance. The guide we trust is he who admits that his difficulties are his difficulties and that, if he can see just a trifle farther, it is only because he has toiled more ardently and has not obscured his vision by any undue assurance of more ample view. There is nothing that we admire more than such humility in others; nothing that we are more reluctant to practice ourselves.

If the majority of us gave half the effort to remedying our ignorance that we give to concealing it, we should think more of ourselves, others would think more of us, and the world would be a more practicable place to live in.

Some Temperatures.
An officer in the medical corps of the army tells of a private who had pneumonia and had been for some time in a hospital where he had been so well treated that he was by no means ready to be discharged as "cured."

One day a doctor was taking his temperature, and while the private had the thermometer in his mouth the doctor moved on to the next bed and turned his back to the first patient.

The private saw his chance. He pulled the thermometer out of his mouth and popped it into a cup of hot coffee, replacing it, however, the moment he saw the doctor begin to turn back to his bed. When the physician examined the thermometer he looked first at the private and then back to the thermometer and gasped:

"Well, my man, you're not dead, but you ought to be!"

Noisy Starter.
Noise in the starter is a sure sign of trouble. This condition may be induced by broken or badly worn teeth, a bent armature shaft, a loose armature bearing or teeth badly meshed.

Every mile of unimproved highway is an opportunity to increase community wealth, which in the aggregate means national wealth. In the automobile and the motor truck we have the vehicle; the output of factory and farm gives us the load; now all we need is the roads. But a road built solely upon the principle of getting as much mileage as possible for the money does not suit the spirit of national growth. We do not want poorly built roads that will have to be torn up and rebuilt again in a few years; we need highways that will take care of the ever-increasing load that they must bear. We must build for permanence.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
The Chamber of Commerce has issued special coins in aluminum and zinc of twenty-five, ten, and five centimes. Sometimes they are square or of hexagon shape, and made in nickel, iron, tin-plate, or stamped cardboard. These discs correspond to the English tokens issued in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by bankers and tradesmen when change was rare.

AUTO REPAIR PARTS.
For most makes and models of cars, four old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Our factory or repair in full our motor, pump, auto valves, and street lamps, etc. Write to us, Toronto, Ont.

DECENNIAL CENSUS OF THE DOMINION

SIXTH SINCE CONFEDERATION IN 1867.

Four Companies, Indian Agents Church Missions, R.C.M.P. Aid in Enumeration.

Canada's sixth decennial census since her birth as a united Dominion at Confederation in 1867 is at present in process of being compiled, and it is expected that the results when published will give Canada a population return well over the nine million mark. Altogether, the various works contributing to the exact and exhaustive undertaking will cost about two million dollars. For the compilation of the census an extra staff of about four hundred clerks are engaged at Ottawa, and the securing of returns employs 247 commissioners and about 13,000 enumerators.

It may not be generally known that the credit for taking the first census of modern times belong to Canada, the year being 1866, and the census that of the Colony of New France. The results of this systematic enumeration at a fixed date, showing age, sex, place of residence, occupation, and conjugal condition of each person, are to be found in the government archives at Ottawa, the record showing 3,125 souls. In Europe, the first modern census dates only from the eighteenth century, and in the United States no census was taken before 1790, so that New France exhibited progressiveness of ideas ahead of the times when it instituted what has become one of the principal instruments of modern government.

In Canada, the fundamental reason for the taking of the census is the representation of the Federal Parliament. The British North America Act, which brought about a united Canada, gave the province of Quebec a fixed number of seats (sixty-five) in the Dominion House of Commons, those assigned to the other provinces being pro rata of population. Thus the census is taken primarily to enable a Redistribution bill to be passed by parliament. The first census was taken in 1871, four years after Confederation, and they have been compiled at ten year periods since that time.

Census Covers a Wide Field.
As, however, a tremendous organization has to be built up to secure this information on the people of the Dominion, it is put to every available use as a machine and made to cover a much wider field. The schedules used in the census are five in number dealing respectively with: (1) population, (2) agriculture, (3) livestock, fruit growing, etc., in towns, etc., (4) industrial and trading concerns, and (5) blindness and deaf-mutism. The population schedule carries some thirty-five columns recording for each person name, family, kind of dwelling, age, sex, conjugal condition, birthplace, citizenship, racial origin, language, religion, education, occupation, etc.

