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The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1922

READ THE ADS.

This issue contains many bargain offerings. Don't miss them.

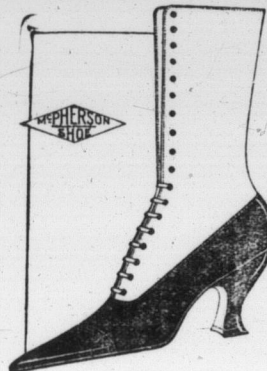
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SMASHING SHOE SALE

Don't forget that the Modern Shoe Store will continue to smash prices for a few days longer. Every shoe in our store at saving prices, all the latest Spring styles included.

Shoes at 25 per cent. Reduction.



LADIES' HIGH BOOTS

LOT 1.—Broken lines: Patent Colt, Vici Kid, Brown Kid. Mostly high heels. These were high-priced lines which formerly sold at \$6 to \$8; at \$2.95.

LADIES' HIGH BOOTS

LOT 2.—Brown Calf and Black Kid Laced Boots, walking heels, neat semi-pointed toes, heavy soles. Regular price \$6; at \$3.95.

LADIES' HIGH BOOTS

LOT 3.—Chocolate Kid, high and low heels. Women's Jummatal 9-in. top. Regular price \$6; at \$3.95 and \$4.95.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR SERVICE?
You'll get it in our store. Shoes repaired while you wait.

LADIES' OXFORD TIES

LOT 4.—Brown or Black Calf and Kid Oxford Ties; neat, stylish lasts with sensible walking heels. Regular price \$8; at \$3.95.

LADIES' STRAP SLIPPERS

18 pairs of Black and Brown Strap Slippers, high and low heels. Regular \$6.50; at \$3.45.

LADIES' PUMPS

LOT 6.—Fine Vici Kid and Patent Colt Pumps, Goodyear welted soles, French heels and long vamps. Regular \$7; at \$3.95 and \$4.95.

MEN'S BOOTS

LOT 7.—Men's Brown and Black Boots, welted soles; some have rubber heels, some plain. Broken lines, not all sizes, but lots of good sizes. Regular \$6 to \$8; at \$3.95.

MEN'S BOOTS

LOT 8.—Men's Brown or Black Boots, on blucher or straight-laced styles; some pointed toes, some wide; Goodyear welted soles. Regular \$8 to \$10; at \$4.95 and \$5.69.

MEN'S WORK BOOTS

LOT 9.—Guaranteed Solid Leather Boots; leather counters, insoles and heels. Regular \$6; at \$3.95.

NO GOODS OUT ON APPROVAL

BOYS' BOOTS

LOT 10.—Boys' Box Kip Bluchers, sizes 1 to 5; at \$2.95.

LOT 11.—Boys' Solid Grained Boots, brown or black; will keep his feet dry; at \$3.95.

LOT 12.—Small Boys' Boots, blucher cut, heavy soles; at \$2.45.

GIRLS' BOOTS

LOT 13.—Girls' Heavy Box Kip School Boots, sizes 11 to 2; at \$2.95.

LOT 14.—Girls' Fine Calfskin and Kid Laced Boots, sizes 11 to 2. Price \$2.95.

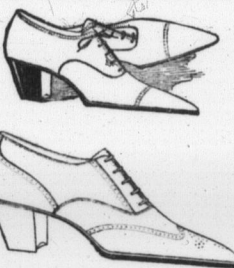
LOT 15.—Girls' Brown High-laced Boots, sizes 11 to 2; at \$3.45.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS

LOT 16.—Broken lines, sizes 5 to 7½; wide fitting, heavy soles; at \$1.45.

LOT 17.—Small Kiddies', sizes 2 to 5. Fine Kid Laced or Buttoned Boots, turned soles; at \$1.35.

CHILD'S ONE-STRAP SLIPPER
Size 4 to 10½; at 89c pair.

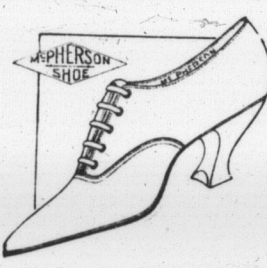


Glencoe's Exclusive Shoe Store

Modern Shoe Store

PHONE 103

GLENCOE



PEARLIE J. GEORGE, L.L.C.M.
(Gold Medalist
of London Conservatory of Music)
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Glencoe Studio—Synes Street.
Newbury Studio—Mrs. Peter Galbraith's, Wednesdays.
Phone 109, Glencoe.

ELMA J. KING
Organist and Choir Director of Glencoe Presbyterian Church
INSTRUCTION
Voice Culture and Piano
Studio—Lecture room of the church.
Class on Saturdays.

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.

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

TO RENT

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

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

FARM TO RENT

East half south half lot 7, second range north of Longwoods Road, Mosa, 50 acres. Apply to Wm. Goff, Graham's garage, Glencoe, or to H. Annett, Glencoe.

WIRE FOR HYDRO
I am prepared to do all kinds of wiring, at right prices. Work guaranteed.—Russell Quick; phone 54-11.

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.

INTERNATIONAL CREAMERY CO.
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.
INSURANCE
The Great-West Life Assurance Co., sick and accident insurance, and The Ontario Farmers' Weather Insurance Co., Grand Valley.—Mac M. McAlpine, Agent, Glencoe. Box 41.

NOTICE
Glencoe, April 18, 1922.
All parties owning plots in Oakland cemetery are requested to deposit \$1 for a double plot or 50 cents for a single plot in the Bank of Montreal, or with John Hick, caretaker, for the care of their plot for 1922, as the board purpose caring for every plot and charge the same to the respective owners. For the appearance of the cemetery do this at an early date. —John M. Beckton, chairman; A. B. McDonald, secretary.

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

FOR SALE

Brick house and two lots, located at Middlemiss. Apply to R. Hooper, Middlemiss.

FOR SALE

Property known as Ekfrid Mills, on provincial highway. Suitable for garage or chopping mill or both combined. Apply to A. A. Berdan, Route 4, Glencoe.

The Newcastle Independent is another weekly newspaper to succumb to the trying conditions of this day and generation.

For cutting trees on the public highway without liberty from the council, Robert Galloway, of Ridgetown, was fined \$5 and costs.



—buy where your money goes furthest is just another way of saying—BUY A FORD

Chassis - - \$445 Coupe - - \$840
Runabout - - 495 Sedan - - 930
Truck Chassis - 575
Starting and Electric Lighting
on above \$85 extra

Touring Car
\$535

All Prices are F.O.B.
FORD, ONTARIO

G. W. Snelgrove - Dealer
L. D. GALBRAITH - SALESMAN

Glencoe Business College

Teaches all Business Subjects. Day and Night Classes. Latest Adding, Bookkeeping and Type-writing machines. Tuition 14 dollars per month. Easter Classes beginning Tuesday, April 18.

ROOFING OF ALL KINDS

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

GET OUR PRICES

McPHERSON & CLARKE
Planing Mill Lumber Yard Glencoe, Ont.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Verna McKinnon, 4-year-old daughter of James McKinnon, while "helping mamma to wash," fell into a tub of boiling water and was scalded to death.

On Wednesday, April 5th, two of Bothwell's esteemed citizens, Miss Margaret Rush and James Nash, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride.

Dugald Campbell, one of the best known farmers in Southwold township, was accidentally killed in his orchard by falling from an apple tree which he had been pruning.

The marriage was solemnized at the Presbyterian manse, Bothwell, on Thursday morning, April 6th, of Clifford William Tunks and Amy Elizabeth James, both of Mosa township.

Arch McFarlane, onion grower, of Leamington, has purchased 25 acres of what was formerly known as the Elgin Gardens in Dunwich, and will go into the growing of onions and potatoes.

Owing to the heavy sleet storm the United Telephone Company of Hilderton will probably not rebuild its line. The company suffered a loss of \$10,000, and has been so hard hit that it may not recover.

Rev. William Martin, father of ex-premier Martin of Saskatchewan, has tendered his resignation as secretary of the Presbytery of London, and intends to remove from that city. Rev. Mr. Martin sustained a heavy blow some time ago in the death of his wife.

Robbers broke open a huge liquor vault owned by a farmer of Gosfield South and stole liquor valued at \$6,000. The vault was opened by means of an acetylene torch, and a watch dog left to protect the premises during the absence of the family was chloroformed.

The death occurred at her home in Toronto of Mrs. Nancy McPherson, after a long illness. The late Mrs. McPherson was formerly a well-known resident of Dunwich, where her parents, who came from Scotland, settled in 1842. She resided at Large, where her late husband, Allan McPherson, conducted a wagon shop and was postmaster until 1885, when the family moved to Petrolia, and several years later moved to St. Thomas.

OPEN LITERARY MEETING AND ORATORICAL CONTEST

A well-filled house greeted the high school students on Wednesday evening, April 12, in the Glencoe Opera House, when they conducted their first annual oratorical contest in connection with their last literary meeting for this term.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Yorke, principal of the high school, who made a few explanatory remarks about the oratorical contest and then handed the meeting over to the president of the literary society, R. D. McDonald, who, for a high school student, excelled himself in all the qualities pertaining to an efficient chairman.

The musical part of the program consisted of vocal solos by Misses Ethel George and Olive Black, which were rendered in their usual pleasing manner, and an instrumental duet by Frances Sutherland and Louise Garbutt, which was equally well given. Our school elocutionist, Miss Ella McLean, gave two readings which showed the result of her elocutionary training at Alma College.

The chief feature of the evening was the oratorical contest. There were seven contestants entered. The audience listened with intense interest while the youthful orators proclaimed the highest ideals which might be held by true citizens of any country.

The first prize, a beautiful gold medal, was awarded to Miss Ella McLean, who spoke on "Canada's Place in the World." The speaker pointed out the great part played by Canada, not only in the war but in the disarmament conference. She also emphasized the importance of our resources, and our responsibilities as Canadians, bringing her address to a close with that well-known poem of the Indian poetess, Pauline Johnson, "Canadian Born."

The second prize, a splendid silver medal, was awarded to Harry McLachlan, who impressed his audience very much as he spoke on a subject very appropriate at the present time, namely, "Does Glencoe Need a Carnegie Library?" The speaker pointed out that money spent on education is a good investment; that ignorance, though inexpensive so far as school and library tax may be concerned, in the long run arises to such proportions as to be an almost unbearable burden on the finances of a community. He closed with a stirring appeal to all good citizens to get together, put their shoulders to the wheel, and avail themselves of the opportunity to erect a free library.

The judges of the evening, Rev. T. J. Charlton, J. G. Lethbridge, M.P.P., and Miss Evelyn McLachlan, found it very hard to arrive at a decision but in announcing the winners gave great credit to all the speakers, not omitting the chairman, and besides the winners made special mention of Misses Jessie Currie and Gladys Bechill. Mr. Charlton gave the decision in his usual vivacious and pleasing manner, while Mr. Lethbridge spoke briefly, touching on the library question and strongly advising the acceptance of the Carnegie offer. The winners were then called to the platform and H. I. Johnston, the donor of the medals, presented them with a pleasing address which expressed his delight at being able to help create an interest in oratory. Harry McLachlan replied suitably on behalf of the recipients.

The next number was one long to be remembered as "The Oracle" by its capable editor, Jean McEachren. The editorials, personals, etc., reflect great credit on "our Jean" and like other features of high school life show the influence of modern education to be many-sided.

All those present were unanimous in their expressions of appreciation of the splendid entertainment provided, and are wondering who will be the public-spirited man to offer medals for next year's contest.

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COUNTY BASEBALL LEAGUE

A Middlesex County Baseball League with three groups, one in each provincial riding, which will be affiliated with the Ontario Baseball Amateur Association, was organized at an enthusiastic meeting attended by delegates from 15 municipalities, held at London in the offices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture on Saturday afternoon.

Four handsome silver trophies have been donated by the members of the Provincial and Dominion governments, and will be competed for in the newly-formed baseball league. The provincial members—John Freeborn, of East Middlesex; James C. Lethbridge, of West Middlesex—have donated trophies which are to be presented to the group winners in their own ridings, while a grand trophy for the championship of the league has been donated by Archie L. Hodgins, of East Middlesex, and J. D. Drummond, of West Middlesex, members of the Dominion House.

The following officers were elected: Honorary presidents, John Freeborn, James Brown, John Lethbridge, Archie Hodgins and J. D. Drummond; president, G. H. Singleton, Alisa Craig; first vice-president, H. Galbraith, Appin; second vice-president, A. P. Malone, Strathroy; third vice-president, J. Guest, Thamesview; secretary, Douglas Walker, Walkers; treasurer, C. Reeves, Hilderton; sub-committee—W. Parlow, North Middlesex; A. Holman, West Middlesex; J. Guest, East Middlesex.

The following are the prospective entries for the league: North Middlesex—Strathroy, Alisa Craig, Walkers, West Williams; East Middlesex—Thamesview, Nissouri, Tempo, Hilderton; West Middlesex—Newbury, Glencoe, Delaware, Appin, Fernhill, Poplar Hill, Gore of Ekfrid.

DEATH OF THOMAS O. SIMPSON

On Thursday evening, April 13, at his residence on Victoria street, the death of Thomas O. Simpson occurred, in his 85th year, after a brief illness.

Deceased was born in Mosa township on July 5, 1837, within a few rods of where he was laid to rest. When a young man he moved to the Longwoods Road, where he resided until five years ago when he moved to Glencoe. He has always been an active farmer and took deep interest in promoting the welfare of the farm industry.

Mr. Simpson is survived by a widow, one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Walker, of Mosa, and three sons, John C. and Joseph, of Mosa, and Neil, of Mooretown, and one sister, Mrs. Jane Gilbert, of Glencoe.

The funeral was held on Saturday from his late residence to Simpson cemetery. Service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Paton, six nephews of the deceased acting as pallbearers.

MUNRO—BROWN

Melbourne, April 15.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Brown, Melbourne, was the scene of one of the prettiest weddings of the season when their second oldest daughter, Eva Deborah, was united in marriage to David Robert Munro, of Walkers.

At high noon the bride entered the parlor on the arm of her father, to the strains of Lohengrin's Bridal Chorus rendered by her brother-in-law, Harold S. Acres. She looked charming in a gown of baronet satin and silk jersey cloth, with Juliet cap and veil trimmed with orange blossoms, and carrying a bouquet of carnations and sweet peas. The bride took her place under a beautiful arch of evergreens intertwined with roses and Easter lilies, with a background of pink and white lattice-work. Master Grant Acres, nephew of the bride, charmingly dressed in white, acted splendidly as ring-bearer. Miss Lillian Brown, sister of the bride, sang "The Promise Me" during the signing of the register.

After the ceremony, conducted by Rev. John Elder, of Melbourne, the guests, numbering thirty, only the immediate relatives being present, sat down to a beautiful wedding breakfast, capably managed by Mrs. W. J. Laing and Mrs. R. E. Campbell, assisted by Misses Lila Carruthers, Mary Helm, Margaret Prince and Christina Thorncroft. The table was very artistically decorated and arranged. A toast to the bride was proposed by Rev. John Elder and aptly replied to by Frank L. Brown, B.A., of Toronto, brother of the bride. The gifts to the bride were many and useful. The groom's gift was a cheque, to the ring-bearer a gold signet ring, to the pianist gold cuff links and to the soloist a gold bar pin set with onyx and pearls.

Amid good wishes and showers of confetti and rice, the happy couple left on the 6:05 train from Glencoe for a short honeymoon trip to Brantford and pointing east the bride travelling in a suit of reindeer velvet, trimmed with beaver, and wearing a hat of periwinkle blue. On their return they will reside on the groom's farm at Walkers.

Tanlac overcomes rheumatism by toning up and invigorating the vital organs, thereby enabling them to eliminate poisons from the system.—P. E. Lumley.

Knox church congregation, Dutton, have increased the salary of their minister, Rev. R. Stewart, to \$1,800.

Robert Boston, former M.P. for South Middlesex, and brother-in-law of the late Sir George Ross, died last week.

THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

CHAPTER XVI.—(Cont'd.)

Not a sound greeted my expectant ear save the incessant rumble of the falls. Then as I turned my attention to the house itself and looked down the course of the burn to Glasnabinnie, I could scarcely suppress a cry of astonishment. For there below me, moving to and fro between the house and the hut, was a constant procession of small lights, like a slowly moving stream of glow-worms, twenty or thirty yards apart. I was rooted to the spot. What could it mean? Was this another weird natural manifestation, or was it, as was much more likely, a couple of dozen men bearing lights? Yes, that was it, men bearing lights—and what else besides? Men didn't climb up and down steep watercourses in the night for the sake of giving an impromptu firework display to an unexpected visitor, I told myself. There was only one thing to do, and that was to investigate the matter and chance what might happen to me. I crept down to the hut, and lay on my face among the heather and listened. Here and there a mumble of voices now and then a subdued shout, apparently an order to be carried out by the mysterious light-bearers, broken occasionally by the shrill call of a gull, conveyed nothing to me that I could not see. I looked up at the hut. No, there was no one there, and the windows were not screened, because I could see the moonlight streaming through the far side. Yet, surely, the hut must be their objective, I thought. Where else could they be going to? Fascinated, I crawled on my hands and knees till I could touch the walls of the smoking-roof by putting out my arm. I heard a great commotion coming, it seemed, from the very ground beneath my feet.

I laid my ear to the ground and listened. The noise grew louder, and the voices seemed to be shouting against a more powerful sound—the waterfall, possibly. I thought perhaps the floor of the hut would give me more opportunity to locate the cause of the disturbance. I threw caution to the winds and slipped through the wide windows into the room. I moved as carefully as I could, however, on my feet found the floor, for if there should be anyone below, for they probably hear me up above. I turned back the carpet in order to hear more distinctly, and as I did so I noticed a rectangular shaft of light which trickled through the floor. There was a trap-door. I knelt down and lifted it cautiously by a leather taut, which was attached to one side of it and peered through. I can never understand how it was I did not drop that hatch again with a self-confessing "ah" when I realized the extraordinary nature of the sight that greeted me. There was a peaceful American citizen, where only a few hours before I had spent a pleasant hour in friendly conversation, and now I was lying on the edge of the entrance to a great cavern. Below me there was a confused mass of machinery and men. Some were working on scaffolding, others were many feet below. The nearest of them was so close to me that I could have leaned down and laid my hand on his head. I tried to make out what they were doing, but except that they were dismantling the machinery, whatever it might be, I could make nothing of it. I watched them breathlessly, trembling lest at any moment one of them should look up and detect my presence.

The place was lit by electricity, though there were not enough lamps to illuminate the cavern very brightly, and as my eyes got accustomed to the lights and shadows I was able to make out the cause of this.

Evidently there was a turbine engine below, driven by the water from the falls, which supplied the necessary power. After a moment or two it dawned on me how the cavern came to be there; it was, or had been, the course of a hidden river, such as are common enough among the mountains, but the stream had been diverted, probably by some sort of landslide, and had left this tumbled-shaped cave, resembling a pit shaft. Now, I thought, I have only to find out what all this machinery is for and the whole mystery is solved. I opened the trap a little further, and allowed my body to hang slightly over the edge.

Then for the first time I saw, to my

right, fixed so that it almost touched the floor of the hut, a great round brass object, mounted on an enormous tripod, which, again, stood on a platform. In front of this was a large square thing like a mammoth rectangular condenser, such as is used for photographic enlarging and other projection purposes. Had it not been for this condenser I should have taken the whole thing to be an elaborate searchlight. But, I asked myself, what would be the good of a searchlight there? Suddenly the whole truth dawned upon me.

The searchlight must operate through a trap in the wall of the hut just below the floor. I leaned further in, forgetting my danger in the intoxication of sudden discovery. Only a foot or two away from me a man was working on the searchlight. Carefully taking it to pieces, he was handing the parts to another man, who was perched on the scaffold below him. He was so close to me that I could hear him breathing. I was about to wriggle back to safety when he looked up. He gave a sudden loud shout. "I say there, fascinated! After all, I thought, before they could reach me I can slip out and edge round the cliff, run down on to the shore, and get away in the motor-boat. Even as the man shouted, and the other left their work to see what was the matter, Fuller dashed out from behind the platform, gave one terrified look at me, and, flinging himself at the wall of the cavern, threw all his weight on a rope which dangled there. I scuttled to my feet, intending to make a bolt for it. But the boards shivered beneath me, and, before I could realize what was happening, I found myself hurtling through the air to the floor of the cavern below.

CHAPTER XVII. Some Grave Fears.

And now, as the reader will readily understand, I must continue the story as it was afterwards related to me. Myra, the General, and Dennis sat up and waited for me till the early hours of the morning, but I did not return. The young people did what they could to assure the old man that my sudden and unexpected disappearance had been entirely voluntary, and Dennis, who had found my note, as soon as he put on his cap to stroll out casually, and see where I had got to, gave him subtly to understand that it was really part of a prearranged plan, and Myra at length persuaded him to go to bed at midnight.

When I failed to put in an appearance at breakfast-time, however, they began to be a trifle alarmed, but they did their best to conceal their fears. They scoured the hillside and then went down to the landing-stage. Dennis had reported the previous night that the motor-boat was still in its place when he saw Hilderman off, and it never occurred to Myra that I might make my departure in the Cocha-Bondhu.

"He hasn't gone by the sea, anyway," Dennis announced again, as he and the girl stood on the landing-stage.

"You mean the Jenny is still there?" she asked.

"Yes," said Dennis, "she's just where she was when we arrived from Glasnabinnie in Hilderman's boat yesterday."

"Mr. Burnham!" Myra cried suddenly, "is there another boat, a brown motor-boat, anchored just out there?"

"No," said Dennis, realizing how terribly handicapped they were by Myra's inability to see.

"Are you sure?" the girl asked anxiously.

"Quite sure," said Dennis positively. "There is one motor-boat here, and that is all."

"I suppose he took that to put Hilderman off the scent," Myra muttered, "and in that case he is probably quite safe. I daresay he's gone to look for our friend Von What's-his-name's yacht or his house at Loch Duich."

Dennis clutched at the opportunity this theory gave him to allay his fears, and declared that it was ridiculous of him not to have thought of it before, and he gave Myra his arm to the house. But he was not at all satisfied with it, and, as it turned out afterwards, Myra was not very confident about it either. Dennis knew me well enough to know that I should

never have set out with the deliberate intention of stopping away overnight without leaving some more definite message for my fiancée. However, their thoughts were speedily diverted, for they had hardly reached the house before a strange man made his way towards them through the shadows.