That relating to agriculture elicits information on farm acreages, land values, buildings, implements, crops, fertilizers, farm labor, orchards, small fruits, farm gardens, livestock, poultry, animal products, forest products, irrigation, drainage, etc. The schedule on animals in towns secures statistics of horses, cattle, poultry, bees, etc., and their products within urban limits, and those of market gardens, orchards, etc., in towns and other centres. The schedule on business and industrial concerns collects only the name, address, and class of each, a detailed annual inquiry being conducted by correspondence by the Bureau of Statistics. The record of the blind and deaf mutes is to facilitate the work of educational and other institutions for these classes.

The nucleus of the organization which conducts the census is a small permanent staff of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The country is divided into "census districts" in charge of "census commissioners." Districts are divided into subdistricts, the territory allotted to a "census enumerator."

The tremendous breadth of the work, covering, as it does, half a continent, may be imagined. For the remote and seldom penetrated regions of Ungava, Northern Ontario and the North West Territories, the organizations of the fur trading companies and various church missions have been engaged.

In other similar districts the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are taking the census, whilst the agents of the Indian Department are performing a like service for Indians on reserves and elsewhere. In many localities pack trains must be organized, steamers chartered, and long journeys made to ensure that no section of the vast Dominion escapes enumeration at the decennial census.

Partnership.
"Were you and daddy good boys when I was gone?" asked the mother. "Oh, yes, mother," replied the child. "And did you treat nurse respectfully?" "I should say we did!" And did you kiss her good night every day?" "I should say we did!"

A flower basket that gives the gardener the freedom of both hands when gathering flowers is perched on a weak wire which is plunged into the ground and stands alone.



ISSUE No. 28-21.

NEW TARIFF BILL LESSENS DUTY ON WHEAT IMPORTED INTO U.S.

Complete Revision of the Underwood Tariff—Summary of Bill as it Affects Canada.

A despatch from Washington says:—The new Republican Tariff Bill restoring the principle of protection to American industry and completely revising the Underwood-Simmons tariff, for nearly eight years on the statute books, was introduced in the House on Wednesday by Representative Fordney of Michigan, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Some features of the "Permanent Tariff Bill" of particular interest to Canada follow:

The duty on wheat, which was 35 cents per bushel in the Emergency Tariff Law, is reduced to 25 cents, which was the Payne-Aldrich rate. Canadian wheat came in free under the Underwood Act.

The duty of 75 cents per bushel on corn in the Emergency Law, which was the same as the Payne-Aldrich Law, is retained, corn having been on the free list in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of two cents per

pound on fresh beef and veal, which is the same as in the Emergency Law. Butter is given a duty of eight cents per pound, which is an increase from the rate of six cents in both the Emergency Law and the Payne-Aldrich Law, and from the rate of two and one-half cents in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of six cents per dozen on eggs, as compared with five cents in the Payne-Aldrich Law. Onions are given a duty of 75 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in the Underwood Act and 40 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in both the Payne-Aldrich and the Emergency Acts.

The duty on potatoes is made 42 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds in the Payne-Aldrich Law and 25 cents per bushel in the Emergency Law. Potatoes were on the free list in the Underwood Law. Increased duties are provided for olives and almonds at the request of California growers.

U.S. AT PEACE WITH GERMANY

President Harding Signs Resolution Declaring War Over.

Baritan, N. J., July 2.—War with Germany ended as it began: by Congressional declaration and Executive signature on American soil.

At 4.10 p.m., local daylight-saving time, in the living room of "The Hill," Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen's home here, President Harding placed his signature to the Porter joint Congressional resolution declaring peace with Germany and Austria, just two years and four days after the ill-fated Treaty of Versailles was signed.

"That's all," said President Harding as he held his pen above his signature on a broad vellum typewritten page. The ink dripped from the pen and made a blot the size of a five-cent piece on the page, almost effacing the "g" of the President's signature.

More ceremony has been connected with making an entry in the family Bible or a debutante's memory book than that accompanying the signature that ended a war that called to the colors 4,800,000 young Americans. And yet the formality of the occasion heightened its impressiveness. Except for the four camera men—there were no movies—not one of the witnesses spoke or moved while the President signed the peace resolution. The 30 Government officials and their wives, Secret Service men, county officers, reporters, butlers, maids, chauffeurs and gardeners that were in Senator Frelinghuysen's ancestral home will have a place in history long after an international heavyweight championship is forgotten.

British Miners Return to Work

London, July 3.—Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners' Union, has issued an official statement in behalf of the Miners' Federation to the effect that there had been an overwhelming vote in the various districts in favor of the striking coal miners accepting the terms of the owners. The men will return to work without delay, the statement said.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE UNCHARTED SOUTHERN SEAS

A despatch from London says:—Sir Ernest Shackleton, who commanded the British Antarctic expedition in 1907-09—which reached within 97 miles of the South Pole—and also the Antarctic expedition in 1914-16, will be the leader on a new voyage of discovery, covering 30,000 miles of uncharted sections of the Southern Atlantic, the Pacific and Antarctic Seas. He will sail from the port of London at the end of August in a 200-ton ship, brigantine rigged, named "The Quest." He will have with him a small picked staff, including six companions of former Polar expeditions.

The expedition, which will be called the Shackleton-Rowett Oceanographical and Antarctic Expedition, will be financed by John Queller Rowett, of Agriculture Research, and Frederick Becker, a well-known paper manufacturer. "The Quest" will be equipped for every branch of scientific research. She will carry a complete hydrographic survey and soundings, and will touch at various little-known islands, where the flora and fauna and geographical structure will be studied and photographed. A specially constructed seaplane will be taken, and air currents will be charted.



INCREASE IN CANADA'S EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Returns for Month of May Show That Outgoing Trade Was Greater by \$3,000,000 Than for Same Period in 1920.

Ottawa, July 3.—Canada's exports to the United Kingdom for the month of May last exceeded by \$3,000,000 those for May of 1920.

The current weekly bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce points out that, while Canada is experiencing, with other countries, the excessive reaction in business, still her export trade has not diminished in nearly the same proportion as her imports. Furthermore, in considering the declines from 1920 figures, the bulletin states that it is necessary to remember that the value of the dollar is considerably higher in purchasing power to-day than this time last year, so that the slump is not so ominous as it appears at first sight.

SCOTS ADMIRE CANADA'S CATTLE

Shipment at Glasgow Best Ever Imported Into Scotland.

Glasgow, July 3.—"The best cattle ever imported into Scotland," such was the verdict of a number of Scottish cattlemen after a preliminary inspection of a shipment of Canadian steers, which arrived at Glasgow on Dominion Day by the Laconia from Montreal.

Numbering 224 head, the shipment is one which may well make history for the Canadian export trade in live stock, and its arrival, at the time when the Royal Commission on the cattle embargo is in the closing stages of its inquiry, is regarded here as an important event.

Five Canadian provinces are represented in the shipment by some of the finest cattle that they produce, and its coming has been widely advertised in Scotland as a unique opportunity for cattle dealers to see for themselves the class of animal which would be at the disposal of feeders, were the embargo removed. The shipment includes 50 steers from the Dominion Experimental Farm at MacDonald College, 60 from the Alberta Government, 80 from Saskatchewan, 17 steers and bulls from Winnipeg, and 17 from Toronto. Of the Alberta lot, 46 are a good average sample of Alberta bred steers. The balance of 15, however,

consists of selected high-class beasts averaging two years in age, and about 1,450 pounds in weight. They have taken prizes both as a herd and individually at Canadian and American fairs, and were shipped by Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, to show that Canada can produce first-class finished beef for export. These are the cattle which excited the admiration of some Glasgow old-timers, who viewed them and declared them to be the finest ever imported into Scotland from abroad.

Germany Obeys Order to Disarm

Berlin, July 3.—Germany is disarmed. The conditions imposed by the allied ultimatum have been fulfilled within the time, July 1st, so the German Government has informed the Inter-Allied Disarmament Commission.

The destruction of armament has been greater than the commission demanded. The Einwohnerwehr in Bavaria has disbanded, and the Orchest, singing the swan song that their spirit would live to protect Germany against her enemies, have formally ceased to exist.

Prince of Wales to Visit India

London, July 3.—The Prince of Wales leaves for India at the end of October.