"Mr. Ewart, sir?" he asked.

"Do you wish to speak to Mr. Ewart?" Dennis asked cautiously.

"I have a parcel and a message for him from Mr. Garnesk," said the stranger, a young man, who might have been anything by profession.

"Oh, indeed," said Dennis, his suspicions aroused at once. Garnesk, he knew, had only arrived in Glasgow the night before.

"I see you are wondering how I got here and why I came down the hill, instead of up a road of some sort," said the youth with a smile.

"Frankly, I was," Dennis admitted. "Then, perhaps, I had better explain who I am and how I came to be here. My name is McKenzie. I am employed by Weldon and Delaunay, the Glasgow opticians, makers of the 'Weld' telescopes and binoculars. Mr. Garnesk has a good deal to do with our firm in the matter of designs for special glasses to withstand furnace heat, for ironworkers, etc. He arrived at the works last night in a car, and, after consulting with the manager, they kept a lot of us at work all night on a new design of spectacles."

"I was sent with this parcel in the early hours of the morning. There was no passenger train, but Mr. Garnesk got me a military pass on a fish train, and here I am. I was to deliver the parcel to Mr. Ewart, or, failing him, to Miss McLeod. When I saw this lady with the—er—the shade over her eyes I thought you were probably Mr. Ewart, sir."

"I'm not, as a matter of fact," said Dennis. "But where have you come from, and why didn't you come up the path?"

"Mr. Garnesk gave me instructions, sir, which I read to the boatman who brought me here. Mr. Garnesk said I would find several fishermen at Mallaig who had motor-boats, and would bring me across. He also gave me a paper, and told me on no account to deviate from the directions he gave."

Dennis held out his hand for the paper. He glanced through it, and then read it to Myra.

"Take a motor-boat from Mallaig to Invermullach Lodge," he read. "Tell the man to cross the top of Loch Houran as if he were going to Glenelg, but when he gets well round the point he is to double back, and land you as near as he can to the house, but to keep on the far side of the point. You are on no account to be taken to the landing-stage at the lodge. When you arrive at the lodge insist on seeing Mr. Ewart, or Miss McLeod personally, if Mr. Ewart is not there. Then rejoin your motor-boat, and go on to Glenelg. Wait there for the first boat that will take you to Mallaig and come back by the train. Do not return to Mallaig by motor-boat."

"Those are very elaborate instructions, Mr. Burnham," said Myra. "It would seem that Mr. Garnesk is very suspicious about something."

"Exactly," Dennis agreed. "You'd better let Miss McLeod have that parcel," he added to McKenzie. The youth handed him the parcel, and at Myra's suggestion Dennis opened it. To his surprise it contained a letter addressed to me. Dennis tore it open and read it.

"Miss McLeod is to wear a pair of these glasses until I see her again. She will be able to see through them fairly well, but she must not remove them. The consequences might be fatal. The three other pairs are for you and Burnham, and one extra in case of accidents. It will also come in handy if you take Hilderman into your confidence. Wear these glasses when you are in any danger of coming in contact with the green ray. I have an idea that they will act as a decided protection. I also enclose a Colt automatic pistol and cartridges, the only one I could get in the middle of the night. If you decide to ask Hilderman's help tell him everything. I am sure he will be very useful to you. Keep your courage up, old man! The best to you all. In haste.—H. G. (To be continued.)"

If a brass-headed tack is driven part way into the lower portion of each picture frame, it will prevent marks from appearing on the wallpaper, as is usual where pictures hang. The tack will hold the frame a sufficient distance from the wall to allow free circulation of air between frame and wall. There will be nothing to discolour the wallpaper.

The second type known as fat-soluble vitamins are found in butter, eggs, milk, cream, cheese, beef fat, and the heart, kidneys and liver of animals. They also exist in certain seeds. When fat-soluble vitamins are absent from the diet a disease of the eyes results, which if prolonged produces blindness. Thus we see why babies are given fresh milk and egg-yolks.

The third type is known as anti-scorbutic vitamins; that is, those which prevent scurvy. Orange juice supplies the anti-scorbutic vitamin, which bottle-fed babies need to prevent scurvy, rickets or pellagra. But babies are not the only ones who need these vitamins. A boy who was working his way through school and boarding himself, with potatoes as his main food, had a very bad case of scurvy which was finally cured by correcting his diet. The anti-scorbutic vitamins are found in grapefruit, oranges, lemons and other citrus fruits, and in such vegetables as spinach, lettuce, tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, turnips, and in eggs and raw milk. (Pasteurizing or sterilizing the milk reduces the vitamin content to a certain extent.) Fruits and vegetables are not luxuries but necessities. "An apple a day will keep the doctor away," is a wise saying; yet more than one apple is needed, and vegetables and other fruits are just as good for the purpose of supplying the necessary vitamins.

\$2,000 in cash prizes

Many people have discovered that 2 in 1 Shoe Polishes are good for other things than for shining shoes. For example:—

2 in 1 BLACK—Good for polishing motor cars; refinishing suit cases, kodaks, black gloves, rubbers, hats, etc.

2 in 1 WHITE—cake or liquid—Good for cleaning hats, stains in white skirts, white kid gloves, auto tires, etc.

2 in 1 TAN PASTE—Good for polishing furniture, hardwood floors, etc.

For the Best List of New Uses for 2 in 1, We are Awarding Cash Prizes as Follows:

1st award	\$500.00—for the most acceptable list	20 Prizes of \$15.00—for the next twenty
2nd "	300.00—for next best list	50 " " 5.00—for the next fifty
3rd "	200.00—for third best list	50 " " 2.00—for the next fifty
10 Prizes of	25.00—for the next ten	100 " " 1.00—for the next 100 lists

Try to find new uses for any of the 2 in 1 Shoe Polishes, either black, tan, oxblood, or brown paste, white cake or white liquid, black or tan combination.

Write on one side of paper only. List uses according to colors. Awards will be made according to decision of special committee, and payment made on or before October 1st, 1922. All lists submitted to become our property. Address:

Prize Editor,
F. F. DALLEY COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED,
HAMILTON, CANADA.



Fight Spring Fever With Vitamines.

Spring fever, so often experienced on the first warm day, is not cured by taking sulphur and molasses, but can be prevented by following a proper diet during the winter. Canned vegetables are valuable for the succulence which they furnish, and are necessary in preventing constipation; they are also valuable for the vitamins which they contain. Cabbage served as coleslaw, lettuce and fresh fruits, are also valuable and may supplement the canned vegetables and fruits.

A scientist who experimented with rats, giving them the usual heavy winter diet to which human beings are accustomed, found that after a period of time the rats showed marked signs of spring fever, more properly known as a deficiency disease. Deficiency diseases were recognized during the Japanese-Russian war when hundreds of Japanese sailors were afflicted with beriberi or with neuritis (inflammation of the nerves). By adding the hulls of rice to the usual diet of polished rice, the diseases were at once checked. Whole rice, including the brown hulls, was then substituted for the polished rice, and an extract of rice hulls cured a number of very bad cases.

This episode marked the discovery of vitamins. Many experiments have been made to discover their exact nature, but the elusive vitamins have been neither isolated nor dissected; they are "known only by their deeds."

Vitamines have been classified into three different types, depending upon the functions for which they have in promoting well-being and growth. Lack of the first type of water-soluble vitamins causes beriberi. These vitamins are found in seeds, green plants, certain bulbs and fleshy roots, also (in small amounts) in certain parts of the animal body. The seeds include beans, peas, nuts and cereal grains. The outer coverings of the grain and the skins and germs of cereals are most important; and if entirely omitted from the diet, will result in a disease which is usually fatal. Where there is abundance of this kind of food, beriberi is seldom found, but we need more of this type of food in order to combat the disease which we know as spring fever. Cereals which have been highly milled to obtain a very white flour have the same objections as polished rice.

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Household Hints.

If you have a damp closet place a saucerful of lime on a shelf, and renew this every two or three weeks. If the closet is very damp renew every time it becomes slack. This not only stops dampness but lends a good odor to the closet.

To remove threads from the carpets, dampen your broom and sweep with the grain of the rug or carpet very lightly. You will find by doing this that every thread will roll up and come off very easily. Dressmakers, especially, will appreciate this.

If you are so unfortunate as to have your oil stove "draw up" and scatter a coating of soot over everything, remember to take a dry cloth to remove it and it is wiped off as easily as dust, leaving no traces.

If you spill grease on the floor dash it instantly with cold water and the grease will not soak into the wood, leaving a bad stain.

Various toilet soaps can be made at home by melting any good home-made, hard white soap made with fine fat—a mixture of half sweet lard and half nice tallow is good, made by the hard-soap-without-rosin recipe, then adding any desired perfume. Or the perfume may be stirred into some of the freshly made soap mixture just before you pour it out to harden.

The only sure way of drying curtains perfectly straight when one has not the stretchers is to run a slender stick or pole through both ends and rest on two lines stretched high so the curtain will not touch the ground.

Dye Old Curtains Sweater or Skirt in Diamond Dyes

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

Unique Prize Contest. New uses for shoe polish! Such is the basis for a novel prize contest recently launched by the F. F. Dalley Company, manufacturers of the famous 2 in 1 Shoe Polish.

For instance, it has been found that 2 in 1 Black is excellent for polishing motor cars, refinishing suit cases, kodaks, black gloves, rubbers and hats. The Tan Paste is highly recommended for polishing furniture, hardwood floors, and autos, while the White, cake or liquid, has been used with good results on stains in white skirts, white kid gloves, polishing silver, window glass, and in cleaning automobile tires and straw hats.

So impressed have the manufacturers become with its possibilities, they are now offering \$2,000 in cash prizes for the discovery of new ways of using their shoe polish.

One would imagine that shoe polish is used exclusively for shining shoes, but that such is not the case has been amply proved by the Dalley Company. This proof came through the medium of letters received from people who, being of an experimental turn of mind, found that 2 in 1 could be used to advantage and profit in various ways.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Unanswerable.

Jones was an enthusiast on muscle developers, which he recommended on every occasion.

"A great thing," he said, "They make people more healthy, increase their strength and lengthen their lives."

"But what about our ancestors?" one of his acquaintances asked. "They didn't have any muscle developers, did they?"

"They did not," said Jones triumphantly; "and where are they now. All dead."

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

REDUCE 8 POUNDS A MONTH by taking CROWTUX. Price \$1.00 Box and following the Crowtux Diet. Sold by all druggists or by mail, ROSS MEDICINE COMPANY, 75 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

CHICKS

No need to lose chicks. Raise every one into a strong profitable bird. Successful poultrymen everywhere bank on

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

Sold everywhere on our money back guarantee. ADVICE FREE. Tell us your trouble. PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto.

DYEING

YOU will be astonished at the results we get by our modern system of dyeing and cleaning. Fabrics that are shabby, dirty or spotted are made like new. We can restore the most delicate articles.

Send one article or a parcel of goods by post or express. We will pay carriage one way, and our charges are most reasonable.

When you think of "cleaning and dyeing, think of PARKER'S."

Parker's Dye Works

Limited
Cleaners and Dyers
791 Yonge St.
Toronto

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers.

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Make Each Move Count.

Every day you are playing a great life game upon which depends everything in life that is worth while. Each day you must make a move; do you study it as though all your future depended upon it?

On every hand we see people who sit at the great chess board listlessly, with the utmost indifference. They start the game in the morning with exhausted vitality, with muddled brains, and they make every move with a wandering, indifferent mind, and then they wonder why they lose.

In order to make every day count one must, of course, make every hour count. Suppose you were notified that all your future welfare depended upon your winning at a single game of chess, and suppose you were given thirty days notice of this game. What would you do in the meantime? Of course, you would enter into a course of the finest and most effective sort of training in the game. Every step would be taken with scientific accuracy. You would see that your body and brain were kept to their highest possible efficiency.

You would not indulge in any sort of dissipation, you would avoid everything which could possibly sap your vitality or waste your energy. You would conserve all of your resources so that you could bring them to the test in superb condition.

You would give careful attention to your diet and not allow your blood or brain cells to become poisoned by fatigue or lack of sleep. You would put yourself into the most favorable possible environment—physically and mentally, so that you could fling all of your life forces into that supreme contest.

When you entered into the great game you would watch every move of your antagonist, and would feel such a tremendous responsibility that you would bring the finest discrimination to your every move.

Each day you must make your move in the game of life. There is no dodging it, and if you have not studied the game, if you do not come to it with a scientific training, prepared to move with the finest judgment and far-seeing discrimination, with a great deal of wisdom, you will lose, and if you make a bad move to-day, however much you may resolve to remedy this to-morrow, you will be placed at just so much greater disadvantage, and the habit of bad moving, the habit of carelessness, indifference, moving, will grow stronger and stronger at every repetition.

It is a great thing to lie down at night with the consciousness that you have done your level best. This is the only thing that can make life as a whole worth while, making each day count, each move count. O. S. Marden.

Colloquium in Physics.

In the past few years the custom has grown up at the University of Toronto of taking advantage of the visits to America of eminent professors to arrange conferences in certain important subjects. Examples of this excellent scheme have been the recent conferences in Physics and in Philosophy, the results of which were so beneficial to the students, to the staff and to the general public who took advantage of them. These conferences are very effective indeed in stimulating to further thought and to further research all who are fortunate enough to be concerned in them. Following out this plan a Colloquium in Physics is in progress this week in which Professor H. A. Lorentz of the University of Leyden, Holland, Professor J. C. MacLennan of the University of Toronto and Professor L. V. King of McGill University are the chief figures. The topics under discussion are Light, Molecules, the Constitution and the Structure of Matter, Fluorescence, Phosphorescence, Atoms and the Spectroscopy of Isotopes of Lithium and other elements. Though to those not versed in the intricacies of higher scientific study such "subjects" may seem abstruse, they do have in their applications a very definite bearing on many of the problems of everyday life. This Colloquium, like its predecessors, is open to the general public.

Do You Play With Your Children?

Happy the home where the mother plays with her children. The mother who works every moment is no joy to herself nor to her family, for if she does not become irritable she generally smotherers spontaneity and happiness, nor does she ever know what it means to be the glorified mother at the end of the day.

Busy mothers who want suggestions on how and what to play with children will find the following books of great value. Mothers who do not care to purchase them should request that they be placed upon the shelves of the public libraries in their towns.

Home Occupations for Little Children, by Katherine Beebe; A Home-made Kindergarten, by Nora A. Smith; Play Life in the First Eight Years, by Luella Palmer; A Montessori Mother, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher; The Play Way, by Colwell Cook.

A Trained Agriculturist.

Farmer A—"So your boy's got home from college. Does he take any interest in the farm?"

Farmer B—"He's beginning to. He's been showin' me where we could have a fine golf course an' how easy 't would be to turn the barn into a garage."

SS. Canadian Spinner—Looking Through Panama Canal.

ONE OF THE SHIPS OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE FLEET PASSING THROUGH THE "BIG DITCH" ON TRADE DEVELOPING VOYAGE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE ANTIPODES.

THE PLACE OF THE BANKS IN CANADIAN HISTORY

By W. S. Wallace, M.A., Department of History, University of Toronto.

III.
In the years following 1837 the political supremacy of the Family Compact disappeared, and the era of responsible government dawned. In this new period the banks came to play a much less conspicuous place in political history. They ceased to be identified with political parties, and they devoted themselves to their proper commercial functions. This does not mean, however, that they have not at times exerted a profound influence on the course of government. Consider, for example, their influence on the currency legislation of the country. At repeated intervals in Canadian history the government has dabbled with the idea of arrogating to itself the monopoly of the issue of bank notes. Lord Sydenham in 1841, Sir Alexander Gait in 1859, and Sir Leonard Tilley in 1880 all proposed, in language which has often been heard, that the government should assume the function of note-issue which, it was said, it had delegated to others. Of course, there is nothing to prevent any government from taking over the business of banking, just as there is nothing to prevent it from taking over the business of making boots and shoes; though it should be observed that socialism in the making of boots and shoes would probably be far less disastrous than socialism in banking. But that the government has any inherent right or prerogative in regard to the issuing of notes is a fallacy. It is a fallacy which results from a confusion of thought between the minting of money, which is a very proper and necessary function of government, and the issuing of notes, which are not, properly speaking, money at all, but merely promises to pay, like cheques and drafts. A government has no more right to a monopoly of the issue of bank notes than it has to a monopoly of the issue of cheques and drafts, or any other kind of commercial paper; and the banks of Canada, by fighting every such proposal, have contributed very much to the soundness of Canadian currency legislation. They have not won a victory all along the line, for the Canadian government has succeeded in arrogating to itself the issue of the smaller denominations of notes; but they have helped to prevent a complete monopoly.

Another way in which the influence of the banks made itself felt was in the adoption, prior to Confederation, of the decimal currency in preference to pounds, shillings, and pence. For many years the standard money of account in British North America had been what was known as the Halifax currency or in Upper Canada the York currency. This was a currency in pounds, shillings, and pence which did not correspond with any existing coinage. It was merely a money of account, and every one of the numerous and various coins which passed current—English sovereigns, American dollars, French crowns, Spanish "pieces of eight," and so forth—had to be translated into it. Before Confederation the banks all over British North America agreed to do business in dollars and cents, and in this way they helped to compel the various colonial governments to adopt a decimal currency. In this development, however, of the part which the banks have played in Canadian history is to be found in the period of the Great War. It is not too much to say that, if it had not been for the co-operation of the banks with the Canadian government, the situation in Canada at the outbreak of the war would have been of the most critical nature. By the morning of that fateful Monday, August 3, 1914, there had begun, as you may remember, "runs" on the gold of banks all over Canada. Sir Thomas White, in a most interesting and important pamphlet which he published about a year ago entitled "The Story of Canada's War Finance," tells of a case which occurred in Toronto. He says:—

"One case was reported to me from a Toronto bank. One of its best customers, a prominent citizen of Toronto, who had a deposit of over a quarter of a million dollars, called upon the general manager and informed him that he felt he must, in justice to himself and his family, withdraw the full amount in gold, as he believed there would be a financial panic in which the banks would have to close their doors. The man insisted, and received his gold, which he locked up in his safe deposit vault." In order to avert the calamity which was impending, a conference was held at Ottawa between the minister of finance, Sir Thomas White, and the leading members of the Canadian Bankers Association—just as, about the same time, a conference was being held in London between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, and the leading financial experts of Great Britain. Both conferences met in an atmosphere of panic. The Canadian bankers, says Sir Thomas White, "were quite disturbed at the spread of the financial panic throughout Canada and the runs which were taking place throughout the Dominion and of which they were continually hearing word. They had numerous suggestions to make as to what should be done." My friend Professor Fay tells me—on the authority, I understand, of Mr. J. M. Keynes, the author of "The Economic Consequences of the Peace"—that similar consternation prevailed at first at the conference in London, some people proposing one thing, some another, and some throwing up their hands and saying there was nothing that could be done, until it was suddenly observed that the Governor of the Bank of England had fallen asleep at the head of the table and was gently snoring. This spectacle had the effect of immediately restoring confidence; if the Governor of the Bank of England could go to sleep upon such an occasion, then obviously things could not be as black as they were painted. The conference pulled itself together, suggestions were exchanged, and finally the measures were agreed upon which enabled Great Britain to survive the crisis. History does not record that any of the leading members of the Canadian Bankers Association fell asleep on that August afternoon in Ottawa in 1914; but there too, after the first confusion of counsel, measures were finally agreed upon. Chief of these measures was the marking of bank notes legal tender, so that the banks could pay out notes instead of gold. These measures were embodied in an order-in-council issued that evening and published broadcast in the newspapers the following morning, August 4, the day on which war was declared. Now it is a remarkable fact that all the measures adopted were directly contrary to law. The order-in-council was legally of no validity. If anyone had thought of questioning it, neither the government nor the banks would have had a leg to stand on—at any rate, until parliament met and passed ratifying legislation. But the co-operation of the banks and the government so impressed the public that, as a matter of fact, the order-in-council was not questioned. The run on the banks came to an end, and the situation was saved.

Another way in which the banks co-operated with the government during the war was in regard to the floating of the Victory Loan. Probably no banking system in the world was better adapted to serve as a medium for the handling of subscriptions to a government loan than the Canadian, with its wide-spread system of branch banks. The success of the Victory Loans was one of the most phenomenal things in connection with the whole of Canada's war effort. Before the war a loan of fifty millions had been regarded as a very large loan even for the government to attempt to float. The three Victory Loans by themselves netted a total of 1,700 millions, something that no one had ever dreamed would be possible. In the floating of these loans the banks played a vital part, and for their success they deserve their fair share of the credit.

Finally, in the period of reconstruction and re-adjustment through which we have been, and are still, passing, the banks in Canada have been a

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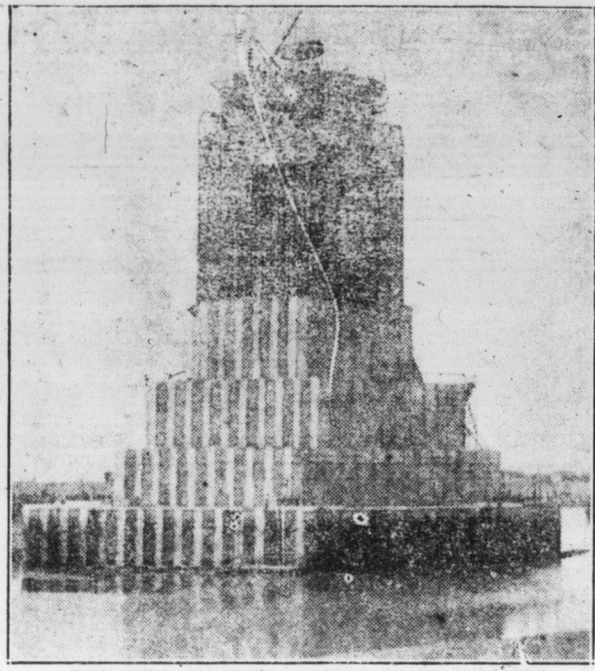
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ontario, who had a deposit of over a quarter of a million dollars, called upon the general manager and informed him that he felt he must, in justice to himself and his family, withdraw the full amount in gold, as he believed there would be a financial panic in which the banks would have to close their doors. The man insisted, and received his gold, which he locked up in his safe deposit vault."



ENGLAND'S "MYSTERY TOWER" TO BE SCRAPPED
Known as the "mystery tower" of Shoreham, this huge structure was built during the war at a cost of over \$5,000,000, but was never used. It is now to be scrapped. Its purpose has given rise to much speculation, but is a closely guarded secret of the British Admiralty. Its destruction will leave for salvage only a few steel girders.

steadying influence, to an extent which perhaps the general public does not always realize.

Canadian Science Asks Questions.

Among the important investigations, over thirty in number, which have been or are now being carried out by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa are fog signalling; materials for insulation of high voltage electric currents; vanadium ores, vitamins, the bacterial content of cream and butter, more efficient methods of domestic heating, utilization of fish waste, the separation and liquefaction of the rare gas helium, fox breeding, the prevention of dust in wheat and the production of industrial alcohol from wood waste and sulphite liquor waste.

Ship Conveying Gifts Resembles Noah's Ark

A despatch from London says: The steamship *Ocevia* is tied up at the Royal Albert Docks with a few choice presents given to the Prince of Wales during his tour of India. They include an elephant, a rhinoceros, a leopard cat, a Himalayan bear, a sambar deer, sheep, foxes and leopards. The collection is being removed to the zoo with other similar testimonials of friendship still to come.



WHERE TURKEY AND EUROPE NOW MEET
The heavy black line shows the zone around the Dardanelles which would be demilitarized under the terms modifying the Sevres treaty with Turkey, now proposed by the Allied Foreign Ministers. Greece would keep Adrianople and the Allies would hold the Gallipoli Peninsula on the internationalized straits. Turkey would regain part of Thrace and would hold Constantinople, which would be demilitarized, and would also regain Asia Minor, including Smyrna, now held by Greece.

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY 690 DELEGATES AT GENOA CONFERENCE

Thirty-three nations represented by 690 delegates, experts and advisers, have gathered at Genoa to discuss these points:
Solution of the Russian problem by recognition of the Soviet Government or some other plan. This will follow the principles outlined at Cannes by the Supreme Council's resolution which made the present conference possible.
European peace, with the closely related question of limitation of land armaments and inviolability of frontiers.
Financial problems arising from the inability of Germany to pay the reparations demanded and the interrelated indebtedness. This will include consideration of the financial standing of Russia and the states created by the Versailles Treaty.
General economic questions, such as customs barriers, transportation and the rights of private property and industry.

The complete list of the countries taking part in these discussions, together with the size of their delegations, follows:

Albania	4	Ireland	6
Australia	14	Italy	6
Austria	6	Jugo-Slavia	12
Belgium	14	Latvia	6
Bulgaria	15	Lithuania	7
Canada	30	Luxembourg	4
Czechoslovakia	30	New Zealand	16
Denmark	10	Norway	8
Estonia	25	Poland	40
Finland	7	Portugal	9
France	80	Roumania	22
Germany	128	Russia	12
Great Britain	128	San Marino	16
Greece	22	South Africa	4
Holland	16	Spain	16
Hungary	7	Sweden	10
		Switzerland	8

JAPAN WELCOMES THE PRINCE OF WALES

Thousands Greet H. R. H. When He Lands at Yokohama.

A despatch from Yokohama says: The Prince of Wales arrived here Wednesday for his official visit to Japan. Thousands greeted him as he landed from the British battle cruiser *Renown*, which brought him from India.

His reception was carried out according to the program, to the minute detail, as is the Japanese custom. Yokohama's welcome was not noisy, as the children who lined the streets are disciplined to silence, but the picture they made with their thousands of waving flags in the brilliant sunshine could scarcely be paralleled.

The *Renown* was escorted in from sea by the Japanese light cruiser division, and in the bay six battleships, including the famous *Mutsu*, joined the escort. As the vessels entered the harbor there was a roar of guns and a shrieking of sirens. Every class of

society was represented in the crowds on the wharves.

The Prince was conveyed from Yokohama to Tokio in a special train, three coaches of which were especially built for his visit. On arrival there he was driven in an open carriage, escorted by cavalry, to the Imperial Palace, where he was received by the Empress. Later he will reside while in Tokio.

Crowds greeted the royal visitor at the railway station and cheered him along the route to the palace, over which triumphal arches had been erected.

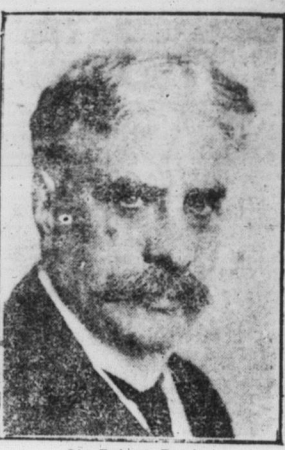
Except for the priceless objects of art, the Prince found little in the heretofore unoccupied Akasaka Palace to remind him that he was in the centre of Tokio. His apartments are like a modern hotel suite, and the fittings include even a barber's chair of American make, especially installed.

The Akasaka Palace adjoins the Asama Palace, which was at one time the residence of Prince Hirohito, now the Regent. The grounds about the two palaces are most beautiful and at this time of the year present a profusion of cherry blossoms.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.51 1/2; No. 2 CW, 60¢; extra No. 1 feed, 56 1/4¢; No. 1 feed, 55 1/4¢.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow, 74 1/4¢; all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 63¢ to 65¢, according to freight; feed barley, 58¢ to 60¢.
Buckwheat—No. 3, 98¢ to \$1.02.
Rye—No. 2, 95¢ to \$1.
Milled—Del. Montreal freight, bags included; Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.36 to \$1.43, outside.
Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45¢, outside.
Ontario flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, 98¢ to \$1.00 per bbl.; 2nd pat., (bakers), \$7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, \$6.40.
Manitoba flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$8.20.
Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2¢; twins, 20 1/2 to 21¢; triplets, 21 to 21 1/2¢. Fodder cheese, large, 18 1/2¢; Old, large, 25 to 26¢; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2¢; triplets, 26 to 27¢; Silttons, new, 24 to 25¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 26 to 30¢; creamery, prints, fresh, finest, 40 to 46¢; No. 1, 43 to 44¢; No. 2, 40 to 41¢; cooking, 22 to 25¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35¢; roosters, 20 to 25¢; fowl, 24 to 30¢; ducks, 35¢; turkeys, 45 to 50¢; geese, 25¢.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28¢; roosters, 17 to 20¢; fowl, 24 to 30¢; ducks, 35¢; turkeys, 45 to 50¢; geese, 20¢.
Margarine—20 to 22¢.
Eggs—New laid, candled, 32¢; new laid, in cartons, 35¢.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4.40; primes, \$3.85 to \$4.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.25; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.15; Maple sugar, lb., 18¢.
Honey—40-50 lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15¢ per lb.; 5-21 lb. tins, 17 to 18¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$5.50.
Potatoes—Ontario, 90 lb. bag, \$1.25; Quebec, \$1.50. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, \$1.75 a bag.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34¢; cooked ham, 47 to 50¢; smoked rolls, 26 to 28¢; cottage rolls, 30 to 32¢; breakfast bacon, 29 to 32¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40¢; backs, boneless, 40 to 41¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17.50 to \$19; clear bellies, \$18.50 to \$20.50; lightweight rolls, \$47; heavy-weight rolls, \$41.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 16 1/2 to 17¢; tubs, 17 to 17 1/2¢; pails, 17 1/2 to 18¢; prints, 18 to 19¢. Shortening, tierces, 15 to 15 1/2¢; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16¢; pails, 16 to 16 1/2¢; prints, 17 1/2 to 18¢.
Butcher steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.25; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$5.25 to \$6; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, med., \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$30 to \$75; springers, \$40 to \$80; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12.50; do, med., \$7 to \$8.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, choice, \$14 to \$15; do, com., \$6 to \$7; spring lambs, \$11 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$3 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$14; do, f.o.b., \$13.25; do, country points, \$15.
Montreal.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 63¢; No. 3, 59¢. Flour—Man. spring wheat pat., firsts, \$8.50. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$3. Bran, \$32.50. Shorts, \$33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30.
Cheese—Finest westerns, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4¢. Butter—Choice creamery, 40 to 41¢. Eggs—Selected, 34¢. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 80 to 85¢.



Sir Robert Borden
Former Premier of Canada, who is on his way to Lausanne, Switzerland, where he has been appointed as one of the arbitrators for the International Petroleum Co., which is controlled by the British Government, in a dispute with the Peruvian Government over a question of certain oil fields. The dispute arose during the great war.

It Can't Be Done.

Nothing worth while was ever started, from the building of the Ark to the digging of a subway or the flinging of a bridge across a river, without a cry uprising, "It can't be done!" The bigger the thing to be done the bigger the deprecatory upsurge. Propose whatever you please, and there will be many to inform you that it is quite impossible.

The whole history of invention is the story of those who faced and overcame not simply the odds that insensate things oppose, but the disapproval and the disbelief of people.

Every single new idea that has proved to be worth anything has met with a resistance varying from mild expostulation to positive ferocity. Every pioneer, striking out on new paths, has been given to understand, in language polite or rude, that he was a fool. He has been assailed by those who showed to their own complete satisfaction that what he suggested was perfectly ridiculous.

When he has done what they told him he couldn't do, the unbelievers as a rule were nowhere to be found. Some of them had changed themselves into noisy claimants for the credit of all that they had formerly railed at and denied. The rest are as silent now to praise and to sympathize as once they were to ridicule and to condemn.

There is nothing finer to see than the man who, having endured and won, accepts his victory with equanimity and is not bitter at heart toward those who said he could not win. He is grateful to those who believed and helped; he is not vengeful to those who scoffed and flouted. He has buried deep, with the old discouragements, the old resentments. The game he played, the objective he won after, was far too large for any man's ego to display itself. Now that he has issued from the fight with the gratitude to which his life was given.

Easily he might cry, "I told you so!" and hold up to scorn the faithless ones who mocked or blocked him, could he find them anywhere. But he is not inclined to pay them back in kind for the taunts or for the obloquy. Instead, he rejoices that it was given him to serve; he is glad that one more success is chronicled finally where failure at the start was prophesied.

Never is it safe to say, "It can't be done." To say "It has not been done" is quite a different thing, and to say it is a challenge to the best of men.

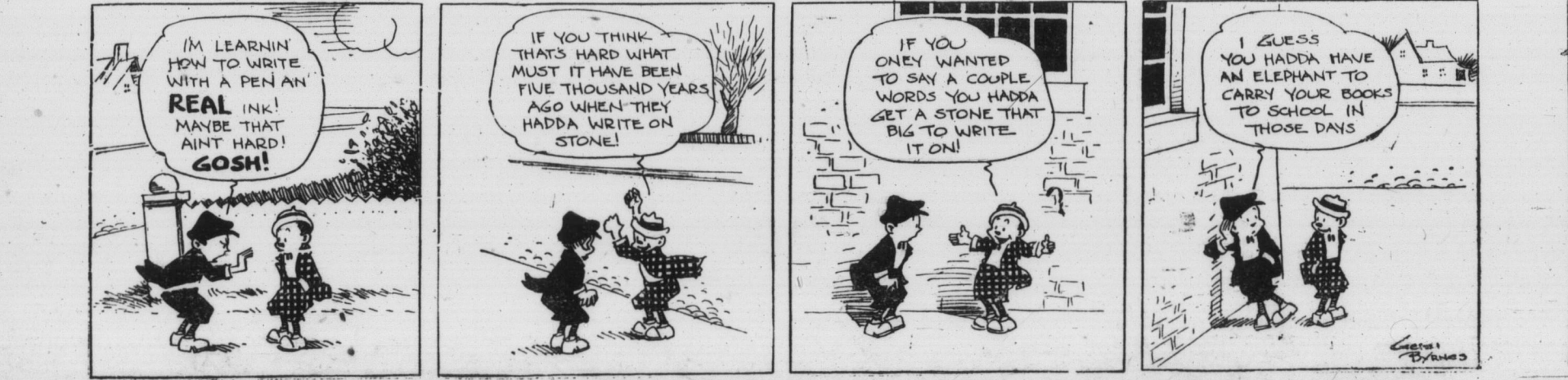
The Leader To Tie To.

The writer is acquainted with two active young men who represent two types of leadership. One of these men is ambitious and possessed with a surplus of energy, and a strong heart and plenty of nerve and a more or less definitely defined objective toward which he is moving. He appears, however, to be working on the premise that he will be able to climb highest when he has placed the greatest number of his competitors under his feet.

The man who would be listed with the other class is not ambitious for himself. He works for principles rather than for personal accomplishment. His zeal for some worth-while cause moves him to undertake. His physical vigor is just a bit under par and measured by the mental ability of others who have done less, his intellectual equipment is not all that at least he himself desires. But the unselfish devotion to his work not only has furnished the necessary energy for carrying on, but it has placed him in a position to use the ability of others. He always insists on taking a seat with the boys at the foot of the table and the boys, in spite of his modesty and humility, are just as insistent that he be exalted to the head place. He is unconsciously advancing himself by lifting others.

The latter is the type of leaders of which we need more. It should be the enviable pride of every school and business and social organization to contribute to the community a generous number of leaders who are willing to "lose their life" that a cause might win.

He who lives well, lives better.
In life's exchange, their give not life's grace.



In Buying from This Store

Customers have the assurance that quality is right, and that nowhere can they get same quality at lower prices.



Radium and Holeproof Silk Hosiery
\$1.25 to \$1.95

More new Carpets this week. More new Linoleums and Rugs. More new Net and Marquisette Curtains.

After housecleaning a little money spent in Fancy Drapery, Chintz, Cretonnes, adds so much to the home. Drop in and see the pretty drapery at this store.

A Big Clearing Sale of Boys' Suits

Suits made up in mannish style. Just what the dressy young chap wants. There's a chance this week to get a suit at less than manufacturer's price. To see them means to buy them. Bring your boy in to be fitted this week.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Wonderful Values in Spring and Summer Underwear

For men, women and children. Prices getting back within reason, and quality more pleasing. Watson's celebrated makes; are made to fit, and include all the new improvements in make. Seams all overcast and reinforced. Every advantage, and at same prices as others ask for the ordinary kind.

More Homespuns for Women's Skirts and Suits

The great demand for homespun suitings makes large sales at this store. Special quality in wide width at \$2.50 to \$3.35.

Men's English Worsteds Suits, \$29.50

These include the newest materials of pure wool English worsteds, made up in very best way by expert tailors, assuring suits to retain that shapely, snappy style.

Other special values at \$18.50, \$22.50 and \$27.50.

Oxfords in Big Demand for Both Men and Women

The new "Liberty" Oxfords for men are hand-made welt, new French and coin toe, on walking last, "snappy," with the real value in them. \$6.98 and \$7.50. Other lines at lower prices.

Empress Oxfords & Boots for Women

Real dressy, serviceable and comfortable. Prices—\$5, \$5.75, \$6.50. We are getting the family shoe trade because our present stocks offer real value.

WHY SHOULD I ADVERTISE?

A press agent, travelling ahead of a circus, called on the owner of a general store, the only merchant in a little town.

"Brother," he said, "when the show gets in town we'll have the usual parade. And I want to rent you advertising space during the parade."

"Whereabouts?" the storekeeper asked.

"On the elephant. He's the greatest thing in the procession. I'll paint your name on each side of the elephant, and there won't be a man, woman or child for miles around who won't see your ad."

"There's not one of 'em don't know me already," replied the merchant, "and what's more, they all trade here. Why should I advertise? I don't need it."

The circus man reflected. He looked across the street and felt stumped. He looked up the street and decided that he was stumped. Then he looked down the street, as far as the church. Then he turned to the storekeeper.

"Nice church down there," he said. "How long has that been there?" "Forty years, I guess," said the merchant. "Most everybody around here is a member."

"That church has been there forty years," said the circus man, "and most everybody in town belongs; AND YET THEY RING THE BELL EVERY SUNDAY MORNING."—New England Printer.

RUSSIAN FAMINE FUND

The Transcript acknowledges receipt of the following donations for the Russian famine fund:

Previously acknowledged	\$98.30
Melbourne Helper	2.00
Humanity	1.00
Kilmartin Dramatic Club	25.00
Kenneth McRae	5.00
John Smith	2.00
Peter Smith	2.00
In His Name	1.00
Total	\$134.50

Popular Varieties of the Fruit. From the beginning of time, and stretching back to 1850, the Large Early Seedling was the favorite variety grown in the United States. About 1860 the Wilson variety appeared, because it was more adapted to distant markets, and its hardiness and good bearing qualities helped to make strawberry growing more popular in Ontario. From about 1880 varieties began to replace each other in more rapid succession, until at present 25 sorts constitute about 90 per cent of the total commercial strawberry acreage. The Elmdale, the leading variety in the Southern States, heads the list, constituting 28 per cent of the total strawberry acreage. The popular varieties commercially are the Glen Mary, Williams, Dunlap, Gandy, Splendid, Parsons, and Sample. Among the fall bearers the Superb and Progressive are preferred.

Feeding the Cow Before Calving.—The proper time to begin feeding a dairy cow is six or eight weeks before calving, and practical dairymen agree that this preparation has more to do with the amount of milk and butter fat which a cow produces during the lactation period than does the feeding during any other period.

For cows calving during the summer or early fall most dairymen like to have a small pasture away from the herd but with an abundance of grass, and, in addition, they like to feed a suitable grain mixture. Corn silage, with clover or alfalfa hay and unlimited grain ration of three parts ground oats, two parts of bran, and one part of oil meal is especially good for cows calving during winter or early spring. After calving the cows should be brought slowly up to full feed and thereby steadily to a higher production.

Feeding Young Chickens.—Young chickens should be fed from three to five times daily, depending upon one's experience in feeding, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Undoubtedly chickens can be grown faster by feeding five times daily than by feeding three times daily, but it should be borne in mind that more harm can be done to the young chickens by overfeeding than by underfeeding, and at no time should they be fed more than barely to satisfy their appetite and to keep them exercising, except at the evening or last meal, when they should be given all they will eat. Great care must be exercised not to overfeed young chicks that are confined, as leg weakness is apt to result.

Rev. John Elder, of Melbourne, has been appointed a commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly. The death occurred recently of Miss Claire French at the home of her grandparents, Johnston Grosbecks, near Middletown.

Oliver Deleary, of the Muncie Reserve, who had been ill for some time, died on April 10th, in his 61st year. He is survived by his wife, seven sons, father and mother and two brothers.

The death occurred at his home in Middletown on Friday of Robert B. Campbell, aged 82 years. Mr. Campbell was born near the McIntosh bridge, Ekfrid-Caracoe township, and was a son of the late Donald Campbell, one of the earliest pioneers of Ekfrid township. Mr. Campbell was unmarried. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon.

If you feel tired, worn out, nervous and all unstrung, take Tanlac. It will straighten you out.—P. E. Lumley.

Old papers for sale at The Transcript office.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

"The Irresistible Marmaduke"

A Delightful English Comedy in 3 Acts

COMING TO GLENCOE OPERA HOUSE

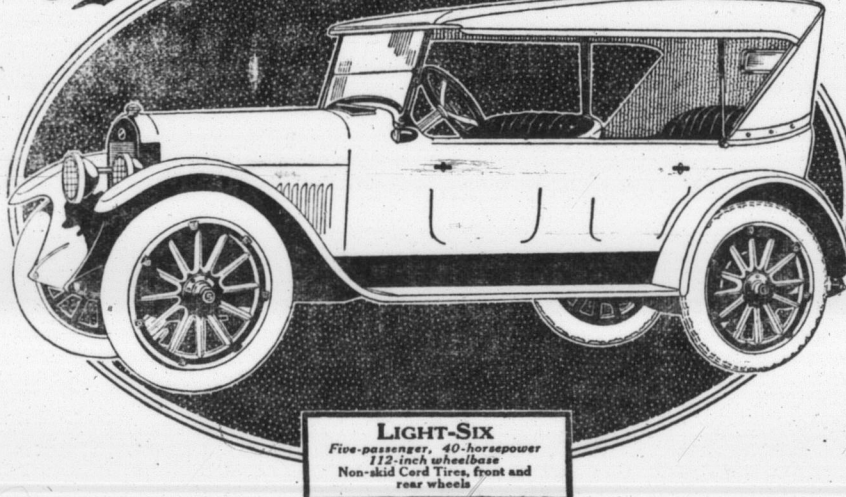
Friday - April 28th

Given by the Young Yeople of St. George's Anglican Church, London, under the auspices of the Methodist League

Adults, 50c; Children, 35c

Plan at Lumley's Drug Store

"Built-in-Canada"
Studebaker



LIGHT-SIX
Five-passenger, 40-horsepower
112-inch wheelbase
Non-skid Cord Tires, front and rear wheels

THE Studebaker LIGHT-SIX will appeal to every buyer who wants a low-priced car that will be satisfactory in performance, appearance, comfort and endurance.

And in addition to its recognized superiority in these essentials, the LIGHT-SIX carries refinements found only on more expensive cars.

The LIGHT-SIX is equipped with cowl ventilator operated from the instrument board; cowl parking lights; inside and outside door handles and large rectangular plate-glass window in rear curtain. A thief-proof transmission lock, which reduces the rate of insurance to LIGHT-SIX owners 15 to 20 per cent, and cord tires are also standard equipment.

Long, semi-elliptic springs (50-inch in rear; 36-inch in front) and soft, gen-

uine leather upholstered cushions, nine inches deep, provide unusual comfort.

Its 40-horsepower motor delivers ample power for the hard pull. And vibration is practically eliminated by Studebaker's method of machining the crankshaft and connecting rods.

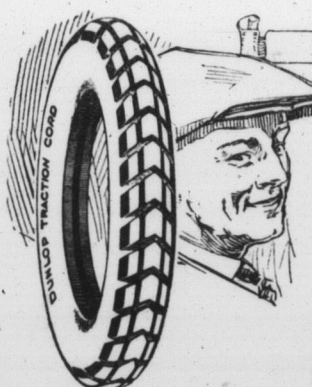
The intrinsic value of the LIGHT-SIX is unmatched at anywhere near the price because Studebaker does not skimp on materials or workmanship but uses the best. It is built complete by Studebaker in its own Canadian factories, making possible its low price of \$1495, f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont.