THE HUMAN MIND MAY PROLONG LENGTH OF LIFE

New York, July 3.—"Your mind may prolong your years. Psychology and not medicine is the secret of longevity." This statement was made to-day by Dr. Arthur Gates, head of the Psychology Department of the Teachers' College here. Dr. Gates explained:

"Given proper conditions, such as lack of predisposition to organic weakness and susceptibility to disease germs, mental processes may prolong life greatly beyond the average span. I believe we might become a nation of centenarians without difficulty."

Here are the laws for insuring this enjoyment: "You must cultivate equanimity; practice such superciliousness that you will forget the name of fear; live upon the mystic height above grief, melancholy and sadness—emotions twined with human ties; carry out worry—vampire of the spirit."

EIGHTY-EIGHT DAYS' STRIKE IN BRITAIN FINALLY SETTLED

Principle of a Share for the Workers in the Profits of the Industry is Definitely Established—Miners Agree to Cut in Wages and Abandon Demand for National Pool.

A despatch from London says:—Britain's great coal strike, one of the most protracted and costly to the nation in modern times, was settled on Tuesday at a conference of the Government, the mine owners and the miners. Unless there is some hitch it is expected that a number of mines will begin operations on Monday. But it will be many weeks before enough coal will be available for some of the big industrial plants to get under way, or before the railroads can resume anything like their normal service.

Broadly speaking, the miners have given up their demand for a national pool and nationalization. The mine owners, on the other hand, forego their determination to cut wages in the drastic manner which originally brought about the strike, and which, in some cases, amounted to 45 per cent reductions. The Government is expected to grant \$50,000,000 subsidy. After allowing for stand clearances

on the industry the 83 per cent, remaining proceeds shall go to the miners as a first charge and 17 per cent to the owners.

For the first time there has been definitely established the principle of a share for the workers in the profits of the industry. It is also the first occasion on which profits-sharing has been established on a national scale. The miners have agreed to accept a cut of two shillings per shift in July, two shillings six pence in August and two shillings in September. The new permanent agreement will run from October, 1921, to December 31, 1922.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to British industrial life during the 88 days of the strike, but it has been colossal, and its ramifications have been felt in every walk of life. Although the recovery of industry may be protracted, the announcement of the settlement has had an immediate psychological effect on the country at large.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.88%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85%; No. 3 Northern, \$1.82%; No. 4 wheat, \$1.70%.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48%; No. 3 CW, 45%; extra No. 1 feed, 45%; No. 1 feed, 43%; No. 2 feed, 42%.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75%; No. 4 CW, 70%; rejected, 65%; feed, 64%.

All the above in store, Port William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.50 to \$1.57, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.43 to \$1.45, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.25, according to freights outside.

Cheese—New, large, 19% to 19%; twins, 19 to 20c; triplets, 19% to 21%; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 31% to 34%; triplets, 34% to 35c; new Stilton, 21 to 22c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 32 to 33c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1, 39c; selects, 41 to 42c; cartons, 43 to 44c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

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

Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-80 lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2 1/2 lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 16-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19c; clear bellies, 19%.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14%; tubs, 14% to 15c; pails, 15 to 15%; prints, 15% to 16c; Shortening tierces, 11 to 11%; tubs, 11% to 12c; pails, 12 to 12%; prints, 14 to 14%.

Good heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, med., \$6.75 to \$7.25; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$3 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$3; butchers' bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; com., \$3.50 to \$4.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$40 to \$60; calves, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6; lambs, yearlings, \$8 to \$8.50; do, spring, \$13 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$12; do, weighed out, \$12.25; do, f.o.b., \$11.25; do, country points, \$11.

SINN FEIN CHIEF REFUSES PARLEY

De Valera Says Acceptance of L. George's Invitation Impossible in Present Form.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The proposal of Mr. Lloyd George for a conference in London on the Irish question between representatives of Southern and Northern Ireland and the British Government is impossible of acceptance in its present form.

This declaration is made by Eamonn de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, in reply to Sir James' notification that he cannot meet Mr. de Valera in a preliminary conference in Dublin.

Mr. de Valera's letter is quoted by The Irish Bulletin, organ of the Dail Eireann, as follows:

"I greatly regret that you cannot come to a conference in Dublin Monday. Mr. Lloyd George's proposal, because of its implications, is impossible of acceptance in its present form. Our political differences ought to be adjusted, and can, I believe, be adjusted on Irish soil. But it is obvious that in the negotiation of peace with Great Britain the Irish delegate on ought not to be divided, but should act as a unit on some common principle."