Studebaker has been building quality vehicles and selling them at fair prices for nearly three-quarters of a century and is the largest builder of six-cylinder cars in the world.

Touring, \$1495; 3-Passenger Roadster, \$1495; Coupe-Roadster, \$1925; Sedan, \$2425. All prices f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont.

WM. McCALLUM
Dealer - Glencoe

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR



DUNLOP TIRES

Ensure
HIGH-MILEAGE—DOUBLE-LIFE

- Q Dunlop leadership in Tiredom is most manifest. Mileage records almost unbelievable are piling up all over Canada.
- Q The Special Mileage-Making Process, which is the basis of our Fabric Tires, has worked wonders.
- Q Perfect shape and balance, stronger side walls to resist curb and rut abuse, special wear-resisting anti-skid tread, etc., add the last touch to popularizing to the full a tire that has long stood in high favor.
- Q Dunlop "Cords" made good from their inception.
- Q These tires taught motorists to expect more resiliency, greater air space, larger amount of material, better carrying capacity—in short, bigger mileage; and that is the standard by which all Cord Tires are judged to-day.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited
Head Office and Factories: TORONTO. Branches in Leading Cities.

7 Sutherland 7 Sisters' HAIR GROWER Grew This Hair

Victoria Sutherland



Victoria Sutherland was only one among the thousands of women whose luxuriant hair has furnished living proof of the wonderful results obtained through treatment with the Sutherland preparations.

Simple, Home Treatments
Beautiful hair, lustrous and abundant, is not a matter of chance. Simple, easy home treatments with Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower end scalp troubles and promote a new and healthy growth of hair.

Hair Grower—Hair and Scalp Cleaner—Colorator

Guaranteed safe and pure by:

H. I. JOHNSTON
DRUGGIST - GLENCOE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between
**MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
AND
CHICAGO**

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

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

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.

FLOUR AND FEED

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

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

J. D. McKELLAR, Manager.

A FEW THINGS ABOUT Massey-Harris Engines

Easy to start.
Easy on fuel.
No packed joints or gaskets to leak.
Four-ring piston gives good compression.
Extra heavy crank-shaft and fly-wheels.
Large water space around cylinder and valves.
Valves set in easy removable valve cage.
Storage tank in cast-iron base.
No pumps to get out of order.
All engines supplied with magnetos.
Call and see one before buying.

D. M. McKELLAR
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT
GLENCOE

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 covers a wide section of territory in Western Ontario, and its readers are the leading farmers and townpeople. It is a first-class advertising medium. Rates 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.

Competitions in oratory such as that introduced in the Glencoe High School Literary Society and presented in public last Wednesday evening we believe to be an educational feature that cannot be too strongly commended. One of the greatest accomplishments to be desired and one that has potential value in every-day life is to be able to express oneself at a public gathering in a fluent and graceful manner. And where is the more fitting time and place for acquiring that quality than in early life and in the school where the training of the mind should and does comprise a large portion of one's education? While the students who distinguished themselves so remarkably are receiving no little meed of praise and congratulation, the High School principal and staff are to be heartily commended for the encouragement they are giving to this branch of education.

The time is at hand when quarrels take place in regard to the roosting of hens. Spring flowers are showing through the ground in many places already and a flock of hens can soon do a good deal of damage to a tulip bed on which considerable time and money have been spent. Later on the family gardens will be calling for tender care, and here again the hens can make endless trouble. Just a little thought for others in these matters and there need be no trouble or unpleasantness. The law is for those who fail to have this thought and consideration for others, and owners of hens are responsible for any damage that may be done by their feathered pets.

Perhaps all of us are tempted to take that short cut across—if not somebody's lawn, at least over the grass of the park and at the street corners. The time gained by such a practice is not worth considering when balanced against the damage our thoughtless footsteps can inflict after the passing of the winter's snows. It may seem a small matter, but if we want to make a town beautiful we will have to pay attention to the little details which make or mar the appearance of the town. Well-kept lawns and boulevards play a big part and it is the duty of every citizen to assist by using the walks instead of the sward just now, when taking a short cut may result in lasting damage being done.

Perhaps some day some of those charming-voiced solo singers will pass to their audience a printed copy of their song, then others than themselves will know what it is all about.

THE SPRING IS NEAR

And undoubtedly you are pondering over how
To Beautify Your Home

Whether by alterations or new additions, and the most reasonable way to accomplish best results. Or if you are contemplating building a new home I would be pleased to have you call at my office and describe your desires and I will be at your service at all times and give all my attention.

J. D. BROWN

General Contractor and Builder

Second Floor, over Graham's Garage, Glencoe, Ontario.
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A Life for A Dollar

NEVER was human life so cheap as it can be bought today in the famine districts of Russia.
\$1 will save a child's life by providing food for a month.
\$10 will save ten children from starvation.
\$500 will establish a kitchen and feed 100 children until the next harvest.

Will you save a life with a dollar?

Could any other dollar you have—or ever hope to have—bring such soul-satisfying returns?

Wouldn't you sleep better—feel better—be better—if you knew that a dollar of yours saved a child's life?

Only—anything you do to save the children of Russia in their desperate fight against death from starvation, must be done at once. Won't you send the dollar NOW? A child's life depends on it.

Cheques and money orders may be forwarded through your bank or local committee or sent direct to Sir George Burn, Treasurer, Save the Children Fund, Elgin Bldg., Ottawa.

Save the Children Fund

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SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 4, Metcalfe
Report for month of March. Names arranged in order of merit.
IV.—Jean Munro (honors), John H. Walker, James Graham, John D. McCallum, Ernest Walker.
III.—Mary DeWilde, Mary McRae, Janet McCallum, Anna McDougall, Colin C. Walker.
II.—Neil Walker.
I.—Meryl Munro (honors), Lorne McDougall (honors), Charles Giles, Stewart Walker.
Primer.—Herbert Giles, Douglas Campbell.
I. L. McAlpine, Teacher.

S. S. No. 14, Metcalfe and Ekfrid
Report for the month of April. An asterisk denotes absence for one or more examinations.
IV.—Lorne Towers 73, George Price 72.
III.—Archie Carruthers 71, Florence Moore 69, Christopher Carruthers 61, Melvin Moore 59, Orville Towers 54, George Hart 53, Charlie Towers 52, *Wilfrid Perrin 46, *Annie Wagner 22, John Woods.
II.—Martin Walker 72, Dennis Giles 71, Ernie DeBaene 52, Lloyd Munro 51, Mary Wagner 51, Bruce Moore.
I.—Ernest Moore 70, Harriet Wagner 68.
Primer.—Neta Moore, Phyllis Giles, Johnnie DeBaene.
Cleo Sutton, Teacher.

S. S. No. 1, Ekfrid
IV.—Douglas Murray, Nellie Griswold, Randolph Mullins.
Jr. IV.—George Willets.
Sr. II.—George Willets, James Murray (absent).
Jr. II.—Alice Griswold, Willie McLellan, John Tiffin.
J. E. McBean, Teacher.

S. S. No. 4, Ekfrid
The following is the report of the March examinations. Names are in alphabetical order. The possible total for each class and the total obtained is given. Those absent for a whole or part of an examination are marked with an asterisk.
IV.—(750)—Jean Beales 609, Gordon Campbell 578, *George Switzer 305, *Mina Hardy 356, Wilbur McDonald 443, Chester Winger 298.
III.—(550)—Donald Campbell 368, Bertha Congdon 382, *John Grover 282, Pearl Hull 405, *Willie Welch 194, Leona Winger 341, *Esther McLean 166, Lloyd Switzer 240, *Laura Welch.
Sr. II.—(550)—*Evan Adams 245, Anna Beales 380, Bruce Campbell

416, Alex. Galbraith 413, *Marion Grover 181, Marjorie Hull 482, Russell Hull 438, Ethel Switzer 326, Cecil Winger 279.
Jr. II.—Margaret Beales 286, *Owen Eaton 235, Anna McDonald 312, Harvey McDonald 171, Ida Switzer 163, Christina Winger 241, *Billie Beales 224.
I.—(250)—Harry Cornell 168, Willie Grover 159, Earl Grover 154, Edna Beales 115.
Primer (250)—Dorothy Congdon 145, Kathleen Congdon 85, Duncan Galbraith 186, Clifford Hardy 215, *Liuella McDonald, *Carrie McLean, Arthur McTavish 128, *Helen Newbigging, *David Smith.
Marjorie McLean, Teacher.

S. S. No. 13, Ekfrid
Sr. IV.—Viola Payne 73, Jean Tanner 70.
Jr. IV.—Vernie Gast 69, James Nev. in 65, Stewart Allan 61, Harold Cushman 60, Earle Edwards 60, Lorne Thimicraft 58, Harold Lotan 52, absent—Mabel Black.
Sr. III.—Melvin Gough 67, Kenneth Peckham 65, Ivan Cushman 56.
Jr. III.—Barbara Sinclair 73, Cameron McTaggart 66, Jessie Jeffery 63, John Jeffery 60, Evelyn Stephenson 60, Norris Cushman 55, Hazel Perry 54, Albert Nevins 51, absent—Howard McIntyre.
Sr. II.—Manetta Tanner 65, Duncan McTaggart 61, Harley McDonald 60, Hugh Rankin 52, absent—Alice Black, J. D. McGill.
M. D. Coulthard, Teacher.

Jr. II.—Alice Bardwell 88, Eva Bardwell 81, Elinor McColli 77, Howard Pole 69, Morley Payne 65, Luke Jeffery 63, Gladys McIntyre 62, Leo Cushman 48, Howard Cushman 45, Ardell Gough 42, Alfred Rankin 41.
Sr. I.—Marie Huston 84, Kathleen Nevins 84, Olive Hughes 81, Kenneth Johnston 73, Thelma Leith 69, Lorene Gast 68, Kathleen McColli 61, Alex. McTaggart 59, Erma Leith 56, Stewart Pole 56.
Jr. I.—Edith Philpot 69, Jack Howe 63, James Black 42.
Primer A.—Clara Perry 86, Anna-Bell Macfie 83, Beryl Payne 83, Vera Jeffery 63, Emma Gough 61, Douglas Sinclair 61, Evelyn Cushman 46, Harold Howe 42.
Primer B.—Helen Rankin 68, Kathleen Gough 65, Norman Hughes 63, A. Farrell, Teacher.

Melbourne Continuation School
Parents are again reminded that 50 percent. on every subject is necessary to pass.

The departmental lower school examinations commence June 13, middle school June 19, high school June

THE TORTURE OF INDIGESTION

Thousands Made Miserable
By This Trouble

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Relieves It

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

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

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

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

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the most wonderful medicine in the world for strengthening the stomach muscles and providing an abundance of pure, full-strength dissolving fluid to completely digest every meal. "FRUIT-A-TIVES" does this because it keeps the kidneys active, the bowels regular and the blood pure, which insures pure Gastric Juice.

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

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-A-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

trance June 28.
For writing the lower and middle school examinations the fee is \$1 for each subject.

Following is the report from January to March:

Form I.
Second class proficiency—John Coombs 74.3, Donald McInroy 67.3; third class proficiency—Kenneth Campbell 60.8, Lizzie Beattie 60.3; credit—Nae Huston 57.5, Florence Long 53.6, Edward Bond 52.4, Hugh Black 51.5, Marjorie Walker 51.3; Arletta Riley 51; below the line—Mary Johnson 47.5, Blanche Laing 47.1, Barbara Warren 45.5, Margaret Shelders 41.9, *Ada Tanner 41.7, Douglas Bateman 40.5. (*Absent part of examination.)

Form II.
Third—Margaret Murray 65.8, Winifred Wallace 61.2, Doris Campbell 60.8, Sadie Mullins 60.1; credit—Jonnie Robinson 54.4, Rena Kapayo 52.6, Margaret Campbell 51.2; below—Gertrude Howe 32.7.

Form III.
Second—Margaret Murray 66.7, third—Sadie Mullins 62.7, Winifred Wallace 60.5; credit—Doris Campbell 59.3, Rena Kapayo 57.7, Margaret Campbell 57.5; below—Jennie Robinson 49.5, Gertrude Howe 36.1.

Form III.—One-year Course.
Matriculation standing.—Second—Anna Logan 72.3; credit—Arthur Elder 59.3, Agnes Alexander 57.9, Hettie Cawthorpe 55.9; below—Annie Johnson 46.8, Stella Long 44.6, Sadie Johnson 43.9, Charlie Kapayo 37.1.

Normal entrance standing.—First—Anna McGugan 75.1; second—Mildred Robinson 69.6, second—Alexander 57.9; credit—Sadie Switzer 58.8; below—Edward Bateman 35.3.
Normal entrance standing.—First—Anna McGugan 75.1; second—Mildred Robinson 69.6, second—Alexander 57.9; credit—Sadie Switzer 58.8; below—Edward Bateman 35.3.
Completing matriculation.—First—Annie Dillon 78.3; second—Evelyn Cawthorpe 72.5; credit—Mildred Richards 59.2, Annie Dewar 58.6.
B. E. Snell, Principal; J. R. Hogg, Assistant.

Proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. Thousands praise Tanlac. So will you.—P. E. Lumley.

PLEASE NOTICE

Owing to our extending to our customers the benefit of an unlimited amount of credit in the past "at a cash price" there has accumulated a large amount of book accounts, which has tied up our business financially. So today we are forced to clean up our books in order to square our business with our wholesalers, etc., which necessitates us to ask for a settlement by cash or note within 30 days.

All unpaid balances after that date will be placed with a collecting agency for collection, with their costs added, as we must have a settlement.

From this date on, our price list is cash, and by so doing we can meet the cost of stationery, books, postage and the labor in connection with the credit system.

Our prices have been reduced so you can take advantage of the cash system, and by so doing we can meet our necessary bills, etc., as the terms extended to us in nearly every instance are cash, which necessitates us to ask for the cash.

We ask for a continuance of your business, and thank you for past favors.—DON H. LOVE.

If you are troubled with Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, etc., T. R. C. will positively relieve you. Likewise RAZ-MAR for Asthma and Bronchitis. Ask H. T. Johnston.

BENEFITS OF GRADING

Standardizing of Farm Products
Necessary for Best Market.

Instances of the Folly of Not Grading—Selling by Description vs. Inspection—Butter Exportation in New Zealand.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Grading of farm products is necessary for the enlargement of markets. It is based upon knowledge of what the consumer wants. It gives the consumer of farm products the kind, shape, size and quality of products desired. It brings increased returns to farmers and effects savings to the middlemen.

In the production of farm products, unavoidably widely varying shapes, sizes and qualities of products are brought into existence. These must be sorted out so that the product sent to a certain market will meet with the approval of the purchaser. Standardizing means that a grade of product will be the same year in and year out, in this way confidence in grades may be built up.

The Folly of Not Grading Instances.
It must be remembered that consumers, like farmers, are engaged in business. They are not able to sort products. Therefore, when they purchase ungraded products they have to buy things they don't want, and this results in waste. Grading of farm products would mean a reduction in the cost of marketing. For example, out of 2,600 cars of apples appearing on a Chicago market with in a period of three months in the fall of 1914, it was found that 410 cars were unfit for sale; and not only was this true, but they also depressed the price of apples. The freight, cartage and labor of handling had been paid for the purpose of starting 410 cars of apples on the way to market, which nobody would accept, did not want, and could not use.

Or to take butter. Investigations have demonstrated that lack of grading has resulted in serious loss to middlemen. In the state of Kansas for instance, on 5th of the butter received was paid for at the rate of 27.1 cents per pound—the ruling price for butter—though this 20 per cent. had to be reworked before it could be used by consumers. For this butter renovators paid 20 cents per pound, and there was a loss of 7 cents per pound. No middleman can long stand this.

The problem of financing the sale of farm products is important. By grading farm products finance is facilitated. Suppose a farmer has a carload of a certain grade of products. He may go to the bank and say: "I have a carload of No. 1 apples. I want to borrow some money. The bank manager understands what this means and is prepared to advance money. But if the farmer goes to the bank with ungraded products the banker immediately asks, "What kind? Who grew them? Are they good or bad?" He may even require that they be inspected, and in the end the farmer will not get as satisfactory advances as though the products were graded.

Description vs. Inspection.

Grading reduces the selling cost by enabling sale by description rather than sale by inspection or by sample. Sale by inspection requires that products be sent to some central point and that people go to see those products. It is easily seen that this is an expensive way of selling. And not only is this true, but it is easy to over-estimate the requirements of buyers on a certain day, which results in flooding of the market, with consequent lowering of price. Sale by description is made possible through advertising, but before advertising can be successful products must be graded. Not all advertising is economical, but it has its place in effecting more efficient methods of selling.

Graded products always bring better prices to farmers. Agriculture is still the main industry in Ontario, and this means that we must export the surplus of farm products. In fighting markets for this surplus we come into competition with New Zealand, Denmark, Holland, Australia, and the United States. Most of these countries, certainly the first four named, enforce rigid inspection of products for export. Why? Because grading is the basis of enlargement of markets. Consumers demand the very best of all products, their likes and dislikes are varied, and we must meet these demands. For many years we have tried to make the Englishman eat the sort of bacon we thought he should eat; but he won't. He prefers Danish bacon because the Dane sells him the sort he wants, properly graded, to meet all his requirements. Or take apples: A short time ago a certain gentleman from Ontario endeavored to establish a market for Ontario apples through the consumer owned co-operative stores in Great Britain. What was the answer? "Just as soon as you get an organization from which we can order 10,000 boxes of No. 1 or No. 2's, graded and packed in such a manner that we can depend upon the quality year in and year out, we will talk business, but until then we cannot risk it."

New Zealand's Experience.

In New Zealand, farmers satisfied the home market for butter a long time ago. They had to export the surplus, and the Government offered a premium for the first shipment of butter which would satisfy consumers in Great Britain. What was the result? The first shipment was a mass of quality products and shipped in inferior butter under these brands. This had a bad effect. It was then found necessary to have Government inspection which would extend right back to the producer, so that inferior butter could be traced to its source and the cause removed. J. C. Coke, Dept. Farm Economics, O. A. College, Guelph.

Neah Up to Date.
From the time of Noah when the dove brought the green back, homing pigeons have been of constant service to mankind. That well-bred stock of this breed is desirable is shown by a live-stock owner in Henrico County, Va. He lists 22 homing pigeons of pure breeding among other live stock enrolled in the Better Sires.

GROWING SWEET PEAS

Getting the Very Best From This
Beautiful Flower.

Location and Soil Suggested—Early Sowing Desirable—Good Support and Frequent Picking Necessary.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Location.—An open, sunny position in the garden suits them very well. Close up to a building or near to a close board fence facing the south is not a good place for them as the intense heat of the sun induces attacks of insect pests. An east, west, or north exposure close to a fence is not so objectionable, except perhaps a direct northern exposure. Near to an open wire fence or trellis fence is not objectionable.

Soil.—A deep, fairly rich loamy soil is best. If the ground is poor or gravelly or heavy clay, dig a trench the length required from 12 to 15 inches deep and about 10 inches wide. Place about two inches in depth of well rooted barnyard manure or cow manure in the bottom of the trench, then fill the trench up with well enriched loamy soil. Deep digging is necessary for sweet peas even in good soil. Never sow sweet peas twice in succession in the same soil; a part of the soil at least should be renewed every year. Prepare trench or ground for sweet peas the previous fall if possible.

When to Sow.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The seed may be soaked in lukewarm water before sowing for six or eight hours to hasten germination.

How to Sow.—Make a drill about two inches in depth. Sow the seed about two inches apart. Cover with nearly two inches of fine soil. (The Spencer type of Sweet Peas is the best kind to sow.)

Thinning.—Thin the plants when about six inches in height to three or four inches apart.

Support.—With a meshed chicken wire five feet in height, maple brushwood or coarse twine may be used for support. Netting made of coarse twine makes an ideal support, better than wire, as the plants cling to it better than to wire.

Watering.—Water thoroughly in very dry weather. Draw a drill a few inches deep and about four inches from the row on each side. Pour water into these until the ground is thoroughly soaked. Watering in this way once every week or ten days is far more beneficial than frequent light surface waterings. Sprinkle the foliage with water under pressure from a fine sprinkler every day in hot dry weather to keep down insects, such as green aphids and red spider. Sprinkle the under side of the foliage especially. Tobacco and soap solutions are also good for insect pests.

Picking.—Keep all the sprays of bloom picked off every second day to prevent seed from forming. If seed is allowed to form, the bloom will be inferior and the flowering season of short duration.

Fertilizers.—A watering once or twice with liquid manure solution towards the end of August will help to keep the plants vigorous and productive late in the season.—The late Wm. Hunt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Silo Facts.

In the silo you can store corn in a form in which practically every particle can be eaten.
Silage gives the effect of pasturage in winter; it is both palatable and succulent, and it also aids digestion in the dry-feeding season.
Animals fed silage are not more subject to tuberculosis, do not lose their teeth more quickly, and are not shorter-lived than animals fed other common kinds of feed.

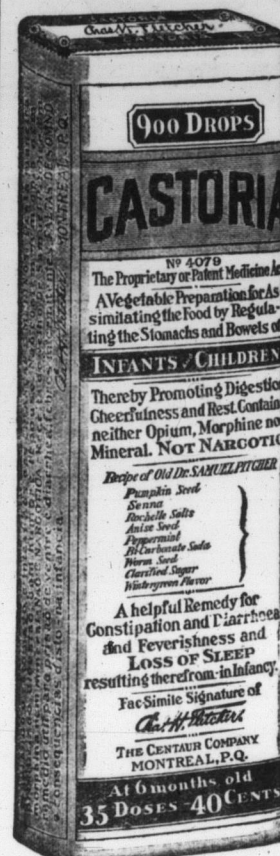
The use of the silo often makes it possible to save corn that would otherwise be lost by frost.
A good silo should be round, airtight, water-proof, have walls that are smooth inside, and be strong and durable.

A silo should be placed where it will give the greatest convenience in feeding and where it will be least exposed to extremely cold winds.
One hundred tons of silage will feed 25 cows 40 pounds of silage a day for 300 days.
A silo 14 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold 100 tons.
Silos of more than 100 tons capacity cost from \$2 to \$6 per ton, according to the type and material used in construction.

Farm Notes.

Michigan is the first state to offer a reward for planting nut trees beside highways. In Europe the profit from roadside nut trees assists in maintaining roads. Roadside nut trees abroad are protected from vandalism by public sentiment, and this is true of the nut orchards in the principal centre of production in America.
By means of a potato cutter, a potato planter, and a potato digger, along with other machines, and a more intelligent agriculture, a farmer has been able to produce 57 bushels of potatoes with one average hour's labor. A half century ago the product was only one-third as much, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

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Always
Bears the
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"There Goes the Last Train!"

Long Distance to the Rescue

"What shall we do, George? There goes the last train, and the children will be alone all night. We simply can't have that; Betty is such a nervous child, and Bobby's always hunting for matches to make Indian bonfires with. It's dreadful!"

"Well, Mary, you can't get home to-night. That's all there is to it."

"But we must do something. They may set the house on fire."

"Listen! Here's the drug-store. We'll call up Annie by Long Distance and ask her to go over and stay with the children."

"Oh, what a relief!"

Simple isn't it? Long Distance is the friend in need, always at hand, always ready to put you in touch with family, friends and business.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

FENCING!

YES, WIRE FENCING. It will pay you to get our prices on Wire Fencing before buying, as they are rock-bottom and will surprise you. We have Peerless, also some Frost. We guarantee to give you the best galvanizing—the galvanizing that never fell down—also a plump No. 9 gauge wire—we don't mean a No. 9 wire drawn to the last decimal point. Call and see us before you buy.

ROOFING.—We are in the game; with the best that can be bought. It is Bird & Son—"the old reliable," that Father Time has proven there is none better and few its equal. We are sole agents for "Art Craft," the pattern roofing. Here are a few of our lines:

The wide Art Craft Roofing with pattern.
18-inch Art Craft Roofing with pattern.
Ordinary 18-inch Red or Green Slate.
Paroid, the kind that made Bird & Son famous.
The large or small Slate Shingle.
Wall Board with the grained finish.

All the pattern Roofing you see through the country is Bird & Son's make. This store is sole agent for it. Mr. Chas. Willey is our only representative. See him or call and see us before roofing. We will sell it and you can put it on or we will put it on. When buying, it pays to buy quality. Experiments are often costly. If you buy Bird & Son's you take no chance as it is Quality Roofing.

CALL AND SEE US.

F. L. CHARLESWORTH
HARDWARE MERCHANT

Bouril sets you up

THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

CHAPTER I Beside Still Waters.

The youth in the multi-colored blazer laughed.

"You'd have to come and be a nurse," he suggested.

"Oh, I'd go as a drummer-boy. I'd look fine in uniform, wouldn't I?" the waitress smiled in return.

Dennis Burdett swallowed his liquor in one swallow, pushed back his chair, and rose from the table.

"Silly young ass," he said, in a voice loud enough for the object of his wrath to hear. "Let's get outside."

The four of us rose, paid our bill, and went out, leaving the youth and his flapping commode to themselves. For it was Bank Holiday, August the third, 1914, and I think, though it was the shortest and most uneventful of all our river "rambles," it is the one which we are least likely to forget.

On the Saturday Dennis, Jack Curtis, Tommy Evans and myself had started from Richmond on our yearly trip up the river. Even as we sat in the two punts playing bridge, moored at our first camping-place below Kingston Weir, disquieting rumors reached us in the form of excited questions from the occupants of passing craft. And now, as we rose from the dinner-table at the Magpie, Sunbury, two days later, it seemed that war was inevitable.

"What I can't understand," growled Dennis, as we stepped into one of the punts and paddled idly across to the lock, "is how any young idiot can treat the whole thing as a terrible joke. If we go to war with Germany—God it seems we must—it's going to be—"

"Good Heavens! who knows what it's going to be?"

"Meaning," said Tom, who never allowed any thought to remain half-expressed, "meaning that we are not prepared, and if they come, we have to step straight into the ring unarmed to meet an opponent who has been getting ready right and day for the Lord knows how many years."

"Still, you know," said Jack, who invariably found the bright spot in everything, "we never did any good as a nation until we were pushed."

"We shall be pushed this time," I replied, "and if we do go to war, we shall all be wanted."

"And wanted at once," Tom added.

"Which brings me to the point which most concerns us," said Dennis, with a serious face. "What are we going to do?"

"It seems to me," I replied, "that there is only one thing we can do. If the Government declares war, it is in your cause and mine; and who is to fight our battles but you and me?"

"That's it, old man, exactly," said Dennis. "We must appear in person, as you lawyers would say. I'm afraid there is not the slightest hope of peace being maintained now; and, indeed, in view of the circumstances, I should prefer to say there is not the slightest fear of it. We can't honorably keep out, so let us hope we shall step in at once."

Jack's muttered "hear, hear" spoke for us all, and there was silence for a minute or two. My thoughts were very far away from the peaceful valley of the Thames; they had flown, in fact, to a still more peaceful glen in the Western Highlands—but of that anon. I fancy the others, too, were thinking of something far removed from the ghastly horror of war. Jack was sitting with an open cigarette-case in his hand, gazing wistfully at the bank to which we had moored the boat. There was a "little girl" in the question. Poor chap; I knew exactly what he was thinking; he had my sympathy! The silence became uncomfortable, and it was Jack who broke it.

"Give me a match, Tommy," he exclaimed suddenly, "and don't talk so much." Tom, who had not spoken a word for several minutes, produced the matches from a capacious pocket, and we all laughed rather immoderately at the feeble ally.

"As to talking," said Tom, when our natural equanimity had been restored, "you all seem to be leaving

hands before turning in. But, try as I would, I couldn't sleep. For a long time I lay there, in the beautiful silence of the night, my thoughts far away, sleep farther away still. Presently I groveled for my tobacco-pouch.

"Restless, Don't?" Dennis asked, himself evidently quite wide awake. "Can't sleep at all," I answered. "But don't let me disturb you."

"You're not disturbing me, old man. I can't sleep either. Let's light the lamp and smoke."

Accordingly we fished out our pipes and relit the cigarette lamp, which hung from the middle hoop. Jack turned over in his sleep.

"Put out the light, old fellow. Not a cabinet meeting, y'know," he murmured drowsily. And by way of compromise I pulled the primitive draught curtain between the two boats and as I sat up to do so I noticed with a start that Dennis was a worried look. I had never seen before. I lay back, got my pipe going, and waited for him to speak.

"I wonder," he said presently, through the clouds of smoke that hung imprisoned beneath our shallow roof—"I wonder if there would have been any war if the Germans smoked Jammies?"

"What's worrying you, Den?" I asked, ignoring his question.

"Worrying me? Why, nothing. I've got nothing to worry about. What about you, though? I don't want to butt in on your private affairs, but you've a lot more to be worried about than I have."

"I? Oh, nonsense, Dennis," I protested.

"None of that with me, Ron. You know what I mean. There's no point in either of us concealing things. This war is going to make a big difference to you and Myra McLeod. Now, tell me all about it. What do you mean to do, and everything?"

"There isn't much to tell you. We're not engaged. Old General McLeod objects to my engagement on account of my position."

"Of course, he's quite right. He's very nice about it, and he's always kind to me. You know, of course, that he and my father were brother officers? Myra and I have been chums since she was four. We love each other, and she would be content to wait, but in the meantime—"

"I don't think we need worry about that," said Dennis. "I vote we go back by river; it will be more convenient in every way, and we can leave the boats at Messums. If things are not so black as we think they are we can stop on board again with a light heart, or four light hearts, if you prefer it, and start again. What do you say, Ron?"

"I should prefer to paddle back," I replied. "It would be a pity to break up our party immediately. I don't want to be sentimental, or anything of that sort, but you chaps will agree that we have had some very jolly times together in the past, and if we are all going to take out our mutualization papers in the Atkins family, it is just possible that we—well, we may not be all together again next year."

"And you, Jack?" asked Dennis.

"Oh, down stream for me," said young Curtis, with what was obviously an effort at his usual light-hearted "naughtiness," and he had a nip at the beer we'd got left. But the laugh with which he accompanied his remark was not calculated to deceive any of us, and I am afraid my clumsy speech had set him thinking again. So we went "ashore," and had a nip at the beer at the Magpie, where the flippant youth was announcing to an admiring circle that if he had half a dozen pals to go with him he might join the army himself. Having scoured the village in an unavailing attempt to round up half a pound of butter, we put off down stream, and spent the night in the beautiful backwater. No one suggested cards after supper, and we lay long into the night discussing, in the thousands of other people all over the country were probably discussing, conscription, espionage, martial law, the possibilities of invasion, and the probable duration of the war. I doubt very much if we should have gone to sleep at all had we been able to foresee the events which the future, in its various ways, held in store for each of us. But as it was, we plunged wholeheartedly into what Tommy Evans described as "Life's new interest."

We positively thrilled at the prospect of army life.

"Think of it," said Jack enthusiastically, "open air all the time. Nothing to worry about, no work to do, only manual labor. Why, it's going to be one long holiday. Hang it! I've laid drain-pipes on a farm—for fun!"

It was past one o'clock when we got out supper. And our appetites lost nothing by the prospect of hardships which we treated rather lightly, since we entirely failed to appreciate their seriousness. Jack's visions of storming ramparts at the point of the bayonet merely added flavor to his amazing collection of cold beef, ham, brawn, cold fowl, and peaches and cream, which he insisted on winding up at nearly two in the morning. He would have shouted with laughter had you told him that in less than three weeks he would be dashing through the enemy's lines with despatches on a red-hot motorcycle. And Tommy—poor old Tommy—well, I fancy he would have been just as cheerful, deer old chap, had he known the fate that was in store. For to him was to fall the lot which, of all others, everyone rich and poor alike—understands.

There is no need for me to repeat the story. Even in the rush of a war which has already brought forward some thousands of heroes, the reader will remember the glorious exploit of Corporal Thomas Evans, in which he won the D.C.M. and also, unfortunately, gave his life for his country. It is sufficient to say that three men in particular will ever cherish his memory as that of a loyal friend, a cheery comrade, a clean, honest, straightforward Englishman through and through.

As for Dennis and myself—but I am coming to that.

Having finished our early morning supper, we turned in for a few hours' sleep. Jack and Tommy in one boat, Dennis and I in the other. But before we did so we stood up, as well as we could under our canvas roof, and drank "The King"; and I fancy that in the mind of each of us there was more than one other name silently coupled with that toast. Then, for the first time in my memory of our intimacy together, we solemnly shook



Remember the Absent Student.

Treeping to school and college have just gone many young men and women to spend a season away from home for the first time in their lives. Fathers and mothers are more or less anxious to know how their boys and girls will face the new responsibilities, and whether they will stand the physical strain; but if they are wise, they will not show too much anxiety on that point. Youth has the happy faculty of seeing so much of the good and so little of the bad that a well-brought-up young person can be trusted to a great extent.

But it is well to remember that young people get desperately homesick, and frequent letters from home help wonderfully. Then, too, every young person likes to get "lots of mail," and if the home folk rise to the occasion, much of the loneliness will vanish.

Presentations of various sorts should follow the student, and take off the keen edge of hunger that a healthy, hearty boy or girl feels in a college boarding house. The box of apples, the loaf of homemade bread, the roasted chicken, the jelly, the big fruit cake, the mince pie, the nuts and pop corn, the cookies fat with fruit, the gingerbread and all the other homely good things cost very little, yet are so welcome to the young students! Even if the young folks have a little spending money for luxuries, the home things taste better than anything else.

It is also well not to weigh down the absent ones with cautious reminders that "your father and I have to sacrifice to get you through school, and we expect you to make the most of your opportunities." If the young people are in earnest, their standing will show their attitude toward their opportunities; if they are not in earnest, they might as well go home. Let the youngsters work out their college life unhampered by a constant admonitions. Make them feel that you have confidence in them and their determination to succeed.

And then remember that a little money gift now and then helps out wonderfully. At school, as at home, unexpected expenses come up, and the student who has his allowance figured so close as to preclude anything for emergencies will have a hard time if it unless he can get work. Little special occasions spring up as if by magic, and students who have no money for them are soon left out. Not that excessive spending should be encouraged, but rather that the country boy or girl should not be compelled to play the wallflower merely for the lack of a dollar or two.

Have the young people home as often as you can and make the occasion one of rejoicing and encouragement. Praise them all you honestly can, and be hopeful for the future.

Care of Furnaces.

Keep all heaters clean. Soot and ashes reduce effective heating.

Leaks cause drafts and consequent loss of heat. Mend them with cement, shake grate and remove ashes.

Put in crumpled papers cover with kindlings laid cross-wise to admit air, then a thin layer of coal, or hard wood, if wood is used. Open ash pit and smokepipe dampers and light paper. When fuel is burning freely adjust the dampers.

Attend to fire regularly. If low, put on only a little coal. If a large

amount of coal is used leave a part of glowing fire exposed.

In severe weather fill last thing at night. The first thing in the morning open dampers and add a little coal. When fire is burning well, shake it and add more coal.

Clean ash-pit daily. A short, swift stroke of shaker shifts ashes through grate. In mild weather have a bed of ashes on top of the grate. In severe weather, shake till a glow appears. Always leave grate set level.

Keep firepot full. You get better heat if coal is even with door in front and a little high in the back. Never poke fire bed.

Sunny Monday.

"Away with blue Monday
Let's make the day sunny,
With the aid of our wits,
We surely can do it."

When one's washing machine is run by a gasolene engine or some other machinery, the motive power, one is not so concerned about the size of her weekly washing. But when one is dependent upon elbow grease as a motive power and there is a good-sized family to wash for, then it behooves the housewife to study up ways and means of making the weekly washing smaller.

I find that by using oilcloth for various purposes the weekly washing may be lessened to quite an extent. An oilcloth apron for kitchen use minimizes the number of dish aprons. A good-sized bib apron made of oilcloth, hung in a convenient place at the barn or in the dairy will be handy for the man of the house when he is milking and caring for the milk. Oilcloth apron bibs for the children to wear at the table help wonderfully in keeping their clothing clean.

The use of paper towels, napkins, etc., will be found a labor-saver. While these articles are comparatively cheap it might not be wise from an economical standpoint to use them every day, but it is a good plan to keep a supply on hand to be used when there is sickness or extra work to be done and one has little time to spend in washing clothes.

I find that the general washing is also greatly diminished when, through the week I gather up and wash the small pieces, such as hosiery, handkerchiefs, doilies, dish-towels, small pieces of children's wearing apparel, etc. It takes but a little time to wash a number of these, yet the general weekly washing will be noticeably smaller if this is done. A small wash tub, a stout toy washboard, the kind that usually sells for half a dollar, and a large pan with a cover to be used as a boiler, are the utensils I find handy when washing these small things.

When doing general washing I find a scrub brush valuable in removing dirt and grease from heavy overalls, men's shirts underclothing, etc. Many times a machine will not remove these entirely and it is necessary to rub them on a washboard. By placing the soiled part on a board and rubbing with a stiff scrub brush the work can be done better and easier than by rubbing with the hand.

It is the fellow that has to be told again and again to do the right thing that needs to worry about his job. The man that has to be told only once is safe, and the man that can do it without being told at all will be the head of his department.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

Dyed Child's Coat and Her Old Skirt

Buy "Diamond Dyes" and follow the simple directions in every package. Don't wonder whether you can dye or not successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes even if you have never dyed before. Worn, faded dresses, skirts, waists, coats, sweaters, stockings, draperies, hangings, everything, become like new again. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spit, fade, or run.

Sage is a native of the south of Europe.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, F. T. Johnson, 248 Craig St. W., Montreal, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Use Baby's Own Soap

It's delightful

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Truro, N.S.

IF you are out all day in the cold, keep warm by wearing

STANFIELD'S "Red Label" Underwear

It is heavy wool underwear—thick enough to protect you against the piercing cold—easy and comfortable because so carefully made.

We make all weights suitable for men, women and children.

Send for free sample book.

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"It wears longer"

"Stands Strenuous Wear"

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Christmas Cheer

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

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CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

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STRANGE FOODS USED IN OTHER LANDS

DIVERSITY OF ARTICLES OF DIET.

Will You Have an Ant Sandwich, a Butterfly Stew, or a Slice of Roast Donkey?

There are far too conservative regarding our choice of foodstuffs is evidenced by the varied selection consumed by dwellers in other lands.

There seems to be a national prejudice against certain articles of diet, which, if overcome, would lead to a more abundant food supply.

There is nothing wrong with grasshoppers if they are prepared in the proper manner. If Scriptural evidence counts for anything, they are a delectable delicacy, and permission was granted by Moses to use them as an article of food.

Many, of course, might prefer sandwich paste made of ants; the natives of Africa are partial to this compound. It forms an extremely nourishing dainty.

Junker, the African explorer, relates that the chief of a tribe on the Mesharch River sent him twenty hampers of dried ants for provisions on his journey.

The ants can be pounded into a paste. They have a distinctly meaty flavor, not unlike kidney or fresh mushrooms.

Moths and butterflies might not seem to us of much value as a food, but the Romans used them, as well as beetles, as an article of diet.

The Brazilians are fond of an insect that feeds on the palm-leaf.

National Dish in S. America.

In Chili and Peru one of the national dishes is composed of potatoes and a beetle-like insect called a "chiche." It is found in large numbers under stones along the watercourses.

Fies are not to be ignored in making up a list of queer things people eat. The blacks of Nariangari in Africa, dine upon the larvae of a common fly, which they find under the bark of certain trees.

It is astonishing the diversity of substances in the catalogue of articles of food. Nearly every species of vertebrate animal is eaten by human beings somewhere or other.

In the Aztec and Mayan lands the eating of a live rat is deemed a test of manhood, and no man is permitted to marry, until he has accomplished this feat. The Chinese are not alone in being partial to dog, catfish, for the Indians of the United States have from time immemorial been fond of this dish.

A century ago the negroes of Louisiana considered roast dog as food for the gods.

There is much to be learned from the ancients concerning food and food values. Meat, or animal flesh of all kinds, was considered by the ancient athletes as the prime nourishment of their muscles, and we find camel joints, roast dromedary, and donkey pie their chief meat diet of the day.

Camels' heel, potted, was a holiday feast—Donkey flesh, however, stood very high in repute as an article of household consumption. The flesh of the wild ass was regarded as surpassing in flavor the finest venison. It was no unusual undertaking to breed and fatten donkeys, as we do cattle, for the table.

That Canadians are unduly prejudiced against many forms of animal food is, therefore, evident, and by the removal of this bias an increasing source of food would be obtainable.

Much of it, too, would be of a more palatable nature than that which is consumed at present.

Have You the Courage—

To undauntedly meet failure and obstacles on every hand? To meet your enemies with love for hate, good for evil?

To move steadily toward your goal with a serene mind when you know others ridicule and consider you a failure?

To remain in obscurity to support a parent, or a helpless sister or brother, when you have the consciousness of the ability to do big things.

To bear the blame which belongs to another because you do not want to bring pain to others?

To speak the truth when a lie would help you out of a difficulty? To forego extravagance so that you may provide for the future welfare of these dependent upon you?

New Life Preserver Makes Sinking Impossible.

A new form of life preserver, soon to be placed on the market, consists of an inflated rubber sheathing covering two airtight curved metal chambers and resembles a large bologna sausage hinged in the middle. It is worn around the neck and will support a weight of 500 pounds. No impediment is offered to swimming, but when effort ceases the body assumes a perpendicular position, with the chin above water.

Trouble Over Few Words.

Clerk—"Do you want a narrow man's comb?"

Customer (gravely).—"No, I want a comb for a fat man with rubber teeth."



ISSUE No. 45-21.

Opera House - Glencoe

Saturday Night, April 22—8 o'clock

"The Old Nest"

Rupert Hughes'
Heart-gripping Story of Home
Breaking All Records Wherever Shown

Note.—Owing to size, the Feature starts 8.45
COME EARLY!

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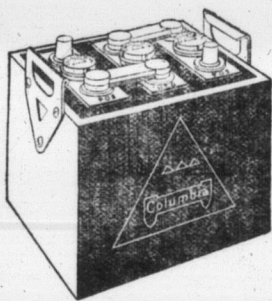
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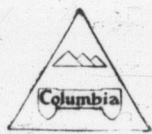
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Batteries of all makes repaired and recharged.
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Good to the Last Crumb

You'll appreciate how good

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really is when you eat and enjoy the last slice from the loaf. "Good to the last crumb."

Order a loaf today

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We Carry A Full Line

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

J. M. Anderson DRUGGIST

James Batton, of Bothwell, sold his fast pacing mare to a Detroit man for \$2,000.

YOU USE COLD CREAM

for appearance's sake, why not Colorator? SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS COLORATOR will transform the hair to any shade desired. A simple, home treatment. Harmless, inexpensive, durable.

Ask to see card showing eight different shades.

H. I. JOHNSTON DRUGGIST - GLENCOE

Dora Sutherland, 193 Spadina Ave., Toronto

Born
CRAIG.—On Tuesday, April 18, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Craig, Tacoma, Wash., a son—Robert Mercer.

McMASTER.—In Newbury on Monday, April 10, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Abe McMaster, a son.

Married
At St. John's rectory, by Rev. T. J. Charlton, on Thursday, April 13, 1922, Annie Amelia Woods, of the village of Newbury, to Horace Frederick Liddington, of Glencoe.

Card of Thanks
Mrs. Thos. O. Simpson and family desire to express their deep appreciation of the kindness manifested by sympathetic friends during their recent sad bereavement.

In Memoriam
In ever loving memory of husband and father, Arch. McGugan, who passed away April 18, 1920. "Each passing year will nearer bring The day we'll meet once more."
—Wife and Family.

TOWN AND VICINITY

Good Friday was generally observed by householders in town as clean-up day.

Fred Gough, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, is able to be up and around again.

Recent heavy rains have kept the farmers off the land, and spring seeding may be late this year.

The presentation of a mounted deer was made to the Glencoe High School last week by Alfred Alfred.

The death occurred of Mrs. Janette White, youngest daughter of the late John and Janette McIntyre, of Ekfrid, at the home of her brother, John McIntyre, Chilliwack, B.C., on Saturday afternoon, April 1st.

Thirty-four nurses will graduate at Victoria Hospital, London, in May. This will be the largest graduation class in the history of the hospital.

Among those to graduate are Misses Violet and Alf Gould, Glencoe.