All four Southern Unionists, Earl Middleton, Sir Maurice Dockrell, Sir Robert H. Woods and Andrew Jameson, have accepted Mr. de Valera's invitation for a conference at the Mansion House, Dublin, Monday, which will presumably form a prelude to a further reply by de Valera to the British Prime Minister.

The refusal of Sir James Craig to attend, however, it is contended, will detract from the importance of the conference, and many Unionists here regard the invitation to the Ulster Premier as "mistaken tactics" on the part of the Republican leader.

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR COAL MINERS

Lloyd George's Strike Settlement Plan Approved by House of Commons.

London, July 3.—The House of Commons has approved the plan submitted by Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, for the grant of £10,000,000 to the coal miners in pursuance of the strike settlement program, the money to be applied in helping tide the men over the next few months, during the process of wage reduction.

The passage of this legislation completes the action necessary to make effective the settlement of the coal strike reached early last week. The acquiescence of the House in the plan had been taken for granted, and the passage of the subsidy measure to-day was without discussion.

Lord Byng of Vimy, Canada's new Governor-General, is to land at Quebec on August 11.

Make Your Own Violin.

Take two tin cans, attach them to the opposite ends of a piece of wood, and run a D or A violin string from one can to the other.

The cans will supply the resonance that is furnished usually by the body of the violin. Of course, the range will not be as great as when four strings are used, but if you use either of the medium-toned strings, you will be able to play almost any tune.

Three-Year-Old Travels 4,000 Miles Alone

A despatch from Port Arthur says:—Her baggage consisting of two letters, dealing with her father's war record, three-year-old Winnifred Josephine McKinley passed through here on Tuesday on the C.P.R. transcontinental train en route to her uncle's home in Swift Current, Sask. From her far-away home in Glasgow, Scotland, to the Canadian West, over 4,000 miles, the little orphan has only the kindly directions of train and steamship officials to guide her.

Canada's War Veterans Receive Pay at Par

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Militia Department will still continue to exchange at par, pay and allowances received by soldiers in English currency although the conditions surrounding the privilege have been made much more stringent. It was considered that it would have been unfair to soldiers who might still be paid in English money to cancel the privilege. Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, said on Wednesday.

Hon. W. H. Taft, former United States President, is appointed Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court.



This Week We're Going the Limit in Price Cutting



Bargains extraordinary will be displayed all over this big store. Every turn you make your eye will fall on some wonderful bargain. Headquarters for Summer Comfort Clothes for summer vacation, for the Chautauqua—July 18th to 21st.

Most Amazing Price Reductions on all

STRAW HATS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR AND SHIRTS

All Straw Sailors, English Sent, cushion sweat, \$1.89.

Men! Where else can you buy such good shirts, \$1.29?

33-1-3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

HOBBERLIN TAILORING

There is bound to be a rush of orders from this sale, so be prompt to place your order early.

What This Discount Saves You in Dollars

Range	Reg. Re. Price	What You Pay	What You Save
2075	\$42.50	\$28.33	\$14.17
3075	47.50	31.67	15.83
4075	52.50	35.00	17.50
5075	60.00	40.00	20.00
6075	65.00	43.33	21.67
7075	70.00	46.67	23.33
8075	80.00	53.33	26.67

ANOTHER BIG SHIPMENT JUST OPENED OF VOILES, ORGAN-DIES AND GINGHAMS

All at cut prices.

NEW NECKWEAR FOR WOMEN

consisting of Collars, Sets, Vests, pointed lace and banding of organdie. Many new styles.

LIGHT SUMMER CORSETS, \$1.39

They are made up of strong quality light material, with low bust and average skirt length; four hose supporters, heavy skirt hook, and finished at top with embroidery. Special, \$1.39.

LADIES' COMBINATIONS, 98c

Fine Knitted Combinations in step-in style, neatly finished. Special, 98c.

COOL WHITE VOILE BLOUSES

\$2.95 to \$3.95, at \$1.95.

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS

Regular up to \$2.50, for 89c.

Another Lot of CHILDREN'S DRESSES

at half price. A special lot, including Gingham, Chambray and Muslin Dresses, in all good styles. All \$3, \$4 and \$5 dresses at half price.