A bronze medal for Miss Arlie Parrott has been received by the Glencoe Business College. This is from the Underwood Typewriter Co. for writing 44 words per minute for 15 consecutive minutes.

Miss Parrott is now doing special work for the silver and gold medals.

James Riddell, who formerly resided with his parents and other members of the family on lot 25, concession 1, Ekfrid, died in hospital at Victoria on Friday, following a surgical operation. The funeral took place on Monday. Mr. Riddell is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Carrie Beaumes, a sister of Mrs. J. D. McColl, of Glencoe.

Thieves on Wednesday night entered the general store of John Macle, Appin, and stole boots and clothing valued at about \$100. The robbers gained entrance by forcing open a rear door and escaped without being heard or seen.

Services on Sunday in the local churches were especially bright and interesting and in keeping with the Easter season. The various choirs had prepared special music which was greatly appreciated by large congregations.

Charles Dean has leased the front part of Ben. Towers' house, and Mr. Lucas, who is moving here from Midland, will occupy the premises where Mr. Dean is now living over his store, which the latter will continue to occupy.

Building prospects for the coming season are better than they have been for some years. McPherson & Clarke report that contractors in view and have already contracted for two dwelling houses—one for Arthur Wright, on Concession street, and one for John Gilbert, townline south of Glencoe.

On Thursday while standing on a step ladder repairing, Mrs. Samuel Brown, Wardsville, fell and broke her hip. Her husband nine years ago while attending his bees fell from a ladder and broke his hip, from which he has never fully recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have lived in Wardsville about 50 years.

A former Glencoe lady, Mrs. Fanny M. Skill, widow of Pte. Peter Skill, of the 63rd Regiment, who fought in the Crimean War and in the campaign against the Turks, was one of the first to receive recognition at the reception to Lord and Lady Bingham at St. Thomas on Monday. Mrs. Skill was wearing her deceased husband's medals and she received a warm clasp of the hand from the governor-general.

At a meeting held in the town hall on Friday evening a Glencoe baseball club was organized for the coming season with the following officers: Hon. president, J. G. Leithbridge, M. P. P.; president, M. J. McAlpine; vice-president, Dr. McIntyre; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Hazlett; manager, P. E. Lumley; auditors, J. A. Jones and Fred Gough; grounds committee—E. Hamilton, E. Smith and Geo. Highwood; delegates to London meeting, E. Smith and J. E. Weaver.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. R. W. Oxley is making good recovery after a surgical operation in Victoria Hospital, London.

—Mrs. A. Hardman has returned to her home in Cleveland after visiting her mother, Mrs. Southin.

—John Burridge, of Windsor, was in town on Saturday attending the funeral of his uncle, the late Thomas Simpson.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, of Grand Bend and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gies, of Moss, were visitors at D. J. Mitchell's recently.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gardiner, of Chatham, are spending the week with Mrs. Gardiner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Copeland.

—Mrs. D. D. Campbell and daughters, Marion and Lillian, are spending the holidays at Mrs. Campbell's former home in Warwick.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McAlpine, of Wardsville, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Gertrude, to Clait Stinson, of Muskoka. The marriage will take place in April.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Anderson and baby girl, visitors from Oklahoma with Mrs. Anderson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sutherland, left on Saturday morning to spend some time at Markham.

—J. C. Dobie, of New Liskeard, was a recent visitor among friends and relatives in this section and in Dunwich. Mr. Dobie formerly lived south of Glencoe, at the river and this was his first visit to the old home in nearly 23 years.

—Archibald McRae, of Berkeley, Cal., spent the weekend with his uncles, Gilles brothers, and aunt, Mrs. McIntyre, and other friends. Mr. McRae left Sunday night for New York, where he will represent the California State University at the fraternal convention to be held in that city on the 18th and 19th. He is son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McRae, formerly of Aldborough.

—Out of town for Easter: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCracken, at London; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davidson and two boys, at Chatham; Miss V. Munro, at Lucknow; Misses Kathleen and Jean McIntyre, at London; Grant Hibbert, at Walkerton; Mrs. Luckman and daughter Lorna, at Alvinston.

Easter visitors at Glencoe: Misses Dorothy Highwood, Mary Widdell, Annie George, Margaret Eddie and Agnes McEachren, London; Calvin McAlpine, Windsor; Harley Luckman, Embro; Leslie Reeves, London; Mr. and Mrs. Lou. Hyttenrauch and son, Craig, Windsor; Misses George, Irene and Ida Smith, Detroit; Miss Anna Rycraft, Chatham; Miss Jessie Humphries, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Quick, Windsor; Russell Stevenson, Detroit; Thomas Tait, St. Thomas; Miss Ada Rycraft, Chatham; Misses Helen and Dorothy Kelly, London.

Constable William Pickard, of Thamesville, who received gunshot wounds in the leg while attempting to arrest burglars in that village Sunday morning, April 9th, died at the hospital in Chatham on Monday. Three Indians, Zimmer Noah, Ed. Rickman and Richardson Logan, who were arrested in connection with the shooting, are in jail, and a charge of manslaughter will probably be brought against them.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES

Two horses for sale.—Wm. Allin. Wrist watch found.—Transcript of Rice.

Calf for sale. Apply to Ben Towers.

27c trade and 25c cash for eggs, at Mayhew's.

Shipping hogs on Saturday.—I. Wattsworth.

Buy Rennie's garden seeds. Get them at Wright's Hardware.

New wall paper, window shades and curtain rods, at Mayhew's.

Choice seed barley for sale; no bad weeds.—L. Nethercott, at the bridge.

For sale—new milch cow and calf, also seed oats.—Wm. A. McCutcheon.

Rennie's garden seeds always grow. Get them at Wright's Hardware.

See Mayhew's ad. for curtains, rugs, linoleum and oilcloth.

Pure bred Black Minorca eggs for sale; \$3 per setting.—B. F. Clarke, Glencoe.

See us for your roofing requirements and get our prices.—Wright's Hardware.

Our garden and flower seeds are all fresh. Get them at Wright's Hardware.

For sale.—mangle and vacuum cleaner, worked by hand. Apply to Miss Blackburn.

Chopping Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday after April 15th.—R. E. Laughton, Glencoe.

Cottage for sale on corner of Elizabeth street and Appin Road. Apply to Mrs. W. A. Currie.

Respectable young man would like room and board every week-end. Apply Box 117, Transcript office.

Martin's strain White Wyandotte eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15.—McDonnell Bros., Route 3, Glencoe.

Have your spring plowing done early with a tractor, \$2.50 per acre. Jas. Moore, Route 2, Wardsville.

Bear in mind the entertainment at the Opera House, Friday evening, May 5, by Strathroy Boy Scout Minstrels.

Upholstering, fine cabinet work, carpenter work, furniture finishing.—J. D. Brown, second floor Graham's garage.

Solid fun at the play at Wardsville Friday evening, April 21, "Don't Marry for Money." See "Mr. Bingle" and "Mose."

Strathroy Boy Scout Minstrels are coming to Glencoe Friday, May 5th, under the auspices of St. John's Church Guild.

For sale—D-45 special six McLaughlin touring car, in excellent condition; leather upholstery.—Box 61, Glencoe.

Ladies' attention! Chi-Namel educational exhibit, April 20, 21 and 22. Graining taught in five minutes.—Wright's Hardware.

To rent—a brick house on Main street, Glencoe, with 2 acres of land, and stable which may be used as garage. Apply to A. B. McDonald.

Up-to-date showing of spring hats now on display. Reasonable prices and good styles combine to make a most attractive offering.—The Keith Cash Store.

All accounts due J. W. Edwards have been placed in my hands for collection. Parties owing accounts are requested to call and settle before April 30th.—Charles George.

George's Auctioneering, London. From Jas. E. Corbett's granary please return by the 22nd day of April, as he was seen leaving with the bag, or he will be prosecuted according to law.

"The Irresistible Marmaduke," a delightful English comedy, is coming to the town hall Friday, April 28th. It is given by the young people of St. George's Anglican church, London, under the auspices of the Methodist League. Buy your tickets now.

Extra! Between acts of "Don't Marry for Money," at Wardsville on Friday evening a good program will be given by Mrs. Pantor of Dutton, and Miss Rhea McRae, of Wardsville, will sing, and the Wardsville quartet will give several selections.

Lamont's renovating sale—Specials for Saturday: One lot of overalls at \$1.35; children's play suits, 75c to \$1.25; khaki combinations, \$2.95; work shirts, \$1.50 to \$1.75; \$1.00 for \$1 and \$1.25; khaki pants for \$1.65; good spring underwear or 50c a garment; fine merino combination suits for \$1.50; men's tweed and worsted pants, \$1.50; ladies' shopping bags, 85c. Saturday last day of sale.—D. Lamont.

AUCTION SALES

On north half lot 13, con. 4, Ekfrid, on Tuesday, April 25, at 1 o'clock:—Thoroughbred—Shorthorns.—Roan Knight (151727); dam, Lowrie Waterloo Duchess (imp.) (138825). Vol. 62, P. 93; sire, White Prince (115011); Roan Knight 2nd; dam, Lowrie Waterloo Duchess (imp.) (138925); sire, Royal Sensation (imp.) (122379); Victory Roan (135284), female; Baron's Pride, male; Roan Boy (147592), male; Zeno Fair Lady (173045), female; Zeno Girl (173044), female; Daisy Roan (173043), female; Thorughbred Herefords.—Lily J. (33882), female; Lily J. 2nd, female; Lily Brae (24004), female; Lily Brae 2nd, female; Victory Boy 2nd, male. Horses.—1 grey gelding rising 6 years; 1 grey filly rising 4 years; 1 bay mare rising 8 years; 1 bay mare rising 9 years. Cows.—5 cows with calves by side; 4 cows supposed to be in calf. These cows are Holsteins and good milkers. Machinery, etc.—New tractor, 10-20 tractor, Ford touring car, 1919 model, in good shape; buggies and harness, and farm machinery of all kinds; 20 pure bred White Leghorn hens.—Peter McIntyre, proprietor; Dan McIntyre, auctioneer.

At Appin stock yards, on Wednesday, April 26th, at 1.30 sharp:—24 steers of good quality and fat, will weigh between 1200 and 1300 lbs. 2 fat heifers; 8 farrow cows; 10 grass heifers; 10 two-year-old steers; 10 yearlings; brood sow with 10 pigs about 2 weeks old.—Frank Nicholls and A. D. McIntyre, proprietors; McTaggart & McIntyre, auctioneers.

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"Adeline" a most fetching dress in very fine quality, good weight, heavy serge, adorned strikingly with a new all-over design of self material with streamer ends; new flare sleeves; dress done in black, \$14.50. Splendidly tailored.

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Silk Dresses, Serge Dresses, Voiles, Gingham and House Dresses, Beautiful Blouses

Millinery Openings

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of every week on the arrival of New Pattern Hats at

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TIME AND PLACE:

April 20th, 21st, 22nd

Thursday, Friday, Saturday WRIGHT'S HARDWARE



Chi-Namel Demonstration and Exhibition

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THIS FREE COUPON entitles bearer to one 30 cent Can of Chi-Namel FREE at our Store, upon purchase of a 25c Varnish Brush to insure a fair trial or will be accepted as 30c upon purchases of larger cans of Chi-Namel Products.

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April 20th, 21st, 22nd

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Soils and Crops

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To Get Big Potato Crops

Most of the potato growers of the province, in making plans for the 1922 crop, are giving special thought to the necessity of greater yields, perhaps than ever before, of producing maximum acre yields at the lowest possible cost per bushel. A certain output is required to pay the costs of producing the crop. The profits are in the surplus bushels, and the farmer who grows, say, 2,000 bushels of potatoes on from eight to ten acres of land will ordinarily make considerably greater profits than the man who grows the same crop on from fifteen to twenty acres.

The potato as it is grown today is a highly specialized crop and responds to proper care and cultural methods better perhaps than most other field crops. The following suggestions cover briefly the chief factors in the production of a heavy, high-quality crop and are readily applicable to prevailing Ontario conditions.

Thorough preparation of the land before planting enables the plant to develop a large root system, through which it can take from the soil sufficient nutrients to produce a desirable crop.

Plenty of organic matter in the soil insures moisture-holding capacity. Use certified seed, if possible. Never use any but the best seed obtainable.

Proper spacing is important. It has been found that rows three feet apart with the hills from 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows, gives yields from 30 per cent. greater than the "33" method commonly practiced.

Frequent shallow cultivation during the growing period largely prevents evaporation of the soil moisture and helps tide the crop over the summer drought.

Spraying with fungicide-insecticide solution at intervals keeps the vines green and healthy right up to maturity.

Adequate fertilization is necessary to produce a profitable crop. The potato demands large quantities of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. On most lands which have been cropped for some years, at least 1,000 pounds of high-analysis fertilizer per acre should be used, from one-third to one-half of which may be broadcasted before planting, the remainder being applied along the row at time of planting.

Better seed and efficient spraying materials and fertilizers may call for an outlay of some additional money, but investigations have shown them to be worth while.

Long Fight With Quack

There are not at the present time very many farms in the older communities whose once clean and fertile fields are not infested with the dreaded quack grass. Anyone who has tried to work a field infested with quack is aware of the hardness to which it is apt.

There was a ten-acre field on the writer's farm which was infested with quack, bearing a point which made tilling this particular plot a failure. The farm for years had been in the hands of tenants and hence the neg-

lect. The first year we tried to cultivate the field we had all the plowing to do in the spring. This field was plowed about the last of April and worked up as best it could be. I say "as best it could be" owing to the density in places of the quack roots. We plowed this field about four inches deep, so as not to bury the roots too deep. This being done, we put in about the next six days with the disc harrow. Having disced this field four times—lengthwise, crosswise and cornerways both ways, we then put the spring-tooth harrow to work in some of the lower places where the seed was heaviest. Neither the disc or the spring-tooth would take hold. The latter would turn the soil over in chunks when it did take hold.

Having done all we could do, we planted this field to corn, drilling it in one way. Everything ran along smoothly until the corn was large enough to cultivate. The corn came on good a good stand under the conditions. But the quack was also a good stand. We kept a team and cultivator in this field every day that it was possible to do so. Although we managed to work up a mulch for a time, owing to frequent rains, our battle had only begun. The corn was a failure. We took off what fodder there was and plowed the field shallow, about two inches deep, about the first of October. Then again we plowed just before the ground froze up. Being a late fall, we finished plowing the second day of December.

The following spring, after seeding was done, we kept the spring-tooth harrow on this ten-acre field about two days a week until about the first of June. We had then just begun to win. In places it still grew. We again directed our labors to the plow, plowing about two inches deep and harrowing what we plowed immediately. Thus the soil did not harden but left a nice mellow bed. We had by this last plowing and harrowing turned up the soil to a depth which brought us victory. The weather at this time began to get hot and dry. Being about the first week of June after getting the ground loosened from the roots, we kept a team and spike-tooth harrow in this field every day for about a week. The days were dry and hot and with constant stirring and turning of the matted roots, we won a well-earned battle. We planted this field to beans June 15. On June 17, two days later, we harrowed this field again, once lengthwise and once crosswise. The next morning the beans began peeping through. We used a two-row beet cultivator, taking two rows at a time. As soon as the rows were visible until the beans were beginning to set runners, we cultivated shallow about twice a week. Not only did we eradicate the quack, of which I dare venture to say, there is not a spear; but we were well repaid for the labor. The beans harvested and threshed yielded three hundred and forty-two bushels, or about thirty-four bushels per acre, and were selling at the time at \$7.25 per cwt.

It is three years since we have seen a sign of quack in this field. Not only quack but other weeds gave way to the treatment.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

How Johnnie Woodpecker Lost His Voice

The birds were getting ready for a concert. Princess Lovely, Queen of the Fairies, had promised a pretty red cap to the one that sang the sweetest, and every bird, large and small, was doing his level best to win that cap. Even Mr. Blackbird, who already had a purple cap that reached down to his shoulders, was as anxious as any one else for the prize, for as he said to Mr. Owl, it would show up against his black coat better than the purple one. The larks were up earlier than usual that morning, practicing and filling the dawn with such delightful music that little Bobby got right up without waiting to be called a second time.

Across the grove Lady Dove sang softly to her mate and preened her pretty throat in the first sunbeams that raced over the hill. "I hardly need a new cap, do I?" she asked, and her admiring mate answered, "You certainly do not; with that lovely tan coat of yours, the soft pink and green cap you are wearing now looks better than red would." Yet Lady Dove went to the concert and tried her best for the cap. "I love to sing," she explained, "and I want to hear the others sing."

As the sun peeped into the nest that brimmed over with baby robins, Father Robin greeted him with a burst of song that made the roses hold their breath to listen. "He will surely win the red cap," they said, as they nodded their pink heads emphatically in the gentle breeze. The bluebirds were having a rehearsal of their own in the tallest oak, twittering and chirping away, their sparkling coats flashing like bits of blue sky fallen to earth. "There are so many of us, we should be able to carry off the prize; we could take turns wearing it."

"Dee-dee," sang Tommy Chickadee, "my song does not have many words, but my voice is clear and sweet, and I do need something to brighten up this dull brown coat; a red cap will be just the thing, so I shall do my best." Mr. Oriole said nothing. To be sure his own cap was black, but it matched his shining wings perfectly and contrasted so well with his bright orange coat that he good enough alone; he had better leave good enough alone; so he spent the morning singing apple blossom honey and singing to himself, just for the pure joy of hearing himself.

In the barn doorway Mr. Owl shook the sleep out of his eyes and blinked. "Who?" he inquired. "Not you," answered a saucy blue jay who was passing at that moment, "you couldn't stay awake long enough to sing, even if you did have any kind of a voice, which you haven't." "I am not asleep now," defended Mr. Owl. "I shut my eyes because the sun hurts them, but I guess you are right about my voice; so saying, he flew across the left to the haymow and settled himself for another nap. Well, it did he need of a red cap to travel about in the night when no one could see it? He intended to waken up in plenty of time for the concert, but it was held in the fern dell on the other side of the grove and he missed it entirely.

Little Jenny Wren came in late, skipping restlessly about on her seat, which was the first branch of the chestnut tree that Bushytail lived in. "I am so uneasy about my babies, may I try my part first and go home early?" she asked politely, and Princess Lovely agreed to let her sing first. So Jenny opened the concert with a lullabye song that made each bird think of his own babies.

"It was a sweet little song," praised Princess Lovely, "but you seemed so nervous; you cut off your words and kept moving about so, that you made me nervous too." "I can't help it, I am always this way when I am away from my babies," said Jenny, and away she flew, more interested in her little loved ones than she was in securing the red cap.

Lady Dove came next, for she, you know, sings best early in the day. With a soft cooing voice that made her mate love her more than ever, she sang the song he heard so often from her pretty throat—a song of a tiny home rocked in the tallest poplar tree. Tommy Chickadee sang as long as he had any breath left, and Mr. Black-

bird strutted out in the open place that served as a stage and did his best; somehow, his voice sounded choked and strange even to himself. The lark sang of early morning sunrise, when the sleep elves are chased by the sunbeams until they hide behind the pebbles at the edge of the babbling brook; the bluebirds sang in chorus, adding to the effect by flashing the sunbeams with their glittering wings, forgetting that this was a contest of voices and not one of feathers. How Mr. Robin sang! Never had Mother Robin heard him do so well, even when he sang to her while she warmed the three little blue eggs. "He will surely win the red cap," nodded the pink roses. "Won't it look lovely with his red breast?"

Johnnie Woodpecker came last and every one settled himself to hear some real singing, for Johnnie's voice was considered to be one of the best in the fern dell. And they were not disappointed this morning, for his sweet notes filled the air and were carried on the west breeze over to the barn where Mr. Owl snoozed away, and penetrated his dreams.

"You did splendidly," said Princess Lovely, "you did the best of them all. But what was wrong with you today?" she asked, turning to Mr. Blackbird. "It must have been those cherries," replied Mr. Blackbird with a crestfallen look. "They were so bit-

ten done there is usually trouble with freezing only where the pipe enters the bottom of the tank. A method recommended for preventing freezing at that point is to connect a piece of two and one-half inch pipe, about twelve inches long, to the bottom of the tank, and extending up into the tank, and then connect the supply pipe, which extends into the ground, to the upper end of the big pipe. This gives an air space between the two pipes for ten or twelve inches up into the tank and makes the outlet less likely to freeze up.

A concrete tank built to hold water from the ground up makes a very good reservoir if properly constructed. The supply pipe may enter from the bottom to eliminate danger of freezing. Such tanks should have a good foundation; that is, it should start from a concrete base, and should be set on the ground level, and should be well reinforced. The water from some wells seems to destroy poor concrete. It is therefore well to use nothing but good concrete for this kind of work, such as one part cement, to two parts of sand, and four parts of gravel or crushed stone.

In running water from the well to the tank, it is just as well to pump the water in and let it out through the pipe in the bottom of the tank, and this usually saves some pipe. A check-valve should be used at the well to prevent the water from leaking back. All pipes running horizontally should be laid deep enough underground to prevent freezing; and where the pipe is brought up to a hydrant, or into the house, a valve should be put in, which in freezing weather may be used to cut the water off from the tank, and which permits the water to leak out of the exposed pipe through the valve.

The waste water from kitchen sink may be handled in any way that dish-water or wash-water is disposed of; however, it is better to run it into an underground drain so it will not keep a wet spot in the yard. The waste-pipe should be one and one-half inches in diameter and should have a trap in it just below the sink. The trap consists of an S-shaped bend in the pipe which holds a little water and prevents obnoxious odors coming from the waste-pipe. The waste water should be carried twenty or thirty feet from the house in a tight-jointed pipe. It may then be emptied into open-jointed drain-tile and used for subirrigating a garden. Where only the water from a kitchen sink is emptied into the underground tile, 100 or 200 feet of four-inch tile will be enough; the larger amount will be needed in tight soil.

Great interest is being shown in electric light and power plants and water systems, for the farm home. It is, no doubt, good business to buy a complete system and have it installed by an experienced man when one has the money to do so, and in some cases it might be good business to borrow the money. But to those who can not or will not invest the amount of money necessary to put in a complete system, but can afford something of the kind, we wish to recommend the kitchen sink with running water.

Many farmers have windmills, or gas engines, and elevated tanks to supply water at the barn, but have never thought of piping the water into the house. It is a comparatively easy matter for them to lay a pipe to the house and run water into a kitchen sink. It is surprising how much this one convenience will lighten the house work.