E. A. MAYHEW & COMPANY

Everyone is coming to the Glencoe Chautauqua, July 18th to 21st

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921

WARDVILLE

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church met at the home of Mrs. A. D. Patterson, 3rd con., Aldboro, on Wednesday last for quilting.

The Women's Institute met at the home of Miss Ward last week, with a good attendance. A report of the Applin convention was given, also a short address, by Mrs. Hammett of Walkerton.

Miss Lillian Shepherd left on Monday for Quebec, where she will take a course in agriculture.

Misses Ila and Waitie Quigley are home from Essex for the holidays.

Miss Agnes O'Malley is home for the holidays.

Misses Vean, Olive and Mildred Wright and Francis McMillan of Chatham and Miss Prince, Miss Cooper and Keith Oliver of Thamesford were visitors at Rev. R. J. Murphy's over July the first.

Green and Nora Henderson went on Saturday to Detroit for a visit.

Mrs. G. A. Love and Jean have left for a month's holiday at Pine Dale, Muskoka.

Mrs. C. Bowles is spending a few days in London.

Catharine and Edgar Voce are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Voce.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Stevenson of Woodstock spent Sunday at Mr. Voce's.

Margaret Rogers of Leamington is visiting at Miss M. Archer's.

A number of Wardville people spent July the first either at Stratford, Rodney, New Glasgow or Rondeau, but they all returned in the evening for the Anglican garden party which was held on the rectory grounds. A very good program was given by the Brunsford Trio, which was enjoyed by the large crowd present. The receipts totalled about \$400.

Loreen Henderson and Florence Linden were in London on Thursday taking a music examination.

Mr. Brown and daughter of Komoka, Indiana, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sam Brown.

Miss Florence Martyn of Detroit is visiting Miss Eric Heath.

Some of the visitors over the weekend were Charles Wilson of Toronto, Mr. George Carson of Detroit

and Pete Depew and George Constant of Windsor.

Miss Jenkins of Detroit visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas, Miss M. Alchison and niece Helen are spending a few days in Windsor.

Will Mimma was home over the weekend.

School having closed, H. C. Wonnacott has gone to his home in Lambeth.

Mrs. Will Thornton, daughter Veda and Albert Stitt have returned to their home in Teeswater after spending a month with the former's sister, Mrs. T. H. Woer.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilis, a daughter.

Wardville was represented in Stratford on Friday, the first, by Gerald Randles, Stanley Giles and Earl Martin in the relay race.

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

MIDDLEMISS

Mrs. Harry Lilley has returned from spending a few weeks with her sisters in Detroit, Riverside, on James McArthur is repairing the low-water bridge, the road being closed.

Owing to the rainy night most of the program for the garden party did not come, but the affair was a success financially.

Miss Lillibelle Graham spent a week with her sister, Mrs. R. Perkins, Aylmer.

The welcome showers which came last week did the crops a great deal of good.

Among the pretty June weddings was that at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philander Grissel, Riverside, on Wednesday, the 29th, when their eldest daughter, Jean, was united in marriage to Keith Black, Ekfrid.

Rev. Mr. Rogers of St. Thomas preached in the Amasa Wood Methodist church here Sunday.

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.

WOODGREEN

On Wednesday afternoon the girls of S. S. No. 3 and several ladies of the section gathered at the school house and presented Miss E. Reycraft, who is leaving, with a slight token to show their appreciation of the efforts she has made since she came here to teach. After making a suitable reply, she dismissed the children for their long holiday.

A number from here spent July 1st at either Port Stanley or Stratford.

Maitland Watterworth, who has spent some time with relatives here has returned to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin of Cherry Valley are visiting at H. Moore's.

Mrs. Andrew Clannahan, who was visiting in Detroit, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Valeres, who spent some time here, left Saturday for their home in Hartford, Conn.

A number from here spent Sunday at Rondeau.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hawkey of Wardville spent Sunday with Harry Harvey.

Mr. and Mrs. Parquhar McRae and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs. Zoller spent Sunday at H. Coyne's.

Mrs. H. Coyne spent Tuesday in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Winger spent Sunday with Miss Amy James.

Miss Mary Beattie is on an extended motor trip to Hamilton and points east.

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

WALKERS

James Towers is busily engaged repairing and rebuilding a bent to his barn.

Mrs. Robert Fugard of Toronto is the guest of Mrs. Sarah J. Moore.

James Gough is doing well with his building operations.

Wm. Duncan, a pastor of the Church of Christ, well known and highly esteemed by many in this section, died a few days ago. The funeral took place at Georgetown.

Mrs. Earl Moore, who has been under the doctor's care for the past three weeks, is slowly recovering.

Gordon and Milton Patterson and Mrs. Martha Patterson were the guests of Mrs. Geo. W. Moore last week.

NEWBURY

Mr. and Mrs. Pocholke and two children and Thomas Cooper motored from Harbor Beach, Mich., spending a pleasant week with their aunt, Mrs. W. L. Hagerty, and other friends.

Sympathy is extended to Councillor H. B. McNaughton in the death of his mother, the late Mrs. Duncan McNaughton, who passed away Sunday morning at her home in Mosa.

Miss Dorcas Glennie was home from London over the weekend. Miss Sarah Fletcher of Detroit and her nephew, James Fletcher, and wife of Windsor motored up for the weekend.

Remember the Anglican garden party July 12th at Newbury. Kekoa Hawaiian singers. A good time is expected. Read posters.

A. Gray, wife and daughter Helen of Windsor, D. L. Purcell and wife of Wardville and Ed. Purcell and wife of Aldboro spent the 1st with their mother, Mrs. Yates.

Albert Grant of Windsor spent the weekend with his parents here.

A. Marshall and wife of St. Thomas spent the weekend at W. O. Kraft's.

George Churchill and wife of London spent the weekend at Stephen Fennell's.

A crowd from here went to Rondeau for July 1st.

Fred Jeffery of Detroit spent the weekend with his mother.

Miss Jessie Gray was home from Detroit over the weekend.

Jack Walker of London is spending his holiday with his uncle, Bruce Fletcher.

George Smith of Port Huron called on friends here Monday.

Miss Frances Archer of Harrow and Miss Nelsie of Tilbury are home for the long vacation.

R. J. Hagith and wife spent the weekend with their daughter in Harrow.

Angus McRae of Detroit is visiting his sister, Mrs. Jane Armstrong.

Mrs. McTavish and daughter Laura of Toronto visited at A. G. Munroe's last week.

Will Fennell and wife of Pasqua, Sask., arrived on Sunday on a visit to his parents.

A prominent fruit grower from one of the principal fruit growing districts was here last week looking for a place to open a berry box and heading factory and has asked C. W. Vanduzer to take over the management. They have a site in view for a new factory.

Miss Bertha Crimm of Detroit is spending the month of July with her mother.

Miss Annie Woods was home from Forest for the weekend.

Mr. Beatchill of the Farnher road had a son and his wife and a daughter and her husband arrive from England on Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Robinson and daughter Ruth left on Saturday for a visit with her parents at Brantford.

Misses Bessie and Hazel Fennell arrived from Morinch, Sask., on Monday.

Noble Hurdle has opened a restaurant in the building recently purchased from C. A. Blain. Mr. Blain is now in the U. O. F. building.

David Logan lost one of his fine black horses Sunday, July 3rd, from overheating.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Palmer visited at P. Gardiner's Sunday.

Mr. McCallum of Dunwich is visiting at Chas. Telfer's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kelley and Mr. and Mrs. E. Kelley of Inwood visited at Fred Hagerty's Sunday.

Tom Winslip from near Chatham called on friends here lately.

CAIRO

W. H. McKeown has painted his dwelling, which much improves the building.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith of Windsor are guests at Mr. Smith's former home here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bessinger of Detroit arrived on Saturday in auto of Newnan Hayward.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hayward and little son James of Detroit are guests at the home of Mrs. Jacob Burd.

Stuart Smith of Walkerville is enjoying a visit at his former home here.

Russell Eddle and mother and his two uncles, Andrew and David Newbigging, of Glencoe called while passing through to J. McAlpine's.

D. M. Smith, while coming from the town hall, riding on the wagon driven by Norman Young and sitting on the rear end of the reach, met with an accident that might have proved fatal. John Randles, driving a spirited team, was following, and while turning the corner a mower which was operating in an adjoining field clicked, frightening the colts, which leaped forward and threw Mr. Smith on the ground. But for the presence of mind of Mr. Randles, who diverted them to the right, they might have tramped on Mr. Smith severely. However, he escaped with only a slight bruise, but considerably frightened.