In planning to run water into the house it is well to see that the water has a good pressure at the faucet, or much time will be wasted in waiting for it to run. The flow of water will depend on the height, but not the size of the elevated tank, and also upon the size of the pipe from the tank to the faucet.

If the tank is twenty or twenty-five feet above the floor of the house, and not far from it, one-half inch pipe may give a satisfactory flow, but three-quarter inch pipe is recommended, especially if the tank is low or located some distance from the house. Under some conditions it will pay to use one-inch pipe.

Sometimes the elevated tank is put in the attic of a one-story house. This does not give as much pressure as is desirable, but is far better than not having running water. It has an advantage over the outdoor tank, in that there is very little danger of its freezing. Only a small tank of two to four barrels capacity should be put in an attic, on account of the weight. It should be placed over a partition so it will be well supported. The tank is sometimes put in the barn loft and covered with hay to prevent freezing. When the tank is located in the house or barn, it should have an overflow pipe large enough to keep the tank from running over.

The most common supply tank is the galvanized iron tank or wooden tower. This arrangement gives trouble on account of freezing. This trouble may be overcome largely by putting a wooden box around the supply pipe and stuffing it with straw, old paper, or some such material. After this has

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1/2 LB. TINS—and in p'kgs.

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Parents as Educators

Hand Occupation With an Envelope

BY JENNY B. MERRILL, PH.D.

It will interest mothers to know how much can be done with an envelope and pair of scissors in the way of providing diversion, occupation and even instruction for children. These hints apply to different ages. The first eight may be used with many children of five or six years of age, the rest with children from six to ten.

1. Cut out the stamp neatly from the corner of an envelope, also cut out the post-mark. Explain why there is a post-mark. There may be more than one.

2. Keep stamps after cutting out, using them to make pretty borders and other designs. Mingle stamps of different colors.

3. Draw on the inside of the envelope the train that carries letters to us, or the rural delivery wagon, or the automobile.

4. Cut off one or more clean corners of the envelope in the shape of a triangle. Each triangle may be used as a book-mark by slipping it into the corner of a leaf. Decorate these triangles with simple designs. Older children may mount a pretty little picture on each triangle.

5. Cut an envelope into pieces using the creases as guides. Cut several and form designs with the pieces. Each piece may be colored with crayons, paint, or colored pencils.

6. Fold the envelope so as to form a basket or any other object you choose.

7. Draw a deer and windows on a long envelope. Press the corners of

the envelope out, so that it appears to be a house. The doors and windows may also be cut so as to open and shut. Color the house.

8. Play postman. Make a mail bag to swing over the shoulder. Make a letter box in which to mail letters. A child may deliver letters to the different members of the family. He should be made to appreciate this duty as letters are often very important. There is an ethical lesson here on responsibility.

9. Learn to open a closed envelope with a paper cutter without injuring the contents. This can be done by rolling a pencil carefully under the flap.

10. Open out the whole envelope and notice its shape, then try to make one of the same size; first measure the paper to be used, place the envelope on the paper, trace it and then fold carefully.

11. Practice, if old enough, addressing an envelope to a father, a mother, to an aunt, a cousin, or a friend. Also mount a stamp in the upper right-hand corner leaving a white margin around the stamp. Explain the importance of using the correct corner.

12. Write the name of the man whose face is engraved on the stamp. 13. Write the names of the colors of these stamps under the name. Even quite young children are attracted by the coming of the postman, and love to play postman. A little girl of three once said, "This is my letter." Then, pretending to read the address, she said, "It says 'Miss Mc'."

ter and they puckered up my throat so that I can hardly talk, let alone sing; Johnnie Woodpecker told me he ate them to improve his voice, and I ate some of them too, but they spoiled my voice," he ended in a sob, tucking his head under his black wing, as if ashamed of himself for being such a failure.

Princess Lovely looked at Johnnie severely. "Why did you tell him that?" she asked in so stern a voice that every bird trembled and the pink roses nodded harder than ever. "He has a pretty hood already," Johnnie defended himself, "and I have none but this dull brown, and I knew that with him out of the contest I had no one else to fear," and Johnnie hung his head.

For a long time no one moved; the cap in Princess Lovely's hand gleamed in the sunlight, the bright red feathers folding over each other like petals of a chrysanthemum.

"I will keep my word; the red cap goes to the one who sang best," said Princess Lovely, as she slipped it over Johnnie's head, "but, as a punishment for deceiving your best friend, I shall take away your voice forever; never again will you sing as you have sung today."

And now, as Johnnie flaps his lazy way across the sunpatches to the tree where his dinner waits, all he can say is a raspy "Clackity Clack!"

WISDOM WITHOUT PUNISHMENT

The barefoot boy very naturally avoids the thistle patch once he has stepped upon a dried member of the thistle family, and the youthful carpenter learns the better to hit the nail on the head after pounding his thumb or finger a few times. Experience is the great teacher. With her wielding the rod we learn well her many lessons. And so it is largely as the result of penalties and punishment resulting from our experience along life's pathway that we gain wisdom.

It is possible, however, for us to experience some of the activities of life without suffering the penalties. The painter, the sculptor and the author have all given us the opportunity to feel the passions which are aroused during intense moments of hatred, love, ambition, strife, etc., without requiring that we pay the penalty which is exacted in real life. Here is opportunity for one to secure for himself a much broader view of things and people than is possible to be gained in his own personal experiences.

Farm folks as well as city folks need this wider horizon. The satisfaction and pleasure that they will get from their work and play will be multiplied by extending the scope of their understanding and feelings to new fields of life. Broader sympathies, more unselfish service, greater co-operation are certain to follow not merely a mental perception of things new, but a real heart knowledge of the experiences, which other persons are called upon to suffer in life that no person or family whether in country or city can afford to overlook.

Treatment of Seed Grain for Smut.

The disease of smut, which is responsible for very serious losses in the grain crops of Canada every year, is well known to every crop grower. There are two leading forms of this disease, Bunt, more familiarly known as Stinking Smut, is recognized by an objectionable odor that reminds one of the pungent odor of burning brine. This odor persists for a considerable time and affords an excellent clue to the presence of the disease. In the field this smut is not noticed until the ears have reached a certain stage of maturity, when these containing the germ of disease will appear darker green and will remain so much longer than the normal unaffected ears. The infected ears will stand invariably more erect than the heads that are still increasing in weight by healthy growth. To control this smut the seed should be treated with solutions of formalin or bluestone according to the plan described in Bulletin No. 72 of the Experimental Farm Branch, Ottawa, entitled "Smut Diseases of Cultivated Plants."

The other variety of smut known as Loose Smut, of which is noticeable in the field at the time when the ears are being formed when some will be found covered with a black, sooty powder, which, when ripe, is readily shaken off.

This loose smut is not controllable by treating the seed with formalin or bluestone solutions but by treatment with hot water, which is equally suitable for wheat and barley. The treatment is given in the following manner:

(a) Preliminary Treatment.

Bring the temperature of a quantity of cold water in a barrel or tank up to 86 deg. F. by pouring in hot water until the thermometer registers 86 deg. F. and not more or less. Use a reliable thermometer. Fill the grain bag three-quarters full with grain and tie it up loosely. Immerse bag with grain into this water, moving it up and down several times. Allow grain to soak four hours. Should the temperature sink below 68 deg. F. allow five hours for soaking. Treat preferably in a heated room to avoid the inconvenient fall in temperature of the water.

(b) Final Treatment.

Bring the temperature of water in a second barrel up to 112 deg. F. Remove bags with grain from the "soak" and transfer to the second barrel. Keep immersed for 15 to 20 minutes. Meanwhile have water in a third barrel brought up to a temperature of 129 deg. F. After the 15 to 20 minutes in the second barrel transfer the grain quickly into the third barrel. Here the grain remains a further 10 minutes. Under no circumstances extend the time stated, or shorten it. Neither be careless nor disregard accuracy of temperatures, or the treatment will not be successful. Should the temperature in the third barrel sink below 122 deg. F. after the grain is put in, raise the temperature by carefully adding hot water from a sprinkling can. Never pour hot water directly on the grain. The larger the volume of water, the more easy will it be found to maintain the temperature. After the 10 minutes in the third barrel have expired, take out the grain, drain and spread out to dry.

Work, think, read.

Prove the seeds you plant.

A lazy hen in April has little to commend her, save as a roasting fowl.

Whatever your hands find to do, do it before the rush of spring work is on.

Poultry

Old oil drained from the crank-case of the automobile radiator is the very best kind of hen-house spray for the eradication of vermin.

Egg production must be bred into hens before it can be fed out of them. Hens must be well bred, before they will be most profitable, even though they are well cared for.

Animal food is required for the best growth in chicks, as well as for large egg yields. Where bugs and worms are scarce, it is well to feed meat scrap, fish scrap, or any form of milk products.

A fowl when cured is more of a menace than a benefit. When it is returned to the flock there is a possibility that it may be responsible for offspring inheriting weak constitutions, which render the offspring more than ordinarily susceptible to disease.

Vermin-proof nests can be made of shredded cedar bark. The bark is naturally tough and stringy, easily twisted, and has a pungent odor. It is claimed that the odor of cedar is just as destructive to lice and mites as it is to moths, and every housewife knows that a cedar chest keeps moths from whatever is put into it.

In keeping egg records, confusion, sometimes results by losing count of the number of eggs eaten. This difficulty can be avoided by setting down each day the number of nests gathered on that day, and then adding these figures at the end of the month to get the total number of eggs gathered for the month. Then subtract the number of dozens sold from the number of dozens gathered, and this will give an accurate record of number used.

White diarrhea has cost us the loss of a great many chicks. One day my wife called my attention to the afflicted chicks, and I remarked jokingly, "Oh, well, rub a little vaseline on their tails, for it will do no harm, if not any good." The next day all the chicks were scratching and feeding as though nothing ever was the matter. Their little tails were clean and fluffy. Since then we apply the vaseline as soon as symptoms of the disease appear, and in most cases one application is sufficient.

Sheep Notes

Sheep raisers have discovered that they receive a higher price, on an average, for the docked lambs, so it really pays to have the little fellow a "tailor." This extra money is easily made, and since the operation offers little danger, every sheep raiser should perform this operation, and that of castration. Both should be done on a mild day between the fourth and sixth week of the lamb's life.

Lay the lamb on its side, drawing the hind legs up close to the body, to remove testicles, cutting off the lower one-third of the scrotum and pull out the organs with a quick movement, using the thumb and forefinger. The docking may be done with a sharp knife, cutting from the under side of the tail up and between joints in the tail bone, about three-quarters of an inch from the body. Apply powdered alum to check bleeding. Hot pinners are best, designed especially for this work. These are heated to a dull red, and the tail scared off, a board with a hole in it, through which the tail is passed, being used, which serves to keep the pinners from burning the body.

The castrated lamb uses its food to make flesh, while the docked lamb presents a far more attractive article for market.

Every dead ear of corn means 900 missing stalks. Test seed.

Says Sam: So live that folks won't whisper at your funeral.

The man who is in right relations with his neighbor is a booster for the home community.

Blessed shall be the fruit of thy ground, the increase of thy cattle, and the young of thy flock.—Deut. 28, 4.

Problems will be solved only after we have discovered the real facts about them, so our big problem is the finding of dependable data on other problems.

IMMIGRATION OF CHILDREN

SEVENTY-THREE THOUS-
AND IN PAST FIFTY-
TWO YEARS.

Splendid Work of Benevolent Societies Under Supervision of British and Canadian Governments.

The value of a Canadian immigrant is largely estimated according to his economic worth on entry and the likelihood of his becoming an early revenue-producer. Accordingly, the important sections of immigration records are considered to be the statistics of adult entrants and the wealth they are possessed of at time of entry. This outlook attaches rather undue importance to the immediate present and does not give merited consideration to that greater building for the future. Thus the introduction of children, who possess the greatest possibilities of assimilation and citizen-making and are the greatest factors in the future development of the Dominion, is not generally considered the important feature it really is in the yearly immigration total, and there would be no such movement if it were not for certain charitable organizations to which it has been relegated.

In the British Isles there are thousands of children, sprang of good working class stock and possessed of fine qualities, who are growing up in depressing atmospheres and undesirable surroundings with prospects that are utterly hopeless, into a future that will not bear consideration. Many are orphans and others homeless from other unfortunate circumstances, all to be classed in their native country as superfluous and unwanted before they have attained the status of maturity. Inherently they are of the best citizenship material with infinite possibilities if taken in the pliable and plastic state. Their only salvation is to be taken from their discouraging environment and be permitted to develop their natural qualities in a new, richer, ground. Canada offers to such bright prospects and the Dominion has need of such potential citizens.

First Party Arrived in 1869.

The work of transplanting these children and setting them out in fresh soil has to a great extent fallen to certain benevolent societies, the Salvation Army, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Church of England Society and the Catholic Immigration Society, working under the supervision of the British and Canadian governments. The work has been in progress now some fifty years. The first organized party arrived at Quebec from Great Britain in 1869 and since then parties of healthy girls and boys have come to Canada every year, with the exception of two years during the war period. In this fifty-two years approximately seventy-three thousand children have come to Canada through agencies approved by both the British and Canadian governments.

The children, who at the time of entry may be of any age from three to eighteen, are all carefully selected by the agencies and approved by the regular immigration authorities. They must themselves declare a desire to emigrate, and no child is compelled to do so against his will. They are received in Canada at homes of the various agencies, and from there are sent out to foster parents or to situations on farms previously arranged. They are carefully supervised in their new homes, which are visited frequently and unexpectedly by government inspectors, and should there be any dissatisfaction on the part of the child, his foster parents or employers, he is sent back to a receiving home until other satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Many Have Attained Outstanding Success.

Whilst the younger children usually go to foster parents, the other youths and maidens are apprenticed as farm laborers or domestic servants. As is to be expected from such unpromising beginnings, these children are largely to be found among the humbler walks of life in Canada, though it is significant to note that in the history of the movement there is no record of even one child becoming a public charge. An indication of what a creditable reputation these juvenile settlers have made in Canada may be taken from the fact that whilst only 33,617 have come to the Dominion in the past ten years, there have been in the same period, 448,289 applications from people anxious to either adopt or employ these wards.

Fully seventy-five per cent. of the boys have remained in agricultural life and many are prosperous farmers. The girls have without exception, proved valuable citizens and many have married men prominent in Canadian life. There are several successful clergymen, doctors, lawyers, merchants, school teachers, etc., who made their first appearance in Canada under the auspices of a benevolent society, and it is noteworthy that ten thousand of these former immigrant boys enlisted in the Canadian army many making the supreme sacrifice and those who survived winning a wide variety of honors, including the V.C.

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES AND FACE ERUPTIONS

In the Spring Most People Need
a Tonic Medicine.

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed, there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago, the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuritis, poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot get rid of these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, blood-improving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine helps make new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

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

A Nasty One.
Young Papley the minor poet—"I usually carry a notebook to jot down my ideas, but I forgot it to-day."
She—"Would a visiting card be too large?"

Perpetual pushing and assurance will put a difficulty out of countenance and make a seeming impossibility give way.—Jerome Collier.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Irish Free State Stamps.

The Irish Free State has already begun to issue postage stamps, although its existence is only provisional. So anxious was the Dublin Cabinet to see itself in print that, with the permission of the British postoffice, it began the issuance of Free State stamps within a few weeks after the conclusion of the Anglo-Irish treaty. So far the Irish stamps consist merely of a Gaelic superscription on the current issues of Great Britain, but a distinctive Irish issue is promised soon and designs for the different values are already being considered by the Free State Postmaster General.

The first Irish stamps were put on sale at the Dublin postoffice on February 17. There are fifteen varieties, running from half-penny to the 10-shilling. The inscription in Gaelic is "Rialtas Saoradach na hEireann," or, in plain English, "Irish Provisional Government," and the date 1922 is surcharged at the bottom of the stamps.

The Irish postmaster obliges stamp collectors by having established at Dublin a philatelic department, where collectors may obtain all the Irish issues they can afford to buy. All that is known definitely of the forthcoming distinctive issue of Irish stamps is that they will bear the Gaelic inscription "Saoradach na hEireann," which means "The Irish Free State."

Carrying It Too Far.
"Now, Robert, tell me what an engineer is," said the teacher.
"He is a man that works an engine," replied Robert.

"Correct," said the teacher. "Now William, can you tell me what a pianist is?"
"Yes, sir," answered William, "he is a man that works a piano."

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

Wisdom never opens her doors to those who are not willing to pay the price of admission. There are no bargains at her counters, no short cuts to her goal. "Pay the price or leave the goods," is her motto.

Surnames and Their Origin

HENNESSY
Variation—MacHennessy.
Racial Origin—Irish.
Source—Given name.

The name of Hennessy doesn't look as though it came from the same source as Maginnis, or MacGinnis, or Angus—but it does.

Among the Gaels of Ireland, and those who at an early period crossed over to Scotland and settled among the Highlands, the given name of "Aongus" (from "aon," excellent, and "gus," strength) was a popular one, and as a result it has given rise to several clan names and a still greater number of family names in both countries.

In Scotland there was the "Clan Aonghus" (MacInnes), which name will be discussed in a later article. In Ireland there were the "MacAonghus" (Maginnis), whose name is already explained, and also the "MacAongus" (MacHennessy), a branch of the Clan Colgan.

It is from the last named, of course, that the name Hennessy has been derived.

As you might guess from the foregoing information there has been a great deal of confusion in Anglicizing the various forms of these clan names, which, in the Gaelic, are separate and distinct in spelling, though they are all derived from the same given name (from a different chieftain in each instance) and though the e is little

variation in their Gaelic pronunciation.

FORBES
Variation—Fordyce.
Racial Origin—Scottish.
Source—A locality.

Forbes is the name of one of the Highland clans of Scotland. But though the name of a "John de Forbes" as chief of the clan appears in a charter as early as a date as 1236, the name is Gaelic, and not Norman. The Norman form appears in that record, apparently, as the result of the rather powerful Norman influences which were developing in those days in the court of the Scottish king.

It is another one of those Highland names which are derived not from the given name of an early chieftain, but from the territory held by the clan. The Gaelic style of the clan name is "Na Forbaisich," the second word of the combination being considerably closer to the pronunciation Forbes than might be imagined by one not familiar with the Gaelic spelling.

That the clan name was not MacAlister is apparently not an accident of fate, for the chieftain credited with founding the clan was named Alexander. His period is given as between 1189 and 1222 A.D., and according to Scottish historians, was the son of "Ochochach," an Irish chieftain who crossed over and settled in the Highlands.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand, for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping children well. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers and making teething easier. Concerning them, Mrs. Saluste Pelletier, St. Dumas, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and am never without them in the house. They have always given the greatest satisfaction and I can gladly recommend them to all mothers of little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or direct by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

To Him Who Plants a Tree.

Perhaps our God has somewhere made a thing
More beautiful to see
Than a majestic tree;
But if He has, I think it grows
In heaven, by the stream that flows
Where whiter souls than ours do sing.

Who plants a tree, he is akin to God,
In this impatient age,
Where quick returns engage.
The fevered service of the crowd,
In reverent wisdom he is bowed
And hides his purpose in the cloud.

The blessed man that plants a long-lived tree
That shall grow nobly on
When he is dead and gone,
He seems to me to love his kind
With true sincerity of mind,
And seems to love his fellow yet to be.

Above his grave the suns shall flush and fade,
The seasons come and go
And storms shall drive and blow;
But sun and rain that from his tomb
Efface his name, renew the bloom
And glory of the monument he made.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Most Northerly Smelter in Canada.

At Ansox, British Columbia, on Observation Inlet, the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. is planning the early construction of a storage dam on Falls Creek, a tributary of the Inlet, to supplement its present water and power supply. This company has a large copper mining and refining plant located at this point, probably the farthest north of any important development in Canada, and employing at present 950 hands. It has an output of two and one-half million pounds of copper monthly, practically all of which is exported. The company has already developed 10,800 horse-power on Falls Creek, and the new dam, to cost approximately \$350,000, will considerably augment this.

Something Unusual.

Hostess—"Well, Tommie when you get home 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."

Lead pencils had not changed in design for a hundred years.

Some stars are so remote that it takes 40,000 years for their light to reach this earth.

The Birth of the Daffodil.

The slender fingers of the rain
Reached down through mass and mold
And woke the bulb asleep within
Its rough brown blanket's fold;
The sun came out and warmed the
sprout,
That like a finger white
Was groping in the clouds of earth
To find the kindly light.

The south wind blew across the fields,
A troubadour of spring,
And piped a little tune that set
The branches whispering.
It ruffled loose the tissue sheath
That held the bud until
Arrayed, behold! in cloth of gold,
Appeared the daffodil.

—Minna Irving.

"Take Your Seats for Cairo."

"Siro in the rear; Calcutta for ward."

This sort of cry may soon become familiar to travellers by air, for a new kind of aerial traffic has been invented by Mr. Fokker, who designed the aeroplane which bears his name. His invention renders possible an aerial train, sections of which may be slipped and can glide to earth with safety at any suitable place on the route of the journey.

There will be no need for the whole aeroplane train to land at each station on a long trip, and considerable time may be saved in this way.

Experiments are being carried out to demonstrate the possibility of aeroplanes, picking up packages from the ground when in full flight. The tests have been made with tins of petrol. A kind of grappling-hook, with an automatic spring attachment at the end, has been used, and the fuel has been lifted from the ground to the machine without accident.

It is believed that bales of merchandise could be treated in the same way.

TELLS DYSPEPTICS WHAT TO EAT

Avoid Indigestion, Sour Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Gas On Stomach, Etc.

Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble, say medical authorities, are due, at least in a large measure, to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. Chronic "acid stomach" is exceedingly dangerous and sufferers should do either one of two things.

Either they can go on a limited and often disagreeable diet, avoiding foods that disagree with them, that irritate the stomach and lead to excess acid secretion or they can eat as they please in reason and make it a practice to counteract the effect of the harmful acid and prevent the formation of gas, sourness or premature fermentation by the use of a little Bismarck Magnesia at their meals.

There is probably no better, safer or more reliable stomach antacid than Bismarck Magnesia and it is widely used for this purpose. It has no direct action on the stomach and is not a digestant. But a teaspoonful of the powder or a couple of five grain tablets taken in a little water with the food will neutralize the excess acidity which may be present and prevent its further formation. This removes the whole cause of the trouble and the food digests naturally and healthily without need of peptic pills or artificial digestants.

Get a few ounces of Bismarck Magnesia from any reliable druggist. Ask for either powder or tablets. It never comes as a liquid, milk or citrate and in the bisulphate form is not a laxative. Try this plan and eat what you want at your next meal and see if this isn't the best advice you ever had on "what to eat."

Cooking Meals by Sun's Heat.

You have only to put your hand on a stone on a bright sunny day to realize how much heat there is in the sun's rays. Collect these rays by means of a lens, focus them to a point on a piece of paper, and it is not long before a hole is burned.

If we could collect and use this heat we should have a vast source of power that would cost nothing.

Dr. C. G. Abbot, a British scientist who has been experimenting in this direction for some time, uses a series of mirrors which are so curved that they focus the sun's rays like lenses. A clockwork-mechanism turns them so that they follow the sun as it moves across the sky.

The hot rays are directed on to a boiler coated with dull black paint, this color being used because it soaks in heat. The boiler is filled not with water, but with oil, which can absorb a far greater amount of heat and retain it for a longer time.

Last summer Dr. Abbot did the whole of his cooking by solar heat. Pipes from a boiler allowed the hot oil to circulate around ovens and so long did the oil retain its heat that he was able to cook an evening meal even if the afternoon had been cloudy.

The solar oven is only a beginning. If we can cook food in this way we can use the heat to do the thousand and one things that are now done by us with coal and other fuels.

Winter Fishing.

Lake Winnipeg is expected to produce upward of 1,500,000 pounds of whitefish this season, in addition to a large catch of pickerel, jackfish and tuffee. The corner fish are exceptionally plentiful this season. Lakes Manitoba and St. Martin are also being extensively fished.

ISSUE No. 16-22.

AFTER EFFECT WAS WORSE THAN FLU

TORONTO WOMAN SAYS
SHE WAS LEFT ALMOST
HELPLESS.

Digestion Ruined and Nerves Shattered She Could Find No Relief. Tanlac Again Proves Merit.

"I have all the faith in the world in Tanlac for it has certainly been a joy and blessing to me," declared Mrs. Robert Dawson, 571 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

"The flu a year ago is what broke my health down," she stated. "I had pneumonia following the flu and was down in bed seven weeks and was left almost a wreck. For some time I was unable to get around as I was so weak. I was almost helpless. My appetite was gone, my nerves were almost shattered and my whole system seemed to be disordered. I suffered from headaches and dizzy spells, couldn't sleep well and just seemed to be troubled in one way and another all the time. 'But I'm so glad I gave Tanlac a trial for it was just the thing I needed. My appetite returned and my nerves quieted down by the time I finished my sixth bottle I was in just splendid health. Tanlac is a grand medicine. It certainly proved to be a 'friend in need' in my case."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

FOR
the prevention of pains
after eating, flatulence,
headaches, biliousness, constipation and other disagreeable forms of
INDIGESTION
no remedy is so justly famed as
Mother Seigel's Syrup, the
stomach and liver tonic with
50 years' reputation.
MOTHER'S
SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Yarmouth, N.S., March 24, 1921.

Mr. Joseph LeBlanc, Secretary of the Athletic Association, who were the Champions for 1920 of the South Shore League and Western Nova Scotia Base Ball, states that during the summer the boys used MINARD'S LINIMENT with very beneficial results, for sore muscles, bruises and sprains. It is considered by the players the best white liniment on the market. Every team should be supplied with this celebrated remedy.

(Signed) JOSEPH L. LeBLANC, Sec'y Y. A. A.

CUTICURA HEALS SCALES ON HEAD Also Eruptions on Face. Very Disfiguring.

"My trouble began with small patches of scales upon my scalp which spread and covered the top of my head. My hair became dry and lifeless and fell out. Soon the trouble appeared in circles on my face. The eruptions on my face were very disfiguring."

"A friend advised Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a free sample which helped me, so I bought more, and after using one box of Ointment, together with the Soap, I was healed." (Signed) George Brett, Jr., Pullman, Wash.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin.

Sample Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 544 St. Paul St., W. Montreal. Sold every where. Send 10c. for Ointment.

Cuticura Soap shaves without using.

Cuticura Soap shaves without using.

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Classified Advertisements

CANADIAN MATRIMONIAL PAPER.
See No other Ad. McCleery,
Chatham, Ont.

WOOL MADE INTO BLANKETS AT reasonable prices. Yarns. Pure wool, chiefly grey seconds, fifty cents per pound. Postage extra. Sweater yarns, six beautiful colors, seventy-five cents. Samples free. Georgetown Woolen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.

IS THERE A VULCANIZER IN YOUR town? You can earn \$25.00 daily. We teach you. Write Chief Instructor, Canada Vulcanizer, London, Ont.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

BREADERS' SUPPLIES—LANG-STROTH and Junco hives and furnishings, honey extractors, pumps, engines and storage tanks; a complete stock of beekeeping requirements; send for our catalogue. Ham Brothers Company, Ltd., Manufacturers, Brantford, Ont.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED rubber pulleys and cable-hoses, etc., shipped subject to approval of lowest price in Canada. YORK BELTING CO., 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

DOG DISEASES
and How to Cure Them
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,
Dr. Clay Glover, Co., Inc.,
122 West 24th Street,
New York U.S.A.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

ACHES AND PAINS— SLOAN'S GETS 'EM!

Avoid the misery of racking pain. Have a bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy, and apply when you first feel the ache or pain.

It quickly eases the pain and sends a feeling of warmth through the aching part. Sloan's Liniment penetrates without rubbing.

Fine, too, for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and strains, stiff joints, lame back and sore muscles.

For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your druggist—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Made in Canada.

Sloan's

Liniment

Pain's enemy

YOUNG MOTHER NOW STRONG

Her Mother's Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Led Her To Try It

Kenosha, Wisconsin.—"I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My mother had great faith in it as she had taken so much of it and when I had trouble after my baby was born she gave it to me. It helped me so much more than anything else had done that I advise all women with female trouble to give it a fair trial and I am sure they will feel as I do about it."—Mrs. FRED E. HANSEN, 662 Symmes St., Kenosha, Wisconsin.

A medicine that has been in use nearly fifty years and that receives the praise and commendation of mothers and grandmothers is worth your consideration.

If you are suffering from troubles that sometimes follow child-birth bear in mind that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's medicine. It is especially adapted to correct such troubles.

The letters we publish ought to convince you; ask some of your women friends or neighbors—they know its worth. You will, too, if you give it a fair trial.

Sample Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 544 St. Paul St., W. Montreal. Sold every where. Send 10c. for Ointment.

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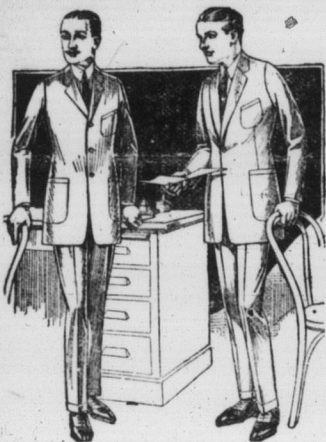
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A FRESH START AND A FRESH STOCK FOR SPRING, 1922

MAYHEW CLOTHES are as new as this newspaper. All-wool fabrics fresh from the mills; fresh from the hands of skilled designers and master tailors. Genuine 1922 designs; genuine 1922 patterns. New shades; new models. THE BEST VALUE WE'VE GIVEN IN ALL OUR HISTORY.

Men's Suits \$9.95, \$12.50, \$18.50, up to \$35.00

Special Easter Shoe Sale This Week
See our styles and prices before buying.

Do not forget when buying Wall Papers that Mayhew's values are best

Store All Aglow with New Easter Garments and Finery

"Winsome Maid" Drop Silk and "Clocked" Easter Silk Hose, 95c to \$2.50.

New Blouses for Easter. You'll feel like spring in one of these. \$3 to \$7.50.

A wonderful new style group of Ladies' Silk Dresses at a special price for this week—\$15 and \$18.50.

Silks, Satins and Dress Goods retail at wholesale prices.

Ladies' Lovely New Neckwear. You will want one for that suit and dress. Every new style and shade.

Men's Hats and Caps in new spring styles. Spring Caps, \$1 and \$2. Soft Hats, \$2 and \$3.50.

"Quality Without Extravagance"

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

Newbury Flour Mills

"Harvester's Pride" for Bread
"Newbury's Pride," for Pastry and Cakes.

We grist Buckwheat, Rye, Corn, etc.
Custom grinding for wheat, on not less than 20 bushels.
Farmers, take advantage of this and get your Flour and Feed from your own Wheat.

For smaller quantities of Wheat, we exchange for flour, only.

Full line of "Hector" and "Jumbo" Feeds.
Chopping every day except Wednesday.

WARDSVILLE Cash Store

WALL PAPER FROM 12 1-2c A ROLL
DRESS CINCINAMS FROM 15c TO 35c

W. H. Parnall

Successor to J. A. Mulligan

WARDSVILLE

Misses Reta and Rhea Hubbard spent a few days with relatives in Chatham.

LeRoy Weir, who has been with his parents during the winter months, returned to Adrian, Mich., Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and Frances, Miss Eastman and Mrs. F. Radcliffe spent a day in London.

Miss Farrington has gone to Woodstock to spend the Easter holidays.

Mrs. J. McRae has returned to her home from St. Joseph's Hospital after undergoing an operation. She is doing nicely.

While Mrs. Sam. Brown was papering she fell from the stepladder and broke her hip. She is getting along as nicely as can be expected.

Miss Agnes O'Malley is spending her holidays at her home here.

Several of the Rodney Boy Scouts hiked to Wardsville on Friday. In the afternoon a friendly game of ball was played between the Rodney scouts and the Wardsville juniors.

Norman Brown, of the Royal Bank here, spent Easter at his home in Rodney.

Gordon McIntyre is spending his holidays with relatives in Florence.

Miss Minnie Randles, of Thorold, is spending her Easter holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Randles.

Mrs. Willis is visiting her son, Charlie Willis.

Miss M. Aitchison has recovered from her illness and has again taken her position in the post office.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Willis and family have recovered from their illness.

Mrs. M. Story spent a few days with her niece, Mrs. J. Hubbard. Good Friday service was held in

St. James' Anglican church, when Dr. Huser showed his slides on the Holy Land and "The Crucifixion of Christ."

Mrs. J. Dykes has returned to her home here after an extended visit with relatives and friends in Detroit.

Among the holiday guests here were Wellington Walton, of St. Thomas, with his brother, Joe Walton; Muriel Willis, at her home here; Branch Heath, of Chatham, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Heath; Mr. and Mrs. F. Nichols and baby daughter, Dorothy, at Mr. Nichols' parents; Will Jackson, of St. Thomas, and Henry Wilson and little son Lee, of Toronto, at Mrs. Jackson's; George and Isabelle McCracken, of London, at Mrs. McVicar's; Mrs. George Ackland, of Rodney, at Mrs. Chas. Palmer's; Marion Reid and Mildred Grim, of Bothwell, at J. Wilson's; Miss Lillian Sheppard, of Windsor, at Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Faulds'; Miss Ila Quigley, of Essex, at Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cornelle's.

Miss Janet Elliott is spending her holidays with Mr. and Mrs. J. Mulligan at St. Thomas.

Mrs. Douglas spent Tuesday in London.

Several from Wardsville and vicinity attended the funeral in Glencoe last week of the late Thos. Simpson, senior.

Verna Waterworth left last week for the West.

There will be a social evening of the Union Young People's Society in the Presbyterian church on Thursday evening.

The Newbury Y.P.S. will present their play, "Don't Marry for Money," Friday evening in the music hall here. There will be a good program between acts.

Jack Sloan spent Monday in London.

If one be troubled with corns, he will find in Holloway's Corn Remover an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

Renew your daily paper subscriptions at the Transcript office.

Everybody knows that in Canada there are more

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

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

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

Sold by H. I. Johnston

NEWBURY

Mr. Stewart, with his three daughters and son, all of Toronto, spent the week-end at J. G. Bayne's.

Mrs. N. H. Hendershott spent a few days in Detroit last week.

Walter Regis and his bride arrived from Guelph on Monday evening. A reception was tendered them by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Regis, at their home.

Miss Primrose Williams has returned home from Toronto.

Misses Winnifred Owens, of Parkhill, and Lillian Owens, of Hamilton, are spending the Easter vacation at their home here.

Miss Mamie G. Bayne, of Hagersville, is home for the Easter vacation.

The full Easter service was held in Christ church on Sunday morning and was well attended. Rev. R. J. Murphy, B.A., incumbent, preached a splendid sermon suitable for the day. The choir gave special music. Mrs. R. J. Murphy sang a solo, which was much appreciated. Calla lilies, roses and shamrocks decorated the font.

Mr. and Mrs. George Churchill, of London, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Fennell.

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

Miss Gertrude Burr's friends were pleased to hear that she has successfully passed her probation as nurse in training at Victoria Hospital, London. She wore her cap for the first time on Easter.

Misses Winnifred Archer, of Detroit, and Frances, of Pelee Island, were home for the Easter holidays.

Fred Connelly, of Toronto, and Misses Annie E. Connelly and Beatrice Kayke, of Detroit, spent Easter at Elmer Connelly's.

Alex. Gray and wife and daughter Helen, of Windsor, spent Easter at Mrs. Yates'.

Mrs. C. W. Vanduzer is spending the vacation with Hamilton friends.

Miss Mamie Fennell is spending Easter week with her sister in Toronto.

Albert Grant, of Windsor, was home for the week-end.

Miss Martha Gordon was home for Easter.

Easter Sunday was an ideal spring day and large congregations were present at the church services. Good Easter music was heard. Rev. Mr. Murphy spoke on "Easter" and Rev. Mr. Farquharson on "Heaven."

The Y.P.S. will present their play, "Don't Marry for Money" in Wardsville music hall Friday evening, April 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendershott and son Murray spent the week-end in St. Thomas.

The Mission Band will hold their Easter thankoffering meeting in the church basement Thursday afternoon.

Dr. Cameron Bayne was in Sarnia Monday on business.

At the baseball meeting held last Thursday night it was decided to join the Middlesex league and try for the M.P.'s trophy. Mr. Holman was appointed delegate to the league meeting in London Saturday, where some of the rules were passed.

J. J. Parks was in London Monday when he purchased a new sewing machine to use in his shoe repair work.

Muscular Rheumatism Subdued.—When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until case is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated.

Keep your face toward the sunshine and the shadows will fall behind you.

WOODGREEN

The schools are closed this week for the Easter vacation.

Miss Amy Peters is spending the holidays at her home, Mt. Brydges.

Mrs. Kay left on Thursday for her home in Chicago after spending some time with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Waterworth, Big Bend.

Mrs. Well. Waterworth has returned home after spending the winter in Glencoe.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Thos. O. Simpson from Glencoe on Saturday to Simpson cemetery.

Richard Jackson, of Toronto, spent the holiday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Darns attended the wedding of her sister, Miss Bertha Schellenberg, Sebringville, and Mr. Schour, Burke's Falls, on Monday.

Misses Leta Saylor, Rena Melford and Lila Burrows, of Detroit, spent Sunday with Miss Florence Simpson.

Lawrence Harvey is visiting relatives at St. Clair, Mich.

Will Jackson spent the week-end with friends here.

On Wednesday evening last a number of friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Tunks and gave them a miscellaneous shower. The evening was spent in cards and dancing. A dainty lunch was served.

While Tom Simpson was cutting wood the axe slipped and cut his foot severely.

Roy Henderson and family spent Sunday with his father on the Big Bend.

Mr. and Mrs. George Harvey spent Sunday with friends near Kilmartin.

DAVISVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Armstrong and little son, of Detroit, spent Easter with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Armstrong.

Mrs. Jim Gibson, of Detroit, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Durley.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sinclair, of Glencoe, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waterworth and daughter Madeline, of Woodgreen, spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. Robert Armstrong.

Miss Mabel Hillman, of Fenelon Falls, is spending her Easter vacation at her home here.

Glad to see Mrs. Duncan McKenzie able to be out again.

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

CAIRO

Mrs. George Calhoun, of Hamilton, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sarah Amett, who has been confined to her bed for the past three weeks.

Stuart Smith, of Walkerville, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown, of Detroit, visited the latter's brother, Robert Huffman, on Saturday.

Mrs. Curtis Brown, of Warren, Ohio, called on her uncle, D. M. Smith, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Armstrong spent Easter with her mother, Mrs. D. L. McGugan.

Mrs. Margaret Macaulay, of Glencoe, is renewing old acquaintances here.

CASHMERE

Miss Mildred Taylor, of Chatham is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sarah Amett, who has been confined to her bed for the past three weeks.

Miss Leta Saylor and girl friend, of Windsor, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Saylor.

Miss Edith Duckworth, of Knapdale, is spending her Easter vacation at her home here.

Mrs. Mae Burrows and son Charlie and daughters Mona, Caudes and Cora, of Bothwell, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Saylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Lindey, of Aldborough, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Saylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sittler and son Basil, of Bothwell, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Earle Tunks.

Miss Elsie Thompson, of Toronto Normal school, is at her home here for the vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sittler spent Friday and Saturday with their son Calvin.

Henry Burtle was a Newbury visitor on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Taylor and sons Harold and Dan spent Easter with Mrs. M. J. Taylor, Chatham.

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

PARKDALE

Miss Pearl Brammer, London, spent the Easter week-end with her parents here.

C. Blain, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Miss Edythe Thompson motored to Strathroy Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Winslip, of Newbury, spent Sunday at the home of Thos. Haggitt.

Frances Archer, who is teaching on Pelee Island, is spending the Easter vacation at her home here.

Robert Campbell spent the week-end in Glencoe.

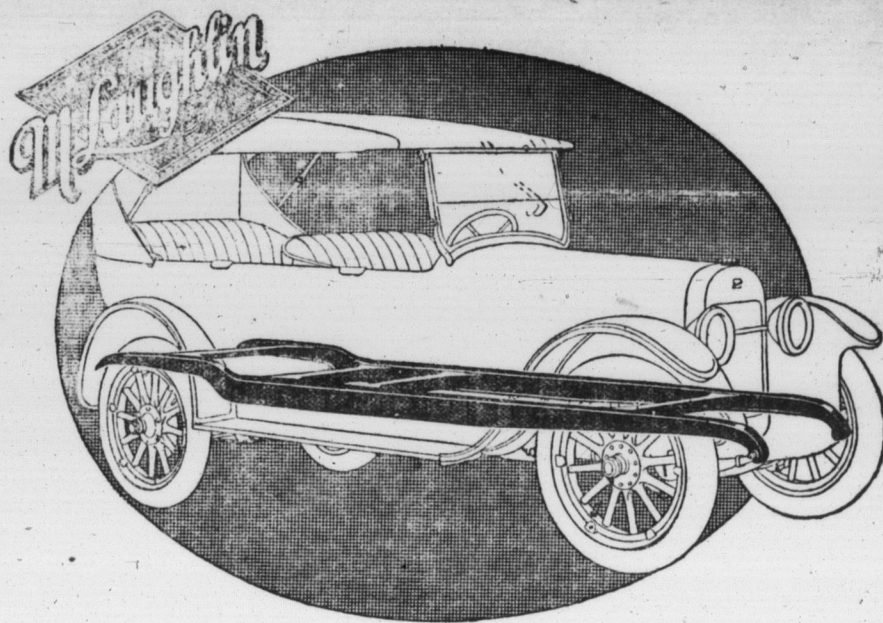
Mr. and Mrs. E. Blain spent Sunday with his parents in Newbury.

James Hagitt was a Sunday visitor at the home of A. Brammer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.*



The McLaughlin-Buick Frame is Built for Many Years' Service

The McLaughlin-Buick frame—strong enough for the load, withstanding road strains, and yet flexible. The McLaughlin-Buick frame is as carefully designed by McLaughlin-Buick engineers as any other part of the car.

M. J. McALPINE

Dealer - Glencoe

MCLAUGHLIN-BUICK

NOTICE

Beginning May 15th our Hardware business will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH BASIS.

Contractors, Painters and Carpenters will be given credit, accounts being payable the 10th of the month following that in which the goods were purchased.

We are compelled to do this because our goods are all purchased on practically a cash basis, and by paying cash we are able to secure all discounts, which in turn means lower prices to all our customers.

We take this opportunity to thank our many customers for their patronage in the past and cordially invite you to make this store your headquarters for anything in the Hardware line.

Yours truly,

C. T. DOBYN
NEWBURY - ONTARIO

Farmers and Dairymen

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

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

J. A. RAEBURN

Contractor for

OIL, WATER AND GAS DRILLING

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

GORE CONCESSION, EKFRID.

THE BIG NEW STORE

will look after all your Spring needs in Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Confectionery, Garden and Flower Seeds.

We have just received a large order of Spring and Summer Hats and Caps, stylish and up to date, at very low prices.

Special lines in Girls, and Children's School Hats.

Get a pair of our men's guaranteed Work Shoes.

Fresh Groceries and Fruit always on hand.

Eggs and Butter taken at cash and trade prices.

Store will close every Wednesday afternoon during the Summer.

J. H. McIntyre, Wardsville

Land For Sale

The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada offers for sale by Public Tender: 65 Acres—North Part Lot 17, Range 2 North L. R., Moosa Township, Middlesex County.

The terms of sale are 20% of purchase price in cash on acceptance of tender, the balance in not more than nine equal annual instalments, with interest at 6% per annum.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for 10% of the tender offered. This amount will be applied on the 20% if the tender is accepted.

In the event of a tender of a returned soldier being accepted, no advances will be granted him for Stock and Equipment or Permanent Improvements under The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919.

Tenders will be opened April 28th, 1922.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. If the land is not sold on the date above mentioned, the Board will be prepared to receive tenders to purchase until such time as it is finally disposed of.

Tenders should be in plain envelopes marked "Tender for the purchase of Lot 17, Range 2, Moosa Township," and addressed to: The District Superintendent, Soldier Settlement Board, Toronto.

Dated at Toronto this 25th day of March, 1922.

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

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

Hand-made Walnut, Oak and Chestnut Finished Caskets

We also keep the best Factory Caskets and Vaults in stock

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