The social proved a grand success, numerically and financially. Some \$200 was realized.

NORTH EKFRID

Most of the farmers here attended the U. F. O. picnic held on Friday, July 1st, at Stratford, and reported a good time only for the heat.

Mrs. Jon Kettlowell and family are visiting her brother, Ben Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howe and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ramey spent Sunday at Thos. Ramey's.

Farmers are busy with the hay and wheat and report a very good crop.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Ramey have returned to Michigan after holidays with the former's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller and son of Turnerville spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. James Essey.

Albert Hughes and family motored to Port Stanley on Sunday.

Miss Jean Essey has returned home after spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cuthbertson at their country home near Bridgen.

Hay fever and asthma are quickly relieved with RAZ-MAH. Time to fight rheumatism is the warm weather. RAZ-MAH and T.R.C.'s both sold by H. I. Johnston.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS

BURNS' CHURCH, MOSA SUNDAY, JULY 17TH

will take the form of a GAELIC Service at 11 a. m., when REV. DR. I. H. MACDONALD of Kintore, a former pastor, will preach, and

Mary Campbell McLeod

Scotland's foremost Contralto, will lead the service of praise. The usual evening service will be held at 7.30, when Dr. MacDonald will preach and Miss McLeod will sing.

WONDERFUL TREAT

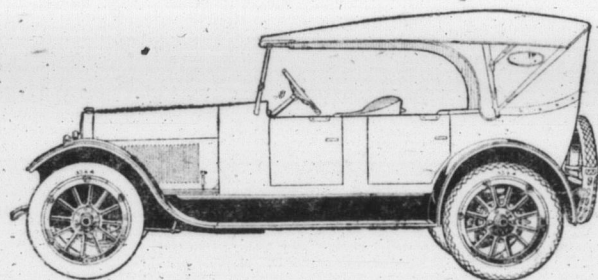
in store for MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18, when the annual Garden Party will be held on the lawn of David Leitch.

Songs by MISS McLEOD, of whom the British-American has the following to say: "Miss McLeod is undoubtedly the best Scottish Contralto heard in these parts for many a long day."

SANDY McDONALD, the noted Comedian, of Toronto, will be the fun-maker. ROBERT MORRISON, of Alvinston, will contribute several solos. Music will be supplied by the IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA (six pieces) of London. F. J. FITZGERALD will act as accompanist on Sunday and Monday.

Do not miss this rare treat. Admission—Adults 35c, children 25c.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



McLAUGHLIN

"Canada's Standard Car"

Present Lines of new Master Six and Light Six series will be continued in the 1922 season.

Beginning June 1st, the new series and prices will be as follows: F.O.B. Oshawa, Ont.

Master Sixes:

	Old Price	New Price
Model 22-44 Three Passenger Roadster, Cord Tires	\$2550.00	\$2215.00
Model 22-45 Five Passenger Touring, Cord Tires	2550.00	2245.00
Model 22-46 Three Passenger Coupe, Cord Tires	3405.00	2995.00
Model 22-47 Five Passenger Sedan, Cord Tires	3920.00	3445.00
Model 22-48 Four Passenger Coupe, Cord Tires	4000.00	3345.00
Model 22-49 Seven Passenger Touring, Cord Tires	2895.00	2595.00
Model 22-50 Seven Passenger Sedan, Cord Tires	4350.00	3795.00

Light Sixes:

	Old Price	New Price
Model 22-62 Roadster	1895.00	1615.00
Model 22-63 Five Passenger Touring	1895.00	1650.00
Model 22-62 Coupe, Three Passenger	2640.00	2390.00
Model 22-63 Sedan, Five Passenger	2685.00	2435.00

SALES TAX EXTRA

McLaughlin Motor Car Co., Limited

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12 BRANCHES

Dealers Wanted in Open Territories

M. J. McALPINE

Dealer - Glencoe



"Grey Sox" Tubes

Wm. McCallum
Phone 88

Miles That Cost Less

"Auto-Shoe" miles cost you less than ordinary tire miles, because you get so many extra miles from each and every one. The name Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" is to help you to remember the cheapest mileage you can buy.

Run one Ames Holden "Auto-Shoe" against the tires you are using—and find the miles that cost less.

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Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Sizes

